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Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

In Sessional paper No. 7, Financial returns, 1897-98, page 170 is incorrectly numbered page 10.

In Sessional paper No. 7A, pages iii-iv are incorrectly numbered pages iv & iii.

In Sessional paper No. 8A, State papers, Lower Canada starts at page 397.

In Sessional paper No. 8A, State papers, Upper Canada starts at page 181.

In Sessional paper No. 8A, page 185 is incorrectly numbered page 18.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1899



VOLUME XXXIII

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented (in part) 7th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Presented, complete, 26th April, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1900. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 12th June, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th July, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 7th August, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1898. Presented 12th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary Statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 10th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4b. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 26th May, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 5a. Special Report on Trade between Canada and the United States; for use of the International Commission, Quebec; August, 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 20th March, 1899, by Hon. W. Paterson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1898. Presented 11th April, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1898. Presented 1st June, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 8b. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1898. Presented 15th May, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Criminal Statistics for the year 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 27th June, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 7th April, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11*. Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Order in Council of the 11th January, 1898, to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Pilots of the district of Montreal, etc.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11†. First Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 11b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries ; being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11c. Report of the Canadian Lobster Commission, 1898. Presented 29th June, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11d. Report of Harbour Commissioners, &c., 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 22nd March, 1899, by Hon. W. Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1898. Presented 15th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1898. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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14. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
15. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1898. Presented 14th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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16. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 27th March, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a. Civil Service List of Canada, 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 10th April, 1899, by Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16c. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 2nd May, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
17. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1898. Presented 16th March, 1899, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
18. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
19. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite held on the 29th day of September, 1898, in Canada. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
21. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all letters, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of David Ross as postmaster at Kinross, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Martin. . . Not printed.*
- 21a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, etc., in connection with the dismissal of the late postmaster at Little Sands, province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*

Not printed.

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- 21b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence, petitions, evidence, reports and documents of every nature connected with the dismissal of J. H. Crépeau as postmaster at St. Camille, county of Wolfe, province of Quebec. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Ives*..... *Not printed.*
- 21c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return giving: (a) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise in the Montreal custom-house from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (b) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e) The amount of pay per annum of such employee at date of dismissal. (f) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (g) The amount to be paid to each such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 2nd May, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
- 21d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1898, for a return showing the names of all employees on the Lachine canal and St. Ann lock dismissed from the public service since the 23rd day of June, 1896, the cause of dismissal, the name of complainant in each case, the amount of salary paid to the dismissed official, the name and salary paid to his successor in office. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
- 21e.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, evidence, correspondence and documents in relation or reference to any charges made against Peter S. Archibald, lately chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, or to the dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from his position or office as such chief engineer, or the grounds or reasons for such dismissal, or in relation or reference to any claim of the said Peter S. Archibald for superannuation allowance or otherwise in relation or reference to the retirement or dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from the service of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 21f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a return of all correspondence, reports and papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Wm. Bateman of Port Perry from, and the appointment of Mr. Williams to, the position of agent to the Scugog Island Indians. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*
- 21g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons or commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of employees of the government since August 1st, 1896, giving the names of commissioners, their rate of pay and allowances, the aggregate total amount paid to each as pay and allowance, and the total expenses of each commission outside of pay and allowance; also the names and post office addresses of all persons dismissed on the reports of the commissioners (Inland Revenue). Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
- 21h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all papers, documents and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of D. W. Ball from being postmaster at the village of Bath, Ontario. Presented 2nd June, 1899.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
- 21i.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of the report of Mr. Hawkins, post office inspector, in reference to the inquiry or investigation held on the conduct of J. R. Leake, postmaster of Morton, in the county of Leeds, together with copies of all correspondence, complaints, affidavits or declarations and evidence taken at the investigation relating to said postmaster; together with a copy of the notice of his dismissal. Presented 2nd June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
- 21j.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1899, for copy of correspondence, etc., relating to the dismissal of Mr. Alfred Lenoir, as fishery overseer at Isle Madame, in the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Sir Louis Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 21k.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council respecting the appointment and dismissal of Mr. Russell, inspector of steamboats; copies of all reports and evidence touching an inquiry into his conduct; also of all reports, papers and correspondence respecting his last appointment or reinstatement to the public service; also all communications from, to or concerning this officer since he has been discharging duties in the Yukon district. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

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- 21l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, letters or documents in relation to the following dismissals: Job Bilodeau, postmaster of Chambord; Louis Desbiens, postmaster of St. Jérôme; William Larouche, postmaster of Lake Bouchette; Ferdinand Larouche, postmaster of Delisle; F. X. Letourneau, postmaster of St. Bruno, all in the county of Chicoutimi; together with all petitions, correspondence, letters or documents in relation to the appointment of their successors. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
- 21m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all papers and correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Christopher Walker, postmaster of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, with copies of charges, if any, made against such officer and report of any investigation held. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Haggart.* *Not printed.*
- 21n. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, inspector's reports, and all documents respecting the dismissal of the postmaster at Agnes and the removal of the office. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Pope.* *Not printed.*
- 21o. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th June, 1899, for copies of correspondence and other papers in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Joseph McNeil, light-keeper, Jerome Point, St. Peter's, Cape Breton. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Sir Louis Davies.* *Not printed.*
- 21p. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 12th April, 1899, for copies of the complaints and all correspondence relating thereto, which led to the dismissal of Mr. Freeman Ketcheson from the position of post office mail clerk, including the statement or statements of the said Freeman Ketcheson in reply to said complaints. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
Not printed.
- 21q. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, documents, etc., in relation to the dismissal of Napoléon Alain as postmaster of L'Ancienne Lorette, and also copies of all instructions given by the department of the postmaster general or any officers thereof, to the post office inspector in Quebec, or to any other officer thereof in relation to the giving of evidence in an action by the said Napoléon Alain *versus* one Frederic Belleau for damages. Presented 19th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
- 21r. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers connected with the dismissal of Boaz Gross, late harbour master of Hillsboro', N.B., and with the appointment of his successor, including copies of all charges and complaints, the evidence taken by Commissioner McAlpine, the commissioner's report, and all correspondence, recommendations and other papers in any way relating to the said dismissal and the subsequent appointment. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney.* *Not printed.*
- 21s. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, correspondence and other papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Fairlie, principal of the Rupert's Land industrial school, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Bourassa.*
Not printed.
- 21t. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all papers, documents and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of John Hems, caretaker of the public building in the town of Napanee. Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Not printed.*
- 21u. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a copy of the commission issued to investigate into the charges made against W. A. Hogg, landing-waiter at the port of Collingwood, the evidence taken by the said commission, the report made by the commission, the order in council made thereon, and all correspondence and papers in connection therewith. Presented 25th July, 1899.—*Mr. McCarthy.* *Not printed.*
- 21v. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1899, for copy of the report of Thomas Woodyatt, commissioner, relative to certain charges made against John Galna, of Her Majesty's customs at Parry Sound, Ontario. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson.*
Not printed.
- 21w. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1899, for copy of report, etc., in connection with the suspension of Wm. Caldwell, preventive officer of customs at Anderdon, Ontario. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson.* *Not printed.*
- 21z. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th July, 1899, for copy of the report of M. B. Colcock, assistant inspector of ports, relative to the preventive station at Anderdon, and to William Caldwell, late preventive officer thereat. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Hon. W. Paterson.*
Not printed.

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- 21*y.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence had with the department of railways and canals, or with any member of the government, in connection with the cases of Pierre Michaud and Fred. Belanger, porter and track foreman, respectively, on the Intercolonial Railway at Trois Pistoles, and dismissed therefrom in 1898, and for all petitions and papers in regard thereto. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 21*z.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, reports and all other papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. William D. McMillan as light-keeper at Wood Islands, in the province of Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 10th August, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*
Not printed.
22. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters, notices, correspondence, bonds and papers in relation to the establishment of a post office in the county of Annapolis called "Virginia," and the appointment of Mr. Ezekiel Banks as postmaster for such office. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Mills.* *Not printed.*
- 22*a.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters, notices, bonds, papers and documents in relation to the establishment of a post office in the county of Annapolis called "North Perott," and the appointment of Mr. Alfred Spurr to the postmastership of said office. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Mills.* *Not printed.*
- 22*b.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment and installation of George G. King to the postmastership of Marsh Hill, Ontario, had with any member of the government, or any officer of the post office department. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
23. Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings of Auditor General's decisions between the beginning of the session of 1898 and the session of 1899. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.
24. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1898-99. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
25. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from 1st July, 1898, to 16th March, 1899. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
26. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
27. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
28. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.
29. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for sessional papers.*
30. Statement of all superannuation and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1898, showing name, rank, salary, service and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 30*a.* Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for a return giving: (a) The names of all civil servants who have been superannuated between the 13th of July, 1896, and the 1st of February, 1898. (b) The age of each servant so superannuated. (c) The years of service of each person so superannuated. (d) The amount per annum each person had been in receipt of. (e) The amount of superannuation each person is to receive per annum. (f) The name of the new appointees in the civil service since said 13th of July. (g) The age of each such new appointee. (h) The amount to be paid to each such new appointee. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor.* *Not printed.*
- 30*b.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, showing: (a) The superannuations made in the department of agriculture from 30th June, 1896, to 30th April, 1899, in both the inside and outside services. (b) The retiring allowances in each case. (c) The manner in which the vacancies thus created have been filled, with names of persons appointed to such vacancies and amounts of salary in each case. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Mr. Montague.*
Not printed.

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31. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since the last return, 16th February, 1898, submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
32. Statement in reference to fishing bounty expenditure for 1897-98. Presented 4th April, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies..... *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1899, for copies of papers in connection with the case of Nelson vs. Donnelly, being an appeal from the decision of the gold commissioner at Dawson city. Presented 5th April, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
34. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all reports and recommendations from the inspectors of cavalry, artillery and infantry on their inspections up to April 18th, for the financial year 1897-98. Presented 10th April, 1899.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*
35. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1898. Presented (Senate) 21st March, 1899, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
36. Return of orders in council relating to Dominion lands in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and in the North-west Territories. Presented (Senate) 11th April, 1899, by Hon. R. W. Scott..... *Not printed.*
37. Commission appointing William Ogilvie, Esq., a commissioner under chapter 114, Revised Statutes of Canada, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against many government officials in the Yukon territory. Presented 17th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
38. Return prepared by the clerk of the crown in chancery in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of the poll-books and voters' lists for the counties of Beauce, Lévis, Montmagny and Kamouraska, used at the plebiscite vote. Presented 13th July, 1899, by The Deputy Speaker..... *Not printed.*
39. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing in detail the extent of all gold dredging leases applied for and granted in the North-west Territories and the Yukon, where situated, the names and post office addresses of the applicants, and amount paid therefor; also all correspondence and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 19th April, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
40. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, advertisements for tenders and answers thereto, reports and orders in council, and a list of all permits, licenses or leases granted, containing names of the grantees and extent of territory given and conditions attached to each, the amount paid and to be paid therefor in respect of gold placer mining or gold dredging areas in the North-west Territories and the Yukon district. Presented 15th April, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1897, to the 1st October, 1898. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
42. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
43. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of sub section (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
44. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
45. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of representations of the high commissioner for Canada and the agents general of the British colonies, respecting the application of estate duty to personal property situate in the colonies in 1894. Presented 21st April, 1899.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

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47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of the correspondence between the colonial office and the government of Canada on the subject of the island of Anticosti. Presented 21st April, 1899.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
48. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, correspondence and every other document in connection with the granting 150,000 acres of public lands in favour of the university of Manitoba, and the transfer and patenting of the same to the university. Presented 24th April, 1899.—*Mr. LaRivière*.
Printed (in part) for distribution and sessional papers.
- 48a. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate, dated 31st March, 1898, for a statement of the quantity of lands allotted for school purposes in Manitoba; the quantity of said lands sold, and the prices at which they have been sold; the amount received on that account; the amounts still due to the government; the manner in which this fund is invested and administered; the amount already paid to the province of Manitoba, how much on the capital, if any, and how much on the interest; the amount still at the credit of the province, whether on the capital or on the interest; the dates of payment in each case and the amount of each payment; and also all the correspondence, papers, memoranda and orders in council relating thereto, up to date. Presented 25th April, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*. *Not printed.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed in 1897 to inquire into the state of the public records and of the public buildings. Presented 1st May, 1899.—*Mr. Belcourt*. *Not printed.*
50. Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of the number of sheets of notes of \$1 and \$2 delivered to the government from the 1st of August, 1897, by the new contractors, together with the number of back, tint and face plates of the above denominations, delivered to the government to date, as per the contract. Presented 1st May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
51. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with the imperial and colonial governments, and other parties, relative to the proposed Pacific cable, since the return brought down last session; also of the report of the imperial commission on this subject, if leave has been obtained to publish it. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casey*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 51a. Supplementary return to No. 51. Presented 12th May, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 51b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council and correspondence connected with and relating to the offer of the government of British Columbia, made in 1899, respecting the Pacific cable. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting the enforcement of coasting laws of Canada on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts, in so far as it relates to the department of customs. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 52a. Supplementary return to No. 52 (Department of the Interior). Presented 5th June, 1899.
Not printed.
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of lease of the property in Quebec known as the "Plains of Abraham," or of any other title under which the government of Canada holds said property; also of all memorials, correspondence, etc., addressed to the government on the subject of renewing said lease or otherwise acquiring the same. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the expenditure for each year from 1867 to 1889, inclusive, of the militia department; also the amount in each of the above years expended for the staff of the militia; also the amount in each of the above years expended for the royal military college, Kingston. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Domville*. *Not printed.*
55. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of council, commission of appointment relating to the appointment of the hon. the chief justice of the province of British Columbia from the date of the decease of the Hon. Chief Justice Davie to the appointment of the present incumbent; also relating to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving and the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin of the supreme court of British Columbia. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*. *Not printed.*

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56. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for copy of lease or agreement and of all correspondence relating to the occupation of the Champ de Mars in the city of Montreal by the Montreal authorities and the condition of said occupation. Presented 9th May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*. *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1898, to date. Also the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the same road for the similar months of the preceding year. Presented 9th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the total amount of revenue collected by the government (a) from passenger traffic; (b) from freight traffic at the stations, freight agencies and passenger agencies along the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Chaudière to Montreal, both included, (1) from the 30th day of June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of March, 1899, exclusive; (2) from the 1st day of March, 1899, inclusive, to the 1st day of April, 1899, exclusive. Presented 16th May, 1899.—*Mr. Powell*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return containing a statement of expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works for ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Intercolonial Railway from 30th June, 1891, to 1st July, 1897. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Powell*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 57c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all tenders for ties for the use of the Intercolonial Railway from 1st January, 1896, to date, giving names, quantities, prices, and which tenders were accepted. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
- 57d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all tenders received by the government, or by the department of railways and canals, or by any officials thereof, for railway ties and lumber of all kinds supplied to the Intercolonial Railway between July, 1896, and January, 1898, on the division of the railway in the province of Quebec. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*. *Not printed.*
- 57e. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th March, 1899, for a statement showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Lévis to Montreal, from whom purchased, and the price paid therefor. Presented 19th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*. *Not printed.*
- 57f. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for a return showing quantity of freight carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to Halifax for shipment to Europe, during the winter 1898 and 1899. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Perley*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a return showing: 1. The total amount of expenditure on capital account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the extension thereof to Montreal from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. 2. The total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal extension thereof from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. 3. The total expenditure charged to revenue account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal extension thereof from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Powell*. *Not printed.*
- 57h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return showing the names of persons to whom payments were made of allowance or drawback on freight charges on the New Brunswick portion of the Intercolonial Railway during the months of January and February, 1899, the amount and date of payment in each case, and the date at which the overcharge was made. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*. *Not printed.*
- 57i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a copy of lease or contract under which the Intercolonial Railway management permitted or authorized the building of a restaurant on the railway right of way at Grand Narrows. Also copies of all correspondence in reference to the granting of the privilege of erecting such building on the railway property, and also in reference to running the same. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. McDougall*. *Not printed.*

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- 57j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of advertisements issued during 1898, inviting tenders for steel rails and fastenings for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, copies of tenders received therefor, of all correspondence in connection therewith, and of any contract or contracts entered into. Presented 27th June, 1899.—*Mr. Charles Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 57k. Supplementary return to 57e. Presented 28th June, 1899..... *Not printed.*
- 57l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, showing the names of persons to whom payments were made of allowances or drawbacks on freight charges on the Nova Scotia portion of the Intercolonial Railway from 1st July, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, giving amount and date of payment and date at which overcharge was made. Presented 13th July, 1899.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou)*..... *Not printed.*
- 57m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, showing: 1. The combined engine and car mileage—total, and that of the Intercolonial Railway—for each month from March 1, 1898, for the terminals, bridge, and the other leased portions of the Grand Trunk Railway, as contemplated in the third and thirty-third sections of the schedule to Bill No. 138. 2. The amounts for (a) maintenance and repairs, and (b) for all other operating expenses separately, incurred by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Intercolonial Railway each month since March 1, 1898. 3. Copy of returns and information made under section 33 of said schedule for each month from March 1, 1898. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 57n. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all petitions, memorials, letters and correspondence addressed to the government, or to any of the members thereof, since the last session, by the board of trade of the city of Quebec, the council thereof, the city council of the city of Quebec, or any other public bodies or citizens of the said city, in relation to a better service between the Intercolonial Railway and the city of Quebec. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
58. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council and all reports and correspondence made by or had between W. J. Christie, late of the inland revenue department, Winnipeg, and other officers of department in Manitoba, and the department at Ottawa or the minister of inland revenue relating to the removal, the suspension and final dismissal of W. J. Christie, lately one of the chief officers in department at Winnipeg. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche*..... *Not printed.*
- 58a. Supplementary return to No. 58. Presented 30th May, 1899..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copy of all reports to the minister of the interior, or to the department of the interior, or to any officer of that department from William Ogilvie, or from the council of the Yukon district, or from any member of such council relating to the administration of the said Yukon district or relating to any matter connected with the administration of the said district. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence connected with the department of the interior at Ottawa authorizing the agent at Yorkton, North-west-Territories, to grant entry for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, township 24, range 3 west of the 2nd meridian, to Mr. W. C. Middleton. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all letters and telegrams that have passed between the government and the Ashcroft Water and Electric Company, or Mr. Peter Ryan, or Mr. John Shields, or any other person on their behalf in regard to the purchase of some 4,000 acres of land near Ashcroft, B.C., within the railway belt. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of any orders in council passed up to date respecting any officers of the department of the interior taking up mining claims; respecting any government officers taking up mining claims; respecting officers of the department of the interior making homestead entries or buying lands. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Archer Martin, of Victoria, B.C., barrister-at-law, to the minister of interior or to the deputy minister, or to any officers of the department of the interior, relating to the granting or recognition of any permit or authority to take or import liquor into the Yukon district or relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon district, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Frederick Peters, Q.C., of Victoria, B.C., to the minister of the interior, or to any minister of the crown, or to any deputy minister, applying for or relating to the granting of any permit to take or import liquor into the Yukon district, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63b. Correspondence relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 16th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all liquor permits issued by Major Walsh, and all reports and correspondence respecting his action in this respect. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of correspondence, telegrams, etc., in connection with the management of the Yukon territory, alluded to in the speech of the honourable the minister of the interior, during the debate on the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....
Not printed.
- 63e. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the hon. the minister of the interior, or any officer of his department, and the government of the North-west Territories respecting the issue, granting or withholding of permits for the conveyance of liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 30th May, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke*.....
Not printed.
- 63f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return of all liquors taken into the Yukon since July 1, 1896, giving the names of the persons or companies taking them in, the quantity in each case, the date of issue of permit and the authority granting the permit; also all correspondence had with any parties in connection with the demand for, or granting of, permits for taking liquors into the Yukon. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 63g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for an itemized statement of the number of gallons of intoxicating liquors taken into the Klondike district since July, 1896, the number of permits granted therefor, with the names and post office addresses of those to whom said permits were granted and the amount paid therefor. Presented 6th June 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 63g*. Supplementary return to No. 63f. Presented 13th July, 1899.....
Not printed.
64. Copy of agreement dated 1st July, 1890, between the Department of Railways and Canals and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 16th May, 1899, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Not printed.
65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all letters, documents, memoranda, agreements and correspondence containing, embodying, relating to or referring to the terms and conditions upon which tenders were asked for the Magdalen Island mail contract, and upon which the contract was subsequently let to R. J. Leslie, of Leslie, Hart & Co., Halifax, N.S. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Pope*.....
Not printed.
66. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th March, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with and instructions given to Louis Coste, late engineer in the public works department, with reference to the Yukon-Teslin route, and the navigation of the rivers and lakes connected therewith, and all reports thereon, made by the said Louis Coste. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....
Not printed.
- 66a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of the report or reports of Mr. Coste, late engineer of the public works department, on the Yukon, more especially on the Teslin Lake route for a railway into the Yukon; also a copy of the report of Mr. Lafontaine, or a copy of their joint report, if they made such a report. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*.....
Printed for sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

66. (1898.) Report of commissioners appointed to investigate, inquire into and report upon the state and management of the business of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers this year (1899). See Sessional Paper No. 18, page 221.*
67. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 11th April, 1899, for: 1. Copy of the last government return made by La Banque du Peuple before that bank suspended payment, as well as the name of the bank official and a copy of the declaration made by him. 2. Copy of the different statements of the affairs of said bank submitted by the directors at each of the public meetings of the stockholders and depositors which were held since the date of suspension. 3. List of the names of the directors of the bank at the date of its suspension, and the number of shares held by each of such directors on that date. 4. List of sales or transfers, if any, that may have been made of the stock of any one or more of the directors since the date of the suspension, and to whom made. 5. List of any vacancy or vacancies that may have occurred since the said date and the cause or causes thereof, as well as the names of those who have been appointed to fill any such vacancy. 6. The price as near as can be ascertained from the quotations of the stock of any sales or transfers that were made within the last month immediately before such suspension, and the prices paid for any such transfer of stock that may have been made since the date of suspension up to 1st April, 1899. 7. List of the names of the stockholders of the bank on the 1st day of April, 1899, and the number of shares held by each on that date. 8. Statement in detail of the assets and liabilities of the bank, excepting therefrom the liabilities to the depositors and stockholders which may be given in the aggregate. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. McMillan. Not printed.*
68. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government and B. Haigh & Son, of British Columbia, or any person or persons acting on their behalf in the year 1880, or thereabouts, in regard to an application for the use of Deadman's Island. Also between the Dominion government and the attorney general of the province of British Columbia or other member of the provincial government in regard to the said application, or to the subject thereof. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council respecting Stanley Park and Deadman's Island, Vancouver, B.C., and all correspondence between the different departments of the Canadian government and the imperial military and naval authorities respecting the park or island or both. Also for copies of all correspondence respecting the same with the government of British Columbia, the city of Vancouver and the park authorities. Also for all correspondence between the member for Burrard, the hon. minister of militia and defence and the department of militia, the hon. minister of the interior and other members of the government respecting the same. Also for all correspondence between Mr. Ludgate and his representative and any department of government respecting Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all applications and correspondence respecting a lease or grant of Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all departmental reports, memoranda or letters on file in the departments of justice, interior, militia and defence respecting the park, Deadman's Island, or the title and disposal of the same. Also a copy of all grants or leases of the park or Deadman's Island. Also all reports or information obtained by the different departments before any lease or grant of Deadman's Island was enacted. Also all memorials or correspondence respecting the granting of any lease of Deadman's Island. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return of all papers, documents and correspondence between the Winnipeg grain exchange and the department of public works in reference to keeping the harbour at Fort William free of ice to the latest possible date. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche. Not printed.*
70. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of letters, instructions, correspondence and report of the commissioner appointed to inquire into the grievances of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and into the circumstances attending the death of two of said employees, named McDonald and Fraser, at or near Pincher Creek, with report of the commissioner in re-investigation with respect to all the facts connected with the death of Charles P. McDonald and E. McC. Fraser, who were employed in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou).*
Summary Report printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of instructions given to Mr. F. C. Wade, whether before he left for Dawson to act in several official capacities or subsequently, more particularly a copy of the permission given him, if the permission was in writing, to stake claims in the Klondike. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the government of Canada since July, 1898, to the present date respecting the supreme courts, county courts or any of the judges for the province aforesaid, the appointments of said judges or of any of them, or other matters relating to the administration of justice in the said province. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of any correspondence in relation to the construction of sheds on the wharfs at St. Méthode and Mistassini, and to the awarding of the contract for the said buildings to L. P. Bilodeau, of Roberval. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers, correspondence, etc., in connection with the award of the contract to Mr. Thomas Gauthier, of Montreal, by the department of public works for the dredging at Coteau Landing; the call for tenders, if any; the amount expended out of the \$21,000 voted, and to whom paid. Also correspondence between Mr. Gauthier and Mr. McDonald, who did the work; the amount of work done in cubic feet, and how paid. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*.
Printed for sessional papers.
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of correspondence between the government, or the department of public works, and Mr. W. Donaghue, or any other person, in relation to the building of scows at Roberval to accompany the dredge at that place, and to the awarding of the contract for the building of the said dredges to the said W. Donaghue. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all leases, papers and documents of and concerning the lease of certain property on Isle aux Noix, in the province of Quebec, held by the government and under the control of the department of militia and defence, showing the names of lessees since 1st January, 1895, to present time, and the amount of rental paid by such lessees. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return showing when and for what period the steamer "Alaska" was engaged on the survey of the channel in Lake St. Francis, and the service the steamer "Alert" was engaged on during the same period. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return showing the amounts paid to Tom S. Rubidge, superintending engineer of the Cornwall canal, for salary and expenses from 1st January, 1897, to 1st January, 1899. A detailed statement of the amount paid for cab or hack hire in the same period. A statement of the total expense incurred in connection with the steamer "Alert"; also a statement showing how many days the steamer "Alert" was engaged in actual survey work, from 1st January, 1897, to 1st January, 1899, and how many days in any other service and the nature of the same. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*.
Not printed.
79. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports to his excellency the governor general, minutes of council, reports, papers and correspondence in any way relating to the navigation of the Yukon or Stikine rivers, or to customs regulations in connection therewith, including the transshipment of cargoes; also all reports to his excellency the governor general, minutes of council, correspondence and papers touching the customs regulations, and fees imposed in connection with Canadian goods passing through St. Michael's, Dyea, Skagway and Wrangel. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.
Printed for sessional papers.
80. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence and papers connected with the removal of Mr. Fawcett from the position of Yukon gold commissioner. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

81. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, ordinances, commissions, appointments, bond certificates and oaths, relating to the appointment of the sheriff for Yukon territory; also copies of the same papers respecting the appointment of the clerk of the court for the Yukon territory. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
82. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the United States government, either directly or through the British government or its representative at Washington, in reference to bonding or transit arrangements on the Pacific coast, and to the relief of destitute persons in the Yukon or Alaska districts. Also any reports of ministers to the government on these matters. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a return showing the number and names of all United States fishing vessels not possessing *modus vivendi* licenses to which concessions were granted in the Atlantic ports of Canada during the months of November and December, 1898, and January and February, 1899; together with all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and officers of the government, showing under what circumstances privileges were granted to any of said American vessels. Presented 26th May, 1899.—*Mr. McAlister*.....*Not printed.*
84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return of copies of all correspondence, instructions, reports, bills of costs and accounts, together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion government in connection with the prosecutions arising out of the Dominion general elections of 1896 in the province of Manitoba. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
- 84a. Supplementary return to No. 84. Presented 2nd June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence between the government and any parties in the county of Brant relating to the appointment of Dr. Levi Secord, of Brantford, Dr. McKee, of the same place, and Dr. Beer, formerly of Platts-ville, in the county of Oxford, to the positions of head physician and assistants to the Indians on the reservation in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Clancy*.....*Not printed.*
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, from July 1, 1896, to the present date, between the Canadian government and the imperial authorities and between the Canadian government and the office of the high commissioner for Canada in London, relating to the cattle embargo. Presented 27th May, 1899.—*Mr. Montague*.
Printed for sessional papers.
87. Copy of the order in council of the 7th October, 1898, providing for appointment of Mr. William Ogilvie as a commissioner, under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., to investigate the charges and complaints referred to in such order in council; copy of the commission issued under the great seal of Canada, appointing Mr. Ogilvie such commissioner; copy of his report of the 27th April, 1899, and copies of the three public notices referred to in such report and attached thereto. Presented 30th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 87a. Copy of commission which issued in favour of William Ogilvie, Esq., under the provisions of chapter 114 R.S.C., to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory; and copy of the evidence taken under such commission. Presented 9th June, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 87b. Copy of further report, dated the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., commissioner appointed under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., and by commission issued thereunder, under the great seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory. Presented 7th July, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 87c. Copy of the evidence which accompanied the further report of the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., commissioner appointed under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., and by commission issued thereunder, under the great seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory; of which further report a copy was laid before the House of Commons upon the 7th July, 1899. Presented 12th July, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

- 87d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1899, for copy of a report of William Ogilvie, commissioner, relative to the values placed upon the steamers "Pingree" and "Low" for customs entry. Presented 27th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson*..... *Not printed.*
88. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 22nd May, 1899, for: 1. The original contract entered into between the government and the proprietors of the Drummond County Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway Company. 2. The present contract or agreement entered into between the same persons or companies. 3. A statement of all moneys paid to the proprietors of said railways from the date of the non-ratification of the first contract to the 31st March, 1899. 4. An account of the earnings and working expenses of the Drummond County Railway from the time of its being first worked in connection with the Intercolonial Railway to the 31st March, 1899. 5. And also an account of the total amount of money paid the Grand Trunk Railway Company for station accommodation, running powers over its line, for bridge extension, or for any purpose whatever in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway system to Montreal. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 88a. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 22nd June, 1899, calling for copies of any or all supplemental agreements and traffic arrangements entered into between the railway department of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in connection with the contract entered into between the aforesaid parties for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the city of Montreal. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all petitions addressed to his excellency the governor general by members of the Turner administration in the province of British Columbia respecting the conduct of his honour the lieutenant governor of that province, and praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the same, together with all papers and correspondence connected with said petition; and also copies of all papers and correspondence in any way relating to the action of his honour the lieutenant governor of British Columbia in dismissing the Turner administration in the said province. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence had with the departments of inland revenue, during the last ten years, in relation to the compulsory inspection of potash at the port of Montreal. 2. Copies of all petitions presented on the same subject to the honourable the minister of inland revenue. Also copies of resolutions adopted by the Montreal board of trade and others, urging the government to adopt some measure to protect the Canadian trade in potash. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Préfontaine*.
Not printed.
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: 1. Statement showing the quantity of Canadian tobacco grown and manufactured during each year since 1890. 2. The number of factories established since 1890—with the date in each instance—for the manufacture of Canadian tobacco, or of Canadian and foreign tobacco mixed. 3. Copies of all petitions, applications and memorials presented to the government since 1896 in relation to the duties on tobacco. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Gauthier*..... *Not printed.*
92. Copy of the prospectus of the British Canadian Gold Fields of the Klondike Company, Limited, and copies of correspondence and other papers on file in the department of the interior, respecting the alleged connection of Mr. William Ogilvie with that company. Presented 31st May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for statement showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, by the Dominion government on the harbour of Montreal during the last twenty-eight years; also the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, by the Dominion government on the harbour of Victoria, B.C., during the last twenty-eight years. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*.
Not printed.
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return showing the actual expenditure on reconstruction of the pier at China Point, in the province of Prince Edward Island, the date of such payments, to whom the payments were made and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used, and when; the quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price; the present actual condition of the pier; the progress made towards reconstruction; and all papers, correspondence and documents relating to or giving any information or particulars respecting the matters aforesaid. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*

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95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for a return showing all sums expended to date upon the new wharf at Pointe Claire, P.Q. Also how far the works have progressed; a copy of the estimate of the cost of said wharf and statement showing how much it will cost to finish said wharf. Copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as of all tenders and correspondence upon the subject. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, papers, etc., in connection with the seizure of traps and ropes belonging to Messrs. Benjamin Compton & Co., of Belle River, in the province of Prince Edward Island, on 30th July, 1898, by the Dominion cruiser "Acadia." Presented 1st June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
97. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams, cablegrams, memorials and other papers received by the right hon. the prime minister of Canada, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the minister of public works, or the Hon. A. G. Blair, the minister of railways and canals, from the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited, the Commercial Telegraph Construction Syndicate, Limited, or the W. T. Henley Telegraph Works, Limited, or from any director or directors, person or persons on behalf of or as representing any of these companies, or from the high commissioner for Canada in London, or from any other person or company respecting the construction by or for the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited, of a telegraph line between Skagway and Dawson, or of a submarine cable telegraph between some point in British Columbia and Skagway or Wrangel, or in any way relating to either of their objects. Also copies of all letters from the right hon. the prime minister of Canada, or from either of said other ministers to any of said companies or to any director or directors or other person or persons acting or purporting to act on behalf of any of said companies in any way relating to the construction of said telegraph line or cable line by, for or under the charter of the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited. Also copies of all correspondence between the Dominion government or any member or department thereof and the United States government at Washington or any department thereof bearing upon the laying and landing of a submarine cable between some point in British Columbia and Skagway or Wrangel or any point between these places. Presented 1st June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
- 97a. Supplementary return to 97. Presented 26th June, 1899..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 6th June, 1898, for a statement of the cost of the voyages undertaken in 1897 by the honourable the prime minister and by the honourable the solicitor general, to Europe, to the United States or elsewhere, together with the travelling expenses of their private secretaries or of any other persons composing their following. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*
99. Protocol No. lxiix of the Joint High Commission, Washington, respecting the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Presented 5th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all papers, plans, maps, reports of fishery officers, correspondence and other documents relating to the existence of a dam across river Jésus, near the town of Terrebonne, and the construction of a fishway therein according to the requirements of the law. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Fortin*.....*Not printed.*
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a list of all persons employed since 1st August, 1896, by the minister of interior outside of the civil service employees in Ottawa, for purposes of immigration, detailing the names and post office addresses of the appointees, their rate of wages and allowances, the date and reason for dismissal where dismissals have taken place, and the country or districts in which their work has been performed. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons appointed to office or assigned to duties of any kind in the Yukon district since 1st August, 1896, giving the names, post office addresses, rate of salary and allowances or expenses of each person, the duties assigned, the date of his appointment, the date of resignation or dismissal, and the reason therefor in the case of each resignation or dismissal. The above statement not to include mounted police or Canadian militiamen, but to include paymasters in each branch. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 102a. Supplementary return to No. 102. Presented 9th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
- 102b. Copies of orders in council relating to the Yukon. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

103. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons or commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of employees of the government since 1st August, 1896, giving the names of commissioners, their rate of pay and allowances, the aggregate total amount paid to each as pay and allowance, and the total expenses of each commission outside of pay and allowance; also the names and post office addresses of all persons dismissed on the reports of the commissioners (Marine and Fisheries). Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 103a. Supplementary return to No. 103. (Customs Department.) Presented 6th June, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for a return showing names of commissioners appointed by the government to inquire into the conduct of all employees of the civil service in the province of Quebec since the 23rd of June, 1896, and the amount paid to each commissioner as salary or travelling expenses. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*.
Not printed.
- 103c. Return (in part) to an address of the Senate, dated 28th April, 1899, of the names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise since the 9th April, 1897, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship, or of any misconduct whatever. 2. The reports of said commissioners, or of commissioners previously appointed, not already brought down, and a statement showing the action taken by the government thereon. 3. The amounts paid each commissioner since the 9th April, 1897, in fees, *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses and incidentals of all kinds. 4. The names, ages, offices and salaries of all employees in the inside or outside service of the government, whether temporary or permanent, who since the 9th April, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation, or otherwise, whether on a report of a commission or otherwise, specifying in each case the grounds of dismissal, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also the age, office, salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed in the place of, or as a consequence of every such removal. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.*Printed in abstract form.*
- 103d. Supplementary return to No. 103. (Post Office Department.) Presented 5th July, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103e. Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 4th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 103f. Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 5th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 103g. Supplementary return to No. 103. (Railways and Canals.) Presented 29th July, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103h. Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 28th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
104. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all statements, claims, memoranda, correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation from that province, in March last, consisting of the Honourable Hector C. Macdonald, Jas. W. Richards, and Benjamin Rogers, in regard to questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and the dominion of Canada. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.*Printed for sessional papers.*
105. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for all papers and correspondence, including orders in council, tenders and contracts in connection with the engraving, printing and supply of paper for the denominational postal notes, with a sample of the notes printed. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster**Not printed.*
- 105a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of all separate issues of postal stamps, cards, or notes since 1st January, 1897, noting those that have gone out of use, the quantity and date of each issue, and a sample of each issue, and giving in the case of the jubilee stamps, the cost and amount of cash returned to the treasury for each denomination. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster**Not printed.*
- 105b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of contract for the production of postal notes, and the cost of such per 1,000 of each denomination, exclusive of paper, and for all correspondence between the contractor, the government and the queen's printer. Also for a statement of the number of reams of paper made for each denomination, by whom ordered to be made, where made, and name of manufacturer, and who has now possession of the Dandy rolls from which the paper was made. And also the following statements: Who furnished the electrotypes, and where they were made, the date of first delivery of postal notes, and amount of

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- security given by the contractor, and whether the contractor has supplied the necessary accommodation for government clerks for superintendence and storage for an ample supply of paper, Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 105c. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, showing in detail all dies, plates or other parts, wholly or partially engraved, entered or imported by or for the use of the American Bank Note Company and the British American Bank Note Company, to be used in the making of bank notes, postage stamps, postal notes and inland revenue stamps for the government, with the valuation and amount of duty charged and collected. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 105d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for all correspondence had with the post office department, or any member of the government, in reference to the quality of the post cards issued by the post office department since 1st July, 1896. Presented 19th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for number of jubilee stamp plates engraved and their denominations, and cost of such plates. Cost of jubilee stamps per 1,000 complete. Also the number of plates engraved for the greater empire stamp, and the cost per plate, with the valuation and amount of duty charged and collected. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for sessional papers.
107. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all papers, including affidavits, and of all correspondence between the government and the government or public officials of the United States or other parties, concerning the case of Thomas Meagher, who was arrested by United States customs officers in Canadian waters, in the river St. Clair, on 19th August, 1898; was held in custody and grossly ill-treated by said officials for some time and afterwards imprisoned, and who was finally discharged without trial by order of the United States government. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Cowan* *Not printed.*
108. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1898. Presented 6th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.
109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports, orders in council and instructions in reference to the admission of foreign countries to commercial privileges under the so-called preferential clause of the tariff of 1897. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Printed for sessional papers.*
110. Documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia. Presented 7th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 110a. Further documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Not printed.*
111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing by departments, the expenditure in each year, beginning 1st July, 1890, for salaries in the outside service of the post office, customs and inland revenue departments, detailed by posts and sub-posts in the case of the inland revenue and customs, and by post offices in case of employees in the postal service, of all employees, whether temporary or permanent. Presented 7th June, 1899.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
112. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all complaints, referred to on page 3 of the report of the deputy minister of interior (Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1897), minutes of council, commission instructions and report of Mr. Archer Martin, the commissioner, respecting the New Westminster crown timber office. Presented 9th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
113. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all instructions given by the government of Canada, or any department thereof, to Charles Russell, Esq., solicitor, London, England, or to the firm to which he belongs, or to any member thereof, in relation to any case or business in which the said government or any department thereof was or is concerned; also copies in detail of all bills of costs or accounts rendered by the said persons to the government or any department since 1st July, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron.*
Printed for sessional papers.
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company and the department of public works during the last six months. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Maxwell* *Not printed.*

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115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, tenders and all other papers and documents in connection with the change in carrying the mails for Prince Edward Island between the Intercolonial Railway and Cape Tormentine during the past winter. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin. Not printed.*
116. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams and instructions in reference to the granting of a bonded warehouse to John Gow Scrimgeour at Cardigan Bridge, Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's). Not printed.*
117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any person or official in behalf of the same, and the Canada Eastern Railway Company, or any person in behalf thereof, and of any reports and papers in connection with any proposal to purchase for the government the said railway. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
118. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, and all papers and correspondence had with the department of railways and canals or the minister of railways by the officers of the Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, or by any contractors or persons concerned in the construction of the said Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, or any one in their behalf, in connection with the payment of subsidy or grants made to the said company. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
119. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed between the Dominion government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or any person or persons acting on their behalf, in regard to the Songhees Indian reserve at Victoria, B. C., since 1st June, 1897. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the minister or any officials of the department of interior and Mr. A. Soper, of Port Perry, or other persons in reference to the suppression of the sale of liquor to the Scugog Indians. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all contracts or agreements entered into by or with the postmaster general or the post office department or her majesty or the government of Canada for the carriage of the mails into or out of the Yukon territory or district or any part thereof; and also copies of all advertisements for tenders for the carriage as aforesaid of such mails, and all tenders received by the postmaster general, the post office department or the government of Canada or her majesty the queen, for the carriage of mails into or out of the Yukon territory or district, also copies of all reports, letters and communications in writing from the post office inspector at Victoria, or any other post office inspector, or any other officer of the post office department with respect to such tenders or advertisements or with respect to the acceptance or rejection of any of the said tenders. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper. Not printed.*
122. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, etc., in connection with the resignation of Dr. Morris as postmaster at Dundas, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor and persons applying for the position. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's). Not printed.*
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for: 1. A return showing the number of letter carriers who were employed in the post office in Victoria, B. C., in the year 1895-6, 1896-7 and 1897-8 respectively and the number employed at the present time. 2. The salary paid to each letter carrier employed in 1895-6 and salaries paid in the present year. 3. The provisional allowance granted to said letter-carrier in 1895-6 and in 1896-7 and 1897-8. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a statement showing the weight of every issue of the daily and weekly publications issued in Toronto and Montreal since the introduction of the law requiring that all publications must be weighed and stamped before the acceptance of same at the post office of issue of paper. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn. Not printed.*

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125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement in detail of all sums expended on account of the joint high commission between Great Britain and the United States since its inception to date, with the names of all persons connected therewith as commissioners, secretaries, clerks and attendants and the rate and total amounts of compensation of each as salary, allowances and expenses itemized. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
126. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copy of all instructions, correspondence by letter or telegram between the government or any department or officer thereof and the representative of the crown, or any other person in relation to the postponement of the hearing of the appeal before the court of queen's bench, in the case of the Queen *vs.* Coulombe and others during the last term of the said court at Quebec, and of all documents in relation thereto. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*..... *Not printed.*
127. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions and other papers in possession of the government, relating to the proposed branch railway from Southport to Murray Harbour and other proposed railway branches in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.... *Not printed.*
128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, showing: 1. Settlements (if any) that have been made by the department of railways and canals since and during the last session, with those parties who suffered from the construction of the Roche-Fendue and Calumet dams in 1883. 2. The names of the valuers who adjusted the said claims, and by whom their appointment was recommended. Presented 14th May, 1899.—*Mr. Poupore.*..... *Not printed.*
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for all papers and correspondence in connection with the claim of the British American Bank Note Company for the balance alleged to be due to the company for contract work done for the post office department. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*..... *Not printed.*
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the names of persons appointed to positions in the Toronto post office since 13th July, 1896, the date of each such appointment, the salary paid to each such person and the office to which each such person was appointed. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke.*..... *Not printed.*
131. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 21st March, 1898, for copies of all reports and surveys made by officers of the department of railways and canals, regarding the straightening of certain curves on the Prince Edward Island Railway at or near North Wiltshire, and also a statement showing: 1. The amount expended on straightening the said curves, and to whom paid. 2. How was the expenditure made, by tender or by day's work. 3. The nature and extent of the changes made. 4. What further changes, if any, are contemplated. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.*..... *Not printed.*
132. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 25th May, 1899, for certified *verbatim* copies of all letters or other documents written to the minister or any official connected with the department of the interior, or to any member of the government, by H. H. Norwood, the person appointed by the government to the position of gold inspector in the Yukon district. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Primrose.*..... *Not printed.*
133. Return (in part) to an address of the Senate, dated the 23rd March, 1899, showing the amounts of customs and excise duties collected on goods imported into that part of the Dominion known as the Yukon and Klondike country, from the first day of September, 1898, to the first day of March, 1899, specifying the character of the goods so imported and the countries from whence imported; together with a statement showing the quantity and character, as far as practicable, of Canadian goods sent to the said Yukon district during the same period. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*..... *Not printed.*
134. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copy of a memorial signed by the late Honourable John Norquay, president of the executive council of the province of Manitoba, on behalf of said council, praying to be heard before her majesty in council on the interference of the governor general in council in the practice of disallowing acts clearly within the power of local legislature and asking that the same be discontinued; which memorial was addressed to the honourable the secretary of state of Canada with request that the same be transmitted to her majesty in council; also copies of all correspondence, reports to or from, and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 16th June, 1899.—*Mr. LaRivière.*

Printed for sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14--*Continued.*

135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing the amount spent by the government in the financial years 1896-7, 1897-8, and the proposed expenditure for the year 1898-9 on private piers and wharfs, and piers and wharfs not under government control and not the property of Canada, together with the names of such piers and wharfs and the owners thereof, as well as the sums spent on each for years mentioned. Presented 16th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
136. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return of all reports and recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate and settle claims for losses arising out of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885; also a statement of all claims presented, the amount paid in each case, also all claims presented and not entertained. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*
137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all instructions, correspondence and reports, accounts and vouchers, for expenses connected with the expedition of Chief Engineer Coste, of the department of public works, referred to in the annual report of the minister of marine and fisheries, 1898, page 7, and also connected with the visit subsequently paid to England by Mr. Coste in the same year. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.
Not printed.
138. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports between the departments of militia and defence and justice or their agents, and the following claimants for compensation and damages in respect of the erection of fortifications at Macaulay Point, British Columbia, viz.: Fred. Bell, J. Jardine, W. F. Bullen, R. W. Reford, Henry Moss, William Moss, J. G. Tiarks, Charles Kent, Thornton Fell, Andreas Keating (B. L. Ker), Hans Ogilvy Price, H. F. Bishop, S. J. Pitts, and any others that may have presented claims in regard to same. Presented 21st June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*.
Not printed.
- 138a. Supplementary return to No. 138. Presented 29th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
139. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of the reports of Walter Shanly, C.E., and T. C. Keefer, C.E., in connection with the proposed large locks at Iroquois and Farran's Point. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for: 1. Statement of the expenditure connected with the royal military college, Kingston, every year since its foundation. 2. Of the number of graduates in each year, and of their present place of residence and occupation, as far as known to the college authorities. 3. Of all general orders or regulations relating to the employment of these graduates in the permanent corps, volunteers or other branches of the public service. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all instructions, correspondence, etc., in relation to the construction of wharfs at Mistassini and St. Méthode (Tékouabé); a detailed statement showing the quantity of timber, iron and stone used in the said works; by whom the said articles were furnished; the prices paid therefor to each person; the names of the carpenters and framers employed and the prices paid them per day and how much was received in cash by them, as also by the day labourers who worked with them; all other expenditure in relation to the said works; copies of all correspondence in relation to the contracts awarded to Messrs. Têtu & Savard, of St. Félicien, for making timber for the St. Méthode wharf; copies of the said contracts and of all further correspondence as to presenting payment of their accounts; a statement of the quantity of timber prepared by them, and of the amount paid to them personally. Copies of instructions issued to J. B. Carboneau, chief carpenter at the Mistassini and St. Méthode wharfs; correspondence as to cancelling of his instructions at St. Méthode and the appointment of a chief carpenter in his place. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.
Not printed.
142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, showing the amounts paid to each and all persons who worked at the Roberval pier in 1896; the number of days worked; the prices paid; the quantity of timber and iron furnished, and the prices paid therefor; the place where the same was obtained; copies of all instructions, correspondence, etc., in relation to the said work. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

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143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1899, for a statement of sums paid as travelling expenses to the judges of the superior court for the province of Quebec coming from outside districts to sit in the city of Montreal. 1. From the 1st of January, 1898, up to the coming into force of the statute 61 Victoria (Canada), chap. 52. 2. Since the coming into force of said statute down to the 1st of March, 1899. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Monk. Not printed.*
144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all tenders opened the 14th day of May, 1897, for works on the Farran's Point canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 27th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clancy. Not printed.*
145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for correspondence and reports respecting increased wharf accommodation at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1892 and since. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hubbert Tupper Not printed.*
146. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all reports of any survey held during 1897 or 1898 of Neufrage Pond, King's county, Prince Edward Island. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's) Not printed.*
147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all unexpired leases and unexpired renewals and modifications of leases, and of all papers and plans relating thereto of all water lots, water power and hydraulic privileges in and along that portion of the river Ottawa and its various channels within the city of Ottawa, from the westerly boundary of the said city to the line of Kent street, produced into the Ottawa river, and commonly known as the Chaudière, issued by the government to any person, persons or company, and for plans showing the position of such water lots, water power and hydraulic privileges. Also for a statement of the amount of power each lessee is entitled to use, and the date of the termination of the lease under which he is entitled to use it. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Copp. Not printed.*
148. Certain correspondence relating to the franchise of the different provinces as the franchise for the elections to the House of Commons. Presented (Senate) 27th June, 1899, by Hon. Mr. Mills.
Not printed.
149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, giving the names of all the weirs now under license in the county of Charlotte, in the province of New Brunswick, with location of each, with date said licenses were issued, and with the name or names of the licensees of said weirs; also the names of all weirs licensed during 1898 that were not built and the names of licensees of said weirs, and the number of years said licenses have been granted without weirs having been built by such licensees. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Ganong. Not printed.*
150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, showing: 1. The canals and river works therewith forming the connection between the great lakes and deep water navigation at Montreal which were completed on 1st July, 1896, the depth of water in each, and the cost of each to that date. 2. The canals and connected river improvements which at that date were in course of construction or enlargement, showing the work which had been done on each, the cost to 1st July of such construction or enlargement, and the estimated cost to complete the contracts then existing and amount of each; the new contracts made since 1st July, 1896, covering work other than that completed or under contract at that date and the amount of each. 3. The estimated cost of completing these works to the proposed depth over and above the amounts involved in contracts existing on 1st July, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the number of contracts entered into by the government since the 30th June, 1897, in which there is a clause prohibiting "sweating"; the total amount involved in such contracts; the name of the respective department in which these contracts have been awarded; the names of the companies, or firms, or individuals to which such contracts have been given. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke.*
Printed for sessional papers.
152. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd March, 1899, showing: 1. The number of persons in the employment of the post office department on the 30th of June, 1896, and the total amount paid to said employees for the year ending said 30th June, 1896. 2. A similar return giving the same information for the year ending 30th June, 1898. 3. The number of employees in the said service on the 12th day of July, 1896, and on the 16th February, 1899. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Not printed.*

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153. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, applications, correspondence, papers, plans, etc., in the departments of interior and marine and fisheries, respecting 37-29 acres or thereabouts of foreshore and tidal lands about two miles below Steveston, British Columbia, situate west and immediately adjoining section 9, range 7 west, block 3 north, N.W.D. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
154. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, showing: 1. The amount paid in the province of Prince Edward Island since 1896 as fines for the infraction of the lobster fishery regulations, the names of persons so fined, and the amount of the fine in each case. 2. A detailed statement of the fines collected. 3. The disposition of those fines. 4. The cost of prosecution in each case. 5. The names of fishery officers receiving a share of such fines, and the amount received in each by any officer. 6. The magistrate or other officer who tried such cases. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, reports, telegrams, etc., in connection with the proposed change of mail arrangements for Grand View, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*
Not printed.
156. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement showing: 1. What was the total average amount paid to the Ottawa Gas Co., per annum, for lighting the various government buildings during the two years ending 1898? 2. What is the total cost per annum, by the present system of lighting? 3. Were tenders called for lighting the various buildings by either gas or electricity? To what company was the contract for lighting awarded? 4. What is the total number and power of incandescent electric lights now installed in all the public buildings in Ottawa, and cost of installation, including wiring and all other apparatus? 5. What was the number and power of electric lights operated by the government electric light plant, and annual cost of the same, during the two years ending 1898? 6. What is the original cost and present value of all government electrical plant and boilers in the public buildings in Ottawa? How many men are employed to operate them? 7. Were tenders called for the wiring of any or all the government buildings in Ottawa and the supply of all electrical appliances necessary for the same? From whom were offers received and what were the respective amounts of such offers? 8. How was the parliamentary appropriation of \$75,000 for extending the government lighting plant, and the purchase of certain pumps for fire purposes, expended? What are the items of such expenditure, and to whom paid? Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*.....*Not printed.*
157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, etc., in reference to the recent appointment of a postmaster at Clifton, New London, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 10th July, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of specifications and plans for the construction of deep water terminal facilities at St. John, N.B., including wharfs, warehouses, elevators, tracks, etc., together with copies of tenders for the said works and of any contracts entered into therefor. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper.*
Not printed.
159. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of the contract and specification in connection with the North Channel improvement, below Prescott, with copies of any supplementary agreement or agreements entered into with the contractor; also plans showing the location on which the contract was let and the present location. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor.*.....*Not printed.*
160. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th April, 1899, for all correspondence with the government, or any member thereof, relating to the subject of the introduction of a prohibitory liquor law by the government, together with all affidavits and other documents having relation to the vote cast upon the question of prohibition on the 29th day of September, 1898, and the alleged frauds in connection therewith. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
Not printed.
161. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 21st June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the department of agriculture, the Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association and the provincial premier, Hon. Mr. Farquharson, with reference to experiments in fruit culture now being carried on in Prince Edward Island; said correspondence to include all instructions to Mr. Kinsman with reference to the nature of the work to be undertaken and the selection of orchards for the purpose of carrying on said experiments. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.*.....*Not printed.*

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- 162.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters, etc., in connection with the appointment of Dr. Hall, veterinary surgeon, of Quebec, for the purpose of inspecting cattle for the discovery of tuberculosis at Hébertville or elsewhere in the county of Chicoutimi. 2. In connection with any part of said work done by his brother. 3. Statement of the number of herds which he or his brother examined. 4. Statement of sums of money paid for such inspection, travelling expenses, carters, aids or assistants. 5. Statement of any sum or sums paid to David Ouellet, of Hébertville, in connection with said inspection. Presented 19th July, 1899.—*Mr. Gasgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 162a.** Supplementary return to No. 162. Presented 26th July, 1899..... *Not printed.*
- 163.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for a copy of the final estimate or settlement of section number three (3) of the Lachine canal enlargement of 1875-1880 in detail. Presented 20th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 163a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of the plans and profiles of the substructures of the highway and railroad bridges across the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, the dimensions to be in figures, also *esometrical projections* of the pivot and rest piers (abutments), showing the figured dimensions and elevations of the several parts, including turntable, circular girder, wheels and machinery. Presented 20th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 163b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for a copy of the report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the construction of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 164.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, showing: 1. How many were employed on the dredge "Prince Edward" as caretakers or otherwise since she went into winter quarters at the end of last season. 2. How many were employed during the winter 1896-97. 3. How many cubic yards were removed by dredge "Prince Edward" during the seasons of 1896 and 1897 respectively, and the cost per cubic yard each season. 4. The number of days the dredge "Prince Edward" was doing actual work in each month during the seasons of 1896 and 1897 respectively. 5. The cost of repairs for the dredge "Prince Edward" for the years ending 31st December, 1896 and 1897 respectively. Also all correspondence in connection with the dismissal of John N. Macdonald from dredge "Prince Edward," and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd July, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)*..... *Not printed.*
- 165.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for: 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest paid thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to the said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Territories. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
- 166.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for a copy of all correspondence between the government and the boards of trade of the Dominion in regard to the passage of an insolvency law. Presented 31st July, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
- 167.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 31st July, 1899, for a statement of the amounts paid for medical attendance and medicines for Indians in the electoral district of Yale and Cariboo during the years 1896-7, 1897-8 and 1898-9, showing to whom payments were made and amounts paid to each. Presented 31st July, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
- 168.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for: 1. Copies of all tenders in 1897 for the supply of drugs to the North-west mounted police at Prince Albert and Battleford, and the name of the successful tenderer and a copy of the contract. 2. Copies of all tenders for the supply of drugs to the mounted police at Prince Albert and Battleford, for the year 1898; the name of the successful tenderer, and a copy of the contract. Presented 7th August, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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169. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th August, 1899, for copy of correspondence in relation to the suit Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, versus the New Vancouver Coal Company, as to the ownership of the coal underlying Nanaimo harbour. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th July, 1899, for a copy of the report of the hon. the minister of justice, on which the order in council was passed for the discharge from prison of J. K. Skelton and T. Dewan, tried and convicted of perjury before Mr. Justice Wetmore, at Battleford, October, 1897, and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment; also copy of affidavits supporting the application for the discharge of the aforesaid Skelton and Dewan. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
171. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a) Copy of all correspondence or orders in council relating to the entering into an agreement by the government, or department of railways and canals, for the operating by the same of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway during the fiscal year 1896, and a copy of the contract governing the same. (b) A statement containing the period during which the road was so operated, also the total expenses directly or indirectly connected with such operation, and the total revenue derived from the same. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
172. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a) Copy of tenders for the letting of sections four, five, six and seven of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for the same, and a statement of tenders moneyed out. (b) Copy of tenders for the reletting of sections four, five, six and seven of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for same, and a statement of tenders moneyed out. (c) Copy of all correspondence or orders in council directly or indirectly relating to the letting or the reletting of the above sections. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th August, 1899, for copy of correspondence relative to the question of reducing the dock charges at Esquimalt dry dock. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*.... *Not printed.*
174. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th July, 1899, for copy of all papers in connection with the applications made for, and the consideration of the commutation of the sentence of death on Marion Brown for murder. Presented 9th August, 1899.—*Mr. Wallace*.
Not printed.
175. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all cablegrams, papers, correspondence and despatches or other writing upon which the right honourable the prime minister of Canada based the statement in the house of commons on 10th June, 1898, as follows: "I have the authority of the secretary of state for the colonies to state that he approves of the principles on which the governor general acted, as based on the facts set forth in the letter of his excellency to Sir Charles Tupper." Presented 11th August, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.
Not printed.

62 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 7.)

A. 1899

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1898

PART I.—EXCISE, &c.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1898

[No. 7—1899.]

Inland Revenues—Excise.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable The Earl of Minto, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the RETURNS AND STATISTICS of
Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June,
1898, as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

STATISTICS (APPENDIX A.)

EXCISE.

	Spirits.	Malt.	Malt Liquor.	Manufactured Tobacco.	Raw Leaf Tobacco.	Canada Twist Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum.	Bonded Manufactures.	Methylated Spirits.
	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge
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Inland Revenues—Excise.

EXPENDITURE—(APPENDIX B.)

	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge
	Inside Service.	Excise.	Culling Timber.	Minor Expenditure.	Inspection of Staples.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light.	Adulteration of Food.
SALARIES.									
Paid to each Officer employed in collecting Revenue									
SUPERANNUATION.									
How much deducted from each Officer's salary									
INSURANCE FEES.									
How much deducted from each Officer's salary	146	114	134	142	142	150	154	158	142
CONTINGENCIES.									
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Inland Revenues—Excise.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

To the Honourable Sir HENRI G. JOLY DE LOTBINIÈRE, K.C.M.G.,
Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit statements of the Inland Revenues collected by this department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, with the usual information as to the cost of collection and statistics respecting the sources whence those revenues were derived.

The following summary comparison shows the accrued revenue for the years ended 30th June, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898, respectively.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise, including Methylated spirits....	8,364,964	7,829,848	7,956,740	9,182,042	7,916,483
Public Works.....	6,132	9,883	5,639	13,632	8,915
Culling Timber.....	11,990	8,334	9,794	10,356	17,107
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	57,445	56,952	54,184	58,228	64,570
Electric Light.....			8,688	6,844	9,425
Other Revenues.....	964	7,080	6,041	770	720
Totals.....	8,441,495	7,912,097	8,041,086	9,271,872	8,017,220

The average excise revenue for 1894-95 and 1895-96 was \$7,893,294. Owing to the expectation of increased duties in the spring of 1897, large quantities of spirits, malt and tobaccos were ex-warehoused for consumption, resulting in the somewhat abnormal revenue for 1896-97 of \$9,182,042. In my report of last year I estimated that about one million and a quarter dollars of the revenue of 1897-98 had been thus anticipated. If this estimate was correct, and I believe it to have been so, the revenue properly to be credited to 1896-97 would be \$7,932,042, as against \$9,166,483 for the year 1897-98. This amount is in excess of the average of the two years preceding

1896-97 to the extent of \$1,273,189, about one million dollars of which arose upon the new duty of ten cents per pound imposed on raw leaf tobacco, and the remainder to the increased duties upon spirits.

The current year, with its promise of commercial activity and consequent extension of trade, will, in all probability, witness a material increase in excise revenue. One-third of the period, already past, reveals an increase equal to fifteen per cent, which, if continued, will bring the year's revenue from this source to nine millions of dollars. It must, however, be borne in mind that the duty imposed upon foreign leaf tobacco has led to the extensive growth of tobacco in Canada. The department is credibly informed that the province of Ontario alone has produced eight million pounds, while in Quebec the production is an unknown quantity, but there can be little doubt that if a quality of leaf has been produced which will displace imported leaf tobaccos, the revenue from this source, which now reaches three and a half millions of dollars, is threatened with a diminution equal to thirty cents per pound upon every pound so displaced.

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

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	4,133,638	3,901,579	4,011,288	4,772,369	3,593,980
Malt liquor.....	6,125	6,536	6,748	6,805	6,851
Malt.....	956,691	766,080	781,554	1,032,727	589,896
Tobacco.....	2,448,957	2,369,831	2,351,899	2,557,011	2,894,285
Cigars.....	700,535	647,241	660,937	690,280	688,798
Petroleum.....	41,269	41,389	40,323	42,018	44,648
Manufactures in bond.....	37,691	47,780	49,269	37,237	32,598
Seizures.....	3,285	3,280	8,000	3,363	7,373
Other receipts.....	24,377	26,429	26,150	17,965	21,163
Methylated spirits.....	12,396	19,703	20,571	22,267	36,891
Totals.....	8,364,964	7,829,848	7,956,739	9,182,042	7,916,483

The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 1,753,186 proof gallons, as compared with 2,279,958 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw material used in its production being as follows :—

Malt.....	1,748,898
Indian corn.....	23,316,210
Rye.....	4,932,991
Wheat.....	13,920
Oats.....	290,303

Inland Revenues—Excise.

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found stated in detail in Appendix A (Statement No. 3), pages 60 and 61.

	Proof Galls.
There were on the 1st July, 1897, in process of manufacture..	68,056
Manufactured during the fiscal year.	1,753,186
Returned to distillers for re-distillation—Duty paid. 2,072	
In bond... 68,123	
	70,195
Received into distilleries from other sources—Duty paid....	7,465
	1,898,902

This was disposed of as follows:—

	Proof Gallons.
Placed in warehouse under crown lock.....	1,766,030
Fusel-oil written off.....	8,654
Deficiency arising from rectification.....	3,838
Written off.....	1,753
Remaining in process of manufacture, 30th June, 1898, by actual stock taking.....	118,627
	1,898,902

The following statement shows the warehousing transactions in spirits during the year ended 30th June, 1898, and the four preceding years:—

Fiscal Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	In Warehouse at beginning of Year.	Warehoused during the year. Ex-distillery.	Otherwise Warehoused.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Otherwise accounted for.	For Re-Distillation.	In Warehouse at end of year.
	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.	Pf. Galls.
1893-94..	13,502,814	1,911,466	45,108	2,749,109	76,098	289,841	171,177	266,337	11,906,826
1894-95..	11,906,826	2,803,410	98,542	2,509,019	117,218	333,838	181,823	232,023	11,434,857
1895-96..	11,434,857	4,479,209	118,511	2,332,859	140,304	362,453	161,149	166,098	12,869,714
1896-97..	12,869,714	2,596,485	125,692	2,779,946	158,943	340,176	212,500	214,212	11,886,114
Totals ..	49,714,211	11,790,570	387,853	10,370,933	492,563	1,326,308	726,649	878,670	48,097,511
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1897..	12,428,523	2,947,642	96,964	2,592,733	123,141	331,577	181,662	219,667	12,024,378
1897-98..	11,886,114	1,766,030	94,798	1,874,479	87,471	321,515	135,318	68,123	11,260,036

The quantities exported being as follows :—

	Proof Gallons.
1893-94	76,098
1894-95	117,218
1895-96	140,304
1896-97	158,943
1897-98	87,471

The following statement exhibits the entire quantities upon which duties were collected during the several years recited therein. The total column will be found to accord with the figures shown in Financial Statement No. 13, page 23 :—

Fiscal Years.	CANADIAN SPIRITS.		Imported Spirits used in Bonded Fac- tories. Paid difference between Customs and Excise Duty.	Total Quantities upon which duty was collected.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued including License Fees.
	Paid duty Ex-distillery.	Paid duty Ex-warehouse.			
	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	\$
1893-94	1,206	2,753,401	44,809	2,799,416	4,133,673
1894-95	36,035	2,509,019	95,255	2,640,309	3,901,579
1895-96	11,908	2,332,859	118,291	2,463,058	4,011,237
1896-97	2,568	2,779,946	125,378	2,907,892	4,772,370
Totals	51,717	10,375,225	383,733	10,810,675	16,818,873
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1897	12,929	2,593,806	95,933	2,702,669	4,204,718
1897-98	3,866	1,874,479	94,681	1,973,026	3,593,980

Inland Revenues—Excise.

MALT :

The following statement shows the transactions in malt during the year 1897-98, and the four years preceding :—

Fiscal Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	In Warehouse at beginning of Year.	Manufactured during the Year.	Increase by absorption.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse at end of Year.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1893-94.....	32,039,148	47,459,005 } *1,794,996 }	.....	51,311,206	398,551	470,720	29,112,672	956,69
1894-95.....	29,112,672	43,645,516 } *1,826,252 }	710,168	50,659,627	573,246	991,463	23,070,272	766,08
1895-96.....	23,070,272	52,919,241 } *1,976,661 }	769,756	51,690,278	379,114	325,308	26,341,230	781,554
1896-97.....	26,341,230	47,544,706 } *2,368,763 }	572,765	68,443,353	377,771	339,698	7,666,642	1,032,727
Totals...	110,563,322	191,568,468 } *7,966,672 }	2,052,689	222,104,464	1,728,682	2,127,189	86,190,816	3,537,052
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1897...	27,640,830	47,892,117 } *1,991,668 }	513,172	55,526,116	432,170	531,797	21,547,704	884,263
1897-98.....	7,666,642	45,478,529 } *2,497,134 }	678,738	38,954,715	228,000	561,782	16,576,546	589,896

*Imported.

TOBACCO :

The following table shows the transactions during the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 respectively in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigarettes.

Fiscal Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	In Ware-house, 1st July.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Ware-house, 30th June.	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.	Canadian Twist taken for Consumption.	Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	Duty collected thereon, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1893-94.....	1,885,601	10,455,722	10,002,342	292,549	50,430	1,996,002	174	88,110	10,090,631	2,448,957
1894-95.....	1,996,002	9,511,373	9,768,210	302,771	99,826	1,336,568	111	65,710	9,834,026	2,369,831
1895-96.....	1,336,568	10,632,155	9,633,585	231,469	47,090	2,056,579	287	51,903	9,685,775	2,351,899
1896-97.....	2,056,579	8,797,845	10,323,472	197,310	50,622	283,020	*648,688	78,370	11,050,530	2,557,012
Totals.....	7,274,750	39,397,095	39,727,609	1,024,099	247,968	5,672,169	649,260	284,093	40,660,962	9,727,699
Average for four years ended 30th June, 1897.....	1,818,687	9,849,274	9,931,902	256,025	61,992	1,418,042	162,315	71,023	10,165,240	2,431,925
1897-98.....	283,020	10,519,500	9,001,157	174,595	33,526	1,593,242	8,506,199	55,379	17,562,735	2,894,385

*Duty imposed on raw leaf April, 1897.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

CIGARS:

The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, and the four preceding years:—

Fiscal Years.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.	
	In Warehouse 1st July.	No.	Manufactured during the Year.	No.	Assessment to bring production up to Standard.	No.	Taken for Consumption.	No.	Exported.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued including License Fees.
1893-94.....	13,206,700		120,345,137	44,623		115,440,480	480,825		875		17,674,280		700,535			
1894-95.....	17,674,280		103,832,388	6,786		106,131,294	166,625		253,750		14,955,785		647,241			
1895-96.....	14,955,785		106,171,691	20,949		108,290,260	161,025		12,950		12,684,190		660,940			
1896-97.....	12,684,190		109,234,900	5,575		113,276,105	145,425		.....		8,503,135		690,280		
Totals.....	58,520,965		430,594,116	77,933		443,138,139	953,900		273,575		53,817,390		2,698,996			
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1897.....	14,630,239		109,896,029	19,483		110,784,535	238,475		68,394		13,454,347		674,749			
1897-98.....	8,503,135		116,399,610	38,858		113,132,223	131,300		37,225		11,640,355		688,797			

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

1893-94	\$37,691
1894-95	47,780
1895-96	49,269
1896-97	37,237
1897-98	36,977

INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

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

	Packages	Fees.
Canadian	322,542	\$26,679 35
Imported	269,935	17,967 10
Mixed	17	1 70
Total	592,494	\$44,648 15

PUBLIC WORKS. :

The revenue from this source was as follows:—

	1897-98	1896-97
Hydraulic and other rents	\$4,195	\$3,641
Minor public works	9,436	5,274

CULLING TIMBER :

The amount accrued upon culling of timber was during 1897-98, \$17,107.16; the cost of the service (including \$5,600 for annuities to retired cullers) having been \$19,245.87.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS :

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

The revenue accrued from these services and from law stamps of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts was \$64,523.38.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION :

This being a new service the outlay for standardizing instruments, swells the expenditure considerably beyond what will be required after the equipment is complete.

The revenue for 1897-98 was \$5,340.75.

The expenditure including payments on account of instruments, \$7,004.90.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS :

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

INSPECTION OF STAPLES :

The usual statistics in relation to the service will be found in Appendix **B**.

METHYLATED SPIRITS :

The quantity of methylated spirits manufactured during the year was 131,861 proof gallons ; 132,462 gallons were sold. A statement of details appears on pages 52 and 105.

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

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

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

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX A.

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

YEARS.	DOMINION OF CANADA.									
	Quantity.					Duty.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.	1 124	2 290	115	1 755	575	761	092	037	193	041
1870.	1 434	2 163	195	2 190	1 103	962	085	049	259	061
1871.	1 578	2 490	259	2 052	1 591	1 059	095	056	336	077
1872.	1 723	2 774	257	2 481	1 302	1 160	108	070	422	076
1873.	1 682	3 188	238	1 999	1 387	1 135	120	066	350	084
1874.	1 994	3 012	288	2 566	1 618	1 363	119	086	442	103
1875.	1 394	3 091	149	1 995	1 589	1 127	114	069	428	098
1876.	1 204	2 454	177	2 316	1 360	1 182	098	075	513	105
1877.	975	2 322	096	2 051	1 103	949	109	057	446	084
1878.	960	2 169	096	1 976	.....	927	147	052	439	.....
1879.	1 131	2 209	104	1 954	.....	1 005	125	057	449	.....
1880.	715	2 248	077	1 936	.....	772	081	055	428	.....
1881.	922	2 293	099	2 035	.....	990	081	073	443	.....
1882.	1 009	2 747	120	2 150	.....	1 084	098	092	485	.....
1883.	1 090	2 882	135	2 280	.....	1 186	103	097	473	.....
1884.	998	2 924	117	2 476	.....	1 074	104	082	365	.....
1885.	1 126	2 639	109	2 623	.....	1 198	111	074	393	.....
1886.	711	2 839	110	2 052	.....	1 007	091	074	502	.....
1887.	746	3 084	095	2 062	.....	1 045	100	066	514	.....
1888.	645	3 247	094	2 093	.....	944	110	066	509	.....
1889.	776	3 263	097	2 153	.....	1 107	114	068	529	.....
1890.	883	3 360	104	2 143	.....	1 257	121	072	539	.....
1891.	745	3 790	111	2 292	.....	1 094	137	080	590	.....
1892.	701	3 516	101	2 291	.....	1 156	211	075	680	.....
1893.	740	3 485	094	2 314	.....	1 235	218	070	691	.....
1894.	742	3 722	089	2 264	.....	1 235	205	060	683	.....
1895.	666	3 471	090	2 163	.....	1 124	161	056	645	.....
1896.	623	3 528	070	2 120	.....	1 159	164	047	639	.....
1897.	723	3 469	084	2 243	.....	1 341	213	041	671	.....
1898.	536	3 808	082	2 358	.....	1 306	126	041	615	.....
Average.	1 010	2 949	128	2 179	.....	1 098	125	065	489	..

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX 3A.

STATEMENT showing Quantity of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce inspected under provisions of 37 Vic., Cap. 45, during the year ended 30th June, 1898, and the Fees accrued thereon, as returned to the Department of Inland Revenue by the respective Inspectors.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.																		
	Manitoba Hard.			Canada Hard.		Northern.			Spring.			Amer-ican.		Goose		Frosted.			
	Extra	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	
Montreal		Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	
Kingston		172,020	300	20,460		9,900		19,020	123,900	2,700			44,940	87,340	18,420			1,200	
Toronto		1,300	1,790	300				26,950	27,000										
Port Arthur		13,580	6,285,700	107,040		31,740	3,600	500	600			600		7,000					
Winnipeg		5,700	2,273,920	856,000	2,280	380	66,800	3,450	1,000			227,530							
Totals		19,280	8,712,940	2,223,630	190,120	380	67,180	55,240	156,400	2,700		81,700	309,830	44,940	94,340	70,600	20,780	1,140	

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN—Continued.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT—Continued.																			
	Mixed Winter.			White Winter.			No Grade.			Con-demned.			Red Winter.			White Fife.				
	Extra No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Con-demned.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Montreal		Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.
Kingston		20,040	1,440	9,000		288								37,920	1,823,060	49,860	600			
Toronto		400	18,500	1,600	2,700									20,200	900					
Port Arthur		3,900	2,700	3,300										900	425,000	17,600	25,800	15,600		
Winnipeg																				
Totals		3,900	400	41,240	4,740	50,088	5,700	41,320	2,268,260	68,360	27,000	69,780	9,100	380						

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

DISTRICTS.	OTHER GRAIN.															
	Indian Corn.			Buckwheat.			Oats.									
	No. 2.	No. 2 White.	Re-jected.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1 White.	No. 2 White.	No. 3 White Mixed.	Ameri-can No. 2.	Mixed Re-jected.	Re-jected.	
Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	
Montreal	7,787,434	831,768	560	347,616	1,296	6,944	171,360	3,268,403	217,018	3,900	395,000	45,100	84,600	175,554	18,020	28,220
Kingston . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....	45,600	70,000	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,600
Toronto . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,940
Port Arthur . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	7,787,434	831,768	560	356,616	1,296	6,944	216,960	3,340,683	217,018	3,900	395,400	45,100	84,600	175,554	21,620	43,760

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WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN—Concluded.

DISTRICTS.	OTHER GRAIN—Concluded.												Fees.				
	Rye.			Barley.			Pease.										
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Ameri-can No. 2.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 3 Extra.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.		No. 3.	Re-jected.	B. E. No. 3.	
Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	Ctls.	
Montreal	38,894	703,856	18,704	24,640	1,400	5,952	15,120	13,872	2,880	131,340	1,207,740	44,700	9,900	.....	.....	.....	14,780 22
Kingston	6,200	41,550	2,000	.....	400	400	10,600	36,400	.....	35,050	36,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 75
Toronto . . . . .	.....	23,750	.....	.....	400	18,710	26,760	27,000	9,500	750	227,700	43,000	17,600	.....	.....	.....	3,750 40
Port Arthur . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,887 80
Winnipeg . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,687 60
Totals	45,094	772,156	30,704	24,640	1,800	24,712	42,280	41,350	9,500	167,140	1,471,540	89,700	27,900	800	.....	.....	37,458 77

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

PICKLED FISH.

Districts.	Salmon.			Sea Trout.		Mack-erel.		Herrings.			Gasper- eaux and Ale- wives.	Shad.	Cod- fish.	Other Fish.		Fees.
	Tons.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Boxes.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	
Quebec.....	2	162	7	49	4			1,163	79				4,286	171		312 41
Carleton, N.B.....											395	45				22 00
St. John.....								1,541	7,483							301 54
Lunenburg.....		2	1	5	1	10	10	226								18 12
Arichat.....						4		282	242		17					30 61
Totals.....	2	164	8	54	5	14	10	3,212	7,804		412	45	4,286	171		684 68

FISH OIL.

Districts.	Seal Oil.			Porpoise Oil.			Cod Oil.				Hake Oil.	Other Fish Oil.	Fees.		
	No. 2 Pale.	No. 3 Straw.	No. 4 Bro'n.	No. 1 Pale.	No. 2 Straw.		A		B		A.	A.			
	Tons.	Tons.	Brls.	Tons.	Tons.	Brls.	Pun.	Tons.	Brls.	Pun.	Tons.	Brls.		Brls.	Tons.
Quebec.....	35	426	3	28	2	4		391	35	2				8	143 60
St. John.....							18		366		24	370			121 40
Lunenburg.....							253	48							60 20
Totals.....	35	426	3	28	2	4	18	253	439	421	2	24	370	8	325 20

FLOUR.

District.	Straight Roller.		Extra.		Superfine.		Sour.		Re- jected.	Fees.
	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Bags.	
Quebec.....										\$ cts.

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

BEEF AND PORK.

District.	Beef.		Pork.			Fees.
	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Mess.	Rejected.		
	Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	\$ cts.
Quebec	122	32	13	830	42	259 75

LEATHER AND HIDES.

District.	Leather	Hides.			Calf Skins.			Fees.
	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	
	Sq. ft.							\$ cts.
Hamilton		18,305	4,915	750	429	65	1	1,223 15
Kingston		3,496	130	396				201 10
Ottawa								
Toronto		48,414	19,489	3,338				3,562 05
Lévis		5,538	489	10				301 85
Montreal		75,024	19,600	9,957				5,183 93
Quebec	10,355	18,876	7,726	908				1,497 95
St. John		1,656	3,390	362				270 40
Winnipeg		3,053	933	329	234	139	20	235 40
Totals	10,355	174,362	56,672	16,050	663	204	21	12,475 83

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Belleville.....	1	D. Henderson	0 25	Madoc	Aug. 24, '97	Committed to jail for 1 month.
	2	Chas. E. Powley.....	2 03		Dec. 11, '97	Committed to jail for 2 months.
Cornwall	42	{ Allen Shaver..... Isaiah Rambough Nicholas Silmsier. }	13 00	Lunenburg.....	Feb. 8, '98	{ Fined \$50. " \$50.
	43	W. K. Kains	4 00	Treadwell	Mar. 5, '98	Fined \$10.
Guelph.....	86	Samuel Shaw	10 00	Minto.....	Mar. 30, '98	" \$100.
Hamilton	34	J. Appleton	3 70		Sept. 9, '97	" \$50.
London.....	53	Mahen & Patten.....	2 00		July 27, '97	" \$10.
	54	John McDonald	350 00	Petrolas.....	Sept. 7, '97	\$50.
	55	S. K. Stewart.....	1 70		April 6, '98	" \$10.
	56	H. McKenna	4 00		" 6, '98	" \$10.
Ottawa.....	140	{ Jos. Bruyère..... J. Levesque..... }	7 70	Embrun.....	Aug. 20, '97	" \$25 and costs.
	142	Wm. Evoy	10 00		Jan. 28, '98	
	143	Eustache Carrière.....	3 80		Feb. 21, '98	" \$10.
	144	I. N. Fortin.....	1 00	Hull.....	" 24, '98	
	145	P. H. Durocher.....	17 31	"	" 24, '98	
	146	Ovila Chenier.....	1 20	"	" 24, '98	" \$10.
	147	J. N. Fortin.....	14 00	"	"	
	148	James Grant.....	41 20	Malakoff.....	Mar. 2, '98	
	149	J. B. Rickey.....	0 30	"	" 8, '98	Confiscation sufficient.
	151	Mrs. Brennan.....	11 00	Leitchfield.....	" 19, '98	
	152	{ Chas. Toner..... Patrick Toner..... }	24 76	Clarendon.....	" 19, '98	{ Dismissed. Fined \$100 and 1 month jail, in default 6 moa. extra.
	153	Jas. Larue.....	4 50	Vinton.....	" 20, '98	Fined \$40 and 1 m. jail.
	154	Jas. Larue.....	6 00	"	" 24, '98	No proceedings.
	150	{ Léon Duchesne..... Peter Rochon..... Frank Spaulding }	23 50	Papineauville	" 4, '98	{ Sentenced to \$100 fine each and 1 month's imprisonment, and to pay double amount of the excise of the license that they ought to have paid. All have appealed.
	155	{ Nap. Gagné..... Tp. of Clarence.. }	9 00		Apr. 26, '98	Fined \$20.
	156	Jno. Morency.....	27 00		May 5, '98	" \$5.
	157	Francis Vincent	1 60		" 2, '98	
	158	J. D. Pariseau.....	7 00	Hull.....	June 2, '98	" \$5.
Owen Sound..	29	Robt. Linden.....	48 90	Albemarle.....	July 29, '97	
	30	Stephen Bradley.....	4 50	Lindsay T'nship	May 10, '98	
	31	C. S. Housinger.....	1 60		" 27, '98	" \$50.
Peterborough.	5	{ Alphonse Fobert. } { Michael Conway. }	1 50		Sept. 16, '97	Prosecution stopped.
	6	Talbot Bros.....	4 70		Oct. 26, '97	Fined \$5.
	7	G. O'Brien	18 50		" 26, '97	" \$5.
	8	P. D. Giroux.....	9 00		" 26, '97	" \$5.
	9	C. Legros.....	2 00		" 26, '97	" \$5.
	10	James Dolan.....	5 00		" 26, '97	" \$5.
	11	Robt. Hunter.....	4 00		" 26, '97	" \$5.
	12	A. F. Lane.....	1 50		" 26, '97	" \$5.
	13	P. Robertson.....	27 60	Bridgenorth.....	Nov. 1, '97	" \$5.
	14	Moses Ruth.....	2 00	Fowler's Corners	" 1, '97	" \$5.
	15	Thos. Tully.....	0 15	Bridgenorth.....	" 1, '97	" \$5.
	16	Mrs. J. Moore.....	0 30	"	" 1, '97	" \$5.
	17	Mrs. Mary Burns.....	0 10	"	" 1, '97	" \$5.
	18	Jason Smith.....	0 10	"	" 1, '97	" \$5.
	19	Wm. Callaghan.....	46 00	Emily Township	Jan. 12, '98	" \$100.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898—Continued.

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Prescott.....	28	{ T. G. MacFarlane J. R. Smythe }	2 00		July 24, '97	Killed, no proceedings.
	29	Wm. Shaw..	0 10	Hallville.....	" 29, '97	
	30	{ Jas. & Jno. Grant Geo. Richardson. }	2 40		Nov. 6, '97	Case closed.
	31	Durant Becksteadt..	5 44	Chesterville	" 24, '97	Fined \$25.
	32	James Powell		Iroquois.....	Dec. 10, '97	" \$50.
	33	D. P. Horan	0 10		Jan. 28, '98	Dismissed.
	34	W. A. Legault.....	3 30		Feb. 14, '98	Confiscation sufficient.
	35	Louis Classon	2 90	Iroquois.....		Sentenced to fine of \$50 and costs or 30 days.
St. Catharines	20	R. O. Smithers	1 00	Dunnville	Mar. 2, '98	Fined \$50.
	21	Wm. Chrysler	100 00	Allanburgh.....	" 23, '98	
	22	Chas. Gibson	2 00	Wanfleet Station	April 2, '98	
	23	Geo. Miner.....	0 10	Burnaby.....	" 21, '98	Fined \$10.
	24	E. Furry.....	0 10	Humberstone	" 21, '98	" \$10.
Stratford.....	100	{ Thos. Gillespie.. } { John Gropp..... }	11 83	{ County of } { Perth..... }	Mar. 4, '98	" \$50.
Toronto.....	328	Wm. Shorey	0 50		June 28, '98	" \$25.
	329	E. B. Clancy	2 90		Sept. 7, '97	" \$10.
	330	Jos. McEvoy	156 96		Oct. 1, '97	" \$50.
	331	Jno. Smith.....	5 00	Gore Bay.....	" 16, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month jail.
	332	Robt. Hunt.....	15 00	Nipissing Dist'ct	April 19, '98	Released on suspended sentence—paid costs.
	333	E. Finn.....	2 60		May 13, '98	Fined \$50.
	334	Unknown.....	9 00	Tp. of Georgia..	June 11, '98	
	335	Arthur Bennetts	3 30	Sault St. Marie..	" 17, '98	Fined \$50 and \$5.00 costs
	335½	Robt. Smith.....	4 00	Parry Sound	" 17, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and costs and 1 month jail.
	336	J. S. Dutcher	0 50	Sault St. Marie..	" 17, '98	Fined \$50 and \$50 costs .
	337	H. Turnbull.....	6 00	"	" 17, '98	"
	336½	Johnston C. Unger..	5 00	Parry Sound.....	" 11, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and costs.
	338	Mrs. J. B. Taylor...	2 40	Sault Ste. Marie.	" 17, '98	Fined \$50 and \$5.00 costs
	339	R. M. Vannorman..	0 60	"	" 17, '98	"
	340	R. S. Henderson...	2 00	"	" 20, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 or 6 months jail.
Windsor.....	62	G. H. Nairn & Co..	0 25		" 4, '98	Fined \$25.
	63	A. J. Gilboe	0 10		" 4, '98	
Joliette	136	P. Comptois		St. Barthelemi..	July 23, '97	No proceedings.
	137	Léon Pellerin.....		St. Beatrice.....	Nov. 20, '97	
	138	John Rourke.....	5 00	St. Theodore de Chertsy.....	April 20, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month jail.
Montreal	139	Henri Bourque			May 24, '98	
	931	F. Charland & Co..	5 70		Feb. 28, '98	Released.
	932	Nap. Bouvrette.....	1 50	St. Jérôme	Mar. 3, '98	Fined \$10.
	933	Jérémie Boyer.....	2 25	St. Sauveur.....	" 11, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month in jail.
	934	James Walker	0 21		" 15, '98	Fined \$10.
	935	G. A. Perry.....	10 14	Dalhousie Mills.	" 17, '98	" \$20.
	936	P. A. Elliott.....	2 45		" 25, '98	" \$50.
	937	{ Napoléon Sénécal } { Albert Dussault.. }	1 00		" 25, '98	
	938	B. Goff.....	0 30	Dundee.....	April 13, '98	" \$5.
	939	Thos. Rawley.....	0 60	"	" 13, '98	" \$5.
	940	Elzéar Poulin.....	3 40	Wentworth.....	" 24, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 mos. in jail and expenses.
	941	Christopher Legault.	3 00	St. Clothilde....	" 26, '98	
	942	Rev. Brother Super- ior Faurien Louis.	1 50	Mont St. Louis..	May 16, '98	
	943	David Walker.....	1 10		" 17, '98	Fined \$5.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898—Continued.

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Montreal— <i>Concluded.</i>	944	A. J. Cha-lebois	4 00		" 17, '98	Confiscation sufficient.
	945	Edouard Ovide Les-perance.	1 00	Bord & Plouffe	" 25, '98	
	946	David Cadieux	1 00		" 28, '98	Dismissed.
	947	E. Bruneau	4 20		June 3, '98	Fined \$10.
	891	{ Jos. Binette... } { L. Fournier... }	20 00		July 1, '97	{ Sentenced to fine of \$500 or 6 months in jail. Fined \$100.
	892	Eugène Desjardins	1 50		" 13, '97	Fined \$50.
	893	A. Paquette	16 50		" 29, '97	" \$10.
	894	Eugène Desjardins	0 50		Aug. 12, '97	Confiscation sufficient.
	895	C. Thouin	1 80		" 26, '97	Fined \$10.
	896	Emile St. Laurent	1 00		" 28, '97	Confiscation sufficient.
	897	W. Seiden	0 80	Rigaud	" 28, '97	Case dropped.
	898	Jos. Gravel	1 40		Sept. 1, '97	Fined \$60.
	899	R. Bouthillier	1 50		" 4, '97	
	900	A. Lemieux	3 10	St. Henry	" 10, '97	" \$25.
	901	{ Geo. Tremblay... } { R. Robert } { Frank Lesage }	61 00		" 15, '97	{ J. Sicard fined \$100 for making still.
	902	Napoléon Valade	2 00		" 16, '97	
	903	Dieudonné Pinson-nault.	0 30	St. Cunegonde	" 16, '97	Fined \$5.
	904	{ Nap. Gervais... } { Téléphore Braun }	7 50	St. Constant	Oct. 5, '97	" \$100.
	905	Médard Dufresne	5 00		" 5, '97	" \$100.
	906	Jos. Gagnon	0 50		" 19, '97	" \$50.
	907	Harris & Smith	1 70		" 22, '97	" \$50.
	908	L. O. Grothé & Co.	2 50		Nov. 10, '97	" \$5.
	909	Jos. Martel	5 00	St. Henri	" 22, '97	
	910	Pierre Robidoux	36 00		" 22, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and costs, in default of payment 6 months jail.
	911	Elzéar Lamoureux	2 00		Dec. 3, '97	Fined \$10.
	912	Thos. Montpetit	1 00	St. Henri	" 14, '97	" \$10.
	913	Maxime Lesage	1 30	Ville St. Louis	" 30, '97	" \$10.
	914	Cesaire Langlois	2 00	Valleyfield	" 30, '97	
	915	J. L. Leclair	0 15		Jan. 5, '98	
	916	Ferdinand Gaulin	4 00		" 10, '98	
	917	{ Henry Houde... } { Isaac Ipstein }	5 00		" 11, '98	{ Fined \$50. " \$50.
	918	Frederic Lahaise	2 00		" 12, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and in default 6 months jail.
	919	Olier Hogue	0 35		" 14, '98	Fined \$25.
920	Jos. Paquette	2 00		" 17, '98	Confiscation all that can be done.	
921	Louis Archambault	2 00		" 17, '98		
922	Gédéon Desjardins	4 00		" 18, '98	Confiscation sufficient.	
923	Damien Laguerrier	0 30	St. Thérèse de Blainville.	" 25, '98		
924	Cyrille Archambault	1 45		" 26, '98	Fined \$50.	
925	J. B. Alarie	1 50		" 28, '98	" \$25.	
926	{ Léonidas Char- bonneau... } { — Steinberg }	1 00		Feb. 4, '98	" \$60.	
927	J. B. Lauzon	1 10		" 11, '98		
928	Gonzalve Plamondon	1 50		" 24, '98	" \$100.	
929	{ Geo. Henri Mes- sier... } { Euclide Messier }	1 30		" 24, '98	" \$10.	
930	Vital Forest	1 00		" 28, '98		
Quebec.	417	Dieudonné Merit	50 00	Hedleyville	July 15, '97	Sold.
	414	{ Dieudonné Merit } { David Rousseau... } { Octave Vermet.. }	664 78		" 5, '97	"

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898—Continued.

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Quebec— Continued.	415	{ Dieudonné Merit David Rousseau Octave Vermet. }	50 00		May 5, '97	Sold.
	416	{ Dieudonné Merit David Rousseau Octave Vermet. }	101 87		" 12, '97	"
	418	Étienne Therrien	5 20	St. Magloire	Aug. 5, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month jail.
	419	Octave N. Demers	9 59		" 27, '97	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	420	{ Jno. McDonald. A. E. Valleyrand }	433 34	{ Petrolea. Quebec. }	Sept. 10, '97	Fined \$50.
	421	G. Breton	5 20		" 2, '97	Confiscation sufficient.
	422	Damase Nadeau	9 40	Inverness	" 28, '97	Sentenced to fines (2) \$150 and 2 months jail.
	423	Pierre Mercier	5 00	St. Anselme	Oct. 2, '97	Fined \$100.
	424	Sailor, unknown	6 00		" 22, '97	
	425	François Turgeon	12 50	St. Anselme	Dec. 22, '97	Fined \$100.
	426	Alex. Bourget	10 00	"	" 22, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100.
	427	Mr. Joseph Bacon	41 82	St. Sauveur	" 27, '97	
	428	Jos. Gagnon	9 00	Ste. Germaine	" 30, '97	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	429	Geo. Perreault	11 60	"	" 30, '97	"
	430	Magloire alias Dubé	7 01	St. Epiphane	" 30, '97	Fined \$100.
	431	Pierre Dionne	14 00	St. Alexandre	" 31, '97	" \$50 and costs.
	432	{ Louis Laliberté. G. Campagna }	7 20	St. Philomene	Jan. 8, '98	{ Discharged. Sentenced to fine of \$100 and costs and 1 month jail.
	433	Eugène Campagna	6 80	"	" 8, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month jail.
	434	Alexis Montreuil	0 54		" 12, '98	Fined \$10.
	435	C. S. Hackey	30 00	Caraget, N.S.	" 18, '98	
	436	Honoré Simard	9 50	Stadacona V.	" 31, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100
	437	Eugène Blouin	7 10	St. Sauveur	Feb. 3, '98	Fined \$50.
	438	Unknown	54 00		" 4, '98	
	439	Jos. Carrière	4 00	St. Rose de Watford.	" 22, '98	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	440	Unknown	124 20	St. Benoit	" 25, '98	
	441	F. X. Thérien	1 00	St. Sauveur	Mar. 11, '98	"
	442	Jos. Jacques, jr.	5 50	Beauce	" 4, '98	Fined \$100.
	443	T. Blouin & fils.	91 90		" 25, '98	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	444	Gagnon & Lemelin	28 00	George, Beauce.	" 23, '98	Fined \$50.
	445	Chas. Audet	152 00	St. Anselme	" 28, '98	"
	446	Nap. Levasseur	30 00	Riv. du Loup.	" 24, '98	
	447	{ Jos. Michaud Victorien Albert }	132 00	{ Campbelt'n, N.B. St. Hilaire, N.B. }	Apr 1, '98	
	448	Alphonse Pelletier	10 90	St. Rochs	" 5, '98	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	449	J. B. Pruneau	4 50	Berthier	" 6, '98	"
	450	E. Delsomme	12 20	St. Rochs	" 23, '98	Confiscation sufficient.
	451	Fred. Thibodeau	85 00	Grand Isle	" 27, '98	
	452	J. E. Morin	65 20	Notre Dame du Lac.	April 28, '98	Dept. of Justice for prosecution.
	453	Ovide Lapointe	24 00		May 6, '98	Confiscation.
	454	J. B. Renaud & Co.	15 00		" 12, '98	Fine of 50c. per barrel.
	455	Narcisse Plourde	6 00	St. Jean de Dieu	" 8, '98	
	456	Isidore Poitras	3 00	St. Modiste	" 13, '98	Dept. of Justice for prosecution.
	457	Cyprien Pierre Chassé	4 47	St. Antoine	" 13, '98	"
	458	Arthur Gagnon	10 00		" 20, '98	"

Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th
June, 1898—Continued.

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Quebec— <i>Concluded.</i>	459	Alfred Brocher.....	6 50	St. Isidore.....	June 13, '98	Dept. of Justice for pro- secution.
	460	Unknown.....	13 00	Grand Trunk Baggage Room.	May 11, '98	
Sherbrooke...	461	Pierre Dubé.....	6 00	St. Anselme.....	June 6, '98	" "
	127	Laurent Raymond...	1 50	Ascot.....	Aug. 4, '97	Fined \$50 and costs.
	128	Elphège Ballard dit Latour.	1 00	St. Joachim de Shafford.	" 9, '97	" \$100 and 3 months jail.
	129	Chas. Senéz.....	10 00	"	" 24, '97	" "
	130	Edward Bradford...	3 00	South Roxton...	" 24, '97	" \$50 and costs.
	131	{ Hugh C. Borland } { A. F. Miles..... }	10 00	Stanstead.....	" 30, '97	{ " \$100 " \$100 and costs and " 1 month jail.
	132	Henry R. Bean.....	0 60	Hall's Stream...	Sept. 7, '97	" \$50.
	133	Narcisse Lord.....	2 00	St. Johns d'Iber- ville.	Oct. 2, '97	" \$50 and costs. Ap- pealed.
	134	Laurent Moreau...	0 25	"	" 2, '97	Dept. of Justice for pro- secution.
	135	Chas. Mennier.....	5 00	"	" 2, '97	Fined \$50 and costs. Ap- pealed.
	136	Raphael Poutré.....	0 20	"	" 2, '97	" "
	137	Magloire Dupuis.....	"	"	" 2, '97	" "
	138	Calixte Poutré.....	0 30	"	" 2, '97	" "
	139	Cheri Benoit.....	0 80	St. Remi.....	" 4, '97	Dept. of Justice for pro- secution.
	140	Jos. Audette.....	0 40	St. Johns.....	" 8, '97	Fined \$50 and costs. Ap- pealed.
	141	A. Longtin.....	3 00	"	" 2, '97	" "
	142	E. Trépanier.....	0 25	Sabrevois.....	" 2, '97	Fined \$10.
	143	Abraham C. Allan...	0 80	Barnston.....	Nov. 16, '97	" \$50 and costs or 3 months jail.
	144	Hy. Lapointe.....	1 20	"	" 16, '97	" \$50 and costs.
	145	Jos. Couture.....	0 40	Roxton Falls.....	" 24, '97	Fined \$50 and costs.
146	Louis Roy.....	2 00	Windsor Mills.....	" 29, '97	" \$50.	
147	Bernard Quinn.....	0 40	"	" 29, '97	" \$50.	
148	Edward Browning...	"	Lennoxville.....	" 29, '97	" \$50.	
149	James Davis.....	0 70	Bolton.....	Dec. 4, '97	" \$50.	
150	Howard N. Tabor.....	"	Dunham.....	" 11, '97	" \$50.	
151	Médore Quintin.....	44 00	St. Gregoire d'Iberville.	" 17, '97	Died.	
152	"	16 20	"	" 17, '97	"	
153	Walter Kinney.....	"	Barford.....	" 18, '97	Confiscation sufficient.	
154	Hébert L. Burt.....	88 00	Melbourne.....	Jan. 8, '98	Fined \$75.	
155	Gibson Bros.....	1 20	Danville.....	" 10, '98	" \$60.	
156	E. Lemaire.....	2 40	St. Brigitte d'Iberville.	Mar. 4, '98	" \$50.	
157	Jos. Besette.....	"	"	" 4, '98	Dept. of Justice for pro- secution.	
159	Oliva Dupont.....	0 90	"	May 3, '98	Fined \$50.	
160	Pharaoh Clow.....	2 40	Stanbridge.....	" 18, '98	" \$50.	
158	Wm. E. Mosher.....	10 00	Massawippi.....	April 25, '98	"	
Sorel..... St. Hyacinthe	73	D. Verrier.....	3 15	St. Davids.....	"	"
	66	A. Tanguay.....	4 35	"	Feb. 12, '98	Fined \$100 and costs.
	67	Mrs. Gauthier.....	3 00	Co. of Bagot.....	May 28, '98	" \$100 or 2 mos. jail.
Terrebonne...	59	Fred Labelle.....	14 00	Ste. Therese.....	Aug. 13, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month jail.
	60	J. Beauchamp.....	0 20	St. Eustache.....	"	Fined \$10.
Three Rivers..	61	Damase Lapointe...	5 00	Grand Ligne.....	"	" \$100 and costs.
	104	Jos. E. Hudon.....	18 40	St. Paul de Chester.	Feb. 14, '98	"
	105	Alf. Lafontaine.....	"	"	" 14, '98	"
	106	Philias Germain...	2 70	D'Auteuil.....	Mar. 7, '98	Fined \$10.
107	Etienne Cantin.....	14 10	Warwick.....	" 7, '98	"	
108	Théotime Gravel.....	13 00	St. Prosper.....	Apr. 25, '98	" \$10.	
109	Wm. Massicotte.....	0 20	"	" 25, '98	" \$5.	
110	P. E. Clouthier.....	14 00	"	" 25, '98	" \$5.	
111	R. Perron.....	4 00	St. Adolphe.....	May 9, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100.	

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898—Continued.

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Cape Breton..	50	Jas. and Finlay Mc-Cuish.	10 00		Sept. 22, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month.
	51	Michael McNeill....	29 10	Glace Bay.....	Oct. 6, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month, in default 6 months extra.
	52	McPherson & Mc-Millan.	88 00	Old Bridgeport..	Nov. 12, '97	Fined \$50.
	53	Michael McIver....	0 32	Glace Bay.....	Dec. 2, '97	Dept. of Justice for prosecution.
	54	Jos. McDonald.....	6 46	Loon Lake.....	" 29, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$200 and 3 months jail, in default 6 mos. extra.
	55	Jos. McDonald.....	4 50	".....	Feb. 15, '98	No proceedings.
	56	Michael Nicholson..	29 15	Mabou.....	Mar. 16, '98	Sentenced to \$500.
	57	Alex. McDonald.....	20 60	Mabou mouth..	" 16, '98	Failed to convict.
	58	John O'Neill.....	41 00	Whitney Pier..	June 1, '98	Fined \$50.
Halifax.....	163	{ M. Fraser..... } { A. Fraser..... }	148 00		July 22, '97	
	164	{ Chas. L. Brown.. } { Jacob Harrison.. }	40 00	Mapleton.....	Dec. 27, '97	{ Fined \$100. " \$100.
	165	{ Wm. McNaughton }	52 66	Bridgetown....	April 19, '98	{ Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 month in jail.
	166	{ Wm. Bailey..... }	33 19	Mahone Bay..	May 4, '98	{ Fined \$100 and 1 month in jail.
	167	Geo. Holland.....	25 26		June 11, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$200 and 2 mos. in jail, and in default 6 mos. extra.
Pictou.....	72	Angus McDonald...	10 00	Kippock.....	July 3, '97	
	73	Murdoch Fraser...	8 00	Pinkietown....	" 6, '97	
	74	- Kennedy.....	19 00	Ashdale.....	Dec. 23, '97	
	75	Donald Fraser.....	50 00	Beaver Mount'in	" 27, '97	Fined \$100 and 1 month jail.
Yarmouth....	2	{ Alonzo Zwicker.. } { Rueben Crowell.. }	121 50	Mahon Bay Road	Oct. 15, '97	{ Each fined \$100 and 1 month, and in default 6 months in jail.
St. John.....	67	C. M. Sherwood....	2 00	Centreville....	" 7, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$50 and costs or 3 months in jail.
	68	Keith & Plummer...	5 00	Hartland.....	" 7, '97	Fined \$10.
	69	C. H. Taylor.....	7 50	".....	" 7, '97	
	70	W. F. Thornton....	10 25	".....	" 7, '97	" \$10.
	71	Wm. Boyer, jun....	12 00	Florenceville..	" 7, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$50 and costs or 3 months in jail.
	72	A. Kilpatrick.....	14 25	".....	" 7, '97	" "
	73	S. R. Boyer.....	18 00	".....	" 7, '97	" "
	77	E. S. Carr.....	12 50	Waterville....	" 8, '97	
	74	T. C. Millmore....	5 50	Woodstock.....	" 7, '97	
	75	J. E. Sliff.....	4 00	".....	" 7, '97	
	76	D. McGaffigan....	11 50	Florenceville..	" 7, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$50 and costs.
	78	Hy. Ingram.....	1 00	Woodstock.....	" 8, '97	Dept. of Justice for prosecution.
	79	S. G. Barter.....	1 00	Avondale....	" 8, '97	Sentenced to fine of \$50 and costs or 3 months in jail.
	80	H. A. Grant.....	3 50	Canterbury....	" 9, '97	Fined \$10.
	81	J. H. Carr & Son...	7 00	".....	" 9, '97	" \$10.
	82	N. Lundon.....	6 50	".....	" 9, '97	" \$10.
	83	James Togue.....	0 10	St. Croix.....	" 11, '97	
	84	Geo. Gotthro.....		Acadieville....	Jan. 29, '98	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and costs, in default 9 months in jail.
	85	Henry Baig.....	36 00		May 21, '98	
	86	J. W. Clayton....	30 00		" 21, '98	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th
June, 1898—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Number.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Residences.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.			
Winnipeg	47	A. Szaniszlcs	30 00	Yorktown	Sept. 20, '97	Fined \$100.
	48	Dedrick Wilbe		Summerfield	Jan. 23, '98	" \$50.
	49	Henry Wilbe		"	" 23, '98	" \$50.
	50	Bernard Sawatzky	0 60	Rosenhiem	" 24, '98	" \$50.
	51	Peter Kehler		Altona	" 24, '98	" \$50.
Vancouver	52	Peter Frieson, jun		Silverfeld	" 24, '98	" \$100.
	8	D. Demontigny	35 00		Mar. 3, '98	Fined \$200.
	9	(Jno. L. Chesneur } Jos. Gagnon	25 00		April 12, '98	Each sentenced to fine of \$100 or 1 month jail.
	10	Unknown Chinaman	20 00		June 21, '98	
	Victoria	11	H. A. Henderson	1 90	Grand Forks	" 18, '98	Fined $50.
12		Thos. Elliott	70 95	Fairview	" 24, '98	" \$50.
19		A. W. Von Rhein	12 00	Esquimalt	May 5, '98	" \$25.
20		W. B. Smith	2 00	"	" 5, '98	" \$25.
21		Mrs. J. Bailey	1 50	"	" 5, '98	" \$25.
22		C. W. Smith	2 50	The Willows	" 5, '98	Left the country.
23		W. L. Salmon	14 00	"	" 18, '98	
24		Turner, Beeton & Co., et al.	360 00		" 31, '98	Fined \$50.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Perth	Almonte	20 00	3,455 00						25 00	25 00 00
	Arnprior	20 00							25 00	3,500 00
	Carleton Place								25 00	25 00
	Eganville		1,974 68						20 00	2,014 68
	Mattawa								10 00	10 00
	North Bay								10 00	10 00
	Pakenham								10 00	10 00
	Fenbroke	110 00	11,365 05						19,986 99	19,986 99
	Renfrew	20 00	5,069 00						5,169 02	5,169 02
	Smith's Falls	75 00							2,149 90	2,149 90
	Sudbury								10 00	10 00
	Cobourg	120 00	3,443 02	228 75					20 00	20 00
Peterborough	Lindsay	50 00							50 00	50 00
	Port Hope	170 00	2,589 91	1,550 77					10 00	10 00
Prescott	Brookville	270 00	2,741 82	2,151 27					35 00	35 00
	Gananoque	20 00	2,843 40						35 00	35 00
St. Catharines	Niagara Falls	75 00							35 00	35 00
	Port Colborne	100 00		3,533 38					25 00	25 00
	Welland	95 00	1,207 75						10 00	10 00
Stratford	Goderich	245 00	1,863 54	2,151 18					1,884 25	1,884 25
	Listowel	125 00		1,957 50					4,684 87	4,684 87
	Palmerston	200 00		43,777 33					6,381 30	6,381 30
	St. Mary's	20 00	391 50						43,977 33	43,977 33
Toronto	Barrie	220 00	4,276 83	4,001 82					2,076 50	2,076 50
	Hornby	100 00		2,170 50					8,935 03	8,935 03
	Orillia	50 00							2,270 50	2,270 50
	Sault Ste. Marie	20 00	782 77	1,088 46					1,138 46	1,138 46
	Whitby								2,917 27	2,917 27
Windsor	Chatham	95 00	10,702 74						16,682 65	16,682 65
	Leamington	75 00							1,086 10	1,086 10
Montreal	St. Jérôme	95 00	8,896 79						281,634 19	281,634 19
	St. Jérôme	46 00		156 60					864 23	864 23
Quebec	Chambard								21 50	21 50
	Chicoutimi	37 50							37 50	37 50
	Gaspé	20 00							242 50	242 50
	Magdalen Islands	20 00							174 00	174 00
	Paspébiac	20 00							448 50	448 50
	Rivière du Loup	40 00	10,614 02						10,711 39	10,711 39
Shenbrooke	Granby	200 00							115,449 80	115,449 80
	St. Johns	140 00	18,823 63	450 00					22,369 11	22,369 11
Three Rivers	Drummondville								171 37	171 37
	Victoriaville	75 00	7,301 54						10 00	10 00
St. John, N. B.	Bathurst	1,129 60							25 00	25 00
	Fredericton	20 00							10,082 84	10,082 84
	Moncton	40 00							2,650 74	2,650 74
	Newcastle	20 00	200 30						12,465 03	12,465 03
	Sackville	20 00							13,821 18	13,821 18
	St. Stephen	75 00							6,307 80	6,307 80
	Sussex	20 00							3,219 37	3,219 37
	Woodstock	40 00	270 84						8,742 10	8,742 10
									1,204 00	1,204 00
									543 34	543 34

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Excise and other Revenues collected at each of the undermentioned Outoffices—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Outoffices.	Licenses.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum	Manu- factures in Bond.	Other Receipts.	Electric Light Inspection Fees.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cape Breton. Halifax.	North Sydney	20 00				3,248 75		46 25			25 00	3,340 00
	Amherst	20 00	1,892 84			1,095 00						3,107 84
	Truro	20 00				4,971 25				1 00		4,992 25
Pictou.	Yarmouth	40 00				5,683 16	569 40	14 60				6,267 16
	Antigonish	40 00				2,021 68						2,061 68
	New Glasgow	20 00	15,819 55			3,492 50					25 00	3,537 50
Winnipeg.	Brandon	215 00	4,247 46			1,833 85	4,155 90				25 00	22,049 30
	Greta	20 00	10,832 88			463 75						4,731 21
	Portage la Prairie.	60 00	1,139 63			2,716 62					25 00	13,634 50
Calgary.	Prince Albert.	195 00	1,148 39			215 51					10 00	2,708 53
	Rat Portage.	85 00	19,647 63	582 40		59 50					25 00	20,399 53
	Regina.	20 00	463 06								10 00	483 06
Calgary.	Saskirk	20 00	5,912 37			186 25						30 00
	Virten	20 00	1,411 93									6,118 62
	Anthracite.	20 00	2,007 46		1,042 13						35 00	1,431 93
Vancouver.	Edmonton.	220 00	3,586 89					20 30			35 00	3,304 59
	Lethbridge	20 00						26 80			35 00	3,672 19
	Macleod	20 00	9,524 96			500 50						26 80
Vancouver.	Golden	70 00	970 50									10,045 46
	Grand Forks.	50 00	1,823 37		180 00	43 00						1,220 50
	Greenwood	145 00	7,710 99		684 82	705 25					25 00	2,126 37
Vancouver.	Kamloops	265 00	8,605 34		1,642 88	200 13		3 10			20 00	11,921 56
	Kaslo	20 00	2,146 99			1,974 50						11,789 00
	Nakusp.	197 50	24,243 61		2,065 68	1,445 00	306 60	0 25			25 00	4,141 49
Victoria.	New Westminster.	125 00	6,327 23		1,901 67	607 10				1 00	10 00	28,268 64
	Revelstoke.	380 00	11,562 85		3,800 42	1,139 25					25 00	8,659 95
	Rossland	215 00	6,779 97		1,400 48			46 90			10 00	7,978 90
Victoria.	Trail	500 00										16,063 07
	Vernon	300 00				115 40						8,876 45
	Nanaimo	9,801 00	519,013 75	29 80	156,781 24	232,851 58	127,627 06	13,112 04	1,945 24	4,236 48	1,300 00	9,909 50
Totals												1,066,288 19

*Victoriaville was on the 28th March, 1898, detached from Three Rivers and made a separate division.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1897-98

Inland Revenues—Excise.

DR.

No. 1.—GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1897-98.

CR.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Author-ized Abate-ments.	Balances due 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	SERVICES.	Revenue of Previous Years not collected 1st July, 1897.	Revenue Accrued, 1897-98.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
95,484 64	7,867,153 63		36,228 87	7,903,382 50	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3	23,790 29	7,879,592 21	7,903,382 50
	3,590 00	677 91	27,809 17	32,067 08	Hydraulic and Other Rents, per Statement No. 5	28,426 08	3,641 00	32,067 08
	5,060 40	50 00	12,842 41	17,952 81	Minor Public Works, per Statement No. 6	12,673 41	5,274 40	17,952 81
	16,707 07		38,797 67	55,564 74	Culling Timber, per Statement No. 7	38,457 68	17,107 16	55,564 74
	44,034 59		1,068 13	45,702 72	Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 19 (A) and 19 (B)			
64 00	18,678 00		86 25	18,764 25	Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 21	2,348 24	43,354 48	45,702 72
	9,472 25		18 75	9,491 00	Electric Light Inspection, per Statement No. 23	485 75	18,278 50	18,764 25
	2,937 40			2,937 40	Law Stamps, per Statements Nos. 10 and 18	66 25	9,424 75	9,491 00
29 00			45 04	45 04	Bill Stamps, per Statement No. 9		2,937 40	2,937 40
	719 70			719 70	Sundry Minor Revenue, per Statement No. 11	45 04		45 04
	36,891 04			36,891 04	Methylated Spirit, net receipts		719 70	719 70
95,577 64	8,005,294 08			8,123,518 28	Less—Refunds as per Statement No. 16		36,891 04	36,891 04
	95,577 64			95,577 64			8,017,220 64	8,123,518 28
	7,903,716 44	727 91	117,496 29	8,027,940 64	Totals	106,237 64	95,577 64	95,577 64

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

DR.

No. 2.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1897.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.					Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Seizures.	Cullers' Fees.	Cullers' Annuities.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,137 65	303,922 98	92,851 66	1,866 73	.....	.....	438 08	401,217 10
.....	5,843 73	2,877 14	.....	4,925 00	5,600 00	75 00	19,320 87
.....	.....	.....	4,321 84	.....	.....	.....	4,321 84
.....	10,505 52	19,119 55	.....	.....	.....	200 00	29,825 07
.....	42,187 89	5,152 08	.....	.....	.....	16 66	47,356 63
1,159 49	43,267 32	19,005 20	.....	.....	.....	208 26	63,640 27
7 05	14,354 11	5,804 43	.....	.....	.....	212 88	20,378 47
23 00	2,000 00	4,981 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,004 90
3,327 19	422,081 55	149,791 96	6,188 57	4,925 00	5,600 00	1,150 88	593,065 15

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

ACCOUNT, 1897-98.

Cr.

SERVICES.	Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1897.	Amounts disbursed by the Receiver General on requisitions of the Department.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
			Superannuations.	Insurance.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Excise and seizures, per Statement No. 4	468 98	393,823 15	6,056 64	71 76	796 57	401,217 10
Culling timber, per Statement No. 8	75 00	19,141 40	104 47			19,320 87
Excise seizures distributed, per Statement No. 4, Appendix B		4,321 84				4,321 84
Sundry minor expenditure, per Statement No. 12	25 91	29,695 20	103 96			29,825 07
Departmental expenditure, per Statement No. 17	16 66	46,551 00	788 97			47,356 63
Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 20 (A) and 20 (B) ..	193 26	62,974 22	392 75	80 04		63,640 27
Gas Inspection, per Statements Nos. 22 (A) and 22 (B)	212 88	19,972 23	193 36			20,378 47
Electric Light Inspection, per Statement No. 24		7,004 90				7,004 90
Totals	992 69	583,483 94	7,640 15	151 80	796 57	593,065 15

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE,

No. 3.—COLLECTION Divisions

DR.

(For Details, see

AMOUNT ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.								
Balances due 1st July, 1897.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Seizures.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
21 00	69,766 22	50 00	4,194 11	4,304 95	1,431 30	182 70		
282 73	18,908 15	150 00	7,189 58	3,477 70	19,593 00	148 80	1,908 68	150 00
	11,264 04			2,741 21		106 30		60 70
144 00	237,681 95	350 00	44,394 16	13,121 78	30,454 56	200 70		125 00
394 02	131,742 13	150 00	52,470 77	335,007 21	22,928 97	1,177 20	6,384 07	50 00
128 87	36,762 02	100 00	34,775 20	18,039 50	21,171 87	1,879 40	1,478 00	
1,608 16	57,361 56	329 80	28,758 54	58,106 94	142,161 27	11,113 71		82 00
	137,452 94	200 00	4,167 66	33,013 50		1,837 10		130 30
55 50	13,224 82	400 00	7,118 36	31,003 55	2,505 00	292 00		50 00
53 12	37,103 83		100 00	7,769 37	2,267 00	433 40		
	14,440 92	250 00	5,682 28	3,654 70	793 20	419 70		160 00
	7,899 33	50 00	216 00	1,144 97		160 35		
544 05	72,594 15	150 00	15,536 58	871 76	5,387 40	267 09	300 00	75 00
130 20	13,412 03	100 00	12,219 37	4,455 50	9,250 50	122 60		75 00
948 90	13,118 13	250 00	49,187 63	4,704 65	7,093 65	524 60		83 00
736 75	466,192 95	650 00	94,943 71	160,226 19	32,444 78	7,014 60	13,538 15	338 48
257 67	223,124 89	150 00	22,646 00	2,761 50	6,818 99	253 60	250 00	25 00
430 23								
5,735 20	1,562,050 06	3,329 80	383,599 95	684,404 92	304,301 49	26,133 85	23,858 90	1,413 48
87 32	17,435 10	50 00	608 76	25,532 97	1,494 65			10 20
5,580 81	851,850 06	550 00	76,170 01	1,514,508 43	259,556 85	6,983 30	4,106 87	1,866 21
1,056 30	252,624 13	200 00	23,548 07	86,453 46	11,385 41	29 60	3,119 40	1,154 23
371 86	120,158 85	125 00	10,841 43	96,600 15	46,221 88	34 60	520 05	1,582 67
	19,455 51						50 00	
	38,177 48	50 00					874 51	101 00
214 20	2,909 15	50 00	54 00	1,405 83	5,692 50			10 00
376 54	44,887 19			2,173 45	5,503 62	348 00		10 00
	3,003 58			173 10	769 20	4 50		
7,687 03	1,350,501 05	1,025 00	111,222 27	1,726,847 39	330,624 11	7,400 00	8,670 83	4,734 31
1,444 67	94,134 02	100 00	7,200 75	95,919 31	8,024 37	4,476 71	67 96	62 00
1,444 67	94,134 02	100 00	7,200 75	95,919 31	8,024 37	4,476 71	67 96	62 00
192 10	46,169 35	175 00	19,254 34	6,532 20	3,848 31	68 95		113 88
	34 84			80,871 76		1,668 34		423 71
12 60				12,425 18		1 20		
5,860 50				1,851 60	404 40	4 50		1 00
6,065 20	46,204 19	175 00	19,254 34	101,680 74	4,252 71	1,742 99		538 59
317 55	1,135 02	50 00	540 00	50,617 80		220 30		

Inland Revenue—Excise

1897-98.

in Account with Revenue.

Appendix A.)

Cr.

	Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	DIVISIONS.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1898.	Total Credits.
Other Receipts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				90,448 63	71 65	80,520 28
	570 00	80,499 28	Belleville	52,296 04	382 11	52,678 15
	869 51	52,395 42	Brantford	14,237 25		14,237 25
	65 00	14,237 25	Cornwall	328,024 06	498 10	328,522 16
	2,050 01	328,378 16	Guelph	548,246 63	2,261 74	551,108 37
	804 00	550,714 35	Hamilton	114,754 61	88 45	114,843 06
	508 20	114,714 19	Kingston			
	{ * 25 00 }		London	297,667 07	2,196 86	299,863 93
	316 95 }	298,255 77	Ottawa	176,282 45	995 55	177,278 00
	467 50	177,278 00	Owen Sound	54,829 23		54,829 23
	180 00	54,773 73	Perth	47,897 54	48 50	47,941 04
	214 32	47,887 92	Peterborough	25,480 80		25,480 80
	80 00	25,480 80	Port Arthur	9,530 65		9,530 65
	60 00	9,530 65	Prescott	95,810 97		95,810 97
	85 00	95,266 92	St. Catharines	39,668 20	177 00	39,845 20
	80 00	39,715 00	Stratford	75,669 56	321 00	75,990 56
	80 00	75,041 66	Toronto	777,675 93	1,385 23	779,061 16
	2,975 55	778,324 41	Windsor	255,950 77	1,065 17	257,035 94
	748 29	256,778 27	Suspense Account		430 23	430 23
		430 23				
	10,179 33	2,999,271 78	Ontario	2,995,970 39	9,936 59	3,005,006 98
		3,005,006 98				
	40 00	45,171 68	Joliette	45,012 67	246 33	45,259 00
	{ *4,354 27 }		Montreal	2,717,440 76	11,138 63	2,728,579 39
	3,052 58 }	2,722,998 58	Quebec	379,266 67	1,203 93	380,470 60
	900 00	379,414 30	Sherbrooke	275,729 95	844 28	276,574 23
	117 74	276,202 37	Sorel	19,565 51		19,565 51
	60 00	19,565 51	St. Hyacinthe	39,465 72	39 77	39,505 49
	302 50	39,505 49	Terrebonne	10,355 68		10,355 68
	20 00	10,141 48	Three Rivers	53,094 51	304 29	53,398 80
	100 00	53,022 26	Victoriaville	3,950 38		3,950 38
		3,950 38				
	8,947 09	3,549,972 05	Quebec	3,543,881 85	13,777 23	3,557,659 08
		3,557,659 08				
	394 12	210,379 24	St. John	210,351 83	1,472 08	211,823 91
	394 12	210,379 24	New Brunswick	210,351 83	1,472 08	211,823 91
		211,823 91				
	20 00	6,735 03	Cape Breton	6,735 03		6,735 03
	340 00	152,750 81	Halifax	152,331 37	611 54	152,942 91
	80 00	12,541 22	Pictou	12,541 22		12,541 22
	70 00	2,341 50	Yarmouth	2,344 10		2,344 10
		5,860 50	Suspense Account		5,860 50	5,860 50
	510 00	174,358 56	Nova Scotia	173,951 72	6,472 04	180,423 76
		180,423 76				
	20 00	52,483 12	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	52,694 92	205 75	52,900 67

EXCISE,

No. 8.—COLLECTION Divisions

DR.

(For Details, see

Balances due 1st July, 1897.	AMOUNT ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.							
	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manu- factures.	Seizures.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
26 71	247,483 49	375 00	18,681 37	162,126 07	16,606 56	1,808 65	.....	350 00
.....	16,845 77	175 00	4,163 92	.....	.....	47 20	.....	.....
26 71	264,329 26	550 00	22,845 29	162,126 07	16,606 56	1,855 85	.....	350 00
2,382 21	144,874 65	1,250 00	23,542 51	41,634 12	15,700 10	2,648 50	.....	200 00
131 72	130,752 06	371 20	21,691 03	31,055 06	9,288 00	169 95	.....	75 00
2,513 93	275,626 71	1,621 20	45,233 54	72,689 18	24,988 10	2,818 45	.....	275 00
23,790 29	3,593,980 31	6,851 00	589,896 14	2,894,285 41	688,797 34	44,648 15	32,597 69	7,373 38
.....	18,806 53	96 82	59,816 44	16,591 13	75 00	17 00	71 72	10 00
... ..	3,575,173 78	6,754 18	530,079 70	2,877,694 28	688,722 34	44,631 15	32,525 97	7,363 38

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1897-98.

in Account with Revenue—*Concluded.*

Appendix A.)

CR.

Other Receipts.	Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	DIVISIONS.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1898.	Total Credits.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
492 25	447,923 39	447,950 10	Winnipeg	447,904 30	45 80	447,950 10
80 00	21,311 89	21,311 89	Calgary, N.W.T.	21,311 89	.....	21,311 89
572 25	469,235 28	469,261 99	Manitoba and N.W.T..	469,216 19	45 80	469,261 99
440 00	230,289 88	232,672 09	Vancouver	229,016 91	3,655 18	232,672 09
100 00	193,502 30	193,634 02	Victoria	192,969 82	664 20	193,634 02
540 00	423,792 18	426,306 11	British Columbia	421,986 73	4,319 38	426,306 11
21,162 79	7,879,592 21	7,903,382 50	Totals	7,867,153 63	36,228 87	7,903,382 50
.....	95,484 64	.....	Less—Refunds, as per Statement No. 16.			
21,162 79	7,784,107 57	.....	Net Revenue.			

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE,

No. 4.—COLLECTION Divisions

DR.

(For Details,

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1897.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Collectors, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	Divisions
		Super-annuation.	Insurance.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
43 98	6,868 26	141 52			7,053 76	Belleville
	8,179 04	156 27	71 76		8,407 07	Brantford
	1,101 38	20 00			1,121 38	Cornwall
125 00	16,512 83	328 09			16,965 92	Guelph
	20,205 58	402 95			20,608 53	Hamilton
	9,648 93	181 03			9,829 96	Kingston
	17,275 39	336 52			17,611 91	London
	6,705 09	64 36			6,769 45	Ottawa
	5,218 84	99 19			5,318 03	Owen Sound
	6,033 84	67 84			6,101 68	Perth
	4,609 45	87 92			4,697 37	Peterborough
	1,028 21	20 00			1,048 21	Port Arthur
	10,855 51	195 80			11,051 31	Prescott
	4,055 42	97 44			4,152 86	St. Catharines
	7,068 53	137 45			7,205 98	Stratford
	39,093 52	779 85			39,873 37	Toronto
	18,093 72	353 83		49 08	18,496 63	Windsor
	8,781 58	150 00			8,931 58	District Inspectors
168 98	191,335 12	3,620 06	71 76	49 08	195,245 00	Ontario
	2,516 08	43 96			2,560 04	Joliette
	39,970 54	725 17		403 98	41,099 67	Montreal
	12,972 88	200 21			13,173 09	Quebec
	6,560 26	107 79		232 32	6,900 37	Sherbrooke
	1,245 77	20 03			1,265 80	Sorel
	2,022 16	34 96			2,057 12	St. Hyacinthe
	403 07	3 48			406 55	Terrebonne
	2,826 95	43 55			2,870 50	Three Rivers
	204 60	3 72			208 32	Victoriaville
	4,896 93	40 34			4,937 27	District Inspectors
	73,619 24	1,223 21		636 30	75,478 75	Quebec
	9,951 61	180 99			10,132 60	St. John
	2,755 28	44 00			2,799 28	District Inspectors
	12,706 89	224 99			12,931 88	New Brunswick
	1,166 69	15 00			1,181 69	Cape Breton
	10,763 45	203 22			10,966 67	Halifax
	1,091 09	19 14			1,110 23	Pictou
	503 29	8 73			512 02	Yarmouth
	13,524 52	246 09			13,770 61	Nova Scotia
100 00	2,261 67	43 96			2,405 63	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
200 00	13,552 63	263 03			14,015 66	Winnipeg, Man.
	3,611 31	53 63			3,664 94	Calgary, N.W.T.
	3,125 90	50 00			3,175 90	District Inspector
200 00	20,289 84	366 66			20,856 50	Manitoba and N.W.T.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1897-98.

in account with Expenditure.

see Appendix B.)

Cr.

Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1897.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Seizures Expendi- ture.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travel- ling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2 31	6,615 00				201 85	190 62	43 98	7,053 76
26 41	7,351 23			25 00	614 24	390 19		8,407 07
	1,000 00	25 53			4 50	91 35		1,121 38
	15,559 95	38 60		96 00	625 92	645 45		16,965 92
	19,607 30		466 54		90 70	443 99		20,608 53
33 75	9,062 43			270 00	51 70	412 08		9,829 96
	16,520 23	5 95	140 83	80 00	318 35	546 55		17,611 91
	6,244 96	105 62			67 90	282 52	68 45	6,769 45
99 31	4,497 50	58 43		150 00	345 95	166 84		5,318 03
	5,480 38	16 95	111 96	96 00	135 30	261 09		6,101 68
11 79	4,400 00	34 14			44 25	207 19		4,697 37
	1,000 00				7 80	40 41		1,048 21
	10,599 92	41 47	100 00		44 85	265 07		11,051 31
	3,665 00	20 23	90 00	48 00	258 95	130 68		4,152 86
48 87	6,499 98	3 70			364 85	288 58		7,205 98
161 82	38,508 63	165 94			661 87	375 11		39,873 37
49 08	17,899 88	8 90	100 00		215 75	223 02		18,496 63
84 72	7,500 00			100 00	1,065 44	181 42		8,931 58
518 06	182,012 39	525 46	949 33	865 00	5,120 17	5,142 16	112 43	195,245 00
4 20	2,350 00	64 20	2 00		24 00	115 64		2,560 04
25 85	35,752 85	135 35	3,729 89	35 00	723 25	697 50		41,099 69
	10,266 36	397 60	1,498 71		541 88	468 54		13,173 09
39 26	5,747 45	105 20	345 90		239 46	423 10		6,900 37
	1,000 00	4 00			178 35	83 45		1,265 80
	1,750 00	10 55			35 35	261 22		2,057 12
5 25	241 63	42 14	57 17	20 00	15 20	25 16		406 55
122 42	2,103 97	38 30	429 37		101 95	74 49		2,870 50
	124 98		83 34					208 32
8 63	4,518 32				339 16	71 16		4,937 27
205 61	63,855 56	797 34	6,146 38	55 00	2,198 60	2,220 26		75,478 75
38 50	9,166 25	15 48	68 00		543 81	300 56		10,132 60
	2,200 00				581 83	17 45		2,799 28
38 50	11,366 25	15 48	68 00		1,125 64	318 01		12,931 88
65 03	750 00	162 84	50 00		86 91	66 91		1,181 69
	10,305 58	268 31			139 03	253 75		10,966 67
36 91	955 00				38 30	80 02		1,110 23
	437 49	54 70			8 85	10 98		512 02
101 94	12,448 07	485 85	50 00		273 09	411 66		13,770 61
	2,200 00			30 00	11 55	64 08	100 00	2,405 63
	11,435 07		1,203 58	350 00	468 35	358 66	200 00	14,015 66
	2,769 24		54 55	100 00	549 85	191 30		3,664 94
	2,500 00			60 00	498 00	117 90		3,175 90
	16,704 31		1,258 13	510 00	1,516 20	667 86	200 00	20,856 50

EXCISE,

No. 4.—COLLECTION Divisions

DR.

(For Details,

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1897.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Collectors, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	Divisions.
		Super-annuation.	Insurance.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
.....	9,798 89	169 45	.....	.....	9,968 34	... Vancouver.....
.....	5,119 80	112 22	.....	.....	5,232 02	... Victoria.....
.....	3,085 50	50 00	.....	.....	3,135 50	... District Inspector.....
.....	18,004 19	331 67	.....	.....	18,335 86	... British Columbia.....
.....	264 15	.....	.....	.....	264 15	... Chief Inspector of Inland Revenue.....
.....	260 42	.....	.....	.....	260 42	... Inspector of Bonded Factories.....
.....	21,509 22	.....	.....	.....	21,509 22	... General Expenditure.....
.....	7,945 07	.....	.....	.....	7,945 07	... Legal Expenses.....
.....	6,234 31	.....	.....	.....	6,234 31	... Printing.....
.....	1,105 22	.....	.....	.....	1,105 22	... Stationery.....
.....	304 80	.....	.....	.....	304 80	... Lithographing, Engraving, &c.....
.....	13,023 05	.....	.....	111 19	13,134 24	... Preventive Service.....
.....	5,460 61	.....	.....	.....	5,460 61	... Commission to Customs Officers.....
.....	92 65	.....	.....	.....	92 65	... Commission on sale of stamps for Canada Twist.....
.....	5,882 18	.....	.....	.....	5,882 18	... Duty-pay to officers in charge of most important establishments.....
468 98	393,823 15	6,056 64	71 76	796 57	401,217 10	... Grand Totals.....

**INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.**

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1897-98.

in account with Expenditure—*Concluded.*

see Appendix B.)

CR.

Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1897.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Seizures Expendi- ture.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travel- ling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
175 45	6,426 70	36 60	1,572 43	635 00	548 00	574 16	.....	9,968 34
0 60	4,301 12	6 00	519 50	120 00	128 40	156 40	.....	5,232 02
.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	635 50	.....	.....	3,135 50
176 05	13,227 82	42 60	2,091 93	755 00	1,311 90	730 56	.....	18,335 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 15	35 00	.....	264 15
25 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 58	0 60	.....	260 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,509 22	.....	.....	21,509 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,945 07	.....	.....	7,945 07
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,234 31	.....	.....	6,234 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105 22	.....	.....	1,105 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 80	.....	304 80
1,072 25	2,108 58	.....	3,136 55	.....	3,253 32	3,537 89	25 65	13,134 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,460 61	.....	5,460 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92 65	.....	92 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,882 18	.....	5,882 18
2,137 65	303,922 98	1,866 73	13,700 32	2,215 00	15,274 20	61,662 14	438 08	401,217 10

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

DR.

No. 6.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1897-98.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1897.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	Works.	Author-ized Abate-ments.	Deposited to the credit of Re-ceiver (General).	Balances due 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,600 02		2,600 02	<i>Bridges.</i>			2,600 02	2,600 02
			Dunville				
			<i>Ferries.</i>				
25 00	25 00	50 00	Bridgeburg and Black Rock			50 00	50 00
	10 00	10 00	Bristol				
	50 00	50 00	Buckingham and Cumberland		10 00		
10 00	10 00	20 00	Cardinal and Ogdensburg			50 00	50 00
	10 00	10 00	Cross Point and Campbellton			20 00	20 00
20 00	20 00	20 00	Edmundston and Maine		10 00		10 00
	50 00	50 00	Fort Erie and Buffalo			20 00	20 00
155 00	155 00	310 00	Hull (new lease)			50 00	50 00
1,736 79		1,736 79	Hull (old lease)		155 00	155 00	310 00
	30 00	30 00	LaFosse and Gower Point				
	6 00	6 00	Montebello and Alfred		30 00		30 00
50 00	50 00	50 00	New Edinburgh and Gatineau		6 00		6 00
50 00	50 00	100 00	Niagara and Youngstown	50 00		50 00	50 00
	1 00	1 00	Ouellette Street, Detroit				
	12 00	12 00	Papineauville and Brown's Wharf		50 00		50 00
	202 00	202 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (new lease)		1 00		1 00
1 00		1 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (old lease)		12 00		12 00
			Prescott and Ogdensburg		202 00		202 00
	200 00	200 00	Queenston			1 00	1 00
	10 00	10 00	Queenston and Lewiston		200 00		200 00
	60 00	60 00	Chuyon		10 00		10 00
	159 00	159 00	Rockliffe and Gatineau		60 00		60 00
	50 00	50 00	Sault Ste. Marie		80 00		80 00
	100 00	100 00	St. Leonard and Van Buren		50 00		50 00
30 00		30 00			100 00		100 00
			<i>Sundries.</i>			30 00	30 00
8,000 00	3,884 40	8,000 00	Dundas and Waterloo Road			8,000 00	8,000 00
		3,884 40	Government Telegraph Lines		3,884 40		3,884 40

CR.

No. 6.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1897-98—Concluded.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1897.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	Works.	Authorized Abate-ments.	Deposited to the credit of Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
12,678 41	5,274 40	17,952 81	<i>Sundries—Concluded.</i>	50 00	5,060 40	12,842 41	17,952 81
	175 00	175 00	..... Part of building, Portland, N.B		175 00		175 00
	25 00	25 00	..... Wiar-ton Docks		25 00		25 00
			..... Totals				

E. MIALLE,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

No. 8.—CULLERS' EXPENDITURES.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1897.	Received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Totals.	AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.				Balances due 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
				Salaries.	Contingencies.	Cullers' Fees.	Annuities.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
*75 00	13,279 94	104 47	13,459 41	5,843 73	2,615 68	4,925 00	75 00	13,459 41	
.....	5,600 00	.....	5,600 00	.....	.....	5,600 00	.....	5,600 00	
.....	99 16	.....	99 16	.....	99 16	.....	.....	99 16	
.....	53 76	.....	53 76	.....	53 76	.....	.....	53 76	
.....	108 54	.....	108 54	.....	108 54	.....	.....	108 54	
75 00	19,141 40	104 47	19,320 87	5,843 73	2,877 14	4,925 00	75 00	19,320 87	

* This amount originally belonged to Montreal office, which was abolished and the books transferred to Quebec.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

BILL STAMPS, 1897-98.

DR. No. 9.—BILL STAMP Distributors in account with the Inland Revenue Department. Cr.

BALANCES, 1st JULY, 1897.		BALANCES, 30th JUNE, 1898.		Totals.
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,372 77	11 51	1,372 77	11 54	1,372 77
.....	33 50	.....	33 50	11 54
.....	.....	160 00	.....	33 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00
1,532 77	45 04	1,532 77	45 04	1,577 81
Post Office Department.....Totals.....				
Belleville, ex-Collector E. R. Benjamin.....				
Three Rivers, ex-Collector B. Lassalle.....				
McLeod, Colonel J. F., Fort McLeod.....				

LAW STAMPS, 1897-98.

DR. No. 10.—LAW STAMP Distributors in account with the Inland Revenue Department. Cr.

BALANCES, 1st JULY, 1897.		BALANCES, 30th JUNE, 1898.		Totals.
Stamps received from Department.	Commission of 5 per cent allowed by Department on Stamps sold.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Totals.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,780 00	89 00	1,691 00	89 00	1,780 00
1,312 00	65 60	1,246 40	65 60	1,312 00
3,092 00	154 60	2,937 40	154 60	3,092 00
Cassels, R., Registrar, Supreme Court.....				
Audette, L. A., Registrar, Exchequer Court.....				
.....Totals.....				

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALLE,
Commissioner.

DR. No. 11.—SUNDRY MINOR REVENUES, 1897-98.

CR.

Accrued during the year ended 30th June, 1898.	Totals.		Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
459 00	459 00	.....Fertilizers Inspection Fees.....	459 00	459 00
252 40	252 40	.....Adulteration of Food Fees.....	252 40	252 40
8 30	8 30	.....Casual Revenue.....	8 30	8 30
719 70	719 70	.....Totals.....	719 70	719 70

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

No. 12.—SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES, 1897-98.

Dr.

(For Details see Appendix B.)

Cr.

Balance due 1st July, 1897.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure	Deductions from Salaries for Super-annuation.	Totals.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Printing.	Stationery	Lithographing.	Balance due 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
25 91	24,836 24	103 96	24,966 11	9,049 88	14,965 39	743 25	128 19	79 40		24,966 11
	4,161 83		4,161 83	1,455 64	2,496 09	10 10			200 00	4,161 83
	697 13		697 13		688 66	8 47				697 13
25 91	29,695 20	103 96	29,825 07	10,505 52	18,150 14	761 82	128 19	79 40	200 00	29,825 07
							Totals			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to 1896, 1897 and 1898, and

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXCISE DUTY.	1896.			Duty.
	QUANTITIES.			
	Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex- Warehouse.	Totals.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.
Spirits.....	11,908	2,332,859	2,344,767	3,973,300 25
	Imported.	*118,291	118,291	35,487 31
	11,908	2,451,150	2,463,058	4,008,787 56
Malt Liquor, the duty being paid on malt.....	18,014,714		18,014,714	147 74
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Malt.....	24,701	51,665,577	51,690,278	775,354 05
	No.	No.	No.	
Cigars.....	64,208,250	44,082,010	108,290,260	648,462 92
Cigarettes.....	77,664,900	2,797,000	80,461,900	120,692 85
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Tobacco from Foreign Leaf.....	838,584	7,799,189	8,637,773	2,159,443 97
" Canadian Leaf.....	244,955	218,699	463,654	23,182 63
Snuff.....	237,570	1,300	238,870	43,389 30
Canadian Twist.....		51,903	51,903	2,595 18
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign.....		287	287	86 10
	1,321,109	8,071,378	9,392,487	2,228,697 18
Inspection Fees on Petroleum.....				40,322 60
Vinegar and Acetic Acid.....				47,669 29
Licenses, Spirits.....				2,500 00
" Malt Liquor.....				6,600 00
" Malt.....				6,200 00
" Cigars.....				12,475 00
" Tobacco.....				2,509 00
" Vinegar and Acetic Acid.....				1,600 00
Totals.....				7,902,018 19

* Spirits imported for use in the manufacture of crude fulminate on which duty at the rate of 30

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

1897.				1898.			
QUANTITIES.			Duty.	QUANTITIES.			Duty.
Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Totals.		Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Totals.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	\$ cts.
2,568	2,779,946	2,782,514	4,732,506 19	3,866	1,874,479	1,878,345	3,563,575 92
Imported.	*125,378	125,378	37,613 38	Imported.	*94,681	94,681	28,404 39
2,568	2,905,324	2,907,892	4,770,119 57	3,866	1,969,160	1,973,026	3,591,980 31
17,888,239	.....	17,888,239	479 70	19,871,738	.....	19,871,738	101 00
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
57,720	68,385,633	68,443,353	1,026,652 13	1,934,547	37,020,168	38,954,715	584,321 14
No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
67,469,160	45,806,945	113,276,105	678,029 67	68,320,283	44,811,940	113,132,223	676,577 34
92,134,000	1,664,000	93,798,000	156,257 85	79,457,817	1,105,000	80,562,817	240,343 70
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
929,077	8,071,528	9,000,605	2,250,151 57	821,324	5,827,009	6,648,333	1,662,070 10
537,463	188,618	726,081	36,304 25	1,630,737	257,222	1,887,959	94,398 03
237,020	.....	237,020	43,041 95	223,175	.....	223,175	40,610 37
.....	78,371	78,371	3,918 53	.....	55,379	55,379	2,768 96
.....	648,688	648,688	65,027 20	.....	8,506,199	8,506,199	851,786 25
1,703,560	8,987,205	10,690,765	2,398,443 50	2,675,236	14,645,809	17,321,045	2,651,633 71
.....	.....	.....	42,017 61	.....	.....	.....	44,648 15
.....	.....	.....	35,787 31	.....	.....	.....	35,176 96
.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
.....	.....	.....	6,325 00	.....	.....	.....	6,750 00
.....	.....	.....	6,075 00	.....	.....	.....	5,575 00
.....	.....	.....	12,250 00	.....	.....	.....	12,220 00
.....	.....	.....	2,310 00	.....	.....	.....	2,308 00
.....	.....	.....	1,450 00	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00
.....	.....	.....	9,138,447 34	.....	.....	.....	7,855,435 31

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

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 14.—AMOUNTS deposited monthly to the credit of the Receiver General on account of Inland Revenues, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
JULY:—								
Excise.....	93,102 88	172,342 18	7,431 54	6,056 05	2,603 05	10,060 54	20,460 84	312,617 08
Culling Timber.....		100 00	11 50	10 00				121 50
Hydraulic Rents.....	200 00	2,775 03					50 00	2,775 03
Weights and Measures.....	1,893 37	608 81	50 00	96 90	9 75		21 50	2,680 33
Gas Inspection.....	402 25			113 00	18 00		41 50	574 75
Electric Light Inspection.....	39 00	1 00					33 75	73 75
Other Revenues.....	656 50	150 00		25 00	48 00		25 00	904 50
	96,354 00	175,998 08	7,993 04	6,300 95	2,678 80	10,060 54	20,632 59	320,018 00
AUGUST:—								
Excise.....	140,255 83	241,330 83	10,543 82	9,372 67	3,585 40	28,593 02	19,948 85	453,630 42
Culling Timber.....		518 77		100 00				618 77
Hydraulic Rents.....	350 00	5,176 02					5 00	355 00
Minor Public Works.....	200 00		43 75					243 75
Weights and Measures.....	1,278 37	1,590 78	230 45	172 15	63 30	119 25	21 30	3,475 60
Gas Inspection.....	753 50	428 25	29 75					1,232 75
Electric Light Inspection.....	31 25	366 75				25 50	48 50	543 75
Other Revenues.....	818 75	160 00	125 00	155 00			155 00	1,413 75
	143,747 70	249,571 40	10,984 52	9,799 82	3,648 70	28,759 02	20,178 65	466,689 81
SEPTEMBER:—								
Excise.....	180,382 70	290,361 47	18,292 31	13,063 72	3,929 50	38,687 21	25,011 02	569,747 93
Culling Timber.....	70 00	373 00		1 00				444 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	50 00	1,388 19						1,388 19
Weights and Measures.....	2,023 59	25 00	102 80	287 31	14 30	203 70	12 00	4,981 25
Gas Inspection.....		5 00						5 00
Electric Light Inspection.....	914 25	364 50	35 00				4 00	1,317 75
Other Revenues.....	105 00	314 50					50 75	470 25
	823 90	170 00	25 00	45 00		285 00		1,348 90
	184,369 44	295,263 75	18,455 11	13,417 03	3,943 80	39,175 97	25,145 17	579,790 27

Inland Revenues—Excise.

OCTOBER:—									
Excise.									
Seizures	284,134 79	303,633 29	22,525 43	14,893 78	6,067 88	45,226 07	27,145 16	654,228 40	
Culling Timber	10 00	514 31				100 00		624 31	
Hydraulic Rents		1,651 33					5 00	1,651 33	
Minor Public Works	2 00	1 00					1 00	8 00	
Weights and Measures	50 00							51 00	
Gas Inspection	3,166 35	1,855 43	243 02	176 88	97 34	721 63	58 40	6,319 05	
Electric Light Inspection	627 25	524 75	56 50	51 00		34 50	38 00	1,332 00	
Other Revenues	135 50	244 75		10 00		71 25	83 75	545 25	
	409 45	78 40	24 00	55 00		18 00		584 85	
	288,535 34	308,503 26	22,848 95	15,186 66	6,767 22	46,171 45	27,331 31	665,344 19	
NOVEMBER:—									
Excise.									
Seizures	244,106 37	324,442 65	22,300 57	10,839 30	4,846 17	58,529 31	26,437 19	697,502 06	
Culling Timber	280 48	206 94	50 00	24 05				511 47	
Minor Public Works		507 36						507 36	
Weights and Measures	1 00		43 75					44 75	
Gas Inspection	1,686 90	1,173 10	152 75	24 30	38 60	416 20	87 40	3,579 25	
Electric Light Inspection	800 25	568 25	17 50	58 75		39 75		1,484 50	
Other Revenues	151 25	172 75	3 75	26 75		18 25		456 50	
	374 50	70 00		45 00				489 50	
	247,350 75	327,141 05	22,568 32	17,018 15	4,884 77	59,004 01	26,608 34	704,575 39	
DECEMBER:—									
Excise.									
Seizures	320,023 97	374,875 39	23,822 31	19,697 80	5,466 05	42,452 60	32,527 79	819,864 91	
Culling Timber	116 30	420 13						536 43	
Hydraulic Rents		874 94						874 94	
Weights and Measures	360 00		5 00					365 00	
Gas Inspection	2,252 20	600 34	70 00	292 80	24 40	507 99	22 80	3,771 43	
Electric Light Inspection	882 00	451 75	41 25	51 25	14 00	59 50	59 50	1,519 75	
Other Revenues	161 00	178 25	11 25	54 75		20 25	33 25	458 75	
	670 00	70 00	8 00					748 00	
	324,475 47	378,479 80	23,958 71	20,096 60	5,504 45	42,980 84	32,645 34	828,139 21	
JANUARY:—									
Excise.									
Seizures	283,451 98	268,116 30	16,215 37	14,065 31	4,117 24	35,418 76	23,840 97	651,825 93	
Hydraulic Rents	25 00	501 47		349 50				875 97	
Minor Public Works	51 00						1 00	52 00	
Weights and Measures	181 00							4,063 40	
Gas Inspection	2,726 94	490 04	55 85	78 93	8 45	3,882 40	64 90	3,811 59	
Electric Light Inspection	1,051 75	464 50	75 25	104 50	51 75	191 75	75 00	1,842 50	
Other Revenues	127 25	113 25	14 25	68 50			80 50	1,403 75	
	516 00	92 00	40 00	3 00				651 00	
	288,130 92	269,777 56	16,400 72	15,264 74	4,177 44	39,722 39	30,052 37	663,526 14	

No. 14.—AMOUNTS deposited monthly to the credit of the Receiver General on account of Inland Revenues, &c.—*Concluded.*

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
FEBRUARY. —								
Excise.....	271,417 90	278,768 86	12,861 16	14,926 21	3,184 75	37,506 21	35,765 82	654,430 91
" Seizures.....	275 00	431 82	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	956 82
Hydraulic Rents.....	910 00	.....	43 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	910 00
Minor Public Works.....	80 00	.....	47 77	15 10	13 40	292 93	43 30	123 75
Weights and Measures.....	1,280 51	698 43	11 75	.....	11 00	35 50	.....	2,211 44
Gas Inspection.....	854 00	355 00	10 75	59 25	.....	.....	65 00	1,267 25
Electric Light Inspection.....	151 25	72 00	.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....	358 25
Other Revenues.....	272 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286 25
	275,240 91	280,236 11	12,975 18	15,010 56	3,213 15	37,994 64	35,874 12	680,544 67
MARCH. —								
Excise.....	322,774 65	316,390 45	19,355 41	15,413 04	4,946 37	42,045 56	47,784 88	768,710 36
" Seizures.....	110 00	874 90	.....	16 00	.....	.....	200 00	1,184 90
Hydraulic Rents.....	2 00	26 00	60 20	99 89	15 97	114 05	87 75	44 00
Weights and Measures.....	1,171 23	612 74	8 00	21 75	9 50	32 50	.....	2,241 83
Gas Inspection.....	907 00	385 75	.....	30 00	.....	.....	82 50	1,386 50
Electric Light Inspection.....	260 75	103 75	.....	18 00	.....	.....	10 00	477 00
Other Revenues.....	196 75	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 75
	325,422 38	318,483 59	19,423 61	15,598 68	4,971 84	42,192 11	48,167 13	774,259 34
APRIL. —								
Excise.....	321,249 87	344,082 19	16,883 71	15,533 62	5,562 47	40,420 81	29,765 55	773,498 22
" Seizures.....	181 70	626 54	.....	60 76	.....	.....	.....	869 00
Culling Timber.....	.....	24 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 84
Minor Public Works.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00
Weights and Measures.....	2,030 20	1,118 39	82 23	107 15	15 45	7 55	62 85	3,423 82
Gas Inspection.....	875 25	591 75	79 50	80 50	10 25	62 50	71 25	1,771 00
Electric Light Inspection.....	234 00	130 00	30 00	20 75	.....	4 50	.....	497 00
Other Revenues.....	251 55	.....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	265 55
	324,822 57	346,579 71	17,085 44	15,806 78	5,588 17	40,495 36	29,977 40	780,355 43

Inland Revenues—Excise.

MAY:—	276,586 02	321,663 21	18,606 77	17,583 60	3,224 00	42,030 31	43,699 70	723,382 61
Excise.....	70 00	2,049 00	.....	3 28	.....	.....	.....	73 28
" Seizures.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
Culling Timber.....	402 00	12 00	43 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	457 75
Hydraulic Rents.....	839 69	1,275 59	49 10	53 00	21 10	36 35	43 35	2,318 18
Minor Public Works.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
Weights and Measures.....	.....	487 50	.....	45 75	5 75	34 75	.....	1,616 75
" Seizures.....	1,003 25	.....	39 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	455 75
Gas Inspection.....	109 25	245 50	14 75	33 25	.....	.....	53 00	.....
Electric Light Inspection.....	381 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	384 00
Other Revenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JUNE:—	279,371 21	325,743 80	18,757 12	17,719 88	3,250 85	42,110 41	43,796 05	730,748 32
Excise.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Seizures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culling Timber.....	306,129 95	302,141 72	27,951 43	15,338 03	4,560 04	47,886 29	83,323 96	780,331 42
Hydraulic Rents.....	325 00	163 43	0 50	.....	.....	.....	75 00	566 93
Minor Public Works.....	1,460 00	2,320 30	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	2,320 30
Weights and Measures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,487 00
" Seizures.....	2,480 03	1,672 38	354 01	203 20	42 60	442 05	26 00	70 00
Gas Inspection.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 55	5,200 82
Electric Light Inspection.....	1,058 50	1,036 25	84 25	33 50	38 75	15 00	186 25	5 00
Other Revenues.....	174 25	358 25	60 25	46 75	.....	.....	.....	3,352 50
.....	379 05	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	59 75	698 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 05
Grand Totals.....	312,981 78	307,695 33	21,451 44	15,620 48	4,642 39	48,343 34	83,577 51	794,412 27
Methylated Spirits.....	3,040,802 47	3,583,493 44	212,902 16	176,839 33	53,271 58	477,010 08	424,083 98	7,968,403 04
Total agreeing with Statement No. 1, page 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,267 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,075,570 32

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

EXCISE

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Monthly

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits	{ 1896-97.. 315,321 78	317,874 44	368,191 61	387,574 40	367,241 97
	{ 1897-98.. 95,915 60	166,594 89	240,033 02	295,682 48	328,295 80
Increase, 1897-98	219,406 18	151,279 55	128,158 59	91,891 92	38,946 17
Decrease, 1897-98					
Malt liquor	{ 1896-97.. 5,350 00	300 00	150 00	100 00	150 00
	{ 1897-98.. 6,050 00	150 00	179 80	271 20	50 00
Increase, 1897-98	700 00		29 80	171 20	
Decrease, 1897-98		150 00			100 00
Malt	{ 1896-97.. 54,292 66	68,060 49	51,729 59	66,022 92	63,136 89
	{ 1897-98.. 13,309 68	11,602 98	11,474 30	23,084 54	53,051 29
Increase, 1897-98	40,982 98	56,457 51	40,255 29	42,938 38	10,085 60
Decrease, 1897-98					
Tobacco	{ 1896-97.. 206,643 87	197,769 65	207,831 71	235,795 48	190,525 88
	{ 1897-98.. 160,044 74	247,381 67	265,830 60	258,037 99	260,509 90
Increase, 1897-98	46,599 13	49,612 02	57,998 89	22,242 51	69,984 02
Decrease, 1897-98					
Cigars	{ 1896-97.. 73,126 48	60,599 49	57,769 56	58,978 65	50,839 56
	{ 1897-98.. 60,050 69	49,900 17	55,019 75	57,284 97	56,525 12
Increase, 1897-98	13,075 79	10,699 32	2,749 81	1,693 68	5,685 56
Decrease, 1897-98					
Petroleum	{ 1896-97.. 2,034 07	2,635 91	5,193 98	6,106 57	5,360 73
	{ 1897-98.. 1,842 09	3,377 86	4,989 76	5,965 95	5,774 38
Increase, 1897-98	191 98	741 95	204 22	140 62	413 65
Decrease, 1897-98					
Manufactures in bond	{ 1896-97.. 4,073 14	3,619 16	4,431 76	3,983 97	3,425 54
	{ 1897-98.. 2,677 47	2,917 13	3,389 65	3,523 55	2,668 42
Increase, 1897-98	1,395 67	702 03	1,042 11	460 42	757 12
Decrease, 1897-98					
Seizures	{ 1896-97.. 500 00	91 85	187 09	437 40	337 40
	{ 1897-98.. 221 70	519 57	613 80	443 51	519 55
Increase, 1897-98	278 30	427 72	426 71	6 11	182 15
Decrease, 1897-98					
Other Receipts	{ 1896-97.. 6,334 25	643 50	1,116 50	883 22	1,228 67
	{ 1897-98.. 5,237 17	1,538 07	1,464 98	1,507 03	1,253 00
Increase, 1897-98	1,097 08	894 57	348 48	623 81	24 33
Decrease, 1897-98					
Total Increase, 1897-98	322,327 11	167,612 15	113,606 14	114,081 39	26,400 82
Total Decrease, 1897-98					
Total Revenue, 1896-97	667,676 25	651,594 49	696,601 80	759,882 61	682,246 64
" 1897-98	345,349 14	483,982 34	582,995 66	645,801 22	708,647 46

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

REVENUE.

Statement, 1896-97 and 1897-98.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
472,372 79	262,614 59	316,342 05	950,660 72	891,305 85	63,116 77	59,752 60	4,772,369 57
484,848 89	285,214 10	307,737 93	325,851 92	348,496 39	334,541 16	376,768 13	3,593,980 31
12,476 10	22,599 51	8,604 12	624,808 80	542,809 46	275,424 39	317,015 53	1,178,389 26
110 70	50 00	50 00	50 00	544 00			6,804 70
			25 00	50 00		25 00	6,851 00
	50 00						
119 70		50 00	25 00	494 00		25 00	46 30
69,832 43	58,829 03	55,607 74	363,599 12	152,106 74	14,637 64	14,871 88	1,032,727 13
55,459 90	67,936 96	64,298 35	91,333 84	92,322 90	55,704 80	50,316 60	589,896 14
	9,107 93	8,690 61	272,265 28	59,783 84	41,067 16	35,444 72	442,830 99
14,372 53							
193,784 50	145,379 25	160,091 66	268,742 22	461,312 60	211,226 54	77,907 09	2,557,011 35
213,561 59	233,801 50	236,376 69	285,088 59	259,066 47	252,097 30	222,488 46	2,894,285 41
19,777 09	88,422 25	76,285 03	16,346 28		40,870 76	144,580 47	337,274 06
				202,246 13			
54,520 98	41,817 72	41,654 61	63,125 79	97,232 64	47,112 24	43,501 95	690,279 67
56,827 14	45,543 97	46,544 21	60,526 38	61,626 33	69,238 86	69,709 75	688,797 34
2,306 16	3,726 25	4,889 60	2,599 41	35,606 31	22,126 62	26,207 80	1,482 33
4,790 18	3,571 74	3,269 13	2,861 81	1,801 23	2,195 64	2,196 62	42,017 61
5,179 13	4,137 43	3,426 70	3,087 37	2,057 48	2,511 77	2,298 23	44,648 15
388 95	565 69	157 57	225 56	256 25	316 13	101 61	2,630 54
1,851 20	1,813 32	3,189 72	3,246 60	2,673 37	2,543 81	2,385 72	37,237 31
1,816 07	1,668 81	1,770 73	2,159 66	3,040 50	2,989 39	3,976 31	32,597 69
				367 13	445 58	1,590 59	
35 13	144 51	1,418 99	1,086 94				4,639 62
158 55	1 30	184 42	435 71	428 64	281 00	319 45	3,362 81
560 37	943 95	856 82	1,943 93	709 97	123 28	516 93	7,373 38
401 82	942 65	672 40	908 22	281 34	157 72	197 48	4,010 57
788 00	918 40	981 75	1,581 00	1,197 64	1,033 45	958 55	17,964 93
1,462 48	1,114 22	668 68	1,910 70	1,268 68	2,048 45	1,689 33	21,162 79
674 48	195 82	313 07	329 70	128 96	1,015 00	730 78	3,197 86
21,506 24	125,465 59	80,309 03	882,975 67	840,263 99	381,107 92	525,893 98	1,280,182 87
798,209 33	514,945 34	581,371 08	1,654,302 97	1,608,902 71	342,147 09	201,894 76	9,159,775 08
819,715 57	640,410 94	661,680 11	771,327 30	768,638 72	723,255 01	727,788 74	7,879,592 21

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

EXCISE.						
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits.	Hency, J. J	1898.	Prescott	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 34, sec. 238	9,082 00	18,806 53
	Bolmer, J. E	April 22	"	" " 34 " 238	3,079 54	
		May 5	Windsor	" " 34 " 238	644 99	
Malt Liquor.	Wilson, Wm	Jan. 13	Toronto	" " 29 " 78	96 82	96 82
Malt	Oland, J. C	1897.	Halifax	" " 34 " 178	152 03	
	Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co	July 17	Victoria	" " 34 " 178	80 33	
	Leahy, John	" 17	"	" " 34 " 178	73 71	
	Labatt, John	" 17	London	" " 34 " 238	25 32	
	Walkerville Brewing Co	" 17	Windsor	" " 34 " 238	21 26	
	Carling, T. H.	" 20	London	" " 29 " 78	162 50	
	Ludwig, L.	" 20	Stratford	" " 29 " 78	47 52	
	Roy, J.	" 20	Joliet	" " 29 " 78	13 49	
	Roy, J. A.	Aug. 24	Belleville	" " 29 " 78	205 51	
	Bixel, A.	" 24	Brantford	" " 29 " 78	337 37	
	Luke, C	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	131 77	
	Cranston, Adam	" 24	Guelph	" " 29 " 78	106 34	
	Todd, Martin N	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	427 20	
	Carter, Thos	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	69 98	
	Seagram, Jos. E.	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	90 00	
	Holliday, Thos.	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	392 08	
	Bernhardt, Peter.	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	136 73	
	Huethe, C. N.	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	193 12	
	Bauer, A.	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	423 19	
	Kau, Mary	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	127 00	
	Sleeman, Geo.	" 24	"	" " 29 " 78	2,143 38	
	Steele, James J	" 24	Hamilton	" " 29 " 78	646 40	
	Otterbein, C.	" 24	Woodstock	" " 29 " 78	43 50	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Lottridge, J. M.	24	Hamilton	"	"	78	951 31
Wilson, M. S.	24	"	"	"	78	1,883 20
Stevenson, Thos.	24	Kingston	"	"	78	94 01
Clarke, L. H.	24	"	"	"	78	2,811 45
Fisher, Jno.	24	"	"	"	78	219 92
Carling, T. H.	24	London	"	"	78	2,034 55
Lebatt, John	24	"	"	"	78	2,134 05
Ludwig, L.	24	Strathroy	"	"	78	210 97
Hueser, Peter	24	London	"	"	78	48 25
Rudolph, Henry	24	"	"	"	78	64 49
Ottawa Brewing and Malting Co.	24	"	"	"	78	
Anderson, A.	24	Ottawa	"	"	78	120 84
Schwartz, Jos. S.	24	"	"	"	78	75 93
Ferquharson & Grainger	24	Owen Sound	"	"	78	122 67
Eaton, Christopher	24	"	"	"	78	140 40
Huether, Wm.	24	"	"	"	78	574 12
Schwan, David	24	"	"	"	78	72 70
Oland, Jno. C.	24	Halifax	"	"	78	36 60
Wickwire, W. N.	24	"	"	"	78	718 70
Oland, Jno. C.	24	"	"	"	78	923 48
Hyndman, Chas. A.	24	Charlottetown	"	"	78	54 00
Calcutt, Henry	24	Peterborough	"	"	78	36 46
Winslow, Albert	24	"	"	"	78	217 65
Haslam, W. H.	24	"	"	"	78	689 83
Macpherson, D.	24	"	"	"	78	2 85
Lebatt, Geo. T.	24	Prescott	"	"	78	91 93
McCarthy, D. J.	24	"	"	"	78	467 72
Bowie, Robert	24	"	"	"	78	695 65
Cronmiller & White	24	St. Catharines	"	"	78	420 74
Taylor, H. J.	24	"	"	"	78	202 80
Watson, John	24	Stratford	"	"	78	527 22
Martini, Jos	24	"	"	"	78	80 32
Clarke, L. H.	24	"	"	"	78	25 42
Devlin, Felix	24	Kingston	"	"	78	2,624 23
Kuntz, Jacob	24	Stratford	"	"	78	52 25
Davies, Robt.	24	"	"	"	78	55 60
Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.	24	Toronto	"	"	78	2,324 57
O'Keefe, Eugene	24	"	"	"	78	2,070 48
Gooderham, W. G.	24	"	"	"	78	2,078 15
Cosgrove, L. J.	24	"	"	"	78	1,053 21
Simson, T. W.	24	"	"	"	78	1,228 14
Thomas, W. J.	24	"	"	"	78	1,02 46
Anderson, W. J.	24	"	"	"	78	2,677 13
Brain, Edwin	24	"	"	"	78	41 33
Clarke, J. A. P.	24	"	"	"	78	166 35
Anderson, W. A.	24	"	"	"	78	48 96
Reinhardt, L.	24	"	"	"	78	52 95
	24	"	"	"	78	270 00

No. 16.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE.—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.

Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Malt—Continued.	Griesinger, Louis.	1897.	Windsor.	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 29, REC.	322 50	78
	Walker, H., & Sons.	Aug. 24	"	"	490 45	"
	Roy, Jos	" 24	Joliette.	"	32 11	78
	LaCour, P. H. de	" 24	Montreal	"	68 24	78
	Reinhardt, C. S.	" 24	"	"	396 41	78
	Scott, J. P.	" 24	"	"	3,960 00	78
	Star Brewing Co	" 24	"	"	90 90	78
	Ryan, Jno. J.	" 24	"	"	25 20	78
	DeRepentigny, A	" 24	"	"	5 40	78
	Strangman, Chas	" 24	"	"	185 58	78
	Wallace, C. H.	" 24	"	"	30 00	78
	Molson, J. H. R.	" 24	"	"	408 43	78
	Dawes, A. J.	" 24	Sherbrooke	"	2,117 69	78
	Clouthier, D	" 24	"	"	19 42	78
	Ready, James.	" 24	"	"	241 57	78
	Jones, Simeon	" 24	"	"	275 35	78
	Boswell Bros.	" 24	Quebec	"	914 83	78
	"	" 24	"	"	132 32	78
	Proteau & Carignan.	" 24	"	"	193 94	78
	Wittman, Konrad.	" 24	Winnipeg.	"	41 23	78
	Courtney, Jos.	" 24	"	"	6 00	78
	Blackwood, Wm.	" 24	"	"	165 61	78
	Shea, Patrick	" 24	"	"	228 42	78
	Drewry, F. L.	" 24	"	"	902 58	78
	Ochsner, A.	" 24	Calgary	"	35 45	78
	Cross, A. E.	" 24	"	"	325 72	78
	Cairns, Thos.	" 24	"	"	9 67	78
	Drewry, F. L.	" 24	Vancouver.	"	28 50	78
	Amyot & Gauvin	Sept. 16	Quebec	"	357 00	78
	Wickwire, W. N.	Oct. 2	Halifax.	"	1,279 64	178
	The Victoria Phoenix Brew-	" 2	Victoria.	"	207 39	178
	ing Co., Ltd	"	"	"		
	The Walkerville Brewing	" 2	Windsor.	"	21 93	238
	Co., Ltd	" 8	Halifax.	"	199 03	178
	Oland, John C.	" 18	Sherbrooke	"	210 00	78
	Nutter, S. C.	" 22	Winnipeg	"	60 00	78
	Drewry, E. L.	" 9.	Toronto	"	121 21	78
	Wilson, Wm.	Nov. 9.	"	"		

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Reuter, Geo	"	9	Guelph	"	"	29	"	78	140 93
Huether, C. N.	"	9	"	"	"	29	"	78	66 26
O'Dell, F. W.	"	12	Sherbrooke	"	"	29	"	78	5 40
Martini, Jos.	"	18	Stratford	"	"	29	"	78	44 85
Huether, C. N.	"	30	Guelph	"	"	29	"	78	12 06
The Walkerville Brewing Co., Ltd.	Dec.	16	Windsor	"	"	29	"	78	484 20
1898.									
Reuter, Geo	Jan.	4	Guelph	"	"	29	"	78	54 53
The Walkerville Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	8	Windsor	"	"	34	"	238	9 42
Oland, John C.	"	8	Halifax	"	"	34	"	178	92 16
The Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	8	Victoria	"	"	34	"	178	223 25
Wickwire, W. N.	"	8	Halifax	"	"	34	"	178	1,452 77
Witteham, Konrad	Feb.	11	Winnipeg	"	"	29	"	78	347 97
Leitridge, J. M.	"	11	Hamilton	"	"	29	"	78	450 39
Barton, Francis	"	21	Montreal	"	"	29	"	78	690 94
Labatt, John	"	21	London	"	"	34	"	238	40 42
Brain, E.	Mar.	14	Toronto	"	"	29	"	78	78 89
The Walkerville Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	23	Windsor	"	"	29	"	78	567 71
Wickwire, W. N.	April	6	Halifax	"	"	34	"	178	1,384 98
Oland, J. C.	"	6	"	"	"	34	"	238	64 43
The Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	6	Victoria	"	"	34	"	178	260 10
The Walkerville Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	6	Windsor	"	"	34	"	238	9 87
Wilson, Wm.	"	22	Toronto	"	"	29	"	78	158 79
Oland, J. C.	July	7	Halifax	"	"	34	"	178	67 61
The Walkerville Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	7	Windsor	"	"	34	"	238	17 94
Wickwire, W. N.	"	7	Halifax	"	"	34	"	178	1,306 02
The Victoria Phoenix Brewing Co., Ltd.	"	7	Victoria	"	"	34	"	178	328 97
1897.									
Houde, R. & Co.	Aug.	11	Quebec	"	"	34	"	259	40 70
Lemesurier, John	"	11	"	"	"	34	"	259	4 56
Fortier, J. M.	"	11	Montreal	"	"	34	"	259	5 90
The American Tobacco Co.	"	11	"	"	"	34	"	259	446 94
"	"	11	"	"	"	29	"	78	11 59
McKeena, A.	"	11	Pictou	"	"	34	"	259	0 47
Henry, James	"	11	Montreal	"	"	34	"	259	12 65
"	"	11	"	"	"	29	"	78	10 00
Isaacs, A.	Aug.	11	St. John, N.B.	"	"	34	"	259	49 49
The Empire Tobacco Co.	"	11	Montreal	"	"	29	"	78	26 55
Tobacco									59,816 44

No. 16.—REFUNDS OF REVENUE—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.					
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Totals.
					\$ cts.
Tobacco—Con.		1897.		Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap.	\$ cts.
	McDonald, W. C.	Aug.	Montreal	"	3 83
	Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	Hamilton	"	35 44
	Isaacs, A.	"	St. John, N.B.	"	371 84
	Fortier, J. M.	"	Montreal	"	5 26
	The American Tobacco Co.	24	"	"	486 10
	Henry, James	"	"	"	13 64
	McKenna, A.	"	Pietou	"	6 30
	Isaacs, A.	24	St. John, N.B.	"	25 36
	Houde, B., & Co.	13	Quebec	"	39 89
	Lemesurier, John.	"	"	"	4 94
	Tuckett, Geo. T.	16	Hamilton	"	41 88
	The American Tobacco Co.	"	"	"	62 06
	Isaacs, A.	17	Montreal	"	140 00
	The American Tobacco Co.	"	St. John, N.B.	"	449 73
	Henry, James	18	Montreal	"	11 89
	Fortier, J. M.	"	"	"	23 74
	Isaacs, A.	"	St. John, N.B.	"	105 00
	Fréchet et frere.	30	Quebec	"	14 10
	Miller, & Lockwood.	"	"	"	9 05
	McAlpin, E. A.	30	Toronto	"	22 03
	"	7	"	"	45 65
	Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	Hamilton	"	86 55
	"	8	"	"	43 24
	"	"	"	"	39 50
	Henry, James	18	Montreal	"	13 32
	The American Tobacco Co.	19	"	"	561 46
	Fortier, J. M.	"	"	"	47 35
	Houde, B., & Co.	19	Quebec	"	43 16
	The Empire Tobacco Co.	"	Montreal	"	3 25
	Lemesurier, John.	19	Quebec	"	5 37
	Isaacs, A.	19	St. John, N.B.	"	38 70
	"	6	"	"	27 32
	Tuckett, Geo. T.	Nov.	Hamilton	"	36 81
	Fortier, J. M.	"	Montreal	"	44 79
	Henry, James.	12	"	"	8 13
	The American Tobacco Co.	"	"	"	314 58
	Lemesurier, John.	12	Quebec	"	5 87
	Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	Hamilton	"	232 00
	"	19	"	"	78

Inland Revenues—Excise

Houde, B., & Co.	"	19	Quebec	"	"	"	259	44	25
Isaacs, A.	"	19	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	78	245	90
Tuckett, Geo. T.	Dec.	30	Hamilton	"	"	"	78	15	87
Isaacs, A.	"	9	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	259	35	88
Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	10	Hamilton	"	"	"	259	40	61
Houde, B., & Co.	"	11	Quebec	"	"	"	259	35	75
The American Tobacco Co.	"	14	Montreal	"	"	"	259	317	44
Henry, James	"	14	"	"	"	"	259	5	82
Fortier, J. M.	"	14	"	"	"	"	259	36	65
Isaacs, A.	"	14	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	78	3	50
The American Tobacco Co.	"	23	Montreal	"	"	"	78	7	00
McAlpin, E. A.	1898.								
Isaacs, A.	Jan.	8	Toronto	"	"	"	78	36	37
The American Tobacco Co.	"	8	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	259	32	35
Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	8	Montreal	"	"	"	78	16	78
Lemesurier, John	"	11	Hamilton	"	"	"	78	108	78
The American Tobacco Co.	"	11	"	"	"	"	259	28	55
Houde, B., & Co.	"	17	Quebec	"	"	"	78	58	25
Henry, James	"	17	Montreal	"	"	"	259	4	73
Fortier, J. M.	"	17	Quebec	"	"	"	259	394	95
The Empire Tobacco Co.	"	17	Montreal	"	"	"	259	35	67
Henry, James	"	20	"	"	"	"	259	10	10
Isaacs, A.	"	20	"	"	"	"	78	48	26
Tuckett, Geo. T.	Feb.	21	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	78	10	05
Isaacs, A.	"	2	Hamilton	"	"	"	78	50	50
The American Tobacco Co.	"	7	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	259	876	96
Henry, James	"	8	"	"	"	"	259	41	40
Fortier, J. M.	"	9	Montreal	"	"	"	238	41	62
Houde, B., & Co.	"	15	"	"	"	"	259	10	87
Lemesurier, John	"	15	Quebec	"	"	"	259	396	61
The Empire Tobacco Co.	Mar.	17	Montreal	"	"	"	259	7	33
McDonald, W. C.	"	3	"	"	"	"	259	36	09
Lemesurier, John	"	3	"	"	"	"	238	20	00
Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	5	"	"	"	"	259	2	62
Isaacs, A.	"	5	Quebec	"	"	"	238	607	87
The American Tobacco Co.	"	8	Hamilton	"	"	"	78	2,034	49
Henry, James	"	8	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	259	33	80
Fortier, J. M.	"	9	Montreal	"	"	"	259	2	56
Houde, B., & Co.	"	9	"	"	"	"	259	36	28
The American Tobacco Co.	"	9	"	"	"	"	259	11	84
Henry, James	"	9	"	"	"	"	259	385	64
Houde, B., & Co.	"	11	Quebec	"	"	"	259	13	80
The American Tobacco Co.	"	22	Montreal	"	"	"	259	27	12
Isaacs, A.	April	1	St. John, N. B.	"	"	"	238	574	50
McAlpin, E. A.	"	6	Toronto	"	"	"	238	123	57
Tuckett, Geo. T.	"	6	"	"	"	"	78	46	88
"	"	12	Hamilton	"	"	"	259	21	20
"	"	12	"	"	"	"	78	46	72
"	"	12	"	"	"	"	78	25	10

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue—Concluded.

EXCISE—Concluded.

Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		1898.				
		April	St. John, N. B.	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap.	34 sec. 259	23 67
Isaacs, A.	Isaacs, A.	12	Quebec.	"	34 "	259
Houde, B., & Co.	Houde, B., & Co.	16	Montreal.	"	34 "	259
Fortier, J. M.	Fortier, J. M.	16	"	"	34 "	259
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	16	"	"	34 "	259
Henry, James	Henry, James	16	"	"	34 "	259
Lemesurier, John	Lemesurier, John	19	Quebec	"	34 "	259
Tuckett, Geo. T.	Tuckett, Geo. T.	20	Hamilton	"	29 "	78
Henry, James.	Henry, James.	20	Montreal	"	34 "	270
Desroches, D.	Desroches, D.	22	Terrebonne	"	29 "	78
Tobin, John, & Co.	Tobin, John, & Co.	27	Halifax	"	29 "	78
The Empire Tobacco Co.	The Empire Tobacco Co.	27	Montreal	"	29 "	78
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	29	"	"	34 "	270
Tuckett, Geo. T.	Tuckett, Geo. T.	3	Hamilton	"	29 "	78
"	"	5	"	"	34 "	259
"	"	7	St. John, N. B.	"	34 "	259
Isaacs, A.	Isaacs, A.	19	Montreal	"	34 "	259
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	12	"	"	34 "	259
Henry, James.	Henry, James.	12	"	"	34 "	259
Fortier, J. M.	Fortier, J. M.	12	"	"	34 "	259
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	12	Quebec	"	34 "	259
Lemesurier, John.	Lemesurier, John.	12	"	"	34 "	259
Houde, B., & Co.	Houde, B., & Co.	12	Montreal	"	34 "	270
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	12	"	"	34 "	270
"	"	12	"	"	34 "	270
Henry, James.	Henry, James.	12	"	"	34 "	270
Tuckett, Geo. T.	Tuckett, Geo. T.	20	Hamilton	"	34 "	238
Houde, B., & Co.	Houde, B., & Co.	6	Quebec	"	34 "	259
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	9	Montreal, B.C.	"	34 "	178
Rithel, R. P.	Rithel, R. P.	9	Hamilton	"	34 "	259
Tuckett, Geo. T.	Tuckett, Geo. T.	9	St. John, N. B.	"	34 "	259
Isaacs, A.	Isaacs, A.	9	Quebec.	"	34 "	259
Lemesurier, John.	Lemesurier, John.	17	Montreal	"	34 "	259
The American Tobacco Co.	The American Tobacco Co.	17	"	"	34 "	259
Henry, James.	Henry, James.					5 23
						586 30
						6 70
						22 03
						54 95
						1 92
						153 29
						31 33
						1,064 97
						7 80
						26 93
						22 42
						52 91
						5 87
						586 34
						24 02
						3 14
						39 97
						27 64
						39 89
						2 73
						1,493 56
						10 05
						14 66
						25 00
						9 36
						49 20
						8 21
						14 77
						471 06
						16 85
						30 60
						23 67

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Cigars	Fortier, J. M. Tuckett, Geo. T. The American Tobacco Co. Swain, H., & Son.	17. 17. 29. May 16.	" " " "	" " " "	34 " 29 " 34 " 29 "	259. 78. 270. 78.	14 31 9 50 558 00 75 00	16,591 13 75 00
Petroleum	Commissioner of Customs.	Nov. 9. 1897.	" "	" "	29 " 78.	78. 17 00	17 00	17 00
Bonded Warehouse.	Haaz, A.	May 16.	"	"	29 "	78.	71 72	71 72
Seizures.	Germain, Philéas.	" 17.	"	"	29 "	78.	10 00	10 00
Electric Light Registration Fees	Stadacona Water, Light & Power Co. Refund of expenses collecting E. L. Fees, consequent on the amount having been deposited as fees.	1897. Nov. 11.	" "	" "	" "	" "	" 10 00	95,484 64
Adulteration of Food Fees.	Brooks, R., & Son Price, Geo. Forest, L. P.	July 27. 1897. Oct. 13. " 27.	" " " "	" " " "	29 " 29 " 29 " 29 "	78. 78. 78. 78.	50 00 12 00 17 00	64 00 29 00
	Grand total.							95,577 64

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

ISLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

No. 17.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1897-98.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1897.	Disbursed by the Receiver General.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Totals.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00	5,000 00			5,000 00
36,398 92	36,398 92	788 97	37,187 89	37,187 89			37,187 89
425 70	425 70		425 70		425 70		425 70
1,380 31	1,380 31		1,380 31		1,380 31		1,380 31
683 15	683 15		683 15		683 15		683 15
973 17	973 17		973 17		973 17		973 17
210 20	210 20		210 20		210 20		210 20
977 54	977 54		977 54		977 54		977 54
42 84	42 84		42 84		42 84		42 84
459 17	459 17		475 83		459 17	16 66	475 83
16 66						16 66	
16 66	46,551 00	788 97	47,356 63	42,187 89	5,152 08	16 66	47,356 63

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

DR.

No. 18.—STATEMENT showing amount of Revenue accrued during Year ended 30th June, 1898.

CR.

	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Electric Light Stamps.	LAW STAMPS.		Totals.	Weights and Measures Stamps.	Gas Stamps.	Electric Light Stamps.	LAW STAMPS.		Totals.	
				Supreme Court.	Exchequer Court.					Supreme Court.	Exchequer Court.		
To amount of stamps destroyed or returned by distributors.	\$ cts. 378 00	\$ cts. 324 75	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 702 75						\$ cts.	
To commission allowed.													
To amount of stamps remaining in hands of distributors, 30th June, 1898.	34,401 42	27,592 06	32,660 25	89 00	65 60	154 60	35,694 90	27,670 30	34,226 00			97,591 20	
To balance, being the revenue accrued during 1897-98.	43,307 48	18,278 50	5,340 75	1,691 00	1,246 40	94 653 72	42,392 00	18,525 00	3,775 00	1,780 00	1,312 00	67,784 00	
Totals.	78,086 90	46,195 30	38,001 00	1,780 00	1,312 00	165,375 20	78,086 90	46,195 30	38,001 00	1,780 00	1,312 00	165,375 20	
							By amount of stamps in the hands of distributors on 1st July, 1897.						\$ cts.
							By stamps issued by Inland Revenue Department during the year.						\$ cts.
							Totals.						\$ cts.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1897-98.

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

Cr.

Dr.

BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 1ST JULY, 1897.		BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 30TH JUNE, 1898.		Totals.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,606 70	7 45	2,224 81	2,224 81	5,214 15	5,214 15
2,796 85	1,223 43	3,063 40	3,063 40	12,532 28	12,532 28
1,220 82	56 83	1,648 68	1,648 68	3,369 65	3,369 65
4,404 47	409 30	3,223 86	588 25	7,818 77	7,818 77
3,701 29	3,722 00	2,753 29	2,753 29	7,423 29	7,423 29
14,670 13	1,687 01	12,913 71	588 25	36,358 14	36,358 14
8,751 95	314 75	9,730 63	873 26	18,031 70	18,031 70
3,339 04	144 06	2,736 56	61 75	6,978 10	6,978 10
1,678 73	2,437 50	1,515 93	2,600 30	4,116 23	4,116 23
13,769 72	458 81	13,983 12	935 01	29,116 03	29,116 03
1,829 01	1,710 00	1,493 08	1,987 78	3,539 01	3,539 01
694 98	495 00	818 80	253 02	694 98	694 98
262 37	670 00	780 06	1,074 38	1,071 82	1,071 82
737 71	21 75	320 00	3 75	2,174 44	2,174 44
243 05	239 30	320 00	320 00	243 05	243 05
1,988 11	96 90	1,602 61	1,327 40	4,184 29	4,184 29
559 51	495 00	364 66	688 35	1,054 51	1,054 51
2,448 13	2,937 50	3,070 11	2,136 23	5,385 63	5,385 63

Inland Revenues—Excise.

.....	583 00	.....	144 79	727 79	Calgary, N. W. T. . . . .	.....	103 13	624 65	727 79
430 29	2 80	670 00	.....	1,103 09	Victoria, B. C. . . . .	.....	577 50	525 59	1,103 09
35,694 90	2,255 52	42,392 00	20 00	27 00	Grand total.	1,079 07	44,084 59	34,401 42	81,468 49

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALLI,
Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1897-98.

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

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1897. — Cash on hand.	Totals.	Divisions.	Balances due 30th June, 1898. — Cash on hand.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87 10	87 10	..... Essex.....	87 10	87 10
87 10	87 10	..... Ontario.....	87 10	87 10
5 62	5 62	..... Hull.....	5 62	5 62
5 62	5 62	..... Quebec.....	5 62	5 62
92 72	92 72	..... Total.....	92 72	92 72

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1897-98.
 No. 20 (A)—INSPECTION DIVISIONS in Account with Expenditure.
 (For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Totals.	Divisions.	Balance due to Inspectors, 1st July, 1897.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Balance due by Inspectors, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	
	Superannuation.	Insurance.				Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rents.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,665 75	55 92		5,721 67	Belleville.....	278 80	3,312 82	662 13	230 00	835 27	402 65		5,721 67	
6,357 78	32 08		6,389 86	Hamilton.....	13 00	5,242 25	357 56		677 46	99 59		6,389 86	
4,568 88	7 04	41 76	4,617 68	Ottawa.....		3,065 22	301 00	231 66	670 75	289 05		4,617 68	
4,492 32	40 86		4,533 28	Toronto.....	144 94	3,409 92			784 55	103 87		4,533 28	
4,572 40	24 00		4,596 40	Windsor.....		3,449 76			847 81	238 83		4,596 40	
25,657 13	160 00	41 76	25,858 89	Ontario.....	436 74	18,569 97	1,320 69	521 66	3,815 84	1,193 99		25,858 89	
8,964 13	64 04		9,028 17	Montreal.....	130 20	6,784 70	148 38		1,647 92	316 97		9,028 17	
6,085 39	48 28	38 28	6,171 95	Quebec.....	240 68	4,399 96		350 00	1,097 43	83 88		6,171 95	
2,126 45	13 96		2,140 41	Three Rivers.....		1,499 92	41 66		664 86	33 97		2,140 41	
17,175 97	126 28	38 28	17,340 53	Quebec.....	370 88	12,684 58	190 04	350 00	3,310 21	434 82		17,340 53	
2,956 09	49 96		3,006 05	St. John, N.B.....	31 94	2,500 00			448 52	25 59		3,006 05	
2,173 70			2,173 70	Halifax.....	6 00	1,599 96		300 00	151 14	116 60		2,173 70	
2,084 27	19 48		2,103 75	Pictou.....		1,550 82	27 90		447 78	62 25	15 00	2,103 75	
4,257 97	19 48		4,277 45	Nova Scotia.....	6 00	3,150 78	27 90	300 00	598 92	178 85	15 00	4,277 45	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1897-98—Concluded.
 No. 20 (A)—INSPECTION DIVISIONS in Account with Expenditure.
 (For Details, see Appendix B.)

CR.

DR.

Amount received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Totals.	Districts.	Balance due to Inspectors, 1st July, 1897.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Balance due by Inspectors, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.	
	Superannuation.	Insurance.				Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1,696 15			1,696 15	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,500 00	144 74	51 41					1,696 15	
5,141 40	8 68		5,150 08	Winnipeg, Man.	2,473 75	1,061 86	91 43					5,150 08	
711 39	12 85		723 74	Calgary, N.W.T.	619 95	67 45	36 34					723 74	
2,106 12			2,106 12	Victoria, B.C.	963 29	300 00	77 20					2,106 12	
784 00	16 00		800 00	Commissioner of Standards.	800 00							800 00	
1,781 29			1,781 29	General Contingencies.			1,781 29					1,781 29	
587 77			587 77	Printing.			587 77					587 77	
118 94			118 94	Stationery.			118 94					118 94	
62,974 22	392 75	80 04	63,447 01	Grand Totals.	43,267 82	10,026 36	4,577 63	1,579 66	15 00			63,447 01	

E. MIALI,
 Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1897-98.

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

DR.

(Old Divisions.)

CR.

Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1897.	Totals.	Divisions.	Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
39 56	39 56	Essex.....	39 56	39 56
33 53	33 53	Waterloo.....	33 53	33 53
73 09	73 09	Ontario.....	73 09	73 09
0 33	0 33	Drummond.....	0 33	0 33
41 45	41 45	Laval.....	41 45	41 45
26 88	26 88	Montmorency.....	26 88	26 88
27 51	27 51	Richelieu.....	27 51	27 51
96 17	96 17	Quebec.....	96 17	96 17
24 00	24 00	Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.....	24 00	24 00
193 26	193 26	Totals.....	193 26	193 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

GAS INSPECTION AND LAW STAMPS, 1897-98.

Dr. No. 21.—STAMP DISTRIBUTORS in Account with Inland Revenue Department. Cr.

BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 1st JULY, 1897.		Deduct		Totals		Deduct		Totals		BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 30th JUNE, 1898.		Totals	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps issued to Inspectors and others		\$	cts.	Damaged Stamps.	Commission allowed to Distributors of Stamps.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.		Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.		
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
958 50				958 50				81 00		877 50		958 50	
423 25		50 00		473 25				80 25		384 00		473 25	
280 00		387 50		667 50				214 25		453 25		667 50	
260 75		162 50		423 25				110 25		313 00		423 25	
376 00	2 00			378 00				129 00		248 75		378 00	
182 75				182 75				51 25		131 50		182 75	
525 75		175 00		700 75				140 00		560 75		700 75	
1,492 25	151 25	1,812 50		3,456 00				1,190 00		1,941 25		3,456 00	
1,110 00		400 00		1,510 00				285 25		1,224 75		1,510 00	
262 00				262 00				38 50		223 50		262 00	
793 50	178 00	1,600 00		2,571 50		324 75		1,920 50		651 00		2,571 50	
290 75				290 75				12 75		278 00		290 75	
923 25		250 00		1,173 25				557 50		615 75		1,173 25	
550 00				550 00				127 00		423 00		550 00	
703 50		100 00		803 50				110 00		693 50		803 50	
290 75				290 75				82 25		208 50		290 75	
850 50				850 50				104 50		741 00		850 50	
5,089 55		7,250 00		12,349 55				5,790 75		6,558 80		12,349 55	
15,373 05	331 25	12,187 50		27,891 80		324 75		11,039 25		16,527 80		27,891 80	
1,184 25		5,650 00		6,834 25				5,856 50		1,477 75		6,834 25	
1,089 50				1,089 50				269 50		820 00		1,089 50	
603 25				603 25				42 25		561 00		603 25	
2,887 00		5,650 00		8,537 00				5,668 25		2,868 75		8,537 00	
1,129 50				1,129 50				95 00		1,034 50		1,129 50	
1,314 25		125 00		1,439 25				383 50		1,055 75		1,439 25	
2,443 75		125 00		2,568 75				478 50		2,090 25		2,568 75	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1,354 00	113 00	1,467 00	Halifax, N.S.	569 00	820 75	86 25	1,467 00
1,115 00		1,115 00	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	159 00	956 00		1,115 00
861 25		1,011 25	Winnipeg, Man.	295 50	715 75		1,011 25
984 75		934 75	Naunawo	36 00	898 75		934 75
1,133 00	18 00	1,151 00	New Westminster	54 00	1,097 00		1,151 00
848 75	23 50	1,159 75	Vancouver	118 00	1,041 75		1,159 75
719 75		844 75	Victoria	269 50	575 25		844 75
3,636 25	41 50	4,090 25	British Columbia	477 50	3,612 75		4,090 25
27,670 30	485 75	46,681 05	Grand Totals	18,678 00	27,592 05	86 25	46,681 05
			Law Stamps	2,937 40			3,092 00
				154 80			

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

GAS INSPECTION.

No. 22.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure, 1897-93.

(For Details see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Balance due, 1st July, 1897.	Amounts received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deductions from salaries for superannuation.	Totals.	DISTRICTS.	Balance due to Inspectors, 1st July, 1897.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Totals.	Balance due 1st July, 1898.	
						Salaries.	Special assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
102 00	102 00	2 00	104 00	Barrie.	100 00	4 00	50 00	4 00	104 00	4 00	104 00	427 42	427 42
422 42	422 42	5 00	427 42	Belleville.	250 00	83 32	50 00	44 10	427 42	25 10	149 81	149 81	149 81
147 81	147 81	2 00	149 81	Berlin.	100 00	99 96		24 71	149 81	8 58	104 54	104 54	104 54
108 54	108 54	2 00	106 54	Brockville.	100 00				100 00	39 05	157 83	157 83	157 83
159 90	159 90	2 00	161 90	Cobourg.	100 00				100 00	57 83	161 90	161 90	161 90
155 83	155 83	2 00	157 83	Cornwall.	100 00				100 00	41 29	141 29	141 29	141 29
139 29	139 29	2 00	141 29	Guelph.	100 00				100 00	82 62	182 62	182 62	182 62
1,889 17	1,889 17	31 96	1,921 13	Hamilton.	1,699 96	24 72	54 00	84 55	1,921 13	52 76	1,973 89	1,973 89	1,973 89
461 74	461 74	2 64	464 38	Kingston.	341 90		45 00		464 38	69 49	533 87	533 87	533 87
216 06	216 06	0 40	217 36	Listowel.	68 52		60 00	19 35	217 36	233 50	450 86	450 86	450 86
1,414 25	1,414 25	20 00	1,434 25	London.	1,000 00		110 00	38 00	1,434 25	5 30	1,439 55	1,439 55	1,439 55
43 30	43 30		43 30	Napanee.	1,000 00				1,000 00	82 97	1,082 97	1,082 97	1,082 97
1,282 97	1,282 97	4 00	1,286 97	Ottawa.	900 00		300 00		1,200 00	6 93	1,206 93	1,206 93	1,206 93
321 00	321 00	4 00	325 00	Owen Sound.	200 00		125 00		325 00	1 00	326 00	326 00	326 00
202 93	202 93	4 00	206 93	Peterborough.	200 00		20 00		220 00	12 75	232 75	232 75	232 75
21 00	21 00		21 00	Sarnia.	200 00			15 04	215 04	46 27	261 31	261 31	261 31
223 79	223 79	4 00	227 79	Stratford.	2,199 92			6 80	2,206 72		2,206 72	2,206 72	2,206 72
2,218 15	2,218 15	28 04	2,246 19	Toronto.	7,560 30	208 00	764 00	461 39	8,533 69	654 20	9,187 89	9,187 89	9,187 89
6 80	6 80		6 80	District Inspector.					6 80		6 80	6 80	6 80
9,537 85	9,537 85	110 04	9,647 89	Ontario.					9,647 89		9,647 89	9,647 89	9,647 89
3,043 03	3,043 03		3,043 03	Montreal.	2,199 84	447 00	240 00	16 75	2,403 59	139 44	2,543 03	2,543 03	2,543 03
1,470 38	1,470 38	25 96	1,496 34	Quebec.	1,300 00		100 00		1,400 00	96 34	1,496 34	1,496 34	1,496 34
98 00	98 00	2 00	100 00	Sherbrooke.	100 00				100 00		100 00	100 00	100 00
4,611 41	4,611 41	27 96	4,639 37	Quebec.	3,599 84	447 00	340 00	16 75	4,392 59	235 78	4,628 37	4,628 37	4,628 37

Inland Revenues—Excise.

217 02	1 40	217 02	Frederickton.....	193 97				23 05	217 02
1,151 57	20 00	1,151 57	St. John.....	1,000 00			116 91	34 66	1,151 57
	21 40	1,368 59	New Brunswick.....	1,193 97			116 91	57 71	1,368 59
12 88	25 96	2,262 97	Halifax.....	1,300 00	68 00	459 35	322 07	113 55	2,262 97
12 88	25 96	12 88	Pictou.....		68 00	459 35	322 07	113 55	12 88
		2,275 85	Nova Scotia.....	1,300 00					2,275 85
	230 75	230 75	Charlottetown, P. E. I.....	200 00				30 75	230 75
	152 85	152 85	Winnipeg, Man.....			108 00		44 85	152 85
		122 70	Nanaimo.....	100 00			22 70		122 70
	2 00	100 00	New Westminster.....	100 00					100 00
	2 00	178 05	Vancouver.....	100 00				71 00	178 05
	4 00	498 56	Victoria.....	200 00		300 00		2 50	502 50
	8 00	896 25	British Columbia.....	500 00		300 00	22 70	73 50	903 25
200 00		518 15	General.....				39 75	278 40	518 15
		296 45	General expenses.....					296 45	296 45
		263 40	Printing.....					263 40	263 40
		91 92	Stationery.....					91 92	91 92
212 88	193 36	19,972 23	Grand Totals.....	14,354 11	723 00	1,971 35	979 57	2,130 51	20,378 47

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STAMPS, 1897-98.

CR.

No. 23.—STAMP DISTRIBUTORS in Account with Inland Revenue.

DR

BALANCES, 1ST JULY, 1897.		Stamps issued to In- spectors.		Registra- tion Fees Accrued.		Penal- ties, &c.		Totals.		Districts.	DEPOSITED TO THE CREDIT OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL.		BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1898.		Totals.		
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		Registration Fees Collected.	Inspection Fees.	Penal- ties, &c.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	\$	cts.
622 75	225 00	395 00	395 00	181 75	181 75	666 00	666 00	1,242 75	1,242 75	395 00	181 75	50 00	2,000 75	666 00	2,000 75	2,508 00	2,508 00
2,023 00	125 00	310 00	310 00	147 25	147 25	2,090 00	2,090 00	2,902 50	2,902 50	550 00	262 50	50 00	2,090 00	2,090 00	2,902 50	2,902 50	2,902 50
2,063 50	39 00	250 00	250 00	763 25	763 25	6,190 25	6,190 25	7,288 50	7,288 50	335 00	763 25	4 00	6,190 25	6,190 25	7,288 50	7,288 50	7,288 50
7,290 75	625 00	735 00	735 00	385 00	385 00	17,842 75	17,842 75	8,019 75	8,019 75	735 00	385 00	4 00	6,895 75	6,895 75	8,019 75	8,019 75	8,019 75
18,318 50	39 00	2,325 00	2,325 00	54 00	54 00	21,961 50	21,961 50	21,961 50	21,961 50	2,325 00	1,739 75	54 00	17,842 75	17,842 75	21,961 50	21,961 50	21,961 50
5,843 00	1,250 00	360 00	360 00	10 00	10 00	7,463 00	7,463 00	7,463 00	7,463 00	360 00	1,869 75	10 00	5,223 25	5,223 25	7,463 00	7,463 00	7,463 00
2,507 50	1 00	45 00	45 00	50 00	50 00	2,678 50	2,678 50	2,678 50	2,678 50	45 00	175 75	50 00	2,457 75	2,457 75	2,678 50	2,678 50	2,678 50
349 00	75 00	215 00	215 00	60 00	60 00	689 00	689 00	689 00	689 00	215 00	205 25	50 00	218 75	218 75	689 00	689 00	689 00
8,699 50	1 00	1,450 00	1,450 00	150 00	150 00	10,830 50	10,830 50	10,830 50	10,830 50	620 00	2,250 75	60 00	7,899 75	7,899 75	10,830 50	10,830 50	10,830 50
1,965 25	200 00	370 00	370 00	60 00	60 00	2,265 25	2,265 25	2,265 25	2,265 25	150 00	156 75	150 00	1,958 50	1,958 50	2,265 25	2,265 25	2,265 25
1,899 50	50 00	305 00	305 00	114 00	114 00	2,469 50	2,469 50	2,469 50	2,469 50	370 00	349 00	114 00	1,731 75	1,731 75	2,469 50	2,469 50	2,469 50
1,019 50	26 25	200 00	200 00	64 00	64 00	1,374 50	1,374 50	1,374 50	1,374 50	305 00	139 75	64 00	929 75	929 75	1,374 50	1,374 50	1,374 50
1,148 75	575 00	140 00	140 00	114 00	114 00	1,890 00	1,890 00	1,890 00	1,890 00	140 00	548 75	114 00	1,206 25	1,206 25	1,890 00	1,890 00	1,890 00
1,175 00	125 00	60 00	60 00	64 00	64 00	1,360 00	1,360 00	1,360 00	1,360 00	60 00	208 50	64 00	1,091 50	1,091 50	1,360 00	1,360 00	1,360 00
2,823 75	700 00	200 00	200 00	50 00	50 00	3,250 00	3,250 00	3,250 00	3,250 00	200 00	752 25	50 00	2,297 75	2,297 75	3,250 00	3,250 00	3,250 00
34,226 00	66 25	3,970 00	3,970 00	114 00	114 00	42,151 25	42,151 25	42,151 25	42,151 25	3,970 00	5,388 25	114 00	32,660 25	32,660 25	42,151 25	42,151 25	42,151 25
				64 00	64 00	64 00	64 00	64 00	64 00			64 00			64 00	64 00	64 00
34,226 00	66 25	3,970 00	3,970 00	50 00	50 00	42,087 25	42,087 25	42,087 25	42,087 25	3,970 00	5,388 25	50 00	32,660 25	32,660 25	42,087 25	42,087 25	42,087 25

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.
 No. 24.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure, 1897-98.
 (For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure	Totals.	Balances due to sundry persons, 1st July, 1898.	EXPENDITURE AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				Totals.
			Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,286 14	2,286 14	23 00	2,000 00		226 17	36 97	2,286 14
156 08	156 08				136 09	19 34	156 08
49 40	49 40				48 90	0 50	49 40
27 95	27 95				27 95		27 95
197 15	197 15				192 05	4 50	197 15
241 70	241 70			229 00	6 30	6 40	241 70
4 22	4 22					4 22	4 22
67 92	67 92				57 05	10 87	67 92
51 47	51 47				46 02	4 85	51 47
24 60	24 60				12 50	12 10	24 60
24 60	24 60					39 90	39 90
39 90	39 90					39 90	39 90
3,768 80	3,768 80					3,768 80	3,768 80
72 32	72 32					72 32	72 32
17 30	17 30					17 30	17 30
7,004 90	7,004 90	23 00	2,000 00	229 00	754 83	3,998 07	7,004 90
	Totals						

E. MIALL,
 Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

DR. No. 25.—STATEMENT showing the Transactions in connection with the Manufacture of Methylated Spirits, 1897-98. Cr.

Amounts.		Totals.		Amounts.		Totals.	
	\$ cts.	%	cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
To Stock on hand, 1st July, 1897.....	6,788 76	13,418 06		By goods sold during the year.....	96,517 20	106,372 20	
Wood naphtha.....	4,032 88			Methylated spirits.....	10,455 00		
Methylated spirits.....	488 92			Drums and barrels.....			
Alcohol.....	722 50			Stock on hand, 30th June, 1898.....	2,366 59	8,623 47	
Drums and barrels.....	1,420 00	62,554 26		Wood naphtha.....	3,808 44		
" " (omitted).....				Methylated spirits.....	515 94		
Articles purchased during the year.....				Alcohol.....	1,932 50		
Alcohol.....	31,513 78	7,821 98		Drums and barrels.....			
Wood naphtha.....	21,477 16						
Benzine.....	8 36						
Drums and barrels.....	6,554 96						
Other expenses, as follows.....							
Freight.....	2,218 52						
Rent of warehouse.....	800 00						
" motor power.....	131 78						
Heating.....	123 50						
Lighting.....	20 24						
Salaries.....	3,784 96						
Stationery.....	7 15						
Printing.....	12 04						
Lithographing.....	24 00						
Sundries.....	694 79						
Balance, being net profit over expenditure.....		31,771 37		Total.....		115,595 67	
Total.....		115,595 67					

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

No. 26.—STATEMENT showing the amounts voted and the Expenditure authorized for each service for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Services.	Grants.	Expenditures.	Over Expenditures.	Under Expenditures.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Minister's salary	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Department salaries	37,440 00	37,187 89		252 11
" contingencies	6,400 00	5,152 08		1,247 92
Excise salaries	307,974 25	301,814 40		6,159 85
" contingencies	52,600 00	52,671 24	71 24	
" " on account of stamps	19,000 00	19,000 00		
Commission to Customs officers	5,500 00	5,460 61		39 39
Duty pay	6,000 00	5,121 97		878 03
" other than special surveys	1,000 00	760 21		239 79
Cullers' salaries	5,845 00	5,843 73		1 27
" contingencies	2,850 00	2,877 14	27 14	
" fees	4,900 00	4,925 00	25 00	
" annuities	6,200 00	5,600 00		600 00
Preventive service	13,000 00	13,023 05	23 05	
Minor revenues	700 00	697 13		2 87
Tobacco stamp commission	100 00	92 65		7 35
Weights and measures salaries	49,010 00	43,267 32		5,742 68
" " contingencies	22,200 00	20,179 69		2,020 31
Gas inspection salaries	15,150 00	14,354 11		795 89
" contingencies	5,873 07	5,811 48		61 59
Electric light inspection	7,126 93	7,004 90		122 03
Inspection of staples	4,500 00	4,161 83		338 17
Adulteration of food	25,000 00	24,940 20		59 80
Methylated spirits	70,000 00	70,481 88	481 88	
	673,369 25	655,428 51	628 31	18,569 05

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS

APPENDIX A—SPIRITS.

No. 1.—RETURN of Manufactures for

DIVISIONS.	GRAIN, &C., USED FOR DISTILLATION.				
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Oats and other Grain.	Wheat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belleville	180,582	3,381,730	1,022,898	34,740	
Guelph.....	147,820	2,601,300	474,580	38,900	
Hamilton	129,998	2,485,308	698,151	30,053	
Perth	218,784				
Prescott.. ..	148,820	2,875,600	482,100	35,560	13,920
Toronto.....					
Windsor	922,894	11,967,132	2,255,262	151,050	
Totals.	1,748,898	23,316,210	4,932,991	290,303	13,920

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Total Grain used for Distillation.	LICENSESES.		Proof Spirits Manu- factured, including surpluses, at \$1.90 and \$1.92 per gall.		Duty Collected ex-Manu- factory, on Deficiencies and Assessments.		Total Duty Collected ex-Manu- factory, including License Fees.
	No.	Fees.					
Lbs.		\$	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,620,000	1	250	278,171 77	528,526 35	.....	.....	250 00
3,267,600	1	250	199,004 41	378,108 38	22 60	39 64	289 64
3,343,600	1	250	189,905 74	360,820 91	1,178 76	2,039 26	2,289 26
218,784	2	500	9,356 08	17,963 67	165 54	300 00	800 00
3,556,000	1	250	203,646 89	386,929 09	9 24	15 71	265 71
.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
15,296,338	1	250	873,101 46	1,658,892 77	2,489 38	4,456 78	4,706 78
30,302,322	8	2,000	1,753,186 35	3,331,241 17	3,865 52	6,851 39	8,851 39

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

No. 2.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of manufactures

PROVINCES.	GRAIN, &C., USED FOR DISTILLATION.					
	Malt.	Indian Corn.	Rye.	Oats and other grain.	Wheat.	Barley.
1897.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Ontario.....	1,836,511	28,837,648	7,301,410	353,535	.....	26,210
Nova Scotia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1,836,511	28,837,648	7,301,410	353,535	.....	26,210
1898.						
Ontario ..	1,748,898	23,316,210	4,932,991	290,303	13,920	.....
Totals.....	1,748,898	23,316,210	4,932,991	290,303	13,920	.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

Total Grain used for Distillation.	LICENSES.		Proof Spirits Manufac- tured, including surpluses, at \$1.70, \$1.72, \$1.90 and \$1.92 per gall.,		Duty Collected, ex-Manu- factory, on Deficiencies and Assessments.		Total Duty Collected ex-Manu- factory, including License Fees.	
	No.	Fees.						
Lbs.		\$	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
38,355,314	8	2,000	2,279,958 17	3,967,916 84	2,552 02	4,354 35	6,354 35	
.....	1	250	.....	.....	15 78	27 14	277 14
38,355,314	9	2,250	2,279,958 17	3,967,916 84	2,567 80	4,381 49	6,631 49	
30,302,322	8	2,000	1,753,186 35	3,331,241 17	3,865 52	6,851 39	8,851 39	
30,302,322	8	2,000	1,753,186 35	3,331,241 17	3,865 52	6,851 39	8,851 39	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—SPIRITS.

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

DIVISIONS.	Spirits in process, including deficiencies brought forward.	Spirits manufactured during the year, including surpluses.	Spirits returned to distillery for redistillation.		Spirits received from other sources, duty paid.
			Duty Paid.	In Bond.	
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
Belleville	13,036·70	278,171·77	627·06	181·10	1,507·19
Guelph.....	32,419·10	199,004·41	.....	153·03	443·29
Hamilton	2,004·28	189,905·74	1,214·67	11,353·57	8·93
Perth	2,839·57	9,356·08	3·39	.....	.....
Prescott	362·66	203,646·89	.....	19,490·31	250·91
Toronto.....	7,980·32	.....	227·01	16,813·70	4,698·92
Windsor	9,412·93	873,101·46	.....	20,131·17	555·40
Totals	68,055·56	1,753,186·35	2,072·13	68,122·88	7,464·64

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Totals.	Spirits warehoused during the year.	Fossil oil written off.	Spirits written off.	Deficiencies on which duty was collected.	Spirits in process, in- cluding de- ficiencies carried forward.	Totals.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
293,523·82	289,515·08	1,780·70	.....	.....	2,228·04	293,523·82
232,019·33	215,215·63	988·02	.....	22·60	15,793·58	232,019·83
204,487·19	202,476·65	296·16	.....	1,178·76	535·62	204,487·19
12,199·04	8,850·40	.....	.....	138·25	3,210·39	12,199·04
223,750·77	203,697·39	.....	.....	9·24	20,044·14	223,750·77
29,719·95	13,312·18	5,469·92	.....	.....	10,937·85	29,719·95
903,200·96	832,962·73	118·56	1,753·27	2,489·38	65,877·02	903,200·96
1,898,901·56	1,766,030·06	8,653·36	1,753·27	3,838·23	118,626·64	1,898,901·56

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 4.—WAREHOUSE RETURN

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Imported	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	DIVISIONS.	Entered for Consumption.	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	\$ cts.
573,530 94	289,515 08		30,913 35	893,959 37	Belleville, Ont.	36,587 60	69,516 22
2,599 30			19,767 09	22,366 39	Brantford, "	9,946 15	18,908 15
1,026 71			5,447 05	6,473 76	Cornwall, "	5,928 39	11,264 04
882,631 99	215,215 63		50,101 45	1,147,949 07	Guelph, "	124,943 39	237,392 31
504,070 54	202,476 65		69,442 48	775,989 67	Hamilton, "	68,133 18	129,452 87
2,505 04			24,568 73	27,073 77	Kingston, "	19,348 44	36,762 02
670 82			40,070 79	40,741 61	London, "	30,189 86	57,361 56
57 00			86,785 38	86,842 38	Ottawa, "	72,343 29	137,452 94
1,209 80			99,216 88	100,426 68	" Gvt. Wse. "		
			39 70	39 70	" Dep. Lab. "		
117 57			7,890 59	8,008 16	Owen Sound, "	6,960 32	13,224 82
48,009 17	8,850 40		16,584 68	73,444 25	Perth, "	19,068 63	36,303 83
357 54			9,292 81	9,650 35	Peterboro', "	7,599 78	14,440 92
873 83			4,810 63	5,684 46	Port Arthur, "	4,157 53	7,899 33
824,737 78	203,697 39	60,538 48	41,658 34	1,130,631 99	Prescott, "	28,509 19	72,328 44
642 65			8,135 26	8,777 91	St. Catharines, "	7,058 74	13,412 03
378 22			8,124 57	8,502 79	Stratford, "	6,904 27	13,118 13
4,846,299 02	13,312 18		69,183 31	4,928,794 51	Toronto, "	247,416 37	465,942 95
4,066,377 30	832,962 73	2,149 99	21,393 60	4,922,883 62	Windsor, "	115,282 57	218,418 11
11,756,095 22	1,766,030 06	62,688 47	613,426 69	14,198,240 44	.... Totals	810,377 70	1,553,198 67
1,445 70			9,858 65	11,304 35	Joliette, Que.	9,176 37	17,435 10
46,580 58		*116 73	523,605 58	570,302 89	Montreal, "	448,352 10	851,850 06
10,821 53			163,518 52	174,340 05	Quebec, "	132,960 00	252,624 13
2,730 77			26,203 30	28,934 07	St. Hy'nthe, "	20,093 34	38,177 48
2,676 99		31,992 87	67,079 27	101,749 13	Sherbrooke, "	58,189 94	120,158 85
741 53			15,318 09	16,059 62	Sorel, "	9,968 52	19,455 51
			1,531 12	1,531 12	Terrebonne, "	1,531 12	2,909 18
3,212 85			27,153 47	30,366 32	Three Rivers, "	23,624 85	44,887 19
			6,101 78	6,106 78	Victoriaville, "	1,580 85	3,003 58
68,209 95		{ *116 73 31,992 87 }	840,374 78	940,694 33	.... Totals	705,477 09	1,350,501 08
3,773 32			52,068 00	55,841 32	St. John, N.B.	49,544 09	94,134 02
4,322 59			27,718 35	32,040 94	Halifax, N.S.	24,297 96	46,169 35
			18 34	18 34	Pictou, "	18 34	34 84
4,322 59			27,736 69	32,059 28	.... Totals	24,316 30	46,204 19
			662 62	662 62	Charlotn, P.E.I.	597 22	1,135 02
17,506 03			147,391 78	164,897 81	Winnipeg, Man	130,254 57	247,483 46
1,395 42			9,680 00	11,075 42	Calgary, NWT	8,866 24	16,845 77
19,116 06			100,085 17	119,201 23	Vancouver, B.C.	76,229 28	144,874 65
7,083 17			96,641 15	163,724 32	Victoria, "	68,816 84	130,752 06
26,199 22			196,726 32	222,925 55	.... Totals	145,046 12	275,626 71
8,612 54				8,612 54	Sundries		
11,886,114 30	1,766,030 06	{ *116 73 94,681 34 }	1,888,066 88	15,635,009 31	Grand totals ..	1,874,479 36	†3,585,128 92

* Seized.

† This amount includes \$28,404 39 collected on imported Spirits used in Bonded Factories at 30c. per gallon.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

CR.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
To other Divisions.	To Distillery for Re-distillation.	Legal Allowance.	Others.				
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
183,661·68	181·10	5,340·69	2,078·65	100·81	7,545·28	666,008·84	893,959·37
						4,874·96	22,366·39
						545·37	6,473·76
68,094·43	153·03	13,498·15	321·26	4,421·15		936,517·66	1,147,949·07
154,666·06	11,353·57	4,215·21	700·26	921·02	16,233·00	519,767·37	775,989·67
				4·90	5,681·12	2,039·31	27,073·77
				145·43		10,406·32	40,741·61
			238·12			14,260·97	86,842·38
			39·70		198,706·87	1,719·81	100,426·68
						39·70	
						1,047·84	8,008·16
53·74		593·82		4·99		53,723·07	73,444·25
						2,050·57	9,650·35
480·11						1,046·82	5,684·46
243,097·80	19,490·31	5,320·57	221·93	1,283·79	60,538·48	772,169·92	1,130,631·99
				15·00		1,704·17	8,777·91
						1,598·52	8,502·79
628,446·84	16,813·70	23,607·54	5,522·89	6,458·41	60,360·58	3,940,168·18	4,928,794·51
555,255·62	20,131·17	72,708·80	230·82	71,163·97	2,149·99	4,085,960·68	4,922,883·62
1,833,756·28	68,122·88	125,284·78	9,353·63	84,519·47	{ 198,706·87 152,508·45 }	11,015,610·38	14,198,240·44
						2,127·98	11,304·35
39,367·29				160·32	15,682·01	66,741·17	570,302·89
516·60					13,470·37	27,393·08	174,340·05
					4,463·92	4,376·81	28,934·07
					133,036·03	10,523·16	101,749·13
2,076·45					3,434·97	579·68	16,059·62
						1,531·12	1,531·12
1,067·07						5,674·40	30,366·32
						4,525·93	6,106·78
43,027·41				160·32	70,087·30	121,942·21	940,694·33
18·34				36·58	212·23	6,020·08	55,841·32
				176·64		7,566·34	32,040·94
							18·34
				176·64		7,566·34	32,059·28
						65·40	662·62
7,678·70			608·91	50·69		26,304·94	164,897·81
						2,209·18	11,075·42
1,589·37				272·31		41,110·27	119,201·23
1,996·78			70·78	2,255·10		30,584·82	103,724·32
3,586·15			70·78	2,527·41		71,695·09	222,925·55
						8,612·54	8,612·54
1,888,066·88	68,122·88	125,284·78	*10,033·32	87,471·11	{ 198,706·87 1222,807·98 }	11,260,036·16	15,635,009·31

* 9,047·66 gallons, Spirits allowed distillers, free of duty, as compensation for duty paid spirits brought into distilleries.
 193·24 " for use of His Excellency the Governor General.
 792·42 " written off by authority.

Total.. *10,033·32

† Used in manufacture of Methylated Spirits at Government Warehouse, Ottawa.

‡ Of this quantity 19,106·87 gallons imported Spirits paid duty, but was not used until July, 1898.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

DR.

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Imported.	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	PROVINCES.	Entered for Consumption.	
						Galls.	\$ cts.
					1897.		
12,551,948·35	2,596,484·84	76,841·88	634,241·96	15,859,517·03	Ontario.....	1,554,755·29	2,669,240 03
110,449·44		*72·06 } 48,749·54 }	918,413·46	1,077,684·50	Quebec.....	863,695·04	1,477,361 42
9,312·50			53,965·25	63,277·75	New Brunswick..	59,131·51	101,479 29
122,242·19			22,001·69	144,243·88	Nova Scotia.....	53,521·78	91,715 80
227·76				227·76	P. E. Island.....	227·76	391 75
30,562·82			119,143·01	149,710·83	Manitoba.....	128,340·83	218,775 43
1,542·54			5,308·74	6,851·28	N. W. Territories	5,455·86	9,381 02
34,816·49		28·92	114,726·36	149,571·77	British Columbia	114,818·03	197,393 34
8,612·54				8,612·54	Sundries.....		
12,869,714·63	2,596,484·84	*72·06 } 125,620·34 }	1,867,805·47	17,459,697·34	.... Totals.....	2,779,946·10	4,765,738 08
11,756,095·22	1,766,030·06	62,683·47	613,426·69	14,198,240·44	Ontario.....	810,377·70	1,553,198 67
68,209·95		*116·73 } 31,992·87 }	840,374·78	940,694·33	Quebec.....	705,477·09	1,350,501 08
3,773·32			52,068·00	55,841·32	New Brunswick..	49,544·09	94,134 02
4,322·59			27,736·69	32,059·28	Nova Scotia.....	24,316·30	46,204 19
			662·62	662·62	P. E. Island.....	597·22	1,135 02
17,506·03			147,391·78	164,897·81	Manitoba.....	130,254·57	247,483 46
1,395·42			9,680·00	11,075·42	N. W. Territories	8,866·24	16,845 77
26,199·23			196,726·32	222,925·55	British Columbia	145,046·12	275,626 71
8,612·54				8,612·54	Sundries.....		
11,886,114·30	1,766,030·06	*116·73 } 94,681·34 }	1,888,066·88	15,635,009·31	.... Totals.....	1,874,479 33	3,585,128 92

* Seized.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

Cr.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	TOTALS.
To other Divisions.	To Distillery for Re-distillation.	Legal Allowance.	Other.				
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
1,741,541·88	214,212·25	192,336·90	7,691·89	150,056·11	*88,730·56 154,096·93	} 11,756,095·22	5,859,517·03
44,048·01				4,382·67	97,348·83		68,209·95	1,077,684·60
320·10				52·82		3,773·32	63,277·75
73,316·45		12,403·62		679·44		4,322·59	144,243·88
							227·76
3,787·47				76·50		17,506·03	149,710·83
						1,395·42	6,851·28
4,791·56			67·32	3,695·63		26,199·23	149,571·77
						8,612·54	8,612·54
1,867,805·47	214,212·25	204,740·52	7,759·21	158,943·17	*88,730·56 251,445·76	} 11,886,114·30	17,459,697·34
1,833,756·28	68,122·88	125,284·78	9,353·63	84,519·47	*98,706·87 152,508·45	} 11,015,610·38	14,198,240·44
43,027·41				160·32	70,087·30		121,942·21	940,694·33
18·34				36·58	212·23	6,030·08	55,841·32
				176·64		7,566·34	32,059·28
						65·40	662·62
7,678·70			608·91	50·69		26,304·94	164,897·81
						2,209·18	11,075·42
3,586·15			70·78	2,527·41		71,695·09	222,925·55
						8,612·54	8,612·54
1,888,066·88	68,122·88	125,284·78	10,033·32	87,471·11	*98,706·87 222,807·98	} 11,260·036·16	15,635,009·31

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

	1897.	1898.
Total duty collected ex-manufacture and ex-warehouse	\$4,770,119 57	\$3,591,930 31
" " on Licenses	2,250 00	2,000 00
Totals	<u>\$4,772,369 57</u>	<u>\$3,593,930 31</u>

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 6.—RETURN of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

DIVISIONS.	No. of Malsters.	License Fees.	Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1½ cents per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Warehoused.	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactory, including License Fees.
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Belleville, Ont.	1	50	338,297	260,016		260,016	50 00
Brantford "	2	100	572,269	454,639		454,639	100 00
Guelph "	9	725	7,204,834	5,715,919		5,715,919	725 00
Hamilton "	3	500	6,385,318	5,142,079		5,142,079	500 00
Kingston "	2	250	4,152,052	3,312,682		3,312,682	250 00
London "	3	450	5,176,277	4,114,203		4,114,203	450 00
Owen Sound "	1	100	1,194,235	926,658		926,658	100 00
Perth "	2	100	269,082	225,444		225,444	100 00
Peterborough, Ont.	2	150	945,212	737,704		737,704	150 00
Prescott "	4	350	1,897,660	1,495,842		1,495,842	350 00
St. Catharines "	2	100	1,023,388	816,400		816,400	100 00
Stratford "	1	200	4,944,200	4,089,950	1,925,820	2,164,130	29,087 30
Toronto "	8	1,150	12,163,541	9,410,241		9,410,241	1,150 00
Windsor "	1	200	1,395,000	1,121,090		1,121,090	200 00
Totals	41	4,425	47,661,365	37,822,867	1,925,820	35,897,047	33,312 30
Montreal, Que.	2	400	4,865,293	4,088,020		4,088,020	400 00
Quebec "	1	150	1,318,089	1,036,374		1,036,374	150 00
Totals	3	550	6,178,382	5,124,394		5,124,394	550 00
Halifax, N.S.	2	150	864,014	697,577		697,577	150 00
Winnipeg, Man.	4	275	1,581,576	1,269,194	7,420	1,261,774	386 30
Calgary, N.W.T.	3	175	696,252	564,497	1,307	563,190	194 61
Grand totals	53	5,575	56,981,589	45,478,529	1,934,547	43,543,982	34,593 21

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 7.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Years ended 30th
June, 1897 and 1898.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1½ cents per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Ware-housed.	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactory, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.					
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1897.							
Ontario.....	41	4,725	47,833,604	38,289,652	45,290	38,244,362	5,404 35
Quebec.....	4	750	8,263,322	6,713,546	.....	6,713,546	750 00
Nova Scotia.....	2	150	1,122,577	915,341	.....	915,341	150 00
Manitoba.....	4	300	1,573,828	1,257,946	9,685	1,248,161	445 25
N. W. Territories....	2	150	467,520	368,321	2,745	365,576	191 18
Totals.....	53	6,075	59,260,851	47,544,706	57,720	47,486,986	6,940 78
1898.							
Ontario.....	41	4,425	47,661,365	37,822,867	1,925,820	35,897,047	33,312 30
Quebec.....	3	550	6,178,382	5,124,394	.....	5,124,394	550 00
Nova Scotia.....	2	150	864,014	697,577	.....	697,577	150 00
Manitoba.....	4	275	1,581,576	1,269,194	7,420	1,261,774	386 30
N. W. Territories....	3	175	696,252	564,497	1,307	563,190	194 61
Totals.....	53	5,575	56,981,589	45,478,529	1,934,547	43,543,982	34,593 21

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

DR.

No. 8.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Totals.	DIVISIONS.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
55,252	260,016	744			316,012	Belleville, Ont.
59,542	454,639	7,024	138,000		659,205	Brantford "
851,642	5,715,919	118,406	339,000		7,024,967	Guelph "
594,210	5,142,079	68,763	135,465		5,940,517	Hamilton "
439,515	3,312,682	93,558			3,845,755	Kingston "
23,245	4,114,203	41,282		6,663	4,185,393	London "
19,596			265,200		284,796	Ottawa "
134,893	926,658	2,151	214,390		1,278,092	Owen Sound, Ont.
5,180	225,444	645			231,269	Perth "
99,174	737,704	25,605	54,050		916,533	Peterborough "
			14,400		14,400	Port Arthur "
466,026	1,495,842	46,117			2,007,985	Prescott "
128,344	816,400	8,822			953,566	St. Catharines "
69,912	2,164,130	974	334,644		2,569,660	Stratford "
1,147,120	9,410,241	146,111	23,040		10,726,512	Toronto "
2,410,491	1,121,090	18,293		96,328	3,646,202	Windsor "
6,504,142	35,897,047	578,495	1,518,189	102,991	44,600,864	Totals
1,129			39,455		40,584	Joliette, Que.
790,422	4,088,020	76,806	1,057,124	4,190	6,016,562	Montreal, Que.
	1,036,374		624,000		1,660,374	Quebec "
21,682		672	714,800		737,154	Sherbrooke "
			3,600		3,600	Terrebonne "
813,233	5,124,394	77,478	2,438,979	4,190	8,458,274	Totals
			511,600		511,600	St. John, N.B.
50,622	697,577	4,238	575,450		1,327,887	Halifax, N.S.
			36,000		36,000	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
118,294	1,261,774	11,516	276,000		1,667,584	Winnipeg, Man.
20,971	563,190	7,011			591,172	Calgary, N.W.T.
159,380			338,000	1,151,879	1,649,259	Vancouver, B.C.
			244,000	1,238,074	1,482,074	Victoria, B.C.
159,380			582,000	2,389,953	3,131,333	Totals
7,666,642	43,543,982	678,738	5,938,218	2,497,134	60,324,714	Grand Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at 1½ cents per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free, and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs
					39,738	316,012
276,274	4,144 11				186,566	659,205
473,639	7,089 58				1,918,315	7,024,967
2,911,278	43,669 16	1,985,374	210,000		1,362,499	5,940,517
3,404,718	51,970 77	1,113,300			1,117,352	3,845,755
2,301,680	34,525 20	384,440		42,283	2,051,513	4,185,393
1,887,217	28,308 54	240,000		6,663	6,952	294,796
277,844	4,167 66				291,418	1,278,092
467,890	7,018 36	518,784			7,305	231,269
				223,964	437,414	916,533
368,819	5,532 28	110,300				14,400
14,400	216 00				84,138	2,007,985
1,012,437	15,186 58				145,608	953,566
807,958	12,119 37				1,033,638	2,569,660
1,340,022	20,100 33	196,000			3,379,578	10,726,512
6,252,914	93,793 71	1,076,020	18,000		1,947,856	3,646,202
1,496,397	22,446 00			201,949		
23,352,487	350,287 65	5,624,218	228,000	558,997	14,837,162	44,600,864
						40,584
40,584	608 76				965,228	6,016,562
5,051,334	75,770 01				100,500	1,660,374
1,559,874	23,398 07				14,392	737,154
722,762	10,841 43					3,600
3,600	54 00					
7,378,154	110,672 27				1,080,120	8,458,274
						31,550
480,050	7,200 75					511,600
						54,266
1,273,621	19,104 34					1,327,887
						36,000
36,000	540 00					36,000
						2,785
1,219,672	18,295 07	64,000		2,785	381,127	1,667,584
						112,552
264,620	3,969 31	214,000				591,172
						43,769
1,569,490	23,542 51	36,000			36,000	1,649,259
1,446,074	21,691 03					1,482,074
						79,769
3,015,564	45,233 54	36,000				3,131,333
37,020,168	555,302 93	5,938,218	228,000	561,782	16,576,546	60,324,714

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued.—MALT.

DR.

No. 9—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Increases.	Received from other Divisions.	Imported.	Totals.	PROVINCES.
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	1897.
21,170,657	38,244,362	460,549	3,358,659	96,329	63,230,556	.. Ontario.....
4,199,227	6,713,546	93,919	2,317,254	7,466	13,331,412	.. Quebec.....
73,364	.....	3,944	611,930	.....	689,238	.. New Brunswick.....
122,616	915,341	102	1,301,845	3,600	2,343,504	.. Nova Scotia.....
.....	.....	.....	72,000	.....	72,000	.. Prince Edward Island.....
591,383	1,248,161	10,845	179,720	.....	2,030,109	.. Manitoba.....
156,456	365,576	3,406	.....	.....	525,438	.. N. W. Territories.....
27,527	.....	.....	170,000	2,261,368	2,458,895	.. British Columbia.....
26,341,230	47,486,986	572,765	8,011,408	2,368,763	84,781,152	..... Totals.....
						1898.
6,504,142	35,897,047	578,495	1,518,189	102,991	44,660,864	.. Ontario.....
813,233	5,124,394	77,478	2,438,979	4,190	8,458,274	.. Quebec.....
.....	.....	.....	511,600	.....	511,600	.. New Brunswick.....
50,622	697,577	4,238	575,450	.....	1,327,887	.. Nova Scotia.....
.....	.....	.....	36,000	.....	36,000	.. Prince Edward Island.....
118,294	1,261,774	11,516	276,000	.....	1,667,584	.. Manitoba.....
20,971	563,190	7,011	.....	.....	591,172	.. N. W. Territories.....
159,380	.....	.....	582,000	2,389,953	3,131,333	.. British Columbia.....
7,666,642	43,543,982	678,738	5,938,218	2,497,134	60,324,714	..... Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

CR.

Entered for Consumption at ½ cents per lb.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free, and Written off by Authority.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
48,346,350	725,195 94	7,881,408	368,528	230,128	6,504,142	63,330,556
12,502,665	187,540 92	.....	.....	15,514	813,233	13,331,412
689,238	10,338 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	689,238
2,189,583	32,843 82	.....	9,243	94,056	50,622	2,343,504
72,000	1,080 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,000
1,791,815	26,877 20	120,000	.....	.....	118,294	2,030,109
494,467	7,417 01	10,000	.....	.....	20,971	525,438
2,299,515	34,492 89	.....	.....	.....	159,380	2,458,895
68,385,633	1,025,786 35	8,011,408	377,771	339,698	7,666,642	84,781,152
23,352,487	350,287 65	5,624,218	228,000	558,997	14,837,162	44,600,864
7,378,154	110,672 27	.....	.....	.....	1,080,120	8,458,274
480,050	7,200 75	.....	.....	.....	31,550	511,600
1,273,621	19,104 34	.....	.....	.....	54,266	1,327,887
36,000	540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000
1,219,672	18,295 07	64,000	.....	2,785	381,127	1,667,584
264,620	3,969 31	214,000	.....	.....	112,562	591,172
3,015,564	45,233 54	36,000	.....	.....	79,769	3,131,333
37,020,168	555,302 93	5,938,218	228,000	561,782	16,576,546	60,324,714

	1897.	1898.
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse.....	\$1,026,652 13	\$584,321 14
" on licenses.....	6,075 00	5,575 00
	<u>\$1,032,727 13</u>	<u>\$589,896 14</u>

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 10.—RETURN of Manufactures for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Other commodities used.	Malt Liquor manufactured.	Malt Liquor exported and used by H. M. Army and Navy.	Total Duty Collected including License fees
	Number.	Fees.					
		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Belleville, Ont.	1	30	94,380		25,800		50 00
Brantford "	3	150	661,508		248,225		150 00
Guelph "	7	350	4,416,261		1,608,301		350 00
Hamilton "	3	150	2,508,058		1,015,095		150 00
Kingston "	2	100	418,211		141,725		100 00
London "	6	300	3,939,513	582	1,539,059	1,007	329 80
Ottawa "	4	200	595,907		206,049		200 00
Owen Sound "	8	400	1,025,265		412,225		400 00
Peterborough "	5	250	822,758		292,130		250 00
Port Arthur "	1	50	29,400		11,568		50 00
Prescott "	3	150	1,573,055		519,256		150 00
St. Catharines "	2	100	941,140		352,300		100 00
Stratford "	5	250	402,794		188,300		250 00
Toronto "	13	650	10,292,409		4,285,293		650 00
Windsor "	3	150	1,256,201		594,731	1,563	150 00
Totals	66	3,300	28,976,860	582	11,440,057	2,570	3,329 80
Joliette, Que.	1	50	41,074		12,065		50 00
Montreal "	11	550	10,595,816		3,884,532		550 00
Quebec "	4	200	3,258,028		1,160,150		200 00
Sherbrooke "	3	125	837,692		304,203		125 00
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1	50	16,980		7,375		50 00
Terrebonne "	1	50					50 00
Totals	21	1,025	14,749,590		5,368,325		1,025 00
St. John, N.B.	2	100	1,167,906		423,387		100 00
Halifax, N.S.	4	175	2,333,731		822,614	178,232	175 00
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ...	1	50	76,000		22,800		50 00
Winnipeg, Man.	8	375	1,679,579		547,158		375 00
Calgary, N.W.T.	4	175	357,356		125,525		175 00
Vancouver, B.C.	26	1,250	1,613,215		620,074		1,250 00
Victoria "	6	300	1,458,265	2,000	501,798	30,211	371 20
Totals	32	1,550	3,071,480	2,000	1,121,872	30,211	1,621 20
Grand totals	138	6,750	52,412,502	2,582	19,871,738	211,013	6,851 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 11.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Years ended
30th June, 1897 and 1898.

PROVINCES.	LICENSESES.		Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Other commodities used.	Malt Liquor manufactured.	Malt Liquor exported and used by H. M. Army and Navy.	Total Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.					
1897.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	69	3,175	27,074,763	943	10,664,215	9,650	3,185 70
Quebec.....	21	1,050	13,288,093		4,630,645		1,050 00
New Brunswick.....	2	100	913,564		326,385		100 00
Nova Scotia.....	4	200	2,297,806		806,367	165,862	200 00
Prince Edward Island..	1	50	71,964		21,600		50 00
Manitoba.....	7	350	1,364,129	3,000	445,925		819 00
N. W. Territories.....	3	150	358,544		129,350		150 00
British Columbia.....	27	1,250	2,407,854		863,752	27,396	1,250 00
Totals.....	134	6,325	47,776,717	3,943	17,888,239	202,908	6,804 70
1898.							
Ontario.....	66	3,300	28,976,860	582	11,440,057	2,570	3,329 80
Quebec.....	21	1,025	14,749,590		5,368,325		1,025 00
New Brunswick.....	2	100	1,167,906		423,387		100 00
Nova Scotia.....	4	175	2,333,731		822,614	178,232	175 00
Prince Edward Island..	1	50	76,000		22,800		50 00
Manitoba.....	8	375	1,679,579		547,158		375 00
N. W. Territories.....	4	175	357,356		125,525		175 00
British Columbia.....	32	1,550	3,071,480	2,000	1,121,872	30,211	1,621 20
Totals.....	138	6,750	52,412,502	2,582	19,871,738	211,013	6,851 00
					14,863 gallons.		
1897 { Exported.....					188,045 "		
{ Used by H. M. Army and Navy.....					202,908 "		
Total.....					202,908 "		
					5,118 "		
1898 { Exported.....					206,895 "		
{ Used by H. M. Army and Navy.....					211,013 "		
Total.....					211,013 "		

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO:

No. 12.—RETURN of Manufactures

DIVISIONS.	LICENSESES.		Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and all other materials actually used.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MAN	
	Number.	Fees.		At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty	Warehoused.	At \$1.50 and \$3.00 per M.	Paid Duty
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Hamilton	1	75 00	1,137,161½	1,134,942	127,892½	1,007,049½	227,947	222,247
Toronto	1	75 00	152,892	152,413	47,743½	104,669½	.....	.....
Totals	2	150 00	1,290,053½	1,287,355	175,636	1,111,719	227,947	222,247
Joliette	2	100 00	500,945½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	12	725 00	6,604,584½	6,181,125½	340,420	5,840,705½	{ 75,900,550	74,446,550
Quebec	7	425 00	471,196½	122,389½	111,189½	11,200	{ 1,289,000	*411,000
Sherbrooke	3	175 00	1,064,593½	150,516	43,204	107,312	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	1	50 00	14,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	25	1,475 00	8,655,591½	6,454,031	494,813½	5,959,217½	{ 75,900,550	74,446,550
St. John, N.B.....	1	75 00	36,249	7,412	7,312	100	10,528,070	4,378,020
Cape Breton, N.S. .	1	75 00	16,188	16,272	3,871	12,401	.....	.....
Halifax, N.S.	2	150 00	66,534	67,681	6,021½	61,659½	.....	.....
Pictou, N.S.	1	75 00	76,606	77,666	2,198	75,468	.....	.....
Totals.....	4	300 00	156,328	161,619	12,090½	149,528½	.....	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I	2	150 00	164,132	172,633	131,472	41,161	.....	.....
Grand Totals.....	34	2,150 00	10,304,353½	8,063,050	821,324	7,261,726	{ 86,656,567	79,046,817
							{ *1,289,000	411,000

* Canadian Cigarettes at \$1.50 per M.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

UNFACTURED.	CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.				Total Duty Collected, ex-Manufact- ory, in- cluding Lic- ense Fees.
Ware- housed.	At 5 cents per lb.	Paid Duty	Ware- housed.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	At 18 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
5,700								32,714 88 12,010 88
5,700								44,725 76
	500,945½	421,269½	79,676					21,163 52
1,454,000 } 878,000 }	190,822	190,822		5,490	5,490	106,180	106,180	339,812 18
	291,414	278,968½	12,445½	585	585	110,920	110,920	62,282 54
	950,257½	723,687½	226,570					47,160 46
	15,990	15,990						849 50
1,454,000 } 878,000 }	1,949,429	1,630,737½	318,691½	6,075	6,075	217,100	217,100	471,268 20
6,150,050								15,037 06
								1,042 75
								1,655 38
								624 50
								3,322 63
								33,018 00
7,609,750 } 878,000 }	1,949,429	1,630,737½	318,691½	6,075	6,075	217,100	217,100	567,371 65

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 13.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and all other materials actually used.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU	
	No.	Fees.		At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At \$1.50 and \$3 per M.	Paid Duty.
1897.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Ontario.....	3	225 00	951,185	948,321	198,740	749,581	1,404,000	1,339,000
Quebec.....	23	1,350 00	7,337,015½	6,177,378½	559,648½	5,617,730	91,808,000	85,933,000
N. Brunswick..	1	75 00	46,657	7,656	7,096	560	13,230,500	4,862,000
Nova Scotia...	5	375 00	152,804	164,696	48,604½	116,091½	.....	.....
P. E. Island...	2	150 00	170,781	174,617	114,936	59,681	.....	.....
B. Columbia...	.....	.....	185	60½	51½	9½	50,680	.....
Totals.....	34	2,175 00	8,658,627½	7,472,729¾	929,076¾	6,543,652⅞	106,493,180	92,134,000
1898.								
Ontario.....	2	150 00	1,290,053½	1,287,355	175,636	1,111,719	227,947	222,247
Quebec.....	25	1,475 00	8,655,591½	6,454,031	494,813½	5,959,217½	75,900,550	74,446,550
N. Brunswick..	1	75 00	36,249	7,412	7,312	100	*1,289,000	411,000
Nova Scotia...	4	300 00	158,328	161,619	12,090½	149,528½	10,528,070	4,378,020
P. E. Island...	2	150 00	164,132	172,633	131,472	41,161	.....	.....
Totals.....	34	2,150 00	10,304,353½	8,083,050	821,324	7,261,726	86,656,567	79,046,817
							*1,289,000	411,000

* Canadian cigarettes at \$1.50 per M.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

FACTURED.	CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.				Total Duty Collected, ex-Manufactory, including License Fees.
	Ware-housed.	At 5 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Ware-housed.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	At 18 cents per lb.		Paid Duty.
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
65,000								51,918 53
5,875,000	690,141½	537,463	152,678½	5,405	5,405	231,615	231,615	354,287 65
8,368,500								9,944 50
								12,526 13
								28,884 00
50,680								12 90
14,359,180	690,141½	537,463	152,678½	5,405	5,405	231,615	231,615	457,573 71
								44,725 76
5,700								471,268 20
1,454,000	1,949,429	1,630,737½	318,691½	6,075	6,075	217,100	217,100	15,037 06
878,000								3,322 63
6,150,050								33,018 00
7,609,750	1,949,429	1,630,737½	318,691½	6,075	6,075	217,100	217,100	567,371 65
878,000								

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

DR.

No. 16.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Cr.

Remaining in Warehouse Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	Divisions.		Entered for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Retained to other Divisions.	Export d. Written off.	Taken for Horticultural purposes and destroyed.	Taken for Manufacture.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
				Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Qty.	Duty.						
1,349	2,498	368	4,215	Belleville, Ont.						368	3,441	241	4,215
29,891	34,646	4,062	68,598	Brantford							59,869	5,518	68,598
43,868	101,781	8,794	151,781	Guelph					3,211		93,318	101,781	151,781
1,189,891	412,821	572	1,602,984	Hamilton				2,300	90		1,276,962	164,285	1,602,984
103,620	23,416	3,337	130,373	Kingston		5	1 50	10,015	1,749		63,649	55,680	130,373
354,225	233,684	5,716	593,625	London				1,556	2,429		474,218	99,181	593,625
648	5,353	473	6,474	Ottawa						5,074	6 171	189	6,474
2,064	569	3,572	6,195	Owen S'd				125	39		3,555	214	6,195
1,417	276	106	1,799	Perth				1,916		510	1,567	99	1,799
6,191	3,256	4,046	13,493	Peterboro'				2,989	133		8,052	2,186	12,493
29,210	20,774		49,984	Prescott				3,100	6,593		30,515	9,647	49,984
13,869	15,586		29,555	St. Catharines				3,063		7	25,081	1,424	29,555
118,466	160,469	15,949	294,884	Stratford, Ont.				6,952	1,204		235,007	46,987	294,884
11,689	15,435	88	27,212	Toronto				1,081	89		23,794	2,110	27,212
1,906,213	977,936	52,087	2,936,246	Windsor							2,301,179	383,076	2,936,246
				Totals		5	1 50	30,889	197,732	7,463	5,952		
240		1,828	2,068	Joliette, Que.						240	572	1,256	2,068
9,022,623	1,041,125	20,426	10,084,075	Montreal		92	27 62	159,232	448,466	7,868	7,891,108	2,076,293	10,084,075
123,836	59,901	60,450	244,187	Quebec				663		1,025	203,135	40,390	244,187
283,662	141,523	39,527	464,712	Sherbrooke				7,125	402		310,015	147,170	464,712
		698	698	St. Hyacinthe						698	15,908		698
6,099	5,198	9,946	21,243	Terrebonne				5,275			13,666	2,912	21,243
11,220	2,574	6,289	20,083	Three Riv.				2,137	1,368		2,349	2,912	20,083
		3,304	3,304	Victorville								955	3,304
9,447,590	1,250,321	142,468	10,840,379	Totals		92	27 62	174,374	450,236	7,915	7,936,813	2,268,976	10,840,379

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

DR. No. 16.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for Year ended 30th June, 1898—Concluded. CR.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Received from other Divisions.	Totals.	DIVISIONS.	Entered for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free and Written off.	Taken for Horticultural purposes and destroyed.	Taken for Manufacture.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
					Quantity.	\$ cts.							
Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.		Std. lbs.		Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.
32,481	29,563	6,486	68,530	St. John, N. B.							61,225	7,305	68,530
6,498	13,022		19,520	Cape Breton, N. S.				769			14,378	4,373	19,520
40,828	29,561	2,165	72,554	Halifax, N. S.							69,905	2,649	72,554
37,953	34,717		72,670	Pictou, N. S.				816			69,180	2,474	72,670
251	461	146	858	Yarmouth, N. S.			52	10			796		858
85,530	77,761	2,311	165,602	Totals			52	1,595			154,259	9,696	165,602
96,996	73,712		170,708	Charlotte town, P. E. I.							161,689	9,019	170,708
25,804	41,472	4,026	71,302	Winnipeg, Man.				248	90		65,695	5,269	71,302
22,912	39,249	1,281	63,442	Vancouver, B. C.			4,668		20½		48,559½	10,194	63,442
1,121	29,827	1,314	32,262	Victoria, B. C.							32,111	151	32,262
24,033	69,076	2,595	95,704	Totals			4,668		20½		80,670½	10,345	95,704
11,618,637½	2,519,841½	209,983	14,348,462½	Grand Totals.		97 29 12	209,983	648,216	17,083½	7,915	10,761,531¼	2,703,636½	14,348,462½

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.
E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

No. 16 (A)—STATEMENT showing the Duty collected on the Actual Weights of Raw Leaf, &c., when ex-warehoused for use in Factories, during the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

DIVISIONS.	At 10c.	At 14c.	At 16c.	Duty.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Belleville, Ont.	1,447			144 70
Brantford "	26,839	220		2,714 70
Guelph "	45,449			4,544 90
Hamilton "	1,026,358			102,635 80
Kingston "	43,961	635		4,485 00
London "	258,724	16,685		28,208 30
Owen Sound "	773			77 30
Perth "	2,745			274 50
Peterborough, Ont.	1,392			139 20
Prescott "	8,537			853 70
St. Catharines "	15,715			1,571 50
Stratford "	12,404			1,240 40
Toronto "	84,714	118		8,487 92
Windsor "	9,809			980 90
Totals	1,538,867	17,658		156,358 82
Joliette, Que.	359½			35 95
Montreal "	6,332,464½	8,438		634,427 82
Quebec "	104,468	300		10,488 80
Sherbrooke, Que.	219,092	1,284		22,088 96
Terrebonne "	12,422			1,242 20
Three Rivers "	11,617			1,161 70
Victoriaville "	1,731			173 10
Totals	6,682,154½	10,022		669,618 53
St. John, N.B.	30,116			3,011 60
Cape Breton, N.S.	5,792			579 20
Halifax "	44,080½	52		4,415 33
Pictou "	37,483			3,748 30
Yarmouth "	276	75		38 10
Totals	87,631½	127		8,780 93
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	92,842	340		9,331 80
Winnipeg, Man.	28,168			2,816 80
Vancouver, B.C.	15,333½		350	1,589 35
Victoria "	2,493			249 30
Totals	17,826½		350	1,838 65
Grand Totals	8,477,606½	28,147	350	851,757 13
Collected on actual weight				\$851,757 13
" " standard "				29 12 as per statement 16.
Total				\$851,786 25

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

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

DR. No. 17.—COMPARATIVE Statement of Warehouse Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898. CR.

Remaining in Warehouse year from last	Placed in Warehouse.	Received from other Divisions.		PROVINCES.		Entered for duty being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Removed to other Divisions.	Exported.	Free and Written off.	Taken for Horticultural purposes and destroyed.	Taken for Manufacture.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Totals.
		Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	Std. lbs.	1897.	Std. lbs.	\$ cts.								Quantity.	Duty.
3,000	4,263,434	47,476 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,313,910 $\frac{1}{2}$	1897.										
9,447,580 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,542,590 $\frac{1}{2}$	151,916 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,217,494 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ontario.....	105	31	51	27,615	329,784	741	5,494	2,044,663 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,906,213	4,313,910 $\frac{1}{2}$
.....	137,886	2,612	140,498	Quebec.....	.....	.....	.....	176,883 $\frac{1}{2}$	619,464	2,888 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,350	7,969,220 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,447,580 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,217,494 $\frac{1}{2}$
1,307	244,219	629	246,155	New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	487	1,765	33	.....	105,731	32,481	140,498
.....	271,634	.....	271,634	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	1,307	.....	9	.....	159,309	85,530	246,155
.....	65,418	3,429	68,847	P. E. Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	174,638	96,996	271,634
735	129,489 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,979	150,267 $\frac{1}{2}$	Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,680	20	6,104	39,343	25,804	68,847
.....	.....	.....	.....	B. Columbia	.....	.....	.....	19,748	953	.....	.....	99,369 $\frac{1}{2}$	24,033	150,267 $\frac{1}{2}$
528,020 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,654,663 $\frac{1}{2}$	228,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,408,746 $\frac{1}{2}$	Totals.....	105	31	51	228,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	955,647	3,691 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,948	10,591,675	11,618,637 $\frac{1}{2}$	23,408,746 $\frac{1}{2}$
.....	.....	.....	.....	1898.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,906,213	977,936	52,097	2,936,246	Ontario.....	5	1	50	30,889	197,732	7,463	5,952	2,301,179	393,026	2,936,246
9,447,580 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,250,321 $\frac{1}{2}$	142,468	10,840,370 $\frac{1}{2}$	Quebec.....	92	27	62	174,374	450,226	7,915 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,963	7,936,813 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,268,976 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,840,370 $\frac{1}{2}$
32,461	28,563	6,486	68,530	New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,225	7,302	68,530
86,530	77,761	2,311	165,602	Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	1,585	.....	154,259	9,696	165,602
96,996	73,712	.....	170,708	P. E. Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,689	9,019	170,708
25,804	41,472	4,026	71,302	Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	248	90	.....	65,695	5,269	71,302
24,033	69,076	2,595	95,704	B. Columbia	.....	.....	.....	4,668	.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	80,670 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,345	95,704
11,618,687 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,519,841 $\frac{1}{2}$	269,983	14,348,462 $\frac{1}{2}$	Totals.....	97	29	12	269,983	648,216	17,083 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,915	10,761,531 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,703,636 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,348,462 $\frac{1}{2}$

E. MIALLI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 18.—STATEMENT of Revenue collected for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Entered for Consumption at 5cts. per lb.	Duty collected, including License Fees.
	No.	Fees.		
		\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Cornwall.....	2	4	514	29 70
Ottawa.....	6	11	2,330	127 50
Prescott.....	1	2	320	18 00
Windsor.....	1	2	182	11 10
Totals	10	19	3,346	186 30
Joliette.....	16	29	17,660	912 00
Montreal.....	43	86	31,580½	1,665 03
Terrebonne.....	12	24	2,792½	163 63
Totals.....	71	139	52,033	2,740 66
Grand Totals	81	158	55,379	2,926 96

CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue collected for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Entered for Consumption at 5cts per lb.	Duty Collected, including License Fees.
		No.	Fees.		
			\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1897.....	Ontario.....	6	12	1,950	109 50
	Quebec.....	65	123	76,420½	3,944 03
	Totals	71	135	78,370½	4,053 53
1898.....	Ontario.....	10	19	3,346	186 30
	Quebec.....	71	139	52,033	2,740 66
	Totals.....	81	158	55,379	2,926 96

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 20.—RETURN of Manufactures

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco, and all other materials actually used in production.	De-ficiencies paying duty.
	No.	Fees.		
				\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.
Belleville, Ont.	1	75 00	3,952	
Brantford "	9	675 00	54,448	
Guelph "	9	675 00	91,180	420
Hamilton "	14	1,012 50	67,384	
Kingston "	2	150 00	63,201	
London "	16	1,200 00	439,405	7,900
Owen Sound "	2	150 00	6,141	
Perth "	2	125 00	11,077	
Peterborough "	1	75 00	1,861	
Prescott "	2	150 00	14,701	
St. Catharines "	9	637 50	27,004	
Stratford "	3	225 00	22,028	350
Toronto "	19	1,350 00	101,330	13,636
Windsor "	4	300 00	22,564	3,018
Totals	93	6,800 00	926,276	25,324
Joliette, Que.	2	87 50	7,174	
Montreal "	29	2,075 00	852,860½	9,466
Quebec "	6	350 00	38,795	
Sherbrooke "	5	325 00	143,764½	
Terrebonne "	†1	75 00		
Three Rivers "	3	225 00	10,787	
Victoriaville "	*		8,297	
Totals	46	3,137 50	1,061,677½	9,466
St. John, N.B.	3	225 00	29,532	
Halifax, N.S.	2	150 00	11,957½	
Yarmouth "	†1	75 00		2,250
Totals	3	225 00	11,957½	2,250
Winnipeg, Man.	4	262 50	58,574	
Vancouver, B.C.	11	745 00	47,422½	1,318
Victoria "	11	825 00	27,153	
Totals	22	1,570 00	74,575½	1,318
Grand totals	171	12,220 00	2,162,592¾	38,358

* Victoriaville detached from Three Rivers, 28th March, 1898. Leaf actually used covers whole year.
† Terrebonne and Yarmouth added to Montreal and Halifax, respectively.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise

for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.		CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			Duty collected Ex- Manufactory, including License Fees.
Pro- duced.	Paid Duty.	Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused	Produced.	Paid Duty.	Ware- housed.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
		222,650	171,550	51,100				1,104 30
		3,150,475	2,207,650	942,825				13,920 90
1,200	1,200	5,140,435	2,960,385	2,180,050				18,448 23
		3,860,745	2,402,045	1,458,700				15,424 77
		3,636,320	1,574,570	2,061,750				9,597 42
		23,923,775	13,607,440	10,256,335				83,252 04
		366,000	*450	108,450				1,692 60
		236,800	257,100	106,300	358,100	37,100	321,000	1,019 30
		119,700	130,500					793 20
		872,950	119,700	410,050				2,927 40
		1,502,300	462,900	446,050				6,975 00
		1,138,425	1,056,250	77,200				6,594 45
		5,537,595	1,061,225	2,849,290				17,561 63
1,800	1,800	1,211,380	2,688,305	420,500				5,075 99
		790,880	790,880					
3,000	3,000	50,919,550	*450 29,550,500	21,368,600	358,100	37,100	321,000	184,387 23
		17,950	12,900	5,050	360,600	241,400	119,200	889 10
750	750	43,308,340	25,930,345	17,377,995	47,200	47,200		157,860 72
		2,036,920	827,760	1,209,160	47,700	47,700		5,459 66
		8,004,580	5,241,650	2,762,930	39,760	39,760		31,894 18
		962,475	330,750	631,725				2,059 50
		1,019,820	491,570	528,250				3,174 42
		134,100	66,700	67,400				400 20
750	750	55,484,185	32,901,675	22,582,510	495,260	376,060	119,200	201,737 78
		1,749,095	309,795	1,439,300				2,083 77
		616,310	399,010	217,300				2,544 06
		52,650	48,000	4,650				376 50
		668,960	147,010	221,950				2,920 56
		2,872,760	993,410	1,879,350				6,222 96
		2,423,700	2,368,675	55,025	35,000	35,000		15,069 95
		1,389,250	1,258,950	130,300				8,378 70
		3,812,950	3,627,625	185,325	35,000	35,000		23,448 65
3,750	3,750	115,507,500	*450 67,830,015	47,677,035	888,360	448,160	440,200	420,800 95

* Written off.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

No. 21.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco, and all other materials actually used in production.	Deficiencies paying duty.	CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.	
	No.	Fees.			Produced.	Paid duty.
1897.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario.....	97	7,012 50	842,314	2,365	1,200	1,200
Quebec.....	43	3,100 00	1,061,002½	3,210	150	150
New Brunswick.....	3	187 50	28,008	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	3	225 00	7,794	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	3	225 00	34,895	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	21	1,500 00	66,725½	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	170	12,250 00	2,040,738½	5,575	1,350	1,350
1898.						
Ontario.....	93	6,800 00	926,276	25,324	3,000	3,000
Quebec.....	46	3,137 50	1,061,677½	9,466	750	750
New Brunswick.....	3	225 00	29,532	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	3	225 00	11,957½	2,250	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	4	262 50	58,574	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	22	1,570 00	74,575½	1,318	.....	.....
Totals.....	171	12,220 00	2,162,592½	38,358	3,750	3,750

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			Total Duty Collected Ex- Manufactory, including License Fees.
Produced.	Paid duty.	Warehoused.	Produced.	Paid duty.	Ware- housed.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
47,110,660	29,711,960	17,398,700				185,306 85
54,499,965	33,048,185	21,451,780	570,850	332,400	238,450	202,406 62
1,476,500	381,050	1,095,450				2,473 80
427,775	295,400	132,375				1,997 40
1,804,735	702,850	1,101,885				4,442 10
3,343,065	2,990,390	352,675				19,442 34
108,662,700	67,129,835	41,532,865	570,850	332,400	238,450	416,069 11
50,919,550	{ 450* 29,550,500 }	21,368,600	358,100	37,100	321,000	184,387 23
55,484,185	32,901,675	22,582,510	495,260	376,060	119,200	201,737 78
1,749,095	309,795	1,439,300				2,083 77
668,960	447,010	221,950				2,920 56
2,872,760	993,410	1,879,350				6,222 96
3,812,950	3,627,625	185,325	35,000	35,000		23,448 65
115,507,500	{ *450 67,830,015 }	47,677,035	888,360	448,160	440,200	420,800 95

*Written off.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

DR.

No. 22.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.		Placed in Warehouse.		Received from other Divisions.	Re- imported.	Total Number to be Accounted for.		DIVISIONS.
Foreign.	Can- adian.	Foreign.	Can- adian.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadia- n.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
8,000		51,100				59,100		Belleville, Ont.
298,325		942,825				1,241,150		Brantford "
219,005		2,180,050				2,399,055		Guelph "
322,885		1,458,700				1,781,585		Hamilton "
297,375		2,061,750				2,359,125		Kingston "
1,844,750		10,256,335				12,101,085		London "
23,500		108,450		20,000		151,950		Owen Sound, Ont..
293,935		106,300	321,000			400,235	321,000	Perth "
102,059		416,050				512,100		Prescott "
110,450		446,050				556,500		St. Catharines " ..
6,000		77,200				83,200		Stratford "
328,525		2,849,290		90,000		3,267,815		Toronto "
123,350		420,500				543,850		Windsor "
3,978,150		21,368,600	321,000	110,000		25,456,750	321,000	..... Totals.....
	82,650	5,050	119,200			5,050	201,850	Joliette, Que.
2,624,695		17,377,965		333,150	1,050	20,336,890		Montreal "
125,850		1,209,160				1,335,010		Quebec "
304,465		2,762,930		63,925		3,131,320		Sherbrooke, Que..
316,925		631,725				948,650		Terrebonne "
55,900		528,250				584,150		Three Rivers " ..
		67,400		42,250		109,650		Victoriaville " ..
3,427,835	82,650	22,582,510	119,200	439,325	1,050	26,450,720	201,850	..... Totals.....
496,150		1,439,300				1,935,450		St. John, N.B.
71,775		217,300				289,075		Halifax, N.S.
		4,650				4,650		Yarmouth, N.S. ..
71,775		221,950				293,725		..... Totals.....
206,225		1,879,350				2,085,575		Winnipeg, Man....
89,000		55,025		32,000		176,025		Vancouver, B.C. ...
151,350		130,300				281,650		Victoria, B.C.
240,350		185,325		32,000		457,675		..... Totals.....
8,420,485	82,650	47,677,035	440,200	581,325	1,050	56,679,895	522,850	..Grand totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

the Year ended June 30th, 1898.

CR.

Entered for Consumption.			Removed in bond to other Divisions.	Ex- ported.	Written off.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Number Accounted for.		
At \$6 per M.	At \$3 per M.	Duty.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Cana- dian.	Foreign.	Canadian.
No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
54,500		327 00				4,600		59,100	
945,350		5,672 10		5,100		290,700		1,241,150	
2,001,055		12,006 33	30,000			368,000		2,399,055	
1,250,700		7,504 20	20,000	2,000		508,885		1,781,585	
1,929,075		11,574 45				430,050		2,359,125	
9,818,205		58,909 23		5,000		2,277,880		12,101,085	
135,400		812 40				16,550		151,950	
163,000	89,900	1,247 70				237,235	231,100	400,235	321,000
410,000		2,460 00				102,100		512,100	
379,250		2,275 50				177,250		556,500	
83,200		499 20						83,200	
2,480,525		14,883 15	12,000			775,290		3,267,815	
290,500		1,743 00				253,350		543,850	
19,940,760	89,900	119,914 26	62,000	12,100		5,441,890	231,100	25,456,750	321,000
	201,850	605 55				5,050		5,050	201,850
16,949,355		101,696 13	133,925	79,500		3,174,110		20,336,890	
987,625		5,925 75			37,825	309,560		1,335,010	
2,387,950		14,327 70				743,370		3,131,320	
605,500		3,633 00	343,150					948,650	
388,200		2,329 20	42,250			153,700		584,150	
61,500		369 00				48,150		109,650	
21,380,130	201,850	128,886 33	519,325	79,500	37,825	4,433,940		26,450,720	201,850
990,100		5,940 60		37,500		907,850		1,935,450	
217,375		1,304 25				71,700		289,075	
4,650		27 90						4,650	
222,025		1,332 15				71,700		293,725	
1,730,600		10,383 60				354,975		2,085,575	
105,025		630 15				71,000		176,025	
151,550		909 30		2,200		127,900		281,650	
256,575		1,539 45		2,200		198,900		457,675	
44,520,190	291,750	267,996 39	581,325	131,300	37,825	11,409,255	231,100	56,679,895	522,850

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

DR.

No. 23—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Warehouse Returns

Remaining in Warehouse from last year.		Placed in Warehouse.		Received from other Divisions.	Re-imported.	Total Number to be Accounted for.		PROVINCES.
Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
5,941,735		17,398,700		141,125		23,481,560		1897.
5,032,585	54,570	21,451,780	238,450		5,500	26,489,865	293,020	Ontario.....
985,050		1,095,450				2,080,500		Quebec.....
29,400		132,375				161,775		New Brunswick..
384,700		1,131,885				1,486,585		Nova Scotia.....
256,150		352,675		70,000		678,825		Manitoba.....
								B. Columbia.....
12,629,620	54,570	41,532,865	238,450	211,125	5,500	54,379,110	293,020	... Totals. . . .
								1898.
3,978,150		21,368,600	321,000	110,000		25,456,750	321,000	Ontario.....
3,427,835	82,650	22,582,510	119,200	439,325	1,050	26,450,720	201,850	Quebec.....
496,150		1,439,300				1,935,450		New Brunswick..
71,775		221,950				293,725		Nova Scotia.....
206,225		1,879,350				2,085,575		Manitoba.....
240,350		185,325		32,000		457,675		B. Columbia.....
8,420,485	82,650	47,677,085	440,200	581,325	1,050	56,679,895	522,850	... Totals. . . .

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

CR.

Entered for Consumption.			Removed in bond to other Divisions.	Ex- ported.	Written off.	Remaining in Warehouse.		Total Number Accounted for.	
Foreign.	Canadian.	Duty.				Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.
No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
19,411,285		116,467 71	88,125	4,000		3,978,150		23,481,560	
22,864,405	210,370	137,817 54	123,000	74,625		3,427,835	82,650	26,489,865	293,020
1,512,250		9,073 50		72,100		496,150		2,080,500	
90,000		540 00				71,775		161,775	
1,280,360		7,682 16				206,225		1,486,585	
438,275		2,629 65		200		240,350		678,825	
45,596,575	210,370	274,210 56	211,125	150,925		8,420,485	82,650	54,379,110	293,020
19,940,760	89,900	119,914 26	62,000	12,100		5,441,890	231,100	25,456,750	321,000
21,380,130	201,850	128,886 33	519,325	79,500	37,825	4,433,940		26,450,720	201,850
990,100		5,940 60		37,500		907,850		1,935,450	
222,025		1,332 15				71,700		293,725	
1,730,600		10,333 60				354,975		2,085,575	
256,575		1,539 45		2,200		198,900		457,675	
44,520,190	291,750	267,996 39	581,325	131,300	37,825	11,409,255	231,100	56,679,895	522,850

	1897.	1898.
Total duty collected ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse.	\$ 678,029 67	\$ 676,577 34
" " on licenses.	12,250 00	12,220 00
Totals.	\$ 690,279 67	\$ 688,797 34

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 24.—RETURN OF FEES for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

DIVISIONS.	Imported at 25 cts.	PACKAGES.							FEES COLLECTED.			
		At 10 cts.			At 5 cts.		At 2½ cts.					
		Canadian.	Imported.	Mixed.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.				
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	cts.	
Belleville, Ont.		872	955								182	70
Brantford "		1,090	398								148	80
Cornwall "		314	749								106	30
Guelph "		1,290	717								200	70
Hamilton "		7,712	4,059				2				1,177	20
Kingston "		16,414	2,380								1,879	40
London "		87,580	5,611	17	2			71,712			11,113	71
Ottawa "		12,977	5,394								1,837	10
Owen Sound "		2,221	699								292	00
Perth "		4,334									433	40
Peterborough "		1,205	2,992								419	70
Port Arthur "			1,546						230		160	35
Prescott "		2,055	614			1			5		267	09
St. Catharines "			1,226								122	60
Stratford "		3,763	1,483								524	60
Toronto "		43,174	26,970			4					7,014	60
Windsor "	31		2,140			113			1,003		253	60
Totals	31	185,001	57,933	17	2	120	71,712	1,238			26,133	85
Montreal, Que.		42,726	26,806			2		1,200			6,983	30
Quebec "		246	50								29	60
Sherbrooke "			346								34	60
Three Rivers "		3,480									348	00
Victoriaville "		45									4	50
Totals		46,497	27,202			2		1,200			7,400	00
St. John. N.B.		11,045	33,450			8	446	605			4,476	71
Cape Breton, N.S.			687			5					68	95
Halifax "		2,001	12,683			5	400	7,587			1,668	34
Pictou "			12								1	20
Yarmouth "			45								4	50
Totals		2,001	13,427			10	400	7,587			1,742	99
Charlottetown, P.E.I.			2,203								220	30
Winnipeg, Man.		3,629	12,984				972	4,921			1,808	65
Calgary, N.W.T.			94					1,512			47	20
Vancouver, B.C.		37	2,110			1	800	96,550			2,648	50
Victoria "			17					6,730			169	95
Totals		37	2,127			1	800	103,280			2,818	45
Grand totals	31	248,210	149,420	17	2	141	74,330	120,343			44,648	15

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 25.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June,
1897 and 1898.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	PACKAGES.				FEES COLLECTED.
		At 25 cts.	At 10 cts.	At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
1897.	Ontario		234,409	71	45,676	24,587 05
	Quebec		68,769		600	6,891 90
	New Brunswick		47,470	14	1,160	4,776 75
	Nova Scotia		14,093	75	7,899	1,610 52
	Prince Edward Island		2,809			280 90
	Manitoba		10,443		4,720	1,162 31
	N. W. Territories		34		1,083	30 48
	British Columbia		1,605	24	100,639	2,677 70
	Totals		379,632	184	161,777	42,017 61
1898.	Ontario	31	242,951	122	72,950	26,133 85
	Quebec		73,699	2	1,200	7,400 00
	New Brunswick		44,495	8	1,051	4,476 71
	Nova Scotia		15,423	10	7,987	1,742 99
	Prince Edward Island		2,203			220 30
	Manitoba		16,613		5,893	1,808 65
	N. W. Territories		94		1,512	47 20
	British Columbia		2,164	1	104,080	2,818 45
	Totals	31	397,647	143	194,673	44,646 15

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 26.—RETURN of Manufactures

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		MATERIALS USED.				MANU
	No.	Fees.	Spirits.	Beer, Wine, &c.	Nitric Acid.	Mercury.	Vinegar.
		\$ cts.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.
Brantford, Ont.	2	100 00	7,545 28	271 30			45,218 07
Hamilton "	2	100 00	16,233 00	157 00			93,818 21
Kingston "	1	50 00	5,681 12	128 60			39,979 40
London "	1	25 00					
Prescott "	1	300 00	60,538 48		295,885	29,758	
Toronto "	5	250 00	60,360 58	1,361 40			330,261 34
Windsor "	3	250 00	2,149 99		9,432	8,059	
Totals	15	1,075 00	152,508 45	1,918 30	305,317	37,817	509,277 02
Montreal, Que.	3	150 00	15,682 01	227 30			89,215 38
" "	1	50 00					
Quebec "	1	50 00	13,470 37	625 00			61,804 61
St. Hyacinthe "	1	50 00	4,463 92	70 50			27,017 78
Sherbrooke "	1	50 00	1,043 16	15 40			4,251 17
" "	1	300 00	12,886 00		60,597	7,600	
Sorel "	1	50 00	3,434 97		16,065	2,295	
Totals	9	700 00	50,980 43	938 20	76,662	9,895	182,288 94
St. John, N.B.	1	25 00	212 23				1,074 19
Grand Totals	25	1,800 00	203,701 11	2,856 50	381,979	47,712	692,640 15

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

FACTURED.		PAID DUTY EX-FACTORY.			WAREHOUSED.			Total Duty col- lected Ex-Manu- factory, including License Fees.
Acetic Acid.	Crude Fulminate	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Duty.	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Crude Fulminate	
Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
		45,218 07		1,808 68				1,908 68
		29,948 30		1,197 94	63,869 91			1,297 94
		3,351 69		134 07	36,627 71			184 07
	36,949						36,949	25 00
	1,371 82	330,261 34		13,210 45			1,371 82	300 00
	38,320 82	408,779 40		16,351 14	100,497 62		38,320 82	13,460 45
								250 00
								17,426 14
		73,356 87		2,934 30	15,858 51			3,084 30
108,720 59			50,228 54	2,009 14		58,492 05		2,059 14
		67,804 61		2,712 17				2,762 17
		19,560 79		782 43	1,466 99			832 43
		4,251 17		170 05				220 05
	7,125						7,125	300 00
								50 00
108,720 59	7,125	164,973 44	50,228 54	8,608 09	17,315 50	58,492 05	7,125	9,308 09
		1,074 19		42 96				67 96
108,720 59	45,445 82	574,827 03	50,228 54	25,002 19	117,813 12	58,492 05	45,445 82	26,802 19

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 27—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSESES.		MATERIALS USED.				MANUFAC-	
	No.	Fees.	Spirits.	Beer, Wine, &c.	Nitric Acid.	Mer- cury.	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.
		\$ cts.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.
1897.								
Ontario.....	13	900 00	154,096.93	1,736.42	376,064	37,418	431,518.25	.....
Quebec.....	6	550 00	97,348.83	885.70	228,637	28,124	254,294.42	.....
Totals.....	19	1,450 00	251,445.76	2,622.12	604,701	65,542	685,812.67	.....
1898.								
Ontario.....	15	1,075 00	152,508.45	1,918.30	305,317	37,817	509,277.02	.....
Quebec.....	9	700 00	50,980.43	938.20	76,662	9,895	182,288.94	108,720.59
New Brunswick...	1	25 00	212.23	.....	.....	.....	1,074.19	.....
Totals.....	25	1,800 00	203,701.11	2,856.50	381,979	47,712	692,640.15	108,720.59

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

TURED.	PAID DUTY EX-FACTORY.			WAREHOUSED.			Total Duty Collected Ex-Manu- factory, including License Fees.
	Crude Fulminate.	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Duty.	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.		Crude Fulminate.
Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
46,683 00	303,181 47	.....	16,871 12	128,336 78	.....	46,683 00	17,771 12
33,397 00	157,679 97	.....	8,840 00	96,614 45	.....	33,397 00	9,390 00
80,080 00	460,861 44	.....	25,711 12	224,951 23	.....	80,080 00	27,161 12
38,320 82	408,779 40	.....	16,351 14	100,497 62	.....	38,320 82	17,426 14
7,125 00	164,973 44	50,228 54	8,608 09	17,315 50	58,492 05	7,125 00	9,308 09
.....	1,074 19	.....	42 96	.....	.....	.....	67 96
45,445 82	574,827 03	50,228 54	25,002 19	117,813 12	58,492 05	45,445 82	26,802 19

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

DR.

No. 28.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.			Vinegar received from other Divisions.	TOTALS.			DIVISIONS.	ENTERED AT 4
	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Crude Fulminate.		Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Crude Fulminate.		Vinegar.
	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.		Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.		Galls.
69,278·14	63,869·91				133,148·05			Hamilton....	127,153·44
13,286·89	36,627·71				49,914·60			Kingston....	32,348·13
			36,949·00				36,949·00	Prescott....	
1,942·51			1,371·82		1,942·51		1,371·82	Toronto....	1,942·51
								Windsor....	
84,507·54	100,497·62		38,320·82		185,005·16		38,320·82	... Totals...	161,444·13
4,328·72	15,858·51	58,492·05		8,168·97	28,356·20	58,492·05		Montreal....	25,564·20
8,930·02					8,930·02			Quebec....	8,930·02
	1,456·99			1,051·99	2,508·98			St. Hyacinthe	1,051·99
			7,125·00				7,125·00	Sherbrooke..	
13,258·74	17,315·50	58,492·05	7,125·00	9,220·96	39,795·20	58,492·05	7,125·00	....Totals...	35,546·21
97,766·28	117,813·12	58,492·05	45,445·82	9,220·96	224,800·36	58,492·05	45,445·82	G'nd totals.	196,990·34

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Year ended 30th June, 1898.

CR.

FOR CONSUMPTION CTS. PER GALLON.		Vinegar removed to other Divisions.	Vinegar written off.	Crude Ful- minate Exported.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.		
Acetic Acid.	Duty.				Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Crude Fulminate
Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
	5,086·13				5,994·61		133,148·05		
	1,293·93	9,220·96		36,949·00	8,345·46		49,914·60		36,949·00
	77·70			1,371·82			1,942·51		1,371·82
	6,457·76	9,220·96		38,320·82	14,340·07		185,005·16		38,320·82
57,378·21	3,317·70		2,792·00			1,113·84	28,356·20	58,492·05	
	357·23						8,930·02		
	42·08			7,125·00	1,456·99		2,508·98		7,125·00
57,378·21	3,717·01		2,792·00	7,125·00	1,456·99	1,113·84	39,795·20	58,492·05	7,125·00
57,378·21	10,174·77	9,220·96	2,792·00	45,445·82	15,797·06	1,113·84	224,800·36	58,492·05	45,445·82

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1897 and 1898.

CR.

FOR CONSUMPTION.		Vinegar removed to other Divisions.	Vinegar written off.	Crude Fulminate Exported.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.		
Acetic Acid.	Duty.				Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Vinegar.	Acetic Acid.	Crude Fulminate.
Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
.....	5,004 78	6,458 65	.....	46,683 00	84,507 54	.....	180,647 24	.....	46,683 00
.....	5,071 41	.....	.....	33,397 00	13,258 74	.....	111,813 70	.....	33,397 00
.....	10,076 19	6,458 65	.....	80,080 00	97,766 28	.....	292,460 94	.....	80,080 00
.....	6,457 76	9,220 96	.....	38,320 82	14,340 07	.....	185,005 16	.....	38,320 82
57,378 21	3,717 01	.....	2,792 00	7,125 00	1,456 99	1,113 84	39,795 20	58,492 05	7,125 00
57,378 21	10,174 77	9,220 96	2,792 00	45,445 82	15,797 06	1,113 84	224,800 36	58,492 05	45,445 82

	1897.	1898.
Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse.....	\$ 35,787 31	\$ 35,176 96
" on licenses	1,450 00	1,800 00
Totals	<u>\$ 37,237 31</u>	<u>\$ 36,976 96</u>

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 30.—STATEMENT showing the transactions in Vinegar in the Bonded Manufactories in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

On hand 1st July, 1897.	Manufactured during the Year.	Brought in.	Totals.	DIVISIONS.	Removed.	Written off.	On hand 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
76,073 37	45,218 07	.....	45,218 07	Brantford, Ont.	45,218 07	.....	5,994 61	45,218 07
15,211 20	93,818 21	.....	168,891 58	Hamilton "	162,886 97	.....	8,346 46	168,891 58
1,942 51	39,979 40	.....	55,190 60	Kingston "	45,052 18	1,792 96	.....	56,190 60
.....	330,261 34	.....	332,203 85	Toronto "	332,203 85	.....	.....	332,203 85
2,227 08	509,277 02	.....	601,504 10	Totals	585,371 07	1,792 96	14,340 07	601,504 10
10,738 25	89,215 38	13,570 54	113,524 17	Montreal, Que.	101,802 67	2,792 00	8,929 50	113,524 17
8,667 50	67,804 61	.....	76,472 11	Quebec "	76,472 11	.....	.....	76,472 11
.....	21,017 78	1,051 99	22,069 77	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	19,618 59	.....	2,451 18	22,069 77
.....	4,251 17	.....	4,251 17	Sherbrooke "	2,414 02	.....	1,837 15	4,251 17
19,405 75	182,288 94	14,622 53	216,317 22	Totals	200,307 39	2,792 00	13,217 83	216,317 22
.....	1,074 19	143 60	1,217 79	St. John, N.B.	1,217 79	.....	.....	1,217 79
111,632 83	692,640 15	14,766 13	819,039 11	Grand Totals	786,896 25	4,584 96	27,557 90	819,039 11

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise

APPENDIX A—Continued—METHYLATED SPIRITS.

No. 31.—STATEMENT showing quantity of Raw Materials on hand at beginning and end of year and brought in and used during the Year 1897-98.

(A)							
Names of Articles.	Stock on hand 1st July, 1897.	Brought in during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Used in manufacture of Methylated Spirits.	Sold or lost by Leakage.	Stock on hand 30th June, 1898.	Total accounted for.
	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.
Alcohol	1,209·80	99,216·88	100,426·68	98,706·87	.....	1,719·81	100,426·68
Wood naphtha	12,858·91	25,200·24	38,059·15	34,091·22	.....	3,967·93	38,059·15

(B)							
STATEMENT showing quantity of Raw Materials used and Methylated Spirits produced therefrom.							
Alcohol used. Statement (A) above.	Wood Naphtha used. Statement (A) above.	Methylated Spirits used. Statement (C) below.	Total to be accounted for.	Methylated Spirits produced.	Loss in Manufacture.		Total accounted for.
Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	p. c.	Pr'f galls.
98,706·87	34,091·22	.....	132,798·09	131,861·18	936·91	.....	132,798·09

(C)								
STATEMENT showing quantity of Methylated Spirits on hand at beginning and end of year, and brought in, sold and otherwise accounted for during the year.								
Stock on hand 1st July, 1897.	Manufactured as above. Statement (B).	Brought in during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Sold.	Used in Methylated Spirits Warehouse.	Re-used in manufacture of Methylated Spirits.	Stock on hand 30th June, 1898.	Total accounted for.
Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.	Pr'f galls.
5,559·95	131,861·18	.....	137,421·13	132,462·50	.....	.....	4,958·63	137,421·13

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.	E. MIALI, <i>Commissioner.</i>
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APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 32.—STATEMENT of Lumber measured, culled and counted through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, at the Port of Quebec, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Pieces.	Description.	Measured, culled and counted.	Tons, standard.		Rate.	Cullers' fees.		Total accrued.	
			Tons.	Pts.		Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
69,970	Waney white pine	Stringed..	104,264	32					
2,442	" ash	"	2,026	09					
8,506	" birch	"	4,827	02					
418	" whitewood	"	472	32					
48	" butternut	"	29	15					
188	" walnut	"	76	08					
546	" cherry	"	180	37					
104	" hickory	"	40	17					
70	" maple	"	71	10					
7	" oak	"	4	14					
8	" poplar	"	6	29					
41	" elm	"	19	14					
1	" tamarac	"	1	19					
1	" spruce	"	1	03					
1	" red pine	"	1	11					
			112,023	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10,502	18		
15	Waney maple	Culled..	10	04					
2	" ash	"	1	00					
			11	04	12 $\frac{1}{10}$	1	36		
29,465	Square white pine	Measured...	29,616	01	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,852	87		
6,104	" red pine	"	5,759	03					
20,788	" oak	"	33,299	12					
15,389	" elm	"	17,565	29					
1,627	" birch	"	802	07					
130	" hickory	"	144	15					
2	" ash	"	1	36					
13	" spruce	"	2	35					
12	" tamarac	"	8	17					
3	" hemlock	"	2	35					
			57,586	29	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,750	90		
	Deduct for fractions							17,107	31
									0 15
	Total							17,107	16

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS, &c.

LESSEES' ACCOUNTS, 1897-98

APPENDIX

DR.

No. 33.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balances due on 1st July, 1897.		Rents and Interest accrued up to 30th June, 1898.		Totals.	Number.	Location.	Original Lessees.	Present Occupants.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
		200 00		200 00	1	Ottawa River	Perley & Pattee	J. R. Booth
		100 00		100 00	2	"	Thompson & Perkins	"
		300 00		300 00	3	"	Lyman Perkins	"
		300 00		300 00	4	"	R. Blackburn <i>et al.</i>	McKay Milling Co. (Limited)
50 00		100 00		150 00	5	"	J. & J. Petrie	Mrs. M. Petrie
		100 00		100 00	6	"	A. H. Baldwin	Ottawa Electric Co.
		300 00		300 00	7	"		Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
		400 00		400 00	8	"	Perley & Pattee	Ottawa Electric Co.
		150 00		150 00	9	"	J. M. Currier	N. S. Blaisdell
		600 00		600 00	10	"	Harris, Bronson & Co.	The Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.
		200 00		200 00	11	"	Levi Young	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
		104 00		104 00	12	"		J. R. Booth
		10 00		10 00	13	"		Bronson & Weston
		100 00		100 00	14	"		"
		96 00		96 00	15	"	Perley & Pattee	J. R. Booth
16 00		8 00		24 00	16	"	L. M. Coutlee	Mary Conroy
570 84				570 84	17	"		John Rochester
		25 00		25 00	18	"		Nérée Tétreau
200 00				200 00	19	"	Hon. J. Skead	
96 00				96 00	20	"	"	
		1 00		1 00	21	"	G. A. Grier & Co.	Ottawa Investment Co.
900 00		40 00		940 00	22	"		D. Carmichael
380 00				380 00	23	"		John Rankin
		150 00		150 00	24	"	J. R. Booth	
30 00		5 00		35 00	25	"	Colin Dewar	
		50 00		50 00	26	"	Bronson & Weston	
		1 00		1 00	27	"		Alfred Desjardins
		10 00		10 00	28	"		Ottawa Electric Co.
		1 00		1 00	1	St. Lawrence Riv	Que. Har. Commissioners	
		25 00		25 00	2	"	Rich. and Ont. Nav. Co.	
		1 00		1 00	3	"		Narcisse Blais
1 00		1 00		2 00	4	Quebec	Corporation of Quebec	
		5 00		5 00	5	Richibucto Har.	Wm. Hudson	
		1 00		1 00	6	Rondeau Har.	School Trustees	
		1 00		1 00	7	Collingwood Har	Great North'n Transit Co.	
1 00		1 00		2 00	8	Ottawa	E. G. Laverdure	
		1 00		1 00	9	Walkerton, Ont.	D. Robertson & J. Rowland	
165 00				165 00	10	British Columbia	A. Peel	
90 00				90 00	11	"	Jonathan Maury	
25 00		25 00		50 00	12	"	Roderick Finlayson	
25 00		25 00		50 00	13	"	Joseph Spratt	
		1 00		1 00	14	"	Bank of British Columbia	
		1 00		1 00	15	"	W. Dodd	
		12 00		12 00	16	"	D. W. Gordon	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1897-98.

Cr.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which Ac- count is made up.	Rebate.	Paid during the Fiscal Year.	Balances due on 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lots B and C, Chaudière St., service ground.	1	June 30, '98.		200 00		200 00
Lot D	2	"		100 00		100 00
Lots E, F and G, South Head St.	3	"		300 00		300 00
Lots H, I and J, grist mill, South Head St.	4	"		300 00		300 00
Lot K, fanning mill, South Head St.	5	Dec. 31, '97.		150 00		150 00
Lot L, service ground	6	"		100 00		100 00
Lots Q, R and T, service ground, North Middle St.	7	"		300 00		300 00
Lots M, N, O and P, service ground (no water used).	8	"		400 00		400 00
Lot S, service ground.	9	June 30, '98.		150 00		150 00
Lots U, V, W, X, Y and Z, service ground.	10	"		600 00		600 00
Two strips of land.	11	Jan. 1, '98.		200 00		200 00
Lumber yard at head of slides.	12	Sept. 20, '98.		104 00		104 00
Bridge over slides.	13	June 30, '99.		10 00		10 00
Strip of land, Amelia Island.	14	Jan. 1, '99.		100 00		100 00
Reserve, head of Chaudière Island.	15	"		96 00		96 00
Small island, Deschênes Rapids.	16	Jan. 1, '98.			24 00	24 00
Portion of lot 39, Concession A, Nepean.	17	Feb. 1, '85.			570 84	570 84
Excavated channel, slide and two dams, Little Chaudière.	18	Mar. 1, '98.		25 00		25 00
Water lots opposite lot 30, Concession A, Nepean	19	Dec. 1, '91.			200 00	200 00
Three small islands, Ottawa River	20	May 1, '82.			96 00	96 00
Covering over portion of Ottawa slides.	21	Nov. 10, '98.		1 00		1 00
Water lot, Calumet.	22	June 30, '98.			940 00	940 00
East portion of Hawley's Island.	23	June 30, '81.			380 00	380 00
Piece of land, south-west end of Union bridge	24	Nov. 12, '98.		150 00		150 00
Piece of land on Victoria Island.	25	June 15, '99.			35 00	35 00
Piece of land, south side of Middle St., Victo- ria, Island.	26	Aug. 31, '98.		50 00		50 00
Piece of land, Long Point Rouge, Temple- ton, Ottawa County	27	Oct. 24, '98.		1 00		1 00
Lot P., South Head St.	28	Jan. 10, '98.		10 00		10 00
Small lot near Custom House, Quebec.	1	Sept. 1, '98.		1 00		1 00
Roadway from pier at Coteau Landing.	2	July 1, '98.		25 00		25 00
Privilege to erect bridge on St. Charles River	3	Feb. 6, '99.		1 00		1 00
Old Provincial Government Building on Mountain Hill	4	June 25, '99.		1 00	1 00	2 00
Piece of land at North Beach	5	June 30, '98.		5 00		5 00
Use of old log house formerly used as Custom House, Shrewsbury, Ont.	6	Sept. 11, '97.		1 00		1 00
Use of old breakwater for storing coal.	7	Feb. 5, '99.		1 00		1 00
South-east half of lot No. 3, Ottawa.	8	Dec. 18, '98.			2 00	2 00
Right of way over strip of land.	9	April 27, '99.			1 00	1 00
Portion of Assay Office, New Westminster.	10	June 11, '81.			165 00	165 00
"	11	"			90 00	90 00
Privilege to erect two bulkheads, Rock Bay, Victoria Harbour.	12	June 1, '99.		50 00		50 00
Privilege to build a wharf opposite his own property, Victoria Harbour.	13	"		25 00	25 00	50 00
Right of drainage through Government pro- perty, Nanaimo.	14	Dec. 1, '98.		1 00		1 00
Old Government House, Yale.	15	July 24, '97.			1 00	1 00
Beach lots A, C, E and F, front of Govern- ment reserve, and lots A, B, C and D, front of lots 7, 8 and 9, Nanaimo Harbour.	16	Aug. 27, '98.		12 00		12 00

APPENDIX

DR.

No. 33.—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.,

Balances due on 1st July, 1897.	Rents and Interest accrued up to 30th June, 1898	Totals.	Number.	Location.	Original Lessees.	Present Occupants.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.				
.....	5 00	5 00	17	British Columbia	S. Williams.....	
.....	5 00	5 00	18	"	George A. Huff.....	
.....	1 00	1 00	19	"	Can. Pac. Railway Co....	
427 91	.....	427 91	20	"	John Wilson.....	
250 00	.....	250 00	21	"	"	David Diamond.....
70 00	.....	70 00	22	Rivière du Lièvre	Dominion Phosphate Co.	
.....	1 00	1 00	23	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Rt. Rev. Bishop McIntyre	Rt. Rev. Bishop Mc- Donald.....
20 00	20 00	40 00	24	Rivière St. Mau- rice, Que.....	Laurentides Pulp Co. (Limited).....	
60 00	20 00	80 00	25	"	Jos. Ant. Gagnon.....	
.....	16 00	16 00	26	Antigonish, N.S.		L. C. Archibald.....
.....	1 00	1 00	27	Owen Sound	Grand Trunk Railway...	
.....	120 00	120 00	28	Windsor	Archie McNee.....	
.....	1 00	1 00	29	Lévis, Que.....		Cyrille Robitaille.....
3,377 75	3,641 00	7,018 75				

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX

No. 33 (A)—HYDRAULIC and other Rents, &c.—

Balances due on 1st July, 1897.	Totals.	Number.	Location.	Name of Proprietors.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.			
12,092 83	12,092 83	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern.
433 34	433 34	2	Bonner's property, Quebec.	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy.
333 34	333 34	3		John Bailey, now Alex. Powell
300 00	300 00	4		Abraham Thompson
147 80	147 80	5		John Boomer
248 40	248 40	6		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan.
154 80	154 80	7		N. H. Bowen
600 00	600 00	8		Estate Robert Reid
333 33	333 33	9		John Chevalier
533 33	533 33	10		Daniel Holden.
333 33	333 33	11		George Creeley
63 00	63 00	12		Thomas McAdam.
15,573 50	15,573 50			LAND SALES—INTEREST ACCOUNT.
6,298 25	6,298 25	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	Choat & Kern (matured)
558 00	558 00	2	Bonner's property, Quebec.	Timothy Sullivan, now M. Murphy
120 00	120 00	3		John Bailey, now Alex. Powell
306 00	306 00	4		Abraham Thompson
155 22	155 22	5		John Boomer
275 82	275 82	6		John Garbatz, now J. C. Nolan.
208 95	208 95	7		N. H. Bowen
828 00	828 00	8		Estate Robert Reid.
190 00	190 00	9		John Chevalier
298 68	298 68	10		Daniel Holden.
35 91	35 91	11		George Creeley
100 00	100 00	12		Thomas McAdam.
100 00	100 00	13		Joseph Brook, tenant.
9,474 83	9,474 83			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—Concluded.

Lessees' Accounts, 1897-98—Concluded.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the account is made up.	Balances due on 30th June, 1898.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hamilton and Port Dover Road & Caledonia Bridge.....	1		12,092 83	12,092 83
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.....	2		433 34	433 34
" 9 ".....	3		333 34	333 34
" 49 ".....	4		300 00	300 00
" 73 and 74, Tower street.....	5		147 80	147 80
" 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street.....	6		248 40	248 40
" 67 and 68, Monument street.....	7		154 80	154 80
" 22 and 23, Wolfe street.....	8		600 00	600 00
" 32, Wolfe street.....	9		333 33	333 33
" 65 and 66, Wolfe street.....	10		533 33	533 33
" 31, Wolfe street.....	11		333 33	333 33
" 135, Church street.....	12		63 00	63 00
			15,573 50	15,573 50
	1	June 30, 1874..	6,298 25	6,298 25
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.....	2	May 1, 1889..	558 00	558 00
" 9 ".....	3	" ..	120 00	120 00
" 49 ".....	4	" ..	306 00	306 00
" 73 and 74, Tower street.....	5	" ..	155 22	155 22
" 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street.....	6	" ..	275 82	275 82
" 67 and 68, Monument street.....	7	" ..	208 95	208 95
" 22 and 23, Wolfe street.....	8	" ..	828 00	828 00
" 32, Wolfe street.....	9	Nov. 1, 1863..	190 00	190 00
" 65 and 66, Wolfe street.....	10	" ..	298 68	298 68
" 31, Wolfe street.....	11	" ..	35 91	35 91
" 135, Church street.....	12	" ..	100 00	100 00
Monument Hotel.....	13	" ..	100 00	100 00
			9,474 83	9,474 83

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
McAllister, A.	Salary as Collector for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Standish, J. G.	" Special Class Exciseman for year...	28 04	1,371 96	
Pole, C. W.	" Deputy Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
McCoy, W.	" 1st Class Exciseman for year	19 96	980 04	
McCuaig, A. F.	" Deputy Collector	16 04	783 96	
McFee, A. C.	" 3rd Class Exciseman	21 52	593 48	
	Salaries	141 52	6,473 48	
	Contingencies		392 47	
				6,865 95
<i>Brantford.</i>				
Spence, J.	Salary as Collector for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Sinon, E. H.	" Deputy Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Walsh, D. J.	" Special Class Exciseman for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Fraser, G. J.	Deputy Collector from 1st July to 1st March	13 28	653 36	
Hart, P. D.	" 2nd Class Exciseman for year	16 96	833 04	
Boyle, P.	" 1st " " (insur- ance \$71.76)	28 09	835 15	
Murray, D.	" 1st Class Exciseman from 1st Aug. to 31st December	7 75	381 80	
Bell, J. E.	" 1st Class Exciseman from 1st Jan. to 30th June	10 23	499 81	
	Insurance	\$71.76		
	Salaries	156 27	7,123 20	
	Contingencies		1,029 43	
				8,152 63
<i>Cornwall.</i>				
Mulhern, M. M.	Salary as Collector for year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		121 38	
				1,101 38
<i>Guelph.</i>				
Powell, J. B.	Salary as Collector for year	36 00	1,764 00	
Dawson, W.	" Special Class Exciseman for year...	28 04	1,371 96	
Till, T. M.	" Deputy Collector for year	25 96	1,274 04	
Woodward, G. W.	" Special Class Exciseman for year...	24 00	1,176 00	
Lynes, K.	" " "	24 00	1,176 00	
Broadfoot, S.	" Accountant for year	19 96	980 04	
Bish, P.	" 1st Class Exciseman for year	19 96	980 04	
Spence, F. H.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Yates, J. M.	" 2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Bowman, A.	" 1st " "	19 53	957 97	
O'Brien, E. C.	" 2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
O'Donohue, M. J.	" 1st " "	17 38	853 87	
Howie, A.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Brain, A. F.	" 3rd " "	22 05	607 95	
Alteman, P. J.	" Probationary Exciseman from 1st July to 25th Oct.; 3rd Class Exciseman from 26th Oct. to 30th June	19 05	549 20	
Kilroy, E. T.	" 1st Class Exciseman from 1st May to June 30th	3 28	159 67	
	Salaries	328 09	15,231 86	
	Contingencies		1,405 97	
				16,637 83

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Hamilton.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Miller, W. F.	Salary as Collector for year	44 00	2,156 00	
Cameron, D. M.	Special Class Exciseman for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Ross, S. F.	Deputy Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Conway, B. J.	Special Class Exciseman from 1st July to 31st August	5 00	245 00	
Donaghy, W.	Special Class Exciseman for year	28 04	1,371 96	
Baby, W. A. D.	"	28 04	1,371 96	
O'Brien, J. F.	1st Class Exciseman	19 96	980 04	
Crawford, W. P.	Accountant	20 46	1,004 54	
Irwin, R.	1st Class Exciseman	19 99	980 01	
Dunbrille, R. W.	1st " "	18 67	916 33	
Weir, J.	1st " "	18 67	916 33	
Hobbs, G. N.	2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Logan, J.	2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Amor, W.	2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Wardell, R. S. R.	3rd " "	28 15	776 10	
Mackay, G. W.	3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Hayhurst, T. H.	Prob. Exciseman from 1st July to 1st Oct., and 3rd Class Exciseman from 2nd Oct. to 30th June	19 45	555 26	
Sperreinan, J. J.	Special Class Exciseman from 1st Sept. to 30th June	26 64	1,306 70	
Blackman, C.	Messenger for year		450 00	
	Salaries	402 95	19,204 35	
	Contingencies		1,001 23	20,205 58
	<i>Kingston.</i>			
Rowland, F.	Salary as Collector from 1st July to 30th Sept.	7 98	392 01	
Earle, R. H.	Special Class Exciseman for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dickson, C. T.	Accountant from 1st July to 30th Sept., and Collector from 1st Oct. to 30th June	26 97	1,322 97	
Grimason, T.	Deputy Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Hanley, A.	Asst. Accountant	19 96	980 04	
McFarland, C. D.	1st Class Exciseman for year	19 53	957 97	
Lyons, E.	1st " "	18 67	916 33	
Browne, G. W.	2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
O'Donnell, J.	3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Fahey, E.	3rd " "	7 96	392 04	
	Salaries	181 03	8,881 40	
	Contingencies		733 78	9,615 18
	<i>London.</i>			
Alexander, T.	Salary as Collector for year	36 00	1,764 00	
Davis, T. G.	Deputy Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
McSween, J.	1st Class Exciseman for year	19 96	980 04	
Hicks, W. H.	Deputy Collector	19 96	980 04	
Coles, F. H.	Accountant	19 96	980 04	
Girard, I.	1st Class Exciseman	19 96	980 04	
Stewart, J.	1st " "	19 96	980 04	
Lee, E.	1st " "	19 96	980 04	
Marcon, F. E.	1st " "	18 67	916 33	
Wilson, D.	Asst. Accountant	18 90	926 10	
Taylor, J. F.	2nd Class Exciseman from 1st July to 20th Dec.	8 02	394 98	
Rowland, F.	2nd Class Exciseman for year	16 96	833 04	
Webbe, C. E. A.	2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Tracy, J. P.	2nd " "	16 53	808 47	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>London—Concluded.</i>				
Foster, H.	Salary as 3rd Class Exciseman for year	24 57	680 43	
Conway, B. J.	" Special Class Exciseman from 1st Sept. to 30th June	25 00	1,225 00	
Talbot, John.	" Prob. Exciseman from 25th Oct. to 24th April, 3rd Class Exciseman from 25th April to 30th June	1 86	361 03	
Whitehead, J. P.	" Deputy Collector from 9th May to 30th June.	3 29	91 05	
	Salaries.	336 52	16,183 71	
	Contingencies.		1,091 68	17,275 39
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Battle, M.	Salary as Collector for year		1,599 96	
Esmonde, J. R.	" Deputy Collector for year		1,200 00	
Slattery, R.	" 1st Class Exciseman "	19 96	980 04	
Lett, F. P. A.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Waller, J.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Doyle, J. E. H.	" 3rd " "	14 40	705 60	
Neville, C.	" Deputy Collector from 1st April to 30th June.		225 00	
	Salaries.	64 36	6,180 60	
	Contingencies.		456 04	6,636 64
<i>Owen Sound.</i>				
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Collector for year	23 96	1,176 04	
Nichols, J. T.	" Deputy Collector for year	19 96	980 04	
Johnson, J. J.	" 2nd Class Exciseman "	16 96	833 04	
Chisholm, W. N.	" Deputy Collector "	16 53	808 47	
Blyth, A.	" 3rd Class Exciseman "	21 78	600 72	
	Salaries.	99 19	4,398 31	
	Contingencies.		721 22	5,119 53
<i>Perth.</i>				
McLenaghan, N.	Salary as Collector for year		1,260 00	
Mason, F.	" Special Class Exciseman for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Goodman, A. W.	" 1st Class " "	19 96	980 04	
Clarke, T.	" Deputy Collector from 12th July to 30th June		582 25	
Rowan, W. E.	" Deputy Collector for year	11 92	398 08	
Egan, W.	" " " from 24th July to 30th June		388 13	
George, J.	" Deputy Collector for year	5 96	194 04	
Mills, A. E.	" " "		150 00	
	Salaries.	67 84	5,412 54	
	Contingencies.		621 30	6,033 84

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Peterborough.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hall, J. J.	Salary as Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Cahill, T.	" Deputy Collector for year	19 96	980 04	
Howden, R.	" " "	16 04	783 96	
Bickle, J. W.	" " "	13 96	686 04	
Knowlson, J. B.	" " "	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries	87 92	4,312 08	
	Contingencies		285 58	4,597 66
	<i>Port Arthur.</i>			
Ironside, G. A.	Salary as Collector for year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		48 21	1,028 21
	<i>Prescott.</i>			
Dumbrille, J.	Salary as Collector for year	36 00	1,764 00	
Gerald, W. H.	" Special Class Exciseman for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Keilty, T.	" Deputy Collector "	25 96	1,274 04	
Macdonald, A. B.	" 1st Class Exciseman "	19 96	980 04	
Gow, J. E.	" 1st " "	19 96	980 04	
Marshall, F.	" Exciseman "	16 96	833 04	
Keeler, G. S.	" 2nd Class "	16 96	833 04	
Wood, J. A.	" Deputy Collector "	15 00	799 92	
Ferguson, J.	" 3rd Class Exciseman "	15 00	735 00	
Johnston, G. E.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries	195 80	10,404 12	
	Contingencies		451 39	10,855 51
	<i>St. Catharines.</i>			
Hesson, C. A.	Salary as Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Harris, J. G.	" Deputy Collector for year	34 96	965 04	
Milliken, E.	" 2nd Class Exciseman "	16 96	833 04	
Schram, R. L. H.	" 3rd " "	21 52	593 48	
	Salaries	97 44	3,567 56	
	Contingencies		487 86	4,055 42
	<i>Stratford.</i>			
Caven, A.	Salary as Collector for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Rennie, G.	" Deputy Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dingman, N. J.	" Exciseman "	24 00	1,176 00	
Clark, A. F.	" Accountant "	19 96	980 04	
Egner, A.	" 1st Class Exciseman "	18 67	916 38	
Orr, H. N.	" Probationary Exciseman from 1st July to 6th November, and 3rd Class Exciseman from 7th Novem- ber to 30th June	18 86	546 12	
	Salaries	137 45	6,362 53	
	Contingencies		657 13	7,019 66

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		% cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Stratton, W. C.	Salary as Collector for year	43 96	2,156 04	
Gerald, C.	" Special Class Exciseman for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Dudley, W. H.	" " "	31 96	1,568 04	
Bennett, J.	" Deputy Collector	30 00	1,470 00	
Blair, J. B.	" Accountant	28 04	1,371 96	
Henderson, W.	" Deputy Collector	28 25	1,385 50	
Iler, B.	" Special Class Exciseman	25 96	1,274 04	
Rogerson, J. M.	" " "	24 00	1,176 00	
Metcalf, W. F.	" " "	24 00	1,176 00	
Westman, T.	" " "	24 00	1,176 00	
Boomer, J. B.	" Asst. Accountant	24 00	1,176 00	
Boyd, S. I.	" Deputy Collector	24 00	1,176 00	
Dick, J. W.	" Special Class Exciseman	24 00	1,176 00	
Shanacy, M.	" Deputy Collector	22 04	1,077 96	
Coleman, C.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Evans, G. T.	" 1st Class Exciseman	19 96	980 04	
Weyms, C.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Helliwell, H. N.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
McDonald, J. A.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
O'Leary, T. J.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Flynn, D. J.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Jamieson, R. C.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Bell, J. E.	" " 1st July to 31st Dec.	9 30	458 16	
Dodds, E. W.	" " for year	18 00	882 00	
Graham, W. T.	" " "	18 67	916 33	
Doyle, B. J.	" " "	18 67	916 33	
Brennan, D. J.	" " "	18 67	916 33	
Cook, W. R.	" " "	17 38	853 87	
Howard, W. W. S.	" " "	17 38	853 87	
Barber, J. S.	" 2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Murray, A. S. E.	" 2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Hurst, L. B.	" 2nd " "	15 00	735 00	
Adams, J. S.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Jones, A.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Coulter, A.	" 3rd " "	22 05	607 95	
Pringle, J.	" Deputy Collector		199 92	
Boyd, J. F. S.	" Messenger	14 96	485 04	
	Salaries	779 85	37,728 78	
	Contingencies		1,202 92	
38,931 70				
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Kenning, J. H.	Salary as Collector for year	43 96	2,156 04	
Ramon, P.	" Deputy Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Spereman, J. J.	" Special Class Exciseman from 1st July to 31st August.	5 32	261 34	
Bouteiller, G. A.	" Special Class Exciseman for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Crowe, W.	" Accountant	28 04	1,371 96	
Dunlop, C.	" Deputy Collector	24 00	1,176 00	
Taylor, G. W.	" Special Class Exciseman	24 00	1,176 00	
Brennan, J.	" Accountant	22 04	1,077 96	
Allan, G. A.	" 1st Class Exciseman	19 96	980 04	
Kilroy, E. T.	" " 1st July to 30th April	14 10	694 20	
Jubenville, J. P.	" " for year.	16 96	833 04	
Thomas, R.	" 2nd " "	16 96	833 04	
Falconer, J.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Keogh, P. M.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Crotty, J.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Cahill J. W.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Windsor—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bayard, G. A.	Salary as 2nd Class Exciseman, for year	16 53	808 47	
Scott, M. W.	" Deputy Collector "		199 92	
	Salaries	353 83	17,546 05	
	Contingencies		547 67	18,093 72
	<i>Joliette.</i>			
Leprohon, R. M.	Salary as Collector for year	19 96	990 04	
Marion, J. E. E.	" 3rd Class Exciseman for year	15 00	735 00	
Richard, J. B. T.	" Deputy Collector for year	9 00	291 00	
Basinet, L.	" " "		300 00	
	Salaries	43 96	2,306 04	
	Contingencies		205 84	2,511 88
	<i>Montreal.</i>			
Lawlor, H.	Salary as Collector for year	43 20	2,116 80	
Macdonald, D.	" Deputy Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	" " "	30 02	1,469 98	
Lecours, H. T.	" Accountant for year	28 04	1,371 96	
Caven, Win.	" Special Class Exciseman for year	25 96	1,274 04	
Fox, J. D.	" Assistant Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Forest, E. R.	" Cashier	24 00	1,176 00	
Beauchamp, J. P.	" 1st Class Exciseman, 1st July to 4th Nov.	6 80	334 85	
Fox, Thos.	" 1st Class Exciseman for year	19 96	980 04	
Villeneuve, J.	" " "	19 96	980 04	
Scullion, W. J.	" " "	19 99	980 01	
Macintyre, D.	" " "	19 99	980 01	
Murray, D.	" " " from 1st to 31st July and 1st Jan. to 30th June	11 70	576 17	
Hawkins, A. C.	" 1st Class Exciseman for year	17 82	874 68	
Bulmer, W.	" 2nd Class Exciseman for year	16 96	833 04	
Malo, T.	" " "	16 96	833 04	
Dumouchel, L.	" " "	16 96	833 04	
McClanaghan, M.	" " " 1st to 31st July for year	1 41	69 42	
Courtney, J. J.	" " "	16 96	833 04	
Verner, F.	" " "	16 96	833 04	
Dixon, H. G. S.	" " "	16 96	833 04	
Manning, J.	" Exciseman for year	16 96	833 04	
Lane, T. M.	" 1st Class Exciseman for year	17 38	853 87	
Reilly, J. S.	" 2nd Class Exciseman from 1st July to 31st Oct.	5 24	257 24	
Millier, E.	" 3rd Class Exciseman for year	15 00	735 00	
Baby, J.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Panneton, G. E.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Pinsonnault, A.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Laporte, G.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Watkins, J. A.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Costigan, J. J.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Codd, H. J. S.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
O'Flaherty, E. J.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Brabant, J. B. G. N.	" " "	15 00	735 00	
Belair, A.	" " "	15 00	713 00	
Ryan, W.	" " "		750 00	
Mainville, C. P.	" " "	14 40	705 60	
Scullion, P. J.	" " "	14 04	690 96	
Renaud, A. H.	" " "	22 05	607 95	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>				
Boivin, C. A.	Salary as Collector for year.....	19 96	980 04	
Daveluy, J. P.	" 3rd Class Exciseman for year.....	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries.....	34 96	1,715 04	
	Contingencies.....		307 12	2,022 16
<i>Terrebonne.</i>				
Desroches, D.	Salary as Collector, from 1st July to 30th Sept.	3 48	171 51	
St. Michel, F. X.	" Dep. Collector, 1st July to 31st Oct.		66 64	
	Salaries.....	3 48	238 15	
	Contingencies.....		159 67	397 82
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Hébert, C. D.	Salary as Collector for year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Dupleasis, C. Z.	" 3rd Class Exciseman for year.....	15 00	735 00	
Poirier, J. N.	" Dep. Collector, 13th July to 31st Mar.	4 55	149 42	
	Salaries.....	43 55	2,060 42	
	Contingencies.....		644 11	2,704 53
<i>Victoriaville.</i>				
Poirier, J. N.	Salary as Dep. Coll., from 1st Apr. to 30th June	3 72	121 26	
	Contingencies.....		83 34	204 60
<i>St. John.</i>				
Atherton, R.	Salary as Collector for year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Clark, J. A.	" Deputy Collector for year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Belyea, T. H.	" Accountant.....	19 96	980 04	
McCloskey, J. R.	" 1st Class Exciseman.....	19 99	980 01	
Fitzpatrick, W. J.	" " ".....	19 53	957 97	
Geldart, O. A.	" " ".....	18 30	895 45	
Ferguson, J. C.	" 2nd " ".....	16 96	833 04	
Smyth, B. B.	" 2nd " ".....	16 53	808 47	
Hill, A. M.	" Deputy Collector.....	10 04	489 96	
Dibblee, W.	" " ".....	3 72	296 28	
	Salaries.....	180 99	8,985 26	
	Contingencies.....		927 85	9,913 11
<i>Cape Breton.</i>				
McDonald, M. A.	Salary as Collector for year.....	15 00	735 00	
	Contingencies.....		366 66	1,101 66
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Grant, H. H.	Salary as Collector for year.....	36 00	1,764 00	
King, R. M.	" Deputy Collector for year.....	25 96	1,274 04	
James, T. C.	" Accountant.....	19 96	980 04	
Carroll, D.	" 1st Class Exciseman.....	19 96	980 04	
Blithen, C. W.	" 1st " ".....	18 81	922 44	

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Halifax—Concluded.</i>				
Wainwright, F. G.	Salary as 2nd Class Exciseman for year	16 96	833 04	
Hubley, H. H.	" 2nd " "	16 53	808 47	
Tompkins, P.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Hagarty, P.	" 3rd " "	15 00	735 00	
Munro, H. D.	" 3rd " 1st October to 30th June.	11 25	551 25	
Gorman, A. M.	" Messenger, 1st July to 24th Sept.; Proby. Exciseman, 25th Sept. to 24th March, and 3rd Class Exciseman, 25th March to 30th June.	7 79	519 04	
	Salaries	203 22	10,102 36	
	Contingencies		661 09	
				10,763 45
<i>Pictou.</i>				
Fraser, P	Salary as Collector for year	19 14	935 86	
	Contingencies		118 32	
				1,054 18
<i>Yarmouth.</i>				
Dustan, W. M.	Salary as Collector from 1st July to 30th Sept.	4 98	245 01	
Munro, H. D.	" 3rd Class Exciseman from 1st July to 30th Sept.	3 75	183 75	
	Salaries	8 73	428 76	
	Contingencies		74 53	
				503 29
<i>Charlottetown.</i>				
Nash, S. C.	Salary as Collector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Moore, T.	" Deputy Collector for year	19 96	980 04	
	Salaries	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies		105 63	
				2,261 67
<i>Winnipeg.</i>				
Costigan, H. A.	Salary as Collector from 1st July to 17th Dec., and from 1st April to 30th June.	32 94	1,534 23	
Christie, W. J.	Salary as Deputy Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Hawkins, W. L.	" Accountant "	24 00	1,176 00	
Code, A.	" " "	24 00	1,176 00	
Girdlestone, R.J.M.	" Deputy Collector "	19 96	980 04	
Thomas, P.	" " "	18 00	882 00	
Saucier, X.	" 2nd Class Exciseman "	16 96	833 04	
LaRivière, A. C.	" 3rd " "	24 57	680 43	
Verner, T. H.	" Probationary Exciseman, 1st July to 6th Nov.; 3rd Class Exciseman, 7th Nov. to 30th June.	18 86	546 12	
O'Meara, F. M.	" " "	18 86	546 12	
Colcleugh, J. W.	" Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th Sept.	1 56	123 42	
Ross, H. E.	" " for year	14 85	385 11	
Jameson, S. B.	" " "	9 00	291 00	
Barnes, Geo.	" " 12th Nov. to 30th June.	9 47	308 53	
Watson, W. W.	" " 19th April to 30th June.		240 00	
	Salaries	263 03	11,172 04	
	Contingencies		2,380 59	
				13,552 63

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Calgary.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gosnell, T. S.	Salary as Collector for year	28 04	1,371 96	
Dowling, T.	" Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th Sept.	4 98	245 01	
Ives, G. C.	" " for year		399 96	
Osborne, A. D.	" " 1st July to 31st Dec., 1897		99 96	
Fletcher, R. W.	" " 20th Oct. to 30th June	14 67	404 68	
Osborne, F. A.	" " 1st Jan. to 30th June	5 94	194 04	
	Salaries	53 63	2,715 61	
	Contingencies		895 70	
				3,611 31
	<i>Vancouver.</i>			
Miller, J. E.	Salary as Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Harvey, E. A.	" Dep. Collector, 1st July to 23th Feb.	12 00	588 00	
Wolfenden, W.	" " for year	13 96	686 04	
Parkinson, E. B.	" 3rd Class Exciseman for year	25 05	692 43	
Blundell, R.	" Dep. Collector, 1st July to 14th May	10 45	512 13	
Jones, W. S.	" " 13th July to 30th June	20 32	560 32	
Jones, E. H.	" " 1st July to 30th Nov.	4 95	161 70	
Bishop, A.	" " for year	21 00	579 00	
Parsons, C. H.	" " "	5 96	194 04	
Stuart, A. K.	" " 26th July to 30th June	13 89	452 43	
Howell, Thos.	" " 9th Dec. to 30th June	6 68	218 02	
Cargill, W.	" " 2nd April to 30th June	5 19	143 14	
	Salaries	169 45	6,257 25	
	Contingencies		3,366 19	
				9,623 44
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R.	Salary as Collector for year	30 00	1,470 00	
Henwood, G.	" Exciseman "	19 04	930 96	
O'Sullivan, D.	" Deputy Collector for year	31 44	868 56	
Ridgman, A. H.	" 3rd Class Exciseman "	23 01	636 99	
McAloney, J.	" Dep. Collector, 12th July to 30th June	8 73	282 39	
	Salaries	112 22	4,188 90	
	Contingencies		930 30	
				5,119 20

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	DISTRICT INSPECTORS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Ontario.</i>			
Hamilton, W. L.	Salary for year	50 00	2,450 00	3,137 64
	Contingencies		687 64	
Morrow, J.	Salary for year	50 00	2,450 00	2,620 14
	Contingencies		170 14	
Gow, J.	Salary for year	50 00	2,450 00	2,939 08
	Contingencies		489 08	
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
Vincent, J. L.	Salary from 1st July to 31st Oct	16 64	816 68	2,121 86
Beauchamp, J. P.	" 4th Nov. to 30th June	23 70	1,161 30	
	Contingencies	40 34	1,977 98	
			143 88	
Lemoine, Sir James.	Salary for year		2,500 00	2,766 44
	Contingencies		266 44	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>			
Burke, T.	Salary for year	44 00	2,156 00	2,755 28
	Contingencies		599 28	
	<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Barrette, J. K.	Salary for year	50 00	2,450 00	3,125 90
	Contingencies		675 90	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>			
Gill, W.	Salary for year	50 00	2,450 00	3,085 50
	Contingencies		635 50	
	<i>Chief Inspector.</i>			
Gerald, W. J.	Contingencies			264 15
	<i>Inspector of Bonded Factories.</i>			
Morrow, John.	Contingencies			235 18

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>General Excise Contingencies.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Potvin, Napoléon..	Petty expenses	88 61	
Fréchette, Achille..	Technical translation and proof reading	95 51	
Westman, Thomas..	Travelling expenses from Toronto to Ottawa and return, including board allowance at Ottawa from 2nd July to Oct. 23, 1897	150 44	
Pritchard & Andrews	Rubber stamps, stencils, daters, rollers, &c.	211 70	
Gooderham & Worts	To pay for 16 '84 galls. spirits.	22 82	
Whitehead, Mrs. J.	Cleaning safe, storerooms, &c.	71 75	
Am. Bank Note Co.	To pay for stamps and labels supplied.	19,000 00	
Crane, Rolla L.	Overprinting 70,000 green stamps	14 00	
Bailey, Geo.	Work, material and pyrometers supplied to department	378 75	
Registrar Exchequer Court	Three writs of assistance.	8 70	
Parr, J. A.	Lumber	32 36	
Negretti & Zambra.	12 aneroid barometers	138 52	
Carson, Hugh L.	31 leather cases	69 75	
Storey, D.	36 wooden boxes	28 50	
Lyman Sons & Co. Canadian Express Co	Bottles, chemicals, &c	16 33	
Oertling, L.	Express charges	15 41	
Graves Bros.	Repairs to hydrometers, gilt petroleometers, and Sykes' hydrometer tables	1,027 66	
Standish, J. G.	Sand-paper, glass, wire, nails, &c	20 86	
Gerald, Charles.	Travelling and other expenses on official duty, Belleville to Ottawa and return	11 70	
	Travelling and other expenses from Toronto to Ottawa and return while on departmental duty.	105 85	
Total, General Contingencies.			21,509 22
<i>Law Costs.</i>			
Choquette, P. A.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Coulombe, Boulanger, Gagné and Têtu <i>vs.</i> Regina.	250 00	
"	Expenses in seizure No. 404	23 60	
Ross, W. B.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Clarke	10 02	
"	"	9 02	
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Angus McDonald	46 68	
"	"	35 70	
"	"	52 10	
"	"	51 60	
"	"	46 65	
"	"	40 00	
"	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> Crowell	20 56	
"	"	31 40	
"	"	77 32	
"	"	62 70	
"	"	29 60	
"	"	111 45	
Gouin, Lomer	"	20 00	
"	"	55 10	
"	"	63 85	
"	"	25 20	
"	"	14 10	
"	"	14 10	
"	"	20 00	
"	"	52 90	
"	"	10 00	
"	"	36 70	
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina <i>vs.</i> H. Dubois	36 70	
"	"	36 70	
"	"	36 70	
	Total, Law Costs.		624 80

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Law Costs—Continued.</i>			
Gouin, Lomer.....	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Hays	36 90	
"	" Regina vs. O'Connor	36 80	
"	Professional services and disbursements in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Fournier	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. Laperriere	32 90	
"	" Regina vs. Bennett	41 20	
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Blanchard	7 80	
"	" Regina vs. Dufresne	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. N Gervais	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. G. Tremblay	20 00	
"	" Regina vs. Patenaude	60 60	
"	" Regina vs. Desbiens	49 80	
"	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. E. Guyon	255 65	
"	" Regina vs. H. Guyon	11 55	
"	" Regina vs. Corbeil	48 00	
"	" Regina vs. Sicard	20 00	
"	" Regina vs. F. Lahaise	29 73	
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Senécal	30 43	
"	" Regina vs. F. X. Marcotte	62 56	
"	" Regina vs. Robidoux	40 53	
Roy, Cyprias	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Coulombe	59 50	1,202 80
"	Law costs and disbursements in <i>re</i> Regina vs. G. Thibault	86 03	
Mercier, Wilfrid... ..	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Bonneau		145 53
Leduc, J. D.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Desjardins & Gadbois	25 00	20 00
"	" Regina vs. F. Labelle	140 40	
"	" Regina vs. D. Lapointe	69 80	
"	" and disbursements in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Desjardins	22 00	
"	" in <i>re</i> Regina vs. J. Boyer	53 20	
Leduc, J. D.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Boyer	20 00	
"	" and law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. E. Poulin	54 73	
Mitchell, A. E.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Lalonde	54 45	385 13
"	" Regina vs. G. Thibeault	50 05	
LeBel, G.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Dugal	15 30	104 50
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Dugal	49 35	
Robitaille & Roy ...	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Deslauriers	24 60	64 65
"	" Regina vs. L. Deslauriers	24 60	
"	" Regina vs. Jos. Blouin	15 15	
"	" Regina vs. T. Lachance	24 90	
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Deslauriers	2 20	
"	" Regina vs. Turcotte	24 40	
"	Professional services in <i>re</i> Lachance vs. Sir O. Mowat	86 00	
"	" Regina vs. O. M. Demers	34 20	
Fontaine, R. E.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Tanguay	15 00	236 05
"	" Regina vs. J. B. Richer dit Laffèche	22 20	
Desnoyers, Judge M. C.	Expenses in <i>re</i> Regina vs. W. Blondin		37 20
Parsons, W. G.	Professional services and disbursements in <i>re</i> Regina vs. McNaughton		45 00
Kerr, McDonald, Davidson & Paterson	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Boland		17 75
Bedard, J. E.	" Investigation of J. Sexton & F. K. Chabot	67 86	72 90
"	" advance "	100 00	
			167 86

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Law Costs—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vanasse, P. B.	Expenses in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Finlayson & Grant		31 00
Plamondon, J. D. ..	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. La Traverse	88 55	
" ..	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. La Traverse	80 00	
" ..	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. J. J. O. Fortier	10 00	
" ..	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. D. Verrier	8 10	
" ..	" Regina vs. N. Latinesse	26 50	
			213 15
Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm	Advising Collector at Halifax as to power to seize		5 00
Duffy, H. T.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Picard	23 90	
" ..	" Regina vs. J. Picard	33 31	
" ..	" Regina vs. P. Langevin	28 76	
" ..	" Regina vs. E. Bradford	20 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Ballard dit Latour	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. J. Couture	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Tabor	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. J. Davis	10 00	
			145 97
Mathers, T. G.	Professional services advising Collector at Winnipeg	5 00	
" ..	" in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Coulter	135 97	
			140 97
Pouliot, J. C.	Professional services and disbursements in seizure No. 406		71 22
Weir, R. S.	" in <i>re</i> Regina vs. J. Gravel	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Jos. Gagnon	10 00	
" ..	Law costs in <i>re</i> seizure No. 898	10 00	
" ..	Professional services in <i>re</i> seizure No. 417	14 10	
" ..	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. C. Archambault	30 00	
			74 10
Browning, A. G. ...	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Desbois	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Fourrier	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. McArthur	17 10	
			37 10
Trudel, J. E.	Expenses to Ottawa from Quebec in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Finlayson & Grant		15 40
Farley & Travers. .	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Pinfold		6 00
Champagne, C. L. .	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Seiden		5 50
Maxwell, J.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Levac	26 35	
" ..	Magistrate and Constable's fees in <i>re</i> seizure No. 140	9 50	
			35 85
Adams, R. J.	Witness fees in <i>re</i> seizure No. 320		12 30
McAlpin, E. H.	Professional services in <i>re</i> seizure No. 65	50 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. De Villiers	9 00	
			59 00
Macdonald, E. M. .	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Beckwith		31 05
Teetzel, T. V.	" Regina vs. J. Appleton		12 02
Carrière, L. N.	Professional services, etc., in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Caron		103 91
Kehe, J. J.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. J. Smith		12 00
Wade & Patton. .	" Regina vs. Zwicker		20 00
Curl, J. A.	Magistrate's fees in <i>re</i> seizure No. 2		15 30
Doucet, J. S.	Law costs in <i>re</i> seizure No. 422		70 35
Stratton, W. C.	Magistrate and constable's fees in <i>re</i> seizure No. 331		19 10
Broderick, J. S. .	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. F. Miles	43 33	
" ..	" Regina vs. L. Hebert	10 00	
" ..	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Lapointe	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Borland	20 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Ballantyne	10 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Raymond	41 40	
" ..	" Regina vs. N. Burke	20 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. C. Gilmore	10 00	
" ..	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Gilmore	20 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Brocher	30 00	
" ..	" Regina vs. Burke	10 00	
			224 73

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Law Costs—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pouliot & Pouliot...	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Dugal.	125 30	
"	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Dugal.	121 64	
			246 94
McDonald, A. R. ...	Constable's fees in <i>re</i> seizure No. 67.		10 70
Macdonell, Saml. ...	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. J. & F. McInish.	154 05	
"	" Regina vs. M. Nicholson.	15 00	
"	" Regina vs. J. A. McDonald.	33 75	
"	" Regina vs. M. McDonald.	34 75	
			237 55
Appleby, Stephen B.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. S. G. Baxter.	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. D. McGaffigan.	20 00	
"	" Regina vs. Wm. Boyer.	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. S. R. Boyer.	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. C. M. Sherwood.	10 00	
"	" Regina vs. A. Kilpatrick.	10 00	
			70 00
Clute & Williams. ...	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. E. Cowley.	68 48	
"	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. P. Henderson.	52 56	
			121 04
Fraser, P.	Fees in seizure No. 65.		4 00
Pipes, Wm. I.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Brown & Harrison.		70 00
Chalmers, David.	Fees in seizure No. 162.		7 30
Bédard & Dechène. ...	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Dussault.	139 04	
"	" Regina vs. Charbonneau.	107 53	
"	" Regina vs. Bouffard.	106 71	
"	" Regina vs. Théberge.	105 91	
			459 19
Ferguson, J. M.	Advance to meet expenses in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Finlayson & Grant.		200 00
Aylmer, Hon. H. ...	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Gibson Bros.		10 00
Devlin, A. J.	" Regina vs. W. Callaghan.		10 00
Johnston, Adam.	" Regina vs. Powell.		5 00
Roger, G. M.	Advance to meet expenses in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Fobert & Conway.		75 00
Provost, J. B. B. ...	Professional services in <i>re</i> Deroches investigation.		272 50
Martigny, J. C. L. de	Magistrate's costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. D. Lapointe.	40 00	
"	" Regina vs. F. Labelle.	50 00	
"	" Regina vs. J. Boyer.	30 40	
			120 40
Dechène, H. F. G. M.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. M. Fontaine.	55 53	
"	" Regina vs. E. Campagna.	65 55	
"	" Regina vs. L. Laliberté.	50 55	
			171 63
Dussault, N.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Dussault.		89 30
Bouffard, Lou s	Defendants costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Bouffard.		86 10
Thiberge, M.	" Regina vs. Thiberge.		86 10
Charbonneau, J	" Regina vs. Charbonneau.		86 10
Peers, F. L.	Magistrate's costs in seizure 164.		9 90
Wilson, A. B.	Constables' fees.		31 70
Barry, D. R.	Law costs and disbursements in <i>re</i> Regina vs. P. Toner.	39 10	
"	" Regina vs. A. Toner.	41 35	
"	" Regina vs. C. Toner.	31 25	
"	" Regina vs. J. Larue.	86 50	
			198 20
Cleary & Sutherland	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Gilboe.		10 00
Paradis, E. J.	" Regina vs. Quartin.	14 40	
"	" Regina vs. Quentin.	14 65	
			29 05

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Total.
<i>Law Costs—Concluded.</i>			
Simpson, A. F.	Magistrate's fees in <i>re Regina vs. Brochu</i>	24 85	
"	" <i>Regina vs. C. J. Gilmour</i>	30 85	
"	" <i>Regina vs. H. Lapointe</i>	18 10	
"	" <i>Regina vs. N. A. Burke</i>	16 45	
			90 25
Greenshields, R. A. E.	Law costs in <i>re Regina vs. Finlayson & Grant</i>		131 71
Duffy & Leonard...	" <i>Regina vs. H. Hunt</i>		10 00
Rochon, A.	" <i>Regina vs. P. Rochon, L. Duchesne & F. Spaulding</i>		111 02
Hall, J. S.	Professional services in <i>re Regina vs. A. LeLait</i> ,	21 00	
"	Law costs in <i>re Regina vs. A. Dion</i>	110 00	
			131 00
	Total law costs		7,950 47
	LESS—Law costs in seizures 149-150, refunded by A. F. Simpson		5 40
			7,945 07

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Place of Residence.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		<i>Commission to Customs Officers.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Orniston, John....	Gananoque, Ont....	From 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897..	150 00	
Danis, A. D.....	Valleyfield, Que..	30th April, 1897..	250 00	
Hogg, W. A.....	Collingwood, Ont..	" 31st Dec., 1897..	375 00	
Anderson, T. E....	Napanee, Ont.....	14th Jan., 1897, to 30th June, 1897..	93 75	
Baldwin, Jno. E....	Bathurst, N. B....	1st July, 1896, to " ..	80 88	
Beauchesne, P. C..	Paspebiac, Que. . .	" " ..	113 65	
Jones, N. B.....	Weymouth, N. S. .	" " ..	71 34	
Joncas, P. L.....	Magdalen Islands.	" " ..	37 14	
Kavanagh, A. J....	Gaspé, Que.....	" " ..	34 54	
Pelletier, N. G....	Rivière du Loup..	" to 30th June, 1898..	450 00	
Park, W. A.....	Newcastle, N. B..	" to 30th June, 1897..	200 00	
Wallace, G. H....	Sussex, N. B.....	" to 30th June, 1898..	142 95	
Clark, A. J.....	Campobello, N. B..	" to 30th June, 1897..	6 97	
McGuire, F. J....	Trenton, Ont.....	" " ..	150 00	
Rayburn, R.....	Deseronto, Ont..	" " ..	150 00	
Williamson, A. M..	Kincairdine, Ont..	" to 23rd Feb., 1897..	61 39	
McPherson, M. J..	" ..	15th Mar., 1897, to 30th June, 1897..	24 34	
Cameron, A. McK..	Meaford, Ont.....	1st July, 1896 " ..	200 00	
Milner, W. C....	Sackville, N. B....	" to 27th Aug., 1897..	154 91	
Stanley, T. D....	St. Marys, Ont....	" to 30th June, 1897..	200 00	
Plummer, H.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont ..	" " ..	150 00	
Street, A. F.....	Fredericton, N. B..	" " ..	200 00	
Hamilton, A. G....	North Sydney, N.S.	" " ..	200 00	
Ratchford, C. E..	Amherst, N. S....	" " ..	150 00	
Binney, J. W.....	Moncton, N. B....	" to 30th June, 1898..	500 00	
Champness, F....	Lethbridge, Man..	" to 30th June, 1897..	200 00	
Little, W. F.....	Anthracite, Man..	" " ..	43 75	
Scarth, W. F....	Virdeu, Man.....	" " ..	200 00	
Tennant, J. F....	Gretna, Man.....	" " ..	150 00	
Gilhuly, R. H....	W. Selkirk, Man..	" " ..	150 00	
McDonald, J. F....	New Glasgow, N.S.	" " ..	93 00	
Russell, J. A....	" ..	1st January, 1897 " ..	57 00	
Boyd, A.....	Antigonish, N. S..	1st July, 1896 " ..	200 00	
Blair, H. C.....	Truro, N. S.....	1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898..	200 00	
Deans, C. D.....	Brandon, Man....	19th Oct., 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897..	20 00	
		Total Commissions to Customs Officers.....		5,460 61
		<i>Commission on Tobacco Stamps.</i>		
Archambault, Delle G.....	St. Alexis, Que....	Allowance of 5 p.c. on sale of stamps...	39 50	
Ferland, Ed.....	" ..	" " ..	1 00	
Paquette, O.....	St. Eustache, Que.	" " ..	30 42	
Gauthier, P.....	" ..	" " ..	21 73	
				92 65

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Duty-Pay:</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gerald, Charles	From 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	200 00	
Jamieson, R. C.	" "	150 00	
Howard, W. W. S.	" "	100 00	
O'Leary, T. J.	" "	100 00	
Flynn, D. J.	" "	100 00	
Bell, J. E.	1st July, 1897, to 31st December, 1897.	50 00	
Brennan, D. J.	1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	100 00	
Doyle, B. J.	" "	100 00	
Hurst, L. B.	" "	100 00	
Bouteiller, G. A.	" "	200 00	
Taylor, G. W.	" "	150 00	
Brennan, Jno	" "	100 00	
Allen, G. A.	" "	100 00	
Cahill, J. W.	" "	100 00	
Falconer, J. E.	" "	100 00	
Bayard, G. A.	" "	100 00	
Keogh, P. M.	" "	100 00	
Crotty, Jno.	" "	100 00	
Thomas, Robert.	" "	100 00	
Kilroy, E. T.	" "	100 00	
Dawson, W.	" "	100 00	
Howie, A.	" "	150 00	
Woodward, G. W.	1st July, 1897, to 30th December, 1897.	41 67	
Bish, P.	1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	100 00	
Standish, J. G.	" "	100 00	
McCoy, W.	" "	150 00	
Conway, B. J.	1st July, 1897, to 30th September, 1897.	25 00	
Spereman, J. J.	1st October, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	75 00	
Baby, W. A. D.	1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	150 00	
Weir, James.	" "	100 00	
Gerald, W. H.	" "	150 00	
Gow, J. E.	" "	150 00	
Johnston, G. E.	" "	100 00	
Keeler, G. S.	" "	100 00	
Mason, F.	" "	100 00	
Goodman, A. W.	" "	200 00	
Caven, W.	" "	150 00	
Millier, E.	" "	150 00	
Scullion, W. J.	" "	100 00	
Coleman, J. J.	" "	150 00	
Lépine, L.	" "	75 00	
Cameron, D. M.	" "	150 00	
Irwin, R.	1st July, 1897, to 31st December, 1897.	50 00	
Iler, B.	1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.	200 00	
Quinn, J. D.	" "	150 00	
Murray, A. S. E.	" "	100 00	
Walsh, D. J.	" "	100 00	
Foster, H.	" "	100 00	
Marcon, F. E.	" "	100 00	
Sexton, J.	" "	100 00	
Malo, T.	" "	100 00	
Cord, H. J. S.	25th October, 1897, to 31st May, 1898.	60 21	
Dingman, N. J.	21st April, 1898, to 30th June, 1898.	19 57	
McFee, A. C.	21st February, 1898, to 30th June, 1898.	35 73	
	Total duty-pay		5,882 18
	Grand total		372,832 30
	ADD—Printing	6,231 31	
	Stationery	1,105 22	
	Lithographing	304 80	
			7,644 33

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1896-97—*Concluded.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Duty-Pay—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Preventive Service—		
	Salaries.....	2,108 58	
	Contingencies.....	9,927 76	12,036 34
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)		392,512 97
	ADD—Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1897. . .	2,137 65	
	" by " 30th June, 1898	438.08	2,575 73
			395,088 70
	LESS—Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1897.....	468 98	
	" to " 30th June, 1898	796 57	1,265 55
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 4, page 12.....		393,823 15

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 2.—DETAILS of Fees paid to Cullers for the Fiscal Year ended
30th June, 1898.

Office.	Articles.	Names of Cullers.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	Square timber.....	Bergeron, Joseph	700 00	
	"	Frederick, Antoine.....	700 00	
	"	Kelly, Edward.....	700 00	
	"	Kelly, Michael.....	725 00	
	"	McKendry, Daniel.....	700 00	
	"	McPeak, William.....	700 00	
	"	O'Brien, Martin.....	700 00	
		Total Fees paid to Cullers.....		4,925 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX B—Continued.
No. 3.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Deductions for Super-annuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
QUEBEC	Patton, James	Supervisor of Cullers for the year.	42 00	2,058 00			
	Whelan, W. F.	Specification Clerk	15 00	735 00			
	Gallagher, F.	"	15 00	735 00			
	Belliveau, Geo.	"	17 50	857 50			
	Harvey, Thomas	Book-keeper, &c.	14 97	735 01			
	Croteau, J. M.	Specification Clerk for 10 months.		618 75			
		Total salaries.	104 47		5,739 26		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Arnold, Thomas	Cartage of snow &c.		28 75		
		O'Brien, C.	Painting sign, Montreal office.		3 00		
	Foley, Mary	Charwoman		98 00			
	Duggan, Jas. & Co	Night-watchmen.		35 00			
	Harvey, Thomas	Petty expenses		45 44			
	Quebec Post Office.	Rent of drawer		6 00			
	Fitzgerald, J. & Co.	Hoisting wood, &c.		21 00			
	Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of telephone		40 00			
	Patton, James	Expenses to Montreal		24 34			
	Kelly, Edward.	"		10 67			
	Estate late Jno. Hearn	Rent of office		543 75			
	Glover, Fry & Co	Towels		2 50			
	Muironey, W. J. & G.	Ink, &c.		3 95			
	Foote, J. T. B.	Subscription to "Chronicle"		9 00			
	Rancour, Noël.	Ice for season.		16 00			
	Costello, Frank.	Office boy at Montreal		20 00			
	Holmes, Margaret	Extra house-cleaning, &c.		40 00			
	Guérard, Louis	Placing double windows, &c.		15 20			
	Daudelin, C.	Cleaning Montreal office		12 00			
	Turgeon, P. L.	Soap, brooms, &c.		8 79			
	Quebec Gas Co	Gas consumed		14 00			
	Kane, J. R.	Repairing water taps, &c.		12 65			
	Fitzgerald, Martin.	Office boy		16 00			

APPENDIX B.—No. 3.—Details of Cullers' Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898—Concluded.

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>			
	Barsalo, E.	Superannuation	200 00		
	McCormack, J.	"	200 00		
	Morency, D.	"	200 00		
		Total paid to retired Cullers		5,600 00	
		<i>General Contingencies.</i>			
	Cook, W. & A. H.	Services in collection of outstanding cullers dues	103 54		
	Hall, J. S.	Professional services in connection with fying the Crown's claim against insolvent estate of Wm. Little	5 00		
		Total		108 54	
		Grand total			18,988 48
		ADD—Printing		99 16	
		Stationery		53 76	
		Authorized disbursements (less—superannuation)			19,141 40
		ADD—Balance due by Supervisor 30th June, 1897			75 00
		LESS—			19,216 40
		1st July, 1898			75 00
		Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 8, page 18			19,141 40

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Ontario.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Guelph.....	Powell, J. B.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 86	.....	50 00
Hamilton.....	Miller, W. F.....	" " 34	.....	25 00
London.....	Alexander, T.....	" " 53	5 00	
		" " 55	5 00	
		" " 56	5 00	
				15 00
Ottawa.....	Foster, H.....	For his portion of seizure No. 52.....	.....	4 00
	Battle, M.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 140	5 00	
		" " 140	12 50	
				17 50
	Coetigan, H. A.....	" " 143	5 00	
		" " 146	5 00	
		" " 153	20 00	
				30 00
Owen Sound...	Graham, W. J.....	" " 31	.....	25 00
Peterboro'....	Hall, J. J.....	" " 6	2 50	
		" " 7	2 50	
		" " 8	2 50	
		" " 9	2 50	
		" " 10	2 50	
		" " 11	2 50	
		" " 12	2 50	
		" " 13	2 50	
		" " 14	2 50	
		" " 15	2 50	
		" " 16	2 50	
		" " 18	2 50	
		" " 19	50 00	
				80 00
St. Catharines..	Hesson, C. A.....	For his portion of seizure No. 16.....	6 12	
		" " 17.....	0 76	
		" " 20.....	25 00	
				31 88
	Sohram, R. G. H....	" " 19.....	.....	25 39
	Ball, J. E.....	" " 16.....	6 12	
		" " 17.....	0 77	
				6 89
		" " 17.....	.....	0 77
Stratford.....	Sando, J.....	" " 17.....	.....	25 00
Toronto.....	Caven, A.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 100	.....	5 00
	Westman, T.....	For his portion of seizure No. 319.....	.....	5 00
	Boyd, S. J.....	" " 324.....	.....	5 00
	Shanacy, M.....	" " 322.....	96 39	
		" " 327.....	207 00	
				303 39
	Blair, J. B.....	" " 317.....	1 50	
		" " 318.....	3 00	
				4 50
Windsor.....	Kenning, J. H.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 62	.....	12 50
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Joliette.....	Leprohon, R. M....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 135	.....	2 50
	Brabant, J. B. G. N..	For his portion of seizure No. 131.....	.....	37 63
Montreal.....	Lawlor, H.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 856	25 00	
		" " 858	25 00	
		" " 859	25 00	
		" " 864	25 00	
		" " 880	25 00	
		" " 885	50 00	
		" " 887	5 00	
		" " 888	12 50	
		" " 889	12 50	

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, 1897-98—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal— <i>Con.</i>	Lawlor, H	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 890	25 00	
		" " 891	50 00	
		" " 892	25 00	
		" " 893	5 00	
		" " 895	5 00	
		" " 896	30 00	
		" " 901	50 00	
		" " 901	50 00	
		" " 904	50 00	
		" " 905	50 00	
		" " 906	25 00	
		" " 907	25 00	
		" " 908	2 50	
		" " 911	5 00	
		" " 912	5 00	
		" " 913	5 00	
		" " 917	50 00	
		" " 919	12 50	
		" " 924	25 00	
		" " 925	12 50	
		" " 928	50 00	
		" " 929	5 00	
		" " 934	5 00	
		" " 935	10 00	
		" " 936	25 00	
	Lawlor, H	" " 938	2 50	
		" " 939	2 50	
		For his portion of seizure No. 837	0 40	812 50
		" " 848	25 38	
		" " 889	6 50	
	Comte, L. A. A. J.	" " 882	2 60	32 28
		" " 883	2 46	
		" " 887	2 77	
		" " 888	7 21	
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	" " 830	4 00	15 04
		" " 840	0 40	
		" " 847	25 37	
		" " 848	5 51	
		" " 849	25 42	
		" " 850	93 25	
		" " 851	2 88	
		" " 852	12 43	
		" " 853	2 21	
		" " 854	0 64	
		" " 855	45 95	
		" " 861	1 29	
		" " 865	0 76	
		" " 868	0 25	
		" " 871	1 00	
		" " 877	2 47	
		" " 878	3 03	
		" " 880	10 45	
		" " 881	67 83	
		" " 882	2 60	
		" " 883	2 46	
		" " 884	1 12	
		" " 885	89 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, 1897-98—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.		
		<i>Quebec—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Montreal—Con.	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	For his portion of seizure No. 887.....	2 78	416 82		
		" " 888.....	7 22			
		" " 889.....	6 50			
		Toupin, J. A.....	" " 837.....		26 70	0 40
		Curless, C.....	" " 860.....		1 00	27 70
			" " 870.....			
		Warren, G. S.....	" " 867.....		7 25	21 40
			" " 869.....		2 62	
			" " 873.....		6 03	
			" " 877.....		2 46	
			" " 878.....		3 04	
		Watkins, J. A.....	" " 851.....		2 87	30 67
			" " 852.....		12 44	
			" " 853.....		2 21	
			" " 854.....		0 64	
			" " 861.....		1 30	
			" " 865.....		0 76	
		Forest, E. R.....	" " 871.....		1 00	47 90
			" " 890.....		46 90	
		Quebec.....	LaRue, G.....		To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 395	50 00	255 00
" " 412	50 00					
" " 423	50 00					
" " 425	50 00					
" " 431	25 00					
" " 434	5 00					
" " 437	25 00					
Simpson, A. F.....	For his portion of seizure No. 360.....			0 75	93 50	
	" " 370.....			25 00		
	" " 376.....			67 75		
Coleman, J. J.....	penalty collected from J. A. Blais.....				12 50	
Bourget, O.....	seizure No. 349.....			12 50	79 12	
	" " 350.....			12 50		
	" " 360.....			0 75		
	" " 382.....			1 87		
	" " 394.....			39 00		
	Trudel, E.....			" " 382.....		1 88
	" " 394.....			39 01	40 89	
Bourassa, J.....	" " 349.....			12 50	25 00	
	" " 350.....			12 50		
St. Hyacinthe.	Cameron, D. M.....	" " 401.....		3 33		
		For his portion of seizure No. 401.....		3 33		
		Dubé, P.....	" " 401.....		3 34	
		Watkins, J. A.....	" " 62.....	5 00		
		Boivin, C. A.....	" " 63.....	5 00		
	" " 64.....	5 00				
	" " 66.....	5 00	65 00			

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, 1897-98—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Accounts paid.	Totals.
		<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sherbrooke	Simpson, A. F.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 121	25 00	
		" " " 127	25 00	
		" " " 128	50 00	
		" " " 129	50 00	
		" " " 130	25 00	
		" " " 131	50 00	
		" " " 132	25 00	
		" " " 142	5 00	
		" " " 143	25 00	
		" " " 145	25 00	
		" " " 146	25 00	
		" " " 147	25 00	
		" " " 148	25 00	
		" " " 149	25 00	
		" " " 150	25 00	
		" " " 154	37 50	
		" " " 155	30 00	
		" " " 156	25 00	
		" " " no seizure made . . .	25 00	
		" " " " " " . . .	25 00	
		" " " " " " . . .	25 00	
		For his portion of seizure No. 113	27 00	597 50
		" " " 115	1 25	
		" " " 116	7 40	
		" " " 117	18 25	
		" " " 118	16 15	
		" " " 119	15 55	
		" " " 120	23 67	
		" " " 123	0 45	
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	" " " 110	2 47	109 72
	"	" " " 112	1 17	
Sorel	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	" " " 70	1 33	3 64
	"	" " " 71	1 34	
	"	" " " 72	1 33	
	Watkins, J. A	" " " 70	1 34	4 00
	"	" " " 71	1 33	
	"	" " " 72	1 33	
Terrebonne	Lawlor, H.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 55	50 00	4 00
	"	" " " 61	50 00	
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	For his portion of seizure No. 57	20 69	100 00
	"	" " " 58	37 29	
Three Rivers	Hébert, C. D.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 106	5 00	57 89
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	For his portion of seizure No. 90	5 00	69 22
		<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
St. John	Atherton, R.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 68	5 00	
	"	" " " 70	5 00	
	"	" " " 80	5 00	
	"	" " " 81	5 00	
	"	" " " 82	5 00	
				25 00

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, 1897-98—Concluded.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Accounts paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. John—Con.	Kelly, J. I.	For his portion of seizure No. 59.	14 00	49 70
	Curless, C.	" " 62.	17 00	31 00
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
Sydney, C.B. ...	McDonald, M. A. ...	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 52.		25 00
Halifax.	Tompkins, P.	For his portion of seizure No. 160.	50 00	10 00
	Grant, H. H.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 161.	162 50 00	
		" " 164.	100 00	200 00
<i>Manitoba and North-west Territories.</i>				
Winnipeg.	Christie, W. J. ...	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 47.		50 00
	Costigan, H. A. ...	For his portion of seizure No. 48.	25 00	50 00
	Barrett, J. K.	" " 49.	25 00	
		" " 51.	25 00	
		" " 52.	50 00	125 00
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Vancouver.	Miller, J. E.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 8.		100 00
Victoria.	Jones, R.	" " 19.		12 50
		Grand total.		4,321 84

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.	\$ 666 82
Quebec.	2,976 82
New Brunswick.	105 70
Nova Scotia.	235 00
Manitoba and North-west Territories.	225 00
British Columbia.	112 50
Total.	\$ 4,321 84

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1898.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
MINOR REVENUES.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pembroke Observer....	Advertising for tenders for Pembroke and Allumette Island Ferry	\$6 48	
"	Advertising for tenders for Gower Point and Lapasse Ferry	5 40	
		11 88	
The Aylmer Gazette...	Advertising for tenders for Quyon Ferry	9 60	
The Pontiac Advance..	"	7 20	
The Welland Tribune...	"	5 17	
The St. Catharines Journal.....	"		
	Queenston Ferry.....		
	Queenston and Lewiston Ferry.. ..	13 00	
American Bank Note Co	Stamps supplied during February, 1898.....	638 81	
			685 66
LAW COSTS.			
McCully, F. A.....	Costs re collection of rent due by Wm. Hudson, North Beach of Richibucto Harbour.		3 00
	Total.		688 66
INSPECTION OF STAPLES.			
Roy, Georges.....	Salary as Chief Inspector of Hides from 12th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.....	1,455 64	
"	Contingencies advance	200 00	
Wills, E. A., Secretary Board of Trade, Toronto..	Expenses of Board meetings to determine the standards of grain.....	699 07	
Bell, C. N., Secretary Board of Trade, Winnipeg	"	\$1,453 92	
Hadrill, G., Secretary Board of Trade, Montreal.....	Less—Proceeds from sale of grain.	190 07	
		1,263 85	
Lawlor, H.....	Expenses of Board meetings to determine the standards of grain.....	483 30	
Shaw, C. S., & Co	Express charges on samples of flour.....	28 27	
Fritchard & Andrews ..	18 glass covered jars for grain standards.....	17 10	
	Stencil plates	4 50	
	Total.		4,151 73
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.			
Macfarlane, Thomas ..	Salary as Chief Analyst for the year.....	43 96	2,156 04
McGill, A.	" Assistant Analyst for the year.....	48 00	1,752 00
Babington, F. W.	" 2nd "	1,399 92	1,399 92
Tourchot, A. L.....	" 3rd "	1,149 96	1,149 96
Watson, James	" Clerk in laboratory	900 00	900 00
"	" Food Inspector	200 00	200 00
Kidd, Thomas	"	500 00	500 00
Costigan, J. J.....	"	5 00	245 00
Ferguson, J. C.....	"	3 00	147 00
Saucier, X.....	"	300 00	300 00
Waugh, Richard J.....	"	4 00	196 00
	Total salaries.	103 96	8,945 92

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1897-98—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
ADULTERATION OF FOOD—Continued.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Macfarlane, Thos.	Travelling and other expenses.	510 61	
McGill, A.	" "	56 80	
Watson, James	" "	641 49	
Kidd, Thomas	" "	427 00	
Costigan, J. J.	" "	404 34	
Ferguson, J. C.	" "	213 01	
Wangh, R. J.	" "	148 64	
Saucier, X.	" "	139 05	
		2,540 94	
Best, W. F.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.	200 00	
"	" " rent	100 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	576 00	
		976 00	
Bowman, M.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.	200 00	
"	" " rent	100 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis.	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	762 00	
		1,162 00	
Ellis, W. H.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees	200 00	
"	" " rent	100 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis.	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	960 00	
		1,360 00	
Valade, F. X.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees	200 00	
"	" " rent	100 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis.	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	860 00	
		1,260 00	
Kenrick, E. B.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees	200 00	
"	" " rent	100 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis.	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	820 67	
		1,220 67	
Harrison, F. T.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.	200 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis.	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	936 85	
		1,236 85	
Fiset, M.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees	200 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis.	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	995 10	
		1,295 10	
Fagan, C. J.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees from July 27th, 1897.	186 01	
"	" " materials used in analysis	300 00	
		486 01	
Edwards, J. B.	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.	200 00	
"	" " materials used in analysis	100 00	
"	Fees for analysis.	1,073 00	
		1,373 00	
	Less—Paid Miss Tyrrell's salary for the year.	\$ 499 92	
	Paid Montreal Gas Co. for gas supplied in laboratory.	8 70	
		508 62	
			864 38

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	ADULTERATION OF FOOD—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Contingencies—Continued.		
Tyrrell, Miss M. J.	Services, assisting J. B. Edwards for the year		499 92
Wright, Miss S. E.	" in laboratory, Ottawa, for the year		500 00
Lehmann, Dr. A.	" " " from 1st July to 15th Aug., '97, and Aug. 27 to Sept. 27, '97.		175 00
Whitehead, Mrs. J.	Services, cleaning instruments, sample bottles, &c., for the year		163 00
Gooderham & Worts	Spirits for laboratory		47 75
Eimer & Amend.	Chemical apparatus for laboratory		169 18
Butterworth & Co.	1 copper air bath oven		33 00
Bailey, George	Materials supplied and work done		155 30
Potvin, Napoleon	Sundry petty expenses, freight, &c.		167 27
Bausch & Lomb.	Chemical apparatus and materials for laboratory.		107 08
Parr, J. A.	Lumber		7 61
Carson, Hugh L.	Goods supplied		6 40
Canadian Pacific Ry	Freight		8 45
Musgrove, J. A.	Chemicals, etc., supplied to laboratory		10 16
Lyman, Sons & Co.	" " "		152 10
Skinner, J. & Co.	" " "		37 60
Payment, T.	" " "		24 43
Murphy, John & Co.	Goods supplied		21 15
Mitchell, R. & Co.	" and work done		16 75
Baird & Tatlock	Chemical apparatus and materials for laboratory.		82 51
Gauvreau, G.	Attending meeting of Board of Examination of Can- didates for Public Analysts.		20 50
Girdwood, Dr. G. P.	" " "		31 30
Montreal Gas Co.	Gas supplied to Montreal laboratory		8 70
Kerr, J. K.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Rossin.		11 65
Aylmer, Hon. H.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Leopold Juterac.		28 40
Roger, G. M.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Savignev.		9 50
Mathers, T. G.	" Regina vs. Burns, Williams and O'Neil.		12 00
Ferguson, J. M.	" Regina vs. J. V. Frappier.		24 00
Broderick, J. S.	" Regina vs. A. H. Foss.		10 00
Edwards, E. B.	" Regina vs. Mitchell.	9 50	
	" Regina vs. Fowler.	8 00	
			17 50
Robitaille & Roy.	" Regina vs. Esmouf.	25 06	
	" Regina vs. Demers.	24 60	
	" Regina vs. Poulin.	24 60	
			74 26
Gouin, Lomer.	" Regina vs. Fortier.	20 00	
	" Regina vs. Michaud Bros.	20 00	
	" Regina vs. Robert.	20 00	
	" Regina vs. Prezeau.	20 00	
	" Regina vs. Chartier.	20 00	
	" Regina vs. F. X. St. Amour.	20 00	
	" Regina vs. Desnoyers Regina vs. Michaud Bros.	37 30	
		5 75	
			163 05
Price, Geo.	For legal expenses in <i>re</i> McKee, Smith & Co.		5 00
Kerr, Macdonald & Co.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. William Rennie.	4 54	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1897-98—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	ADULTERATION OF FOOD— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Contingencies— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Kerr, Macdonald & Co.	Professional services in re Regina vs. Steele, Briggs Seed Co.	1 00	5 54 360 90
	Total Adulteration of Food expenditure.		24,153 93
	LESS—Sale of apparatus and analysts' supplies, &c., &c., to Customs Department, Militia Department, &c.		242 62
	Grand total.		23,911 31 28,751 70
	ADD—Printing Stationery Lithographing	761 82 128 19 79 40	969 41
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)..		29,721 11
	Less—Balances due by Food Inspector, 1st July, 1897		25 91
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 12, page 21		29,695 20

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Names.	Ranks.	Period.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sir H. G. Joly de Lotbinière	Minister	For the year		5,000 00	
Miall, E.	Commissioner	"	64 00	3,136 00	
Gerald, W. J.	Assistant Commissioner	"	60 00	2,940 00	
Himsworth, Wm	Chief Clerk and Secretary	"	48 00	2,352 00	
Campeau, F. R. E.	Chief Clerk and Chief Accountant	"	40 00	1,960 00	
Hall, C. R.	Assistant Accountant.	"	36 00	1,764 00	
Heron, W. L.	Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br	"	36 00	1,764 00	
Valin, J. E.	Accountant's Branch Clerk	"	36 00	1,764 00	
Carter, Wm	Assistant Secretary	"	36 00	1,764 00	
Shaw, J. F.	Chief Statistical Clerk, Accts. Branch	"	29 00	1,421 00	
Doyon, J. A.	W. & M. Clerk, Accts. Br.	"	28 00	1,372 00	
Blatch, F. K.	Clerk of Supplies	"	28 00	1,372 00	
Newby, F.	Correspondence Branch Clerk.	"	28 00	1,372 00	
Byrnes, J.	W. & M. Clerk, Accts. Br	"	28 00	1,372 00	
Quain, R.	Accountant's Branch Clerk	"	28 00	1,372 00	
Fowler, G.	Stamp Branch Clerk	"	28 00	1,372 00	
Dunne, J. P.	Accountants Branch Clerk	"	27 00	1,323 00	
Burns, John	W. & M. Clerk, Accts. Br.	"	27 00	1,323 00	
Winter, C. F.	Second Class Clerk	"	23 00	1,127 00	
LeBel, J. A. W.	Correspondence Branch Clerk	"	38 50	1,061 50	
Hughes, P. A.	Accountant's Branch Clerk	24th Dec. '97 to 30th June, '98	20 09	553 52	
Brunel, George.	Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br	From 1st July to 31st Dec. '97	9 96	490 02	
Hudon, L. E.	Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br.	16th Feb. to 30th June, '98	14 33	394 87	
Clément, A	Second Class Clerk	1st July to 28th Feb	24 19	1,140 91	
McCullough, A	Private Secretary.	For the year	12 60	618 00	
Halliday, W. A.	Correspondence Branch Clerk.	"	16 50	533 50	
Potvin, Napoléon	Accountant's Branch Clerk	"	12 90	417 10	
Yettes, Robert.	Messenger	"	9 90	320 10	
	Total Salaries		788 97		41,398 92

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

Names.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Contingencies.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lawless, Miss E. M., Ottawa	Extra clerk for the year	400 00	
Hagarty, Miss B., Ottawa	" "	400 00	
Hughes, P. A., Ottawa	Clerical assistance from 1st July, 1897, to 23rd December, 1897	196 38	
Robillard, G. A.	Clerical assistance from 29th October, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	267 77	
Chateauvert, E.	Clerical assistance from 18th October, 1897, to 1st February, 1898	116 16	
Doyon, J. A.	Travelling expenses	23 20	
Clément, Alex., Private Secretary Controller of Stationery	Stationery	126 28	
"	"	973 17	
"	Parliamentary publications	99 85	
"	Books	110 35	
Queen's Printer	Printing	878 33	
"	Lithographing	99 21	
Postmaster	Postage account	42 84	
Bell Telephone Co.	Telephone messages	84 85	
C. P. Ry. Telegraph Co.	Telegraph account	338 28	
G. N. W.	"	260 02	
Graves Bros., Ottawa	Water filters	22 00	
Murphy, John & Co., Ottawa	Towelling for Department	19 00	
United Canada, Ottawa	Subscription	1 50	
The Despatch, Hull	"	9 00	
Le Monde, Montreal	"	6 00	
The Shareholder, Montreal	"	4 00	
L'Avenir du Nord, St. Jérôme	"	1 00	
The Advance, Dutton, Ont.	"	2 00	
Morning Chronicle, Quebec	"	3 75	
The Gazette, St. John, N.B.	"	44 00	
Le Temps, Ottawa	"	6 00	
Journal of Commerce, Montreal	"	4 00	
Acton Free Press, Acton	"	1 50	
Le Reveil, Montreal	"	4 50	
Canada Francais, St. John	"	1 00	
Le Spectateur, Hull	"	2 00	
Presbyterian Witness, Halifax	"	2 00	
La Presse, Montreal	"	12 00	
Courrier du Canada, Quebec	"	3 00	
Pontiac Advance, Shawville	"	1 00	
Daily Witness, Montreal	"	2 50	
Daily Star, Montreal	"	7 38	
Canadian Mining Review, Ottawa	"	10 50	
Free Press, Chesley, O.	"	1 00	
Evangelical Churchman, Toronto	"	1 50	
Trade Review, Montreal	"	2 00	
La Patrie, Montreal	"	13 00	
Canadian Baptist, Toronto	"	3 00	
The Paper Trade Journal, New York	"	4 00	
Brampton Times, Brampton	"	3 00	
The Electrical World, New York	"	3 00	
Free Press, Weymouth	"	1 75	
Profitable Advertising, Boston	"	1 00	
The Typewriter World, Chicago	"	2 00	
Le Quotidien, Lévis	"	2 50	
Daily Sentinel Review, Wood- stock	"	4 00	
The Leader, Regina	"	1 50	
Moniteur Acadien, Shediac, N.B.	"	1 50	
The Blyth Standard, Blyth, Ont.	"	6 38	

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>			
The Scientific American and Supplement, New York	Subscription	7 00	
Hastings Star, Hastings	"	6 00	
Daily Ontario, Belleville	"	7 50	
Canadian Manufacturer, Toronto	"	2 00	
The Dominion Oddfellow, Toronto	"	1 00	
Phonographic World, New York	"	1 25	
Daily World, Vancouver	"	9 00	
The Inland Printer, Chicago	"	2 00	
The Farmer's Advocate, London	"	1 00	
The Advertiser, London	"	5 34	
The Daily Globe, Toronto	"	18 00	
The Conservator, Brampton	"	2 00	
L'Evangeline, Weymouth	"	1 75	
L'Echo de Montmagny, Montmagny	"	1 00	
Journal de Waterloo	"	1 50	
Bulletin des recherches historiques, Lévis	"	2 00	
Le Cultivateur, Montreal	"	1 25	
The Tribune, Winnipeg	"	6 00	
Business, New York	"	1 00	
Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York	"	10 00	
Le Signal, Montreal	"	2 00	
Daily Mail and Empire, Toronto	"	4 00	
Daily Witness, Montreal	"	12 00	
Free Press, Ottawa	"	20 00	
The Times, Peterboro'	"	6 00	
Le Progrès, Windsor	"	3 00	
The Times, Victoria	"	8 00	
The News, St. Johns, Q.	"	2 00	
The World, Chatham, N.B.	"	2 00	
The Catholic Record, London	"	4 00	
The Evening Journal, Ottawa	"	20 00	
The Gazette, Montreal	"	18 00	
The World, Toronto	"	3 00	
Courrier, Athurst, N.B.	"	4 60	
The Bookkeeper, Detroit	"	1 00	
The Aylmer Gazette, Aylmer, Q.	"	1 00	
The Citizen, Ottawa	"	24 00	
The Acadian Recorder, Halifax	"	5 00	
The Bill Board, Cincinnati	"	1 00	
The Standard, Pembroke	"	2 00	
The Brains, New York	"	4 00	
The Review, Windsor	"	1 00	
Le Progrès de L'Est, Sherbrooke	"	4 00	
Progrès de Valleyfield, Valleyfield	"	1 00	
Progrès de Louiseville, Louiseville	"	1 00	
Daily Telegraph, Berlin	"	4 25	
The Advocate, Exeter	"	1 50	
Mrs. S. Maveity	Washing towels	60 00	
Mrs. C. Hagan	" and stamping	3 00	
Canadian Express Co.	Freight	14 10	
Dominion	"	11 77	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	"	1 89	
Ottawa Gas Co.	Gas lighters	1 00	
Storr, A. M.	Cartage	55 60	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure, 1897-98—Concluded.

Name.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Batterton, Thos.	Packing.....	29 63	
Donovan, J.	Cartage.....	27 10	
Payment, T.	Sundries for Department.....	18 50	
Bryson, Graham & Co.	".....	10 48	
Dupont, J. C.	".....	6 70	
Sproule, W. H.	".....	3 50	
Wilson, Jas.	".....	2 50	
Pritchard & Andrews Co., The.	".....	1 15	
Beaupré, H.	Cab-hire.....	1 50	
Kelly, C.	".....	1 25	
Langdon, T.	".....	1 00	
Graves Bros.	Truck.....	4 50	
Potvin, Napoleon	Sundry petty expenses.....	13 52	
Total, Departmental Contingencies.....			5,152 08
Authorized disbursements (less superannuation).....			46,551 00
ADP—Balance due 30th June, 1898.....			16 66
			46,567 66
LESS—Balance due 1st July, 1897.....			16 66
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 38.....			46,551 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
Johnson, W.	Salary as Inspector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Slattery, T.	" Mechanical Inspector for year	13 96	686 04	
Irwin, S.	" Assistant " "	13 96	686 04	
Errett, R. W.	" " " "		199 92	
Whitaker, W.	" " " 1st July to 31st Oct	4 00	196 00	
Behan, J. J.	" " " 24th Dec. to 30th June		312 90	
	Salaries	55 92	3,256 90	
	Contingencies		2,130 05	5,386 95
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
Freed, A. T.	Salary as Inspector for year		1,399 92	
McDonald, J.	" Assistant Inspector for year	16 04	783 96	
Marentette, J.	" " " "	16 04	783 96	
Fitzgerald, E. W.	" " " "		750 00	
Laidman, R. H.	" " " "		699 96	
Wheatley, A. E.	" " " "		649 92	
Jarvis, Henry	" " 19th Mar. to 30th June		142 45	
	Salaries	32 08	5,210 17	
	Contingencies		1,134 61	6,344 78
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Macdonald, J. A.	Salary as Inspector for year		1,200 00	
McFarlane, J., sen.	" Assistant Inspector for year	7 04	552 96	
Winsor, J. A.	" " " "		516 60	
Elliott, T. H.	" " " (insurance, \$41.76)		458 16	
Breen, Jno	" Assistant Inspector, 8th Jan. to 30th June		288 70	
	Salaries	7 04	3,016 42	
	Insurance, \$41.76			
	Contingencies		1,552 46	4,568 88
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Piper, H.	Salary as Inspector for year	25 96	1,274 04	
Milligan, R. J.	" Assistant Inspector for year		750 00	
Wright, K. J.	" " " "	15 00	735 00	
Murdoch, J.	" " " "		499 92	
Todd, T.	" " 1st July to 31st Oct		200 00	
	Salaries	40 96	3,453 96	
	Contingencies		888 42	4,347 38
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Hayward, W. J.	Salary as Inspector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Coughlin, D.	" Mechanical Inspector for year		799 92	
Thomas, J. S.	" Assistant " "		799 92	
Hughes, R. A.	" " " "		649 92	
	Salaries	24 00	3,425 76	
	Contingencies		1,146 64	4,572 40

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—Details of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Chalus, J. O.	Salary as Inspector for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Daoust, J. A.	" Assistant Inspector for year	16 04	783 96	
Gervais, S.	" " "	16 04	783 96	
Hébert, J. A. P.	" " "		799 92	
Baker, J. S.	" " "		699 96	
Dessert, V.	" " "		600 00	
Tomlinson, W. M.	" " "		600 00	
Fournier, L. A.	" " "		499 92	
Langlois, J. H.	" " 8th Jan. to 30th June.		384 90	
	Salaries	64 04	6,720 66	
	Contingencies		2,113 27	8,833 93
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Guay, G. N.	Salary as Inspector for year		999 96	
Kelly, M. J.	" Assistant Inspector for year	23 96	737 76	
Pinhey, H.	" Mechanical " "		600 00	
Chabot, F. X.	" Assistant " "	12 00	588 00	
Guay, A.	" " " "		600 00	
Petit, J. B.	" " " "	6 32	493 68	
Moreau, J. A.	" Caretaker for year	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries	48 28	4,313 40	
	Insurance \$38 28		1,531 31	5,844 71
	Contingencies			
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Gravel, A. I.	Salary as Inspector for year		799 92	
Provost, J. J.	" Assistant Inspector for year	13 96	686 04	
	Salaries	13 96	1,485 96	
	Contingencies		640 49	2,126 45
<i>St. John.</i>				
Wilnot, J. B.	Salary as Inspector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Cowan, E.	" Assistant Inspector for year	13 96	686 04	
Richard, D.	" " " "	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	49 96	2,450 04	
	Contingencies		474 11	2,924 15
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Frame, A.	Salary as Inspector for year		999 96	
Waugh, R. J.	" Assistant Inspector for year		600 00	
	Salaries		1,599 96	
	Contingencies		567 74	2,167 70
<i>Pictou.</i>				
McKay, J.	Salary as Inspector from 1st July to Sept. 30.	4 50	220 50	
Dustan, W. M.	" " 1st Oct. to June 30.	14 98	735 03	
Chisholm, J. J.	" Assistant Inspector for year		575 81	
	Salaries	19 48	1,531 34	
	Contingencies		537 93	2,069 27

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No 7.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1897-98—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
<i>General Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Freed, A. T.	Expenses to Ottawa and return, revising weights and measures regulations.	53 45	
Denison, Robert...	Service for 90 days at \$1.25 per day, from 21st Feb. to 4th June, 1898.	112 50	
Wilmot, J. B.	Expenses to Ottawa in connection with revision of weights and measures regulations.	72 95	
<i>Law Costs.</i>			1,619 89
Angers, C. P.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Logare Houde ...	49 23	
Ferguson, J. M.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. O. Lavoie.	5 00	
Ross, W. B.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Hay.	66 53	
Bitzer, Conrad.	" Regina vs. Leibler.	0 64	
Fyfe, Jas.	Professional fees—Consultation.	40 00	
			161 40
Total, general contingencies.			1,781 29
Grand total.			61,093 02
ADD—Printing.		587 77	
Stationery.		118 94	
			706 71
Authorized disbursements (less superannuation).			61,799 73
ADD—Balances due to Inspector, 1st July, 1897. .		1,159 49	
" by Inspector, 30th June, 1898. .		15 00	
Old balances due by Inspector, 1st July, 1897. .		193 26	
			1,367 75
LESS—Old balances due by Inspectors, 1st July, 1897.			63,167 48
			193 26
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 20 (A) page 44).			62,974 22

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shanacy, M.	<i>Barric.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		4 00	102 00
Johnson, W.	<i>Belleville.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	5 00	245 00	
	Contingencies		177 42	422 42
Lynes, K.	<i>Berlin.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		49 81	147 81
Johnston, C. W.	<i>Brockville.</i>			
	Contingencies			108 54
Bickle, J. W.	<i>Cobourg.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		61 90	159 90
Mulhern, M. M.	<i>Cornwall.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		57 83	155 83
Broadfoot, S.	<i>Guelph.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		41 29	139 29
McPhie, D.	<i>Hamilton.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year	31 96	1,568 04	
Dennis, W. A.	" Asst. "		99 96	
	Salaries	31 96	1,668 00	
	Contingencies		221 17	1,889 17
Burrows, W.	<i>Kingston.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector, 1st July to 31st Oct.	2 64	130 68	
Behan, J. J.	" " 24th Dec. to 30th June.		208 58	
	Salaries	2 64	339 26	
	Contingencies		122 48	461 74
Hawkins, A. St. Geo.	<i>Listowel.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector, 1st July to Oct. 31st	0 40	32 92	
Heppler, Jacob	" " 1st November to 31st Jan.		24 99	
Male, Thos.	" " 25th May to 30th June.		10 21	
	Salaries	0 40	68 12	
	Contingencies		148 84	216 96

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>London.</i>			
Williams, J.	Salary as Inspector for year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		434 25	
				1,414 25
	<i>Napance.</i>			
Johnson, W. (acting)	Contingencies			43 30
	<i>Ottawa.</i>			
Roche, H. G.	Salary as Inspector for year		900 00	
	Contingencies		382 97	
				1,282 97
	<i>Owen Sound.</i>			
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Inspector for year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		125 00	
				321 00
	<i>Peterborough.</i>			
Cahill, T.	Salary as Inspector for year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		6 93	
				202 93
	<i>Sarnia.</i>			
Hicks, W. H.	Contingencies			21 00
	<i>Stratford.</i>			
Rennie, G.	Salary as Inspector for year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		27 79	
				223 79
	<i>Toronto.</i>			
Johnstone, J. K.	Salary as Inspector for year	28 04	1,371 96	
Pape, Jas.	" Assistant Inspector		799 92	
	Contingencies	28 04	2,171 88	
			46 27	
				2,218 15
	<i>Montreal.</i>			
Aubin, A.	Salary as Inspector for year		1,399 92	
O'Flaherty, M. J.	" Assistant Inspector for year		799 92	
	Salaries		2,199 84	
	Contingencies		843 19	
				3,043 03
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
LeVasseur, N.	Salary as Inspector for year	19 96	980 04	
Moreau, J. A.	" caretaker "	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies		196 34	
				1,470 38
	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>			
Simpson, A. F.	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00		98 00

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1897-98—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Fredericton.</i>			
Purdie, S. A.	Salary as Inspector, 1st July to Jan. 31	1 40	115 22	
Fowler, J. D.	" " 11th Feb. to June 30th.		77 35	
	Salaries	1 40	192 57	
	Contingencies		23 05	215 62
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Rowan, A.	Salary as Inspector for year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		151 57	1,131 57
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Miller, A.	Salary as Inspector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Munro, H. D.	" " Assistant Inspector for year	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies		962 97	2,237 01
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Brace, R. K.	Salary as Inspector for year		200 00	
	Contingencies		30 75	230 75
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Magness, R.	Contingencies			152 85
	<i>Nanaimo.</i>			
Good, H. L.	Salary as Inspector, 1st July to Feb. 28		66 64	
McAloney, J. A.	" " 1st March to June 30th.		33 36	
	Salaries		100 00	
	Contingencies		22 70	122 70
	<i>New Westminster.</i>			
Wolfenden, W.	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00		98 00
	<i>Vancouver.</i>			
Miller, J. E.	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		71 00	169 00
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R.	Salary as Inspector for year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		302 50	498 50
	<i>District Inspectors.</i>			
Hamilton, W. L.	Contingencies			6 80
	<i>General.</i>			
McPhee, D.	Travelling and other expenses in connection with equipment of various offices			318 15

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1897–98—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>General Contingencies.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
American Meter Co.	Four test meters	75 80	
The Canadian Rubber Co	Rubber tubing and Washers	36 82	
Canada Atlantic Railway Co.	Freight	8 12	
Sugg, Wm. & Co.	Twelve Sugg Standard London Argand burners and chimneys	78 71	
Denison, R.	Cleaning standards, gas and electric	62 50	
McPhee, D.	Travelling expenses	5 30	
Elmer & Amend	One Barium Platinum Cyanide screen	18 20	
Pritchard & Andrews	Steel meter seal	13 00	
Total general contingencies			296 45
Grand total			19,619 86
ADD— Printing		253 40	
Stationery		91 92	
			345 32
Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)			19,965 18
ADD—Balances due by inspectors, 30th June, '98			219 93
			20,185 11
LESS—Balances due by inspectors 1st July, '97			212 88
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 22, (A) page 49			19,972 23

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 9.—DETAILS of Electric Light Inspection, Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Belleville.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Johnson, Wm.	Contingencies.....		156 03
	<i>Hamilton.</i>		
McPhie, D.	Contingencies.....		49 40
	<i>London.</i>		
Williams, J.	Contingencies.....		27 95
	<i>Toronto.</i>		
Johnstone, J. K.	Contingencies.....		197 15
	<i>Montreal.</i>		
Aubin, A.	Contingencies.....		41 70
	<i>Quebec</i>		
LeVasseur, N.	Contingencies.....		4 22
	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>		
Simpson, A. F.	Contingencies.....		67 92
	<i>St. John.</i>		
Rowan, A.	Contingencies.....		51 47
	<i>Halifax.</i>		
Miller, A.	Contingencies.....		24 60
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>		
Magness, R.	Contingencies.....		39 90
	<i>Chief Electrical Engineer.</i>		
Higman, O.	Salary for the year.....	2,000 00	
	Contingencies.....	263 14	
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>		2,263 14
Higman, O., jun.	Services from July 8th to 31st, 1897; August 1st to 26th, 1897; April 21st to June 31st, 1898, and travelling expenses.....	321 84	
Forman, John.	Flexible conduit tubes.....	22 97	
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.	Electrical apparatus supplied and repairs.....	90 70	

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Adams, J. S.		1						
Alexander, Thos.		1						
Allan, G. A.		1						
Altman, Peter J.		1						
Amor, Wm.		1						
Armstrong, Walter		1						
Atherton, R.		1						
Aubin, A.					1	1		
Babington, F. W.								1
Baby, Jos.		1						
Baby, W. A. D.		1						
Baker, J. S.				1				
Barber, J. S.		1						
Barrett, J. K.		1						
Basinet, Louis.		1						
Battle, M.		1						
Bayard, Gilbert A.		1						
Beauchamp, J. P.		1						
Belair, A. (Plessis dit).		1						
Bell, James E.		1						
Bellerive, Geo.			1					
Belyea, T. H.		1						
Bennett, Jas.		1						
Bickle, J. W.		1			1			
Bish, Philip		1						
Bishop, A.		1						
Blackman, C.		1						
Blair, J. B.		1						
Blatch, F. K.	1							
Blethen, C. W.		1						
Blyth, Alex.				1				
Boivin, C. A.		1						
Boomer, J. B.		1						
Bourassa, Joseph		1						
Bourget, O.		1						
Bouteiller, G. A.		1						
Bowman, Allan		1						
Boyd, J. F. S.		1						
Boyd, S. I.		1						
Boyle, P.		1						
Bowen, F.		1						
Brabant, J. B. G. N.		1						
Brace, R. K.					1			
Brain, A. F.		1						
Brennan, D. J.		1						
Brennan, John		1						
Broadfoot, S.		1			1			
Browne, G. W.		1						
Hulmer, Wm.		1						
Burgess, Thos. H.				1				
Burke, T.		1						
Burns, John	1							
Byrnes, John	1							
Cahill, J. H.		1						
Cahill, J. W.		1						
Cameron, D. M.		1			1			
Cahill, T.		1						

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1897-98—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weight and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Campeau, F. R. E.	1							
Carroll, D.		1						
Carter, William.	1							
Caven, A.		1						
Caven, W.		1						
Chabot, F. X.				1				
Chalus, J. O.				1				
Chartier, Etienne.		1						
Chisholm, J. J.				1				
Chisholm, W. Noble.		1						
Christie, W. J.		1						
Clark, A. F.		1						
Clark, James Alfred.		1						
Clément, Alexandre.	1							
Codd, Herbert J. S.		1						
Code, Abraham.		1						1
Coleman, Charles.		1						
Coleman, J. J.		1						
Coles, F. H.		1						
Conway, B. J.		1						
Cook, W. R.		1						
Costello, J. W.				1				
Costigan, H. A.		1						
Costigan, J. J.		1						
Coughlin, D.				1				1
Coulter, Alex.		1						
Courtney, J. J.		1						
Cowan, Edgar.				1				
Crawford, W. P.		1						
Crotty, John.		1						
Crowe, W.		1						
Curless, C.							1	
Daoust, J. A.				1				
Daveluy, J. P.		1						
Davis, T. G.		1						
Davy, Edward.				1				
Dawson, W.		1						
Dennis, W. A.				1				
Desaulniers, J. E. A.		1						
Dessert, Victor.		1						
Dibblee, William.		1						
Dick, J. W.		1						
Dickson, C. T.		1						
Dixon, H. G. S.		1						
Dingman, N. J.		1						
Dodds, E. W.		1						
Donaghy, William.		1						
Doyle, B. J.		1						
Doyle, J. E. H.		1						
Doyon, J. A.	1							
Dudley, W. H.		1						
Dunne, J. P.	1							
Dumbrille, J.		1						
Dumbrille, R. W.		1						
Dumouchel, Léandre.		1						
Dunlop, C.		1						
Duplessis, C. Z.		1						

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1897-98—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Dustan, W. M.		1		1				
Earle, R. H.		1						
Egener, A.		1						
Elliott, T. H.				1				
Errett, R. W.				1				
Esmonde, J. R.		1						
Evans, G. T.		1						
Fahey, Ed.		1						
Fahey, Owen.		1						
Falconer, James.		1						
Ferguson, J.		1						
Ferguson, John C.		1						
Finley, Hugh				1				1
Fitzgerald, E. W.				1				
Fitzpatrick, W. J.		1						
Flynn, D. J.		1						
Forest, E. R.		1						
Fortier, J. J. O.		1						
Foster, Henry		1						
Fournier, L. A.				1				
Fowler, George.	1							
Fox, J. D.		1						
Fox, Thomas		1						
Frane, Archibald				1				
Fraser, G. J.		1						
Fraser, P.		1						
Freed, A. T.				1				
Gallagher, F.			1					
Geldart, O. A.		1						
George, John		1						
Gerald, C.		1						
Gerald, W. H.		1						
Gerald, W. J.	1	1						
Gervais, Samuel				1				
Gill, Wm.		1						
Girard, René.		1						
Girdlestone, R. J. M.		1		1				
Good, H. L.					1			
Goodman, A. W.		1						
Gorman, Arthur M.		1						
Gosnell, T. S.		1		1				
Gow, James		1						
Gow, J. E.		1						
Graham, W. J.		1			1			
Graham, W. T.		1						
Grant, H. H.		1						
Gravel, A. I.				1				
Gruason, Thomas		1						
Guay, Alphose				1				
Guay, G. N.				1				
Hagan, James.		1						
Hagarty, P.		1						
Hall, C. R.	1							
Hall, J. J.		1						
Halliday, W. A.	1							
Hamilton, W. L.		1						
Hanley, A.		1						

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1897-98—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Harney, Thomas			1					
Harris, J. G.		1						
Hart, P. D.		1						
Hawkins, A. C.		1						
Hawkins, W. L.		1						
Hayhurst, T. H.		1						
Hayward, W. J.				1				
Hébert, C. D.				1				
Hébert, J. A. P.		1						
Helliwell, H. N.		1						
Henderson, W.		1						
Henwood, Geo		1						
Heron, W. L.	1							
Hesson, C. A.		1						
Hicks, W. H.		1			1			
Higman, O.						1		
Hill, A. M.	1	1						
Himsworth, Wm.		1						
Hobbs, G. N.		1						
Howard, W. W. S.		1						
Howden, R.		1						
Howie, A.		1						
Hubleby, H. H.				1				
Hughes, Henry				1				
Hughes, R. A.		1						
Hurst, Levi B.		1						
Iler, B.		1						
Ironside, G. A.		1						
Irwin, Robert				1				
Irwin, Samuel		1						
Ives, G. C.		1						
James, T. C.		1						
Jameson, S. B.		1						
Jamieson, R. C.		1						
Johnson, J. J.				1	1	1		
Johnson, Wm.		1						
Johnston, G. E.					1	1		
Johnstone, J. K.		1						
Jones, Andrew		1			1			
Jones, Richard		1						
Jubenville, J. P.		1						
Keeler, G. S.								
Kelly, M. J.		1						
Kenning, J. H.		1						
Keogh, P. M.								
Kidd, Thomas		1						1
Kilroy, E. T.		1						
King, R. M.		1						
Knowlson, J. B.				1				
Laidman, Richard H.		1						
Lane, T. M.		1						
Laporte, Geo.		1						
LaRivière, A. C.		1						
LaRue, George		1						
Lawlor, H.		1						
LeBel, J. A. W.	1	1						
Lecours, H. T.		1						
Lee, Edward								

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1897-98—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
LeMoine, Jas. Sir		1						
LeMoine, Jules		1						
Lépine, Louis		1						
Leprohon, R. M.		1						
Lett, F. P. A.		1						
LeVasseur, N.					1	1		
Logan, John		1						
Lynes, K.		1			1	1		
Lyons, E.		1						
Macdonald, A. B.		1						
Macdonald, D.		1						
Macdonald, J. A.				1				
Macfarlane, Thos								1
Macintyre, D.		1						
Mackay, G. W.		1						
Magness, Robt				1	1	1		
Mainville, C. P.		1						
Malo, T.		1						
Manning, J.		1						
Marcon, F. E.		1						
Marentette, Alex.				1				
Marion, J. E. E.		1						
Marshall, F.		1						
Mason, F.		1						
Metcalf, W. F.		1						
Miall, E.	1			1				
Miller, A.					1	1		
Miller, J. E.		1			1			
Miller, W. F.		1						
Millier, Elie		1						
Milligan, R. J.				1				
Milliken, E.		1						
Mills, A. E.		1						
Moore, T.		1						
Moreau, J. Alf.				1	1			
Morrow, John.		1						
Mulhern, M. M.		1			1			
Munro, H. D.		1			1			
Murdoch, James.				1				
Murray, A. S. E.		1						
Murray, David		1						
McAllister, A.		1						
McCloskey, J. R.		1						
McCoy, Win.		1						
McCuaig, Aug. F.		1						
McCulloch, A.	1							
McDonald, A. W.				1				
McDonald, J.				1				
McDonald, J. A.		1						
McDonald, M. A.		1						
McFarlane, C. D.		1						
McFarlane, J., sen.				1				
McFee, A. C.		1						
McGill, A.								1
McLenaghan, N.		1						
McPhie, Donald					1	1		
McSween, James		1						

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1897-98—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Nash, S. C.		1						
Newby, F.	1							
Nichols, J. T.		1						
O'Brien, E. C.		1						
O'Brien, J. F.		1						
O'Donnell, J.		1						
O'Donohue, M. J.		1						
O'Flaherty, E. J.		1						
O'Flaherty, M. J.					1			
O'Leary, T. J.		1						
O'Meara, F. M.		1						
Orr, Henry N.		1						
O'Sullivan, D.		1						
Panneton, G. E.		1						
Pape, James.					1	1		
Parent, F.		1						
Parkinson, Edward B.		1						
Parsons, C. H.		1						
Patton, James			1					
Petit, J. B.				1				
Pinhey, Henry				1				
Pinsonnault, Alfred.		1						
Piper, H.				1				
Pole, C. W.		1						
Potvin, Napoléon.	1							
Powell, J. B.		1						
Pringle, James		1						
Provost, J. J.				1				
Quain, Redmond	1							
Quinn, J. D.		1						
Ramon, Pierre.		1						
Renaud, A. H.		1						
Rennie, George.		1			1			
Richard, D.				1				
Richard, J. B. T.		1						
Ridgman, A. H.		1						
Roche, H. G.					1	1		
Rogerson, J. M.		1						
Ross, H. E.		1		1				
Ross, S. F.		1						
Rouleau, J.		1						
Rowan, A.					1	1		
Rowan, W. E.		1						
Rowland, E.		1						
Ryan, Wm.		1						
Saucier, X.		1						1
Schran, R. L. H.		1						
Scott, M. W.		1						
Scullion, P. J.		1						
Scullion, W. J.		1						
Sexton, J.		1			1			
Shanacy, M.		1			1			
Shaw, J. F.	1							
Simpson, A. F.		1			1	1		
Sinon, E. H.		1						
Slattery, R.		1						
Slattery, Thomas.				1				
Smyth, B. B.		1						

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1897-98—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Spereman, J. J.		1						
Spence, F. H.		1						
Spence, John.		1						
Standish, J. G.		1						
Stewart, James.		1						
St. Michel, F. X.		1						
Stratton, W. C.		1						
Taylor, G. W.		1						
Thomas, J. S.				1				
Thomas, Philip.		1					1	
Thomas, Robert.		1						
Till, T. M.		1						
Timmons, P.		1						
Tomlinson, W. M.				1				
Tompkins, P.		1						
Toupin, F. X. J. A.		1						
Tourehot, A. L.								1
Tracey, J. P.		1						1
Valin, J. E.	1							
Verner, Francis.		1						
Verner, Thomas H.		1		1				1
Villeneuve, J.		1						
Wainright, F. G.		1						
Waller, J.		1						
Walsh, Daniel J.		1						
Wardell, R. S. R.		1						
Watkins, J. A.		1						
Watson, James.								1
Waugh, R. J.								1
Webbe, C. E. A.		1						
Weir, James.		1						
Westman, T.		1						
Weyms, C.		1						
Wheatley, Alfred E.				1				
Whelan, W. F.			1					
Williams, J.								
Wilmot, J. B.				1	1	1		
Wilson, David.		1						
Winsor, John.				1				
Winter, C. F.	1							
Wolfenden, William.		1			1			
Wood, James A.		1						
Woodward, G. W.		1						
Wright, Robert J.					1			
Yates, J. M.		1						
Yetts, R. P.	1							
Total.	24	288	5	57	31	14	2	12

Inland Revenues—Excise

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 11.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on salary, during a portion of the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Name.	Period.	SERVICES.								
		Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Inspection of Staples.	Food Inspection.
Andrews, A. A.	From 3rd Feb., 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Barnes, George	12th Nov., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Beaulieu, J. B.	9th Mar., 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Behan, J. J.	24th Dec., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1			1	1				
Blair, A.	25th April, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Blundell, Richard	1st July, 1897, to 14th May, 1898	1								
Boucher, O. N. E.	1st July, 1897, to 31st May, 1898	1								
Breen, John.	8th Jan., 1898, to 30th June, 1898				1					
Brunel, George.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Dec., 1897	1								
Burrows, Wm.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897					1				
Cargill, Wm.	2nd April, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Clarke, Thomas.	12th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Colcleugh, J. W.	1st July, 1897, to 30th Sept., 1897	1								
Comte, L. A. A. J.	19th Mar., 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Croteau, J. M.	4th Sept., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1		1						
Deland, A. N.	1st June, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Desroches, D.	1st July, 1897, to 30th Sept., 1897	1								
Dowling, Thomas	1st July, 1897, to 25th Sept., 1897	1								
Egan, Wm.	24th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Fletcher, R. W.	20th Oct., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Fortier, Victor.	1st Nov., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Fowler, J. D.	11th Feb., 1898, to 30th June, 1898					1				
Francis, G. M.	8th Jan., 1898, to 30th June, 1898				1					
Gatien, F.	1st July, 1897, to 28th Feb., 1898	1								
Grosbois (de), Chas. B.	30th May, 1898, to 30th June, 1897	1								
Harvey, Edward A.	1st July, 1897, to 28th Feb., 1898	1								
Hawkins, A. St. George	1st July, 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897					1				
Heppler, Jacob	1st Nov., 1897, to 31st Jan., 1898					1				
Howell, Thomas.	9th Dec., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Hudon, L. E.	16th Feb., 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Hughes, P. A.	24th Dec., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Jarvis, Henry.	19th Mar., 1898, to 30th June, 1898				1					
Jones, E. H.	1st July, 1897, to 30th Nov., 1897	1								
Jones, W. S.	13th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Langlois, Jos. Henri	8th Jan., 1898, to 30th June, 1898				1					
LaRue, J. B. Alexandre	12th Oct., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Levêque, Hector.	26th May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898					1				1
Male, Thomas.	25th May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898					1				
McAloney, Joseph A.	12th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1			1	1				
McClanaghan, M.	1st July, 1897, to 31st July, 1897	1								
McKay, John.	1st July, 1897, to 30th Sept., 1897				1					
Neville, Cornelius	1st April, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Osborne, A. D.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Dec., 1897	1								
Osborne, F. A.	1st Jan., 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Poirier, Joseph N.	13th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Prosser, Elijah.	24th Dec., 1897, to 30th June, 1898						1			
Purdie, S. A.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Jan., 1898					1				
Reilly, John S.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897	1								
Rowland, F.	1st July, 1897, to 30th Sept., 1897	1								
Rousseau, Elzéar H.	2nd May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Roy, Georges.	12th July, 1897, to 13th June, 1898								1	
Stuart, A. K.	26th July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Talbot, John.	25th Oct., 1897, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Taylor, J. F.	1st July, 1897, to 28th Dec., 1897	1								
Timmins, B.	13th April, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Todd, Thomas.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897				1					
Vincent, J. L.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897	1								
Watson, W. W.	19th April, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Whitehead, J. P.	9th May, 1898, to 30th June, 1898	1								
Whitteker, Wm.	1st July, 1897, to 31st Oct., 1897				1					
Totals.		340	1	9	8	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX B—*Concluded.*

No. 11.—LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on salary, during a portion of the Year ended 30th June, 1898—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Employed during the year, as per Statement No. 10.....	433
" a portion of the year, as per Statement No. 11.....	65
Total.....	498
Deduct employed in the Inside and Excise Service.....	1
" " Weights and Measures Service.....	1
" " Excise and Preventive Service.....	1
" " Weights and Measures Service.....	4
" " Gas Service.....	13
" " Adulteration of Food.....	2
" " Weights and Measures and Adulteration of Food.....	1
" " Gas and Electric Light Service.....	2
" " Weights and Measures and Gas Service.....	1
" " " and Electric Light.....	2
" " " Adulteration of Food.....	1
" " Gas and Electric Light.....	9
	28
Net total.....	470

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

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"	Vote for
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REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1898

PART II

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1898

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

ON THE

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

To the Honourable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the inspection of weights and measures, gas and electric light, with the usual statements in connection therewith, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

1. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of weights and measures was, \$44,034.59 as against \$36,795.69 collected during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

2. The total expenditure was \$63,447.01, as against \$65,942.95 expended during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

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

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

	Presented.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.
Weights, Dominion.....	69,458	68,664	794	1·14
Measures of capacity, Dominion.....	89,355	89,130	245	0·27
Lineal measures.....	7,016	6,826	190	2·70
Balances, equal arms.....	12,510	12,248	267	2·13
" steelyards.....	4,433	4,292	141	3·11
" platform scales.....	26,823	25,963	870	3·24
Troy weights.....	64	64		
Irregular weights.....	1,533	1,532	1	0·06
" measures.....	212	210	2	0·94

INSPECTION OF GAS.

5. The total revenue collected during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, for the inspection of gas and gas meters, was \$18,678.00, as compared with \$17,271.75 collected during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

6. The total expenses were \$20,165.59, as against \$19,139.00 expended during the year ended 30th June, 1897.

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

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

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

Place.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.	Place.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.
Barrie.....	12	.....	Stratford.....	12	.....
Belleville.....	46	.....	St. Catharines.....	12	.....
Berlin.....	12	.....	St. Thomas.....	12	.....
Brantford.....	12	.....	Toronto.....	104	.....
Brockville.....	12	.....	Windsor.....	12	.....
Chatham.....	12	.....	Woodstock.....	11	.....
Cobourg.....	12	.....	Montreal.....	106	.....
Cornwall.....	12	.....	Quebec.....	12	.....
Dundas.....	12	.....	Sherbrooke.....	12	.....
Galt.....	12	.....	Fredericton.....	24	.....
Guelph.....	12	.....	Moncton.....	12	.....
Hamilton.....	12	.....	St. John, N.B.....	89	1
Ingersoll.....	12	.....	Halifax.....	19	.....
Kingston.....	24	.....	Pictou.....	9	.....
Listowell.....	5	.....	Yarmouth.....	8	.....
London.....	28	.....	Charlottetown.....	34	.....
Napanee.....	10	.....	Winnipeg.....	14	.....
Ottawa.....	24	.....	Nanaimo.....	12	.....
Owen Sound.....	12	.....	New Westminster.....	12	.....
Peterborough.....	12	.....	Vancouver.....	12	.....
Port Hope.....	12	.....	Victoria.....	16	.....
Sarnia.....	12	.....		

The revenue derived from the inspection of electric light was as follows:—

Fees for inspection of meters, &c.....	\$ 5,388 25
Registration of companies.....	3,900 00
Penalties.....	114 00
	<u>\$ 9,472 25</u>
The expenses of inspection (annual).....	3,236 10
	<u>\$ 6,236 15</u>
Expended on standard instruments, &c.....	3,768 80
Leaving a net revenue of ..	<u>\$ 2,467 35</u>

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

It will thus be seen that the two services of gas and electric light inspection which are conducted largely by the same staff of officers have now reached that point at which they have ceased to be a burden upon the general taxpayer, as shown below:—

Service.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gas	18,678 00	20,166 00
Electric light.....	9,472 00	3,236 00
Exclusive of cost of standard instruments.....	28,150 00	23,402 00

The kindred service of weights and measures inspection, it will be observed, has earned somewhat over two-thirds of its annual cost, the expenditure as already stated having been \$63,447, against a revenue of \$44,034.59.

In view of the fact that two-thirds of the cost is contributed directly by the trading community, it is felt by the department that the general taxpayer who is guaranteed thereby just weights and measures in all his dealings should not complain in that he is called upon to contribute the remaining one-third.

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

EDWARD MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures Expenditure and Receipts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Belleville...	Johnson, Wm... Slattery, Thos... Irwin, S. Errett, R. W... Johnston, C. W. Whitaker, W... Behan, J. J.	3,312 82	.....	662 13	230 00	835 27	402 65	5,442 87	2,969 54
Hamilton...	Freed, A. T. McDonald, John Marentette, A... Fitzgerald, E. W Laidman, R. H... Wheatley, A. E. Jarvis, H.	5,242 25	.....	357 56	.....	677 46	99 59	6,376 86	9,468 88
Ottawa.....	Macdonald, J. A. McFarlane, J. sr. Winsor, J. A... Elliott, T. H... Breen, John....	3,065 22	.....	301 00	291 66	670 75	289 05	4,617 68	1,720 80
Toronto....	Piper, H. Milligan, R. J... Wright, R. J... Todd, Thos..... Murdoch, J.	3,499 92	.....	.....	.....	784 55	103 87	4,388 34	4,007 16
Windsor....	Hayward, W. J. Hughes, R. A... Thomas, J. S... Coughlin, D.	3,449 76	.....	.....	.....	847 81	298 83	4,596 40	4,668 00
	Ontario.....	18,569 97	.....	1,320 69	521 66	3,815 84	1,193 99	25,422 15	22,834 38

APPENDIX A—Continued.

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures Expenditure and Receipts, &c.—Continued.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal . . .	Chalus, J. O.	6,784 70	148 38	1,647 92	316 97	8,897 97	9,730 63
	Daoust, J. A.								
	Gervais, S.								
	Hébert, J. A. P.								
	Baker, J. S.								
	Tomlinson, W. M.								
	Fournier, L. A.								
Dessert, Victor.									
Langlois, J. H.									
Quebec	Guay, Geo. N.	4,399 96	350 00	1,397 43	83 88	5,931 27	2,736 56
	Pinhey, Henry.								
	Kelly, M. J.								
	Chabot, F. X.								
	Petit, J. B.								
	Guay, Alphonse.								
Moreau, J. A.									
Three Rivers	Gravel, A. I.	1,499 92	41 66	564 86	33 97	2,140 41	1,515 93
	Provost, J. J.								
	Quebec								
		12,684 58	190 04	3,310 21	434 82	16,969 65	13,983 12
St. John . . .	Wilmot, J. B.	2,500 00	448 52	25 59	2,974 11	1,499 08
	Cowan, E.								
	Richard, D.								
	New Brunswick	2,500 00	448 52	25 59	2,974 11	1,499 08
Halifax . . .	Frame, Arch.	1,599 96	300 00	151 14	116 60	2,167 70	818 80
	Waugh, R. J.								
Pictou	McKay, J.	1,550 82	27 90	447 78	62 25	2,088 75	780 06
	Dustan, Wm. M.								
	Chisholm, J.								
Yarmouth . . .	Dustan, Wm., Act'g	3,150 78	27 90	300 00	598 92	178 85	4,256 45	1,602 61
	Nova Scotia.								
Charl'ttet'n, P.E.I.	Davy, Edward	1,500 00	144 74	51 41	1,696 15	364 66
	Hughes, Henry								

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

APPENDIX A—Concluded.

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures Expenditure and Receipts, &c.—Concluded.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURE.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizures Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Winnipeg...	Magness, R. McDonald, A. W. Francis, G. M. Girdlestone, R. J. M. Ross, H. E.	2,473 75	.....	1,101 11	108 00	1,061 86	91 43	4,836 15	3,070 11
Calgary, N. W.T.	Gosnell, T. S. Costello, J. W.	619 95	.....	.....	.....	67 45	36 34	723 74	103 13
Victoria, B.C.	Findley, H. McAloney, J. A.	968 29	.....	181 81	300 00	578 82	77 20	2,106 12	577 50

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	18,569 97	.....	1,320 69	521 66	3,815 84	1,193 99	25,422 15	22,834 38
Quebec	12,684 58	.....	190 04	350 00	3,310 21	434 82	16,969 65	13,983 12
New Brunswick	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	448 52	25 59	2,974 11	1,499 08
Nova Scotia	3,150 78	.....	27 90	300 00	598 92	178 85	4,256 45	1,602 61
Prince Edward Island	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	144 74	51 41	1,696 15	364 66
Manitoba	2,473 75	.....	1,101 11	108 00	1,061 86	91 43	4,836 15	3,070 11
North-west Territories	619 95	.....	.....	.....	67 45	36 34	723 74	103 13
British Columbia	968 29	.....	181 81	300 00	578 82	77 20	2,106 12	577 50
Commissioner of Standards	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	.....
General Contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,781 29	1,781 29	.....
Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	587 77	587 77	.....
Stationery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 94	118 94	.....
Grand Totals.....	43,267 32	.....	2,821 55	1,579 66	10,026 36	4,577 63	62,272 52	44,034 59

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION OFFICES.	WEIGHTS.									MEASURES OF CAPACITY.					
	Dominion.			Troy.		Miscellaneous.				Dominion.			Miscellaneous.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	
<i>Ontario.</i>															
Belleuille.....	3,341	3,341	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	4,212	4,212	.....	3	2	1
Hamilton.....	13,849	13,790	59	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4,457	4,456	1	12	11	1
Ottawa.....	2,787	2,485	302	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2,242	2,124	118	4	4	.....
Toronto.....	3,680	3,680	.....	16	16	388	388	.....	17,742	17,742	.....	1	1	.....
Windsor.....	6,388	6,388	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,277	15,277	.....	.....	.....	.....
	30,045	29,684	361	16	26	397	397	.....	43,930	43,811	119	20	18	2
<i>Quebec.</i>															
Montreal.....	18,167	17,787	390	33	33	363	363	.....	24,850	24,838	12	129	129	.....
Quebec.....	8,628	8,591	37	.....	.....	539	539	.....	6,414	6,396	18	.....	.....	.....
Three Rivers.....	3,739	3,723	16	.....	.....	81	80	1	3,664	3,573	91	.....	.....	.....
	30,534	30,101	433	33	33	983	982	1	34,928	34,807	121	129	129	.....
<i>New Brunswick.</i>															
St. John.....	3,203	3,203	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	4,467	4,466	1	.....	.....	.....
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>															
Halifax.....	1,450	1,450	.....	14	14	86	86	.....	1,441	1,441	.....	51	51	.....
Pictou.....	1,231	1,231	.....	.....	.....	38	38	.....	1,226	1,222	4	2	2	.....
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....
	2,681	2,681	.....	14	14	124	124	.....	2,669	2,665	4	56	56	.....
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>															
Charlottetown.....	602	602	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Manitoba.</i>															
Winnipeg.....	1,704	1,704	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,993	2,993	.....	7	7	.....
Calgary.....	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,743	1,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,030	3,030	.....	7	7	.....
<i>British Columbia.</i>															
Victoria.....	650	650	.....	1 set	1 set	.....	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

B.

1898, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, for and for the whole Dominion.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.								
			Equal Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
414	414	.....	454	454	.....	124	123	1	1,912	1,912	.....
849	763	81	3,605	3,518	87	1,839	1,799	40	6,431	6,131	300
368	332	16	450	387	63	13	13	.....	1,433	1,314	119
1,168	1,168	.....	647	647	.....	320	320	.....	1,920	1,920	.....
366	365	1	1,078	1,074	4	413	410	3	2,625	2,590	35
3,165	3,067	98	6,234	6,080	154	2,709	2,665	44	14,321	13,867	454
2,147	2,136	11	2,857	2,778	79	1,214	1,199	75	5,670	5,445	225
906	835	71	1,239	1,237	2	95	93	2	1,420	1,411	9
280	270	10	548	532	16	45	44	1	882	864	18
3,333	3,241	92	4,644	4,547	97	1,354	1,276	78	7,972	7,720	252
21	21	.....	543	542	1	60	60	.....	1,086	1,076	10
80	80	.....	271	271	.....	40	40	.....	471	469	2
89	89	.....	232	232	.....	29	29	.....	553	550	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2	.....
169	169	.....	503	503	.....	72	72	.....	1,026	1,021	5
2	2	.....	105	105	.....	66	66	.....	202	202	.....
296	296	.....	343	328	15	116	97	19	1,694	1,545	149
30	30	.....	8	8	.....	2	2	.....	50	50	.....
326	326	.....	351	336	15	118	99	19	1,744	1,595	149
.....	.....	.....	130	130	.....	54	54	.....	472	472	.....

APPENDIX

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

RECAPIT

INSPECTION OFFICES BY PROVINCES.	WEIGHTS.									MEASURES OF CAPACITY.					
	Dominion.			Troy.		Miscellaneous.				Dominion.			Miscellaneous.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	
Ontario	30,045	29,684	361	16	16	397	397	...	43,930	43,811	119	29	18	2	
Quebec	30,534	30,101	433	33	33	983	982	1	34,928	34,807	121	129	129	...	
New Brunswick	3,203	3,203	...	...	...	28	28	...	4,467	4,466	1	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	2,681	2,681	...	14	14	124	124	...	2,669	2,665	4	56	56	...	
Prince Edward Island	602	602	...	...	...	1	1	...	300	300	...	...	...	...
Manitoba	1,743	1,743	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,030	3,030	...	7	7	...
British Columbia	650	650	...	1 set	1 set	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	...
Grand Totals	69,458	68,664	794	64	64	1,533	1,532	1	89,375	89,130	245	212	210	2	

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

B—Concluded.

1898, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, for and of the whole Dominion.

U L A T I O N .

MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.								
			Equal Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
3,165	3,067	98	6,234	6,080	154	2,709	2,665	44	14,321	13,867	454
3,333	3,241	92	4,644	4,547	97	1,354	1,276	78	7,972	7,720	252
21	21	.....	543	542	1	60	60	.....	1,086	1,076	10
169	169	.....	503	503	.....	72	72	.....	1,026	1,021	5
2	2	.....	105	105	.....	66	66	.....	202	202	.....
326	326	.....	351	336	15	118	99	19	1,744	1,595	149
.....	.....	.....	130	130	.....	54	54	.....	472	472	.....
7,016	6,826	190	12,510	12,243	267	4,433	4,292	141	26,823	25,953	870

E. MIALL
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	DOMINION													
	Avoir													
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	7 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Belleville		6		1	5	9	115	186	323	627	618	369	339	305
Hamilton					4	15	302	174	2,399	3,830	3,773	798	674	643
Ottawa					1	3	193	152	319	441	482	328	281	259
Toronto			1	1	19	7	126	236	429	775	684	360	289	273
Windsor				1	6	5	124	296	541	1,207	1,164	700	666	620
Totals		6	1	3	35	39	860	1,044	4,011	6,880	6,721	2,555	2,249	2,100
<i>Quebec.</i>														
Montreal	468	43	11	15	72	36	948	813	1,565	2,672	2,779	2,315	2,172	1,868
Quebec		69	17	26	68	160	541	640	592	1,231	1,186	1,126	1,097	956
Three Rivers		12	3	8	17	10	265	247	354	576	572	521	477	354
Totals	468	124	31	49	157	206	1,754	1,700	2,511	4,479	4,537	3,962	3,746	3,178
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
St. John		57	8	7	13	17	140	257	213	713	555	345	285	261
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Halifax		44			22	18	79	20	150	337	257	181	133	98
Pictou		21	5	7	6	12	29	70	101	267	243	131	108	92
Yarmouth														
Totals		65	5	7	28	30	108	90	251	604	500	312	236	190
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Charlottetown						1	14	23	45	147	111	76	64	60
<i>Manitoba.</i>														
Winnipeg					2	1	55	20	302	397	341	128	114	108
Calgary							1	1	7	7	7	3	3	3
Totals					2	1	56	21	309	404	348	131	117	111
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Victoria							6	6	71	127	130	90	82	73

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

C.

Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Division, during the 30th June, 1898.

WEIGHTS.								LINEAL MEASURES.													
dupois.								Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	6 feet.	5 feet.	1 yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 feet chains.	66 feet chains.	Tape or Ribband.	Total Number.	Miscellaneous Measures.
1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total Number.															
269	124	36	5	3	1	3,341	2				414								414	3	
638	486	102	9	2		13,849	1				849								849	12	
184	93	33	13	4	1	2,787	6				368								368	4	
235	128	67	26	24		3,680	16	388			1,168								1,168	1	
551	345	130	21	8	3	6,388					366								366		
1,877	1,176	368	74	41	5	30,045	16	397			3,165								3,165	20	
1,384	684	181	66	75		18,167	33	363			2,147								2,147	129	
703	171	45				8,628		589			906								906		
226	83	10	2	2		3,739		81			280								280		
2,313	998	236	68	77		30,584	33	983			8,333								3,333	129	
225	92	15				3,203		28			21								21		
70	24	11	4	2		1,450	14	76			80								80	51	
79	42	19	2	2		1,231		34			89								89	2	
																				3	
149	66	30	6	4		2,681	14	110			169								169	56	
46	12	3				602		1			2								2		
103	61	84	22	12	4	1,704					295	1							296	7	
3	2	1	1			39					18	12							30		
106	63	35	23	12	4	1,743					313	13							326	7	
57	8					650	1 set														

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	DOMINION													
	Avoir													
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	7 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Belleville		6		1	5	9	115	186	323	627	618	369	339	305
Hamilton					3	15	302	173	2,394	3,812	3,752	792	669	641
Ottawa					1	3	176	127	272	374	423	299	253	243
Toronto			1	1	19	7	126	236	429	775	684	360	289	273
Windsor				1	6	5	124	296	541	1,207	1,164	700	666	620
Totals		6	1	3	34	39	843	1,018	3,959	6,795	6,641	2,520	2,216	2,082
<i>Quebec.</i>														
Montreal	468	43	11	15	68	34	919	782	1,532	2,604	2,705	2,250	2,122	1,848
Quebec		67	17	25	68	158	541	637	592	1,220	1,179	1,122	1,093	954
Three Rivers		12	3	8	17	9	265	243	352	372	569	519	477	354
Totals	468	122	31	46	153	201	1,725	1,662	2,476	4,196	4,453	3,891	3,692	3,156
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
St. John		57	8	7	13	17	140	257	213	713	555	345	285	261
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Halifax		44			22	18	79	20	150	337	257	181	133	98
Pictou		21	5	7	6	12	29	70	101	267	243	131	103	92
Yarmouth														
Totals		65	5	7	28	30	108	90	251	604	500	312	236	190
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Charlottetown						1	14	23	45	147	111	76	64	60
<i>Manitoba.</i>														
Winnipeg					2	1	55	20	302	397	341	128	114	108
Calgary							1	1	7	7	7	3	3	3
Totals					2	1	56	21	309	404	348	131	117	111
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Victoria							6	6	71	127	130	90	82	73

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

C—Continued.

Denomination, Inspected and Verified in each Inspection Division, during the Fiscal 30th June, 1898.

WEIGHTS.							LINEAL MEASURES.													
dupois.							Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	6 feet.	5 feet.	1 yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 feet chains.	66 feet chains.	Tape or Riband.	Total Number.	Miscellaneous Measures.
1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total Number.														
269	124	36	5	3	1	3,341	2				414							414	2	
638	486	102	9	2		13,790	1				768							768	11	
170	93	33	13	4	1	2,485	6				352							352	4	
235	128	67	26	24		3,680	16	388			1,168							1,168	1	
551	345	130	21	8	3	6,388					365							365		
1,863	1,176	368	74	41	5	29,684	16	397			3,067							3,067	18	
1,380	684	181	66	75		17,787	33	363			2,136							2,136	129	
703	170	45				8,591		539			835							835		
226	83	10	2	2		3,723		85			270							270		
2,309	937	236	68	77		30,101	33	987			3,241							3,241	129	
225	92	15				3,203		28			21							21		
70	24	11	4	2		1,450	14	86			80							80	51	
79	42	19	2	2		1,231		34			89							89	2	
																			3	
149	66	30	6	4		2,681	14	120			169							169	56	
46	12	3				602		1			2							2		
103	61	34	22	12	4	1,704					295	1						296	7	
3	2	1	1			39					18	12						30		
106	63	35	23	12	4	1,743					313	13						326	7	
57	8					650	1 set													

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	DOMINION													
	Avoir													
	60 lbs.	50 lbs.	30 lbs.	20 lbs.	10 lbs.	7 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 lbs.	3 lbs.	2 lbs.	1 lb.	8 ozs.	4 ozs.	2 ozs.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Belleville.....														
Hamilton.....					1			1	5	18	21	6	5	2
Ottawa.....							17	25	47	67	59	29	28	16
Windsor.....														
Total..					1		17	26	52	85	80	35	33	18
<i>Quebec.</i>														
Montreal.....					4	2	29	31	33	68	74	65	50	20
Quebec.....		2		1		2		3		11	7	4	4	2
Three River.....						1		4	2	4	3	2		
Totals.....		2		1	4	5	29	38	35	83	84	71	54	22

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

C—Concluded.

of each Denomination, Rejected in each Inspection Division during the Fiscal 30th June, 1898.

WEIGHTS.							LINEAL MEASURES.														
dupois.							Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	6 feet.	5 feet.	1 yard.	½ yard.	2 feet.	1 foot.	½ foot.	100 feet chains.	66 feet chains.	Tape or Riband.	Total Number.	Miscellaneous Measures.	
1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total Number.															
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	1
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	2
.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total Number.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....	80	490	254	554	666	1,165	893	105	5	.....	4,212
Hamilton.....	182	210	236	523	749	1,146	1,189	203	18	1	4,457
Ottawa.....	4	20	53	336	505	618	367	204	97	38	2,242
Toronto.....	92	309	388	2,123	2,040	4,422	5,770	2,597	1	.....	17,742
Windsor.....	138	255	168	1,225	2,509	5,204	3,456	2,308	14	.....	15,277
Total.....	496	1,284	1,099	4,761	6,469	12,555	11,675	5,417	135	39	43,930
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....		805	1,171	3,490	4,313	6,390	5,154	2,695	820	12	24,850
Quebec.....	31	139	358	1,142	1,635	1,483	1,091	440	94	1	6,414
Three Rivers.....		177	120	520	794	884	666	408	92	3	3,664
Total.....	31	1,121	1,649	5,152	6,742	8,757	6,911	3,543	1006	16	34,928
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
St. John.....		148	141	844	1,269	1,092	719	214	40	.....	4,467
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Hallfax.....	1	78	52	239	298	360	281	89	41	2	1,441
Pictou.....	2	43	31	232	417	333	121	44	3	.....	1,226
Yarmouth.....					1	1					2
Total.....	3	121	83	471	716	694	402	133	44	2	2,669
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....		2		14	72	111	75	26			300
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	84	9	5	515	850	852	626	49	3	.....	2,993
Calgary.....	4	6		7	5	7	7	1		.....	37
Total.....	88	15	5	522	855	859	633	50	3	.....	3,030
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....				27		24					51

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

D.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination presented for Verification, in each Year ended 30th June, 1898.

BALANCES.

With Equal Arms.				Steelyards with Divided Arms.				Weigh Bridges or Platform Scales.					Totals.	
5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
145	309	.....	.....	120	2	1	1	736	189	654	125	57	151	2,490
1,972	1,633	.....	.....	1,792	44	3	.....	3,844	117	1,922	280	124	144	11,875
103	347	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	621	115	565	38	54	40	1,896
204	443	.....	.....	311	6	2	1	823	74	646	140	48	189	2,887
349	729	.....	.....	405	8	.....	.....	852	161	1,071	266	62	213	4,116
2,773	3,461	.....	.....	2,641	60	6	2	6,876	656	4,858	849	345	737	23,264
787	2,066	.....	3	1,207	7	.....	.....	2,010	1,226	1,956	134	158	186	9,740
124	1,003	14	98	95	.....	.....	.....	431	651	291	8	28	11	2,754
46	495	3	4	44	1	.....	.....	240	277	325	11	19	10	1,475
957	3,564	17	105	1,346	8	.....	.....	2,681	2,154	2,572	153	205	207	13,969
82	443	.....	18	59	.....	1	.....	503	279	246	21	17	20	1,689
49	207	2	13	40	.....	.....	.....	203	78	138	22	4	26	782
63	160	.....	9	29	.....	.....	.....	278	122	101	15	15	22	814
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
112	367	2	22	72	.....	.....	.....	482	201	239	37	19	48	1,601
26	79	.....	.....	28	18	18	2	66	28	78	12	11	7	373
89	254	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	637	27	500	246	180	104	2,153
3	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	17	3	15	4	3	8	60
92	259	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	1	654	30	515	250	183	112	2,213
60	70	.....	.....	44	7	3	.....	249	19	151	24	9	20	656

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.										
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.	Total Number.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....	80	490	254	554	666	1,165	893	105	5	.....	4,212
Hamilton.....	182	210	236	523	749	1,145	1,189	203	18	1	4,456
Ottawa.....	3	14	45	302	460	597	365	203	97	38	2,124
Toronto.....	92	309	388	2,123	2,040	4,422	5,770	2,597	1	.....	17,742
Windsor.....	138	255	168	1,225	2,509	5,204	3,456	2,308	14	.....	15,277
Total.....	495	1,278	1,091	4,727	6,424	12,533	11,673	5,416	135	39	43,811
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	.....	805	1,169	3,488	4,313	6,386	5,151	2,694	820	12	24,838
Quebec.....	31	138	358	1,140	1,628	1,479	1,068	439	94	1	6,396
Three Rivers.....	.....	166	109	506	783	870	655	394	87	3	3,573
Total.....	31	1,109	1,636	5,134	6,724	8,735	6,894	3,527	1001	16	34,807
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
St. John.....	.....	148	141	843	1,269	1,092	719	214	40	.....	4,466
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Halifax.....	1	78	52	239	298	360	281	89	41	2	1,441
Pictou.....	2	43	31	232	417	331	119	44	3	.....	1,222
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	3	121	83	471	716	692	400	133	44	2	2,665
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....	.....	2	.....	14	72	111	75	26	.....	.....	300
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	84	9	5	515	850	852	626	49	3	.....	2,993
Calgary.....	4	6	.....	7	5	7	7	1	.....	.....	37
Total.....	88	15	5	522	855	859	633	50	3	.....	3,030
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

D—Continued.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Inspected and Verified, in each Year ended 30th June, 1898.

BALANCES.

With Equal Arms.				Steelyards with Divided Arms.				Weigh Bridges or Platform Scales.						Total.
5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,050 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.	6,000 lbs. and up wards.	
145	309			119	2	1	1	736	189	654	125	57	151	2,489
1,962	1,556			1,753	44	2		3,739	106	1,804	252	118	112	11,448
78	309			13				578	97	524	35	47	33	1,714
204	443			311	6	2	1	823	74	646	140	48	189	2,887
346	728			403	7			842	161	1,057	264	60	206	4,074
2,735	3,345			2,599	59	5	2	6,718	627	4,685	816	330	691	22,612
782	1,993		3	1,132	7			1,951	1,165	1,867	127	152	183	9,382
124	1,001	14	95	93				430	644	290	8	28	11	2,741
42	483	3	4	43	1			239	273	314	9	19	10	1,440
948	3,477	17	105	1,268	8			2,620	2,082	2,471	144	199	204	13,543
82	442		18	59		1		502	274	243	20	17	20	1,678
49	207	2	13	40				203	77	137	22	4	26	780
63	160		9	29				277	122	99	15	15	22	811
				3				1	1					5
112	367	2	22	72				481	200	236	37	19	48	1,596
26	79			28	18	18	2	66	28	78	12	11	7	373
84	244			97				582	24	442	234	169	94	1,970
3	5			1			1	17	3	15	4	3	8	60
87	249			93			1	599	27	457	238	172	102	2,030
60	70			44	7	3		249	19	151	24	9	20	656

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.									Total Number.	
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.		$\frac{1}{4}$ Gill.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville						1					1
Hamilton											
Ottawa	1	6	8	34	45	21	2	1			118
Windsor											
Totals	1	6	8	34	45	22	2	1			119
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal			2	2		4	3	1			12
Quebec		1		2	7	4	3	1			18
Three Rivers		11	11	14	11	14	11	14	5		91
Totals		12	13	18	18	22	17	16	5		121
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
St. John				1							1
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Halifax											
Pictou						2	2				4
Totals						2	2				4
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg											

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

D—Concluded.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Rejected, in each Inspection Division, ended 30th June, 1898.

BALANCES.													Total Rejected.	
With Equal Arms.				Steelyards with Divided Arms.				Weigh Bridges or Platform Scales.						
5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
10	77			1										1
25	38			39		1		105	11	118	28	6	32	427
3	1			2	1			43	18	41	3	7	7	182
								10		14	2	2	7	42
38	116			42	1	1		156	29	173	33	15	46	652
6	73			75				59	61	89	7	6	3	379
	2			2				1	7	1				13
	4	12		1				1	4	11	2			35
6	79	12		78				61	72	101	9	6	3	427
	1							1	5	3	1			11
								1	1	1				2
									2					3
								1	3	1				5
5	10			19				55	3	58	12	11	10	183

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURE.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Barrie	Shanacy, M.	100 00				4 00	104 00	81 00
Belleville	Johnson, Wm.	250 00	83 32	50 00		44 10	427 42	89 25
Berlin	Lynes, K.	100 00			25 10	24 71	149 81	214 25
Brockville	Jhnston, C. W. (act)		99 96			8 58	108 54	116 25
Cobourg	Bickle, J. W.	100 00			39 05	22 85	161 90	129 25
Cornwall	Mulhern, M. M.	100 00				57 83	157 83	51 25
Guelph	Broadfoot, S.	100 00				41 29	141 29	140 00
Hamilton	McPhie, D.	1,699 96		54 00	84 55	82 62	1,921 13	1,190 00
	Dennis, W. A.							
Kingston	Burrows, Wm.	341 90	24 72	45 00		52 76	464 38	285 25
	Behan, J. J.							
	Hawkins, A. St. G. }							
Listowel	Heppler, Jacob. }	68 52		60 00	19 35	69 49	217 36	38 50
	Male, T.							
London	Williams, J.	1,000 00		110 00	233 50	90 75	1,434 25	1,920 50
Napanee	Johnson, Wm. (actg)				38 00	5 30	43 30	12 75
Ottawa	Roche, H. G.	900 00		300 00		82 97	1,282 97	557 50
Owen Sound	Graham, W. J.	200 00		125 00			325 00	127 00
Peterborough	Cahill, Thos.	200 00				6 93	206 93	110 00
Sarnia	Hicks, W. H.			20 00		1 00	21 00	82 25
Stratford	Rennie, Geo.	200 00			15 04	12 75	227 79	109 50
Toronto	Johnstone, J. K. }	2,199 92				46 27	2,246 19	5,790 75
	Pape, Jas.							
District Inspector					6 80		6 80	
	Totals.	7,560 30	208 00	764 00	461 89	654 20	9,647 89	11,039 25
Montreal	Aubin, A.	2,199 84	447 00	240 00	16 75	139 44	3,043 03	5,356 50
	O'Flaherty, M. J. }							
Quebec	LeVasseur, N.	1,300 00		100 00		96 34	1,496 34	269 50
	Moreau, J. A. (ctr)							
Sherbrooke	Simpson, A. F.	100 00					100 00	42 25
	Totals.	3,599 84	447 00	340 00	16 75	235 78	4,639 37	5,668 25
Fredericton	Purdie, S. A.	193 97				23 05	217 02	95 00
	Fowler, J. D.							
St. John	Rowan, A.	1,000 00			116 91	34 66	1,151 57	383 50
	Totals.	1,193 97			116 91	57 71	1,368 59	478 50
Halifax	Miller, A.	1,300 00	68 00	459 35	322 07	113 55	2,262 97	560 00
	Munro, H. D.							

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

APPENDIX E—Concluded.

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection, Expenditure and Receipts, &c.—Concluded.

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURE.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Charlottetown	Brace, R. K.	200 00	.....	.....	.....	30 75	230 75	159 00
Winnipeg	Magness, R. ....	.....	.....	108 00	.....	44 85	152 85	295 50
Nanaimo	{ Good, H. L. }	100 00	.....	.....	22 70	.....	122 70	36 00
New Westminster ..	{ McAloney, J. A. }	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	54 00
Vancouver	Wolfenden, Wm. ...	100 00	.....	.....	.....	71 00	171 00	118 00
Victoria	Miller, J. E.	200 00	.....	300 00	.....	2 50	502 50	269 50
	Jones, R. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	500 00	.....	300 00	22 70	73 50	896 20	477 50

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	7,560 30	208 00	764 00	461 39	654 20	9,647 89	11,089 25
Quebec	3,599 84	447 00	340 00	16 75	235 78	4,639 37	5,668 25
New Brunswick	1,193 97	.....	.....	116 91	57 71	1,368 59	478 50
Nova Scotia	1,300 00	68 00	459 35	322 07	113 55	2,262 97	560 00
Prince Edward Island	200 00	.....	.....	.....	30 75	230 75	159 00
Manitoba .....	.....	.....	108 00	.....	44 85	152 85	295 50
British Columbia	500 00	.....	300 00	22 70	73 50	896 20	477 50
General Contingencies .....	.....	.....	.....	39 75	574 85	614 60	.....
Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 40	253 40	.....
Stationery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 92	91 92	.....
Grand Totals	14,354 11	723 00	1,971 35	979 57	2,130 51	20,158 54	18,678 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.					SULPHUR PER 100			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candl-s.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Barrie —									
July.....			19·98		0	1			
August.....			22·21		0	1			
September.....			18·98		0	1			
October.....			20·08		0	1			
November.....			20·58		0	1			
December.....			22·08		0	1			
January.....			23·25		0	1			
February.....			21·49		0	1			
March.....			22·25		0	1			
April.....			22·46		0	1			
May.....			22·94		0	1			
June.....			19·52		0	1			
					0	12			
Belleville —									
July.....	21·80	19·39	20·65		0	5			
August.....	22·82	18·72	21·14		0	5			
September.....	19·84	19·54	19·69		0	2			
October.....	20·23	20·02	20·15		0	2			
November.....	20·23	17·97	19·11		0	5			
December.....	20·65	19·40	20·02		0	4			
January.....	20·23	18·72	19·48		0	2			
February.....	20·58	18·06	19·38		0	3			
March.....	21·57	18·16	20·09		0	5			
April.....	21·54	20·06	20·91		0	4			
May.....	22·54	19·06	20·62		0	5			
June.....	21·76	18·28	20·06		0	4			
					0	46			
Berlin —									
July.....			16·83		0	1			
August.....			16·88		0	1			
September.....			16·48		0	1			
October.....			19·77		0	1			
November.....			17·50		0	1			
December.....			22·60		0	1			
January.....			20·83		0	1			
February.....			18·17		0	1			
March.....			21·76		0	1			
April.....			19·30		0	1			
May.....			18·70		0	1			
June.....			19·77		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Brantford—									
July.....			22·10		0	1			
August.....			22·10		0	1			
September.....			22·64		0	1			
October.....			21·30		0	1			
November.....			21·14		0	1			
December.....			23·00		0	1			
January.....			21·12		0	1			
February.....			21·68		0	1			
March.....			21·34		0	1			
April.....			20·08		0	1			
May.....			21·66		0	1			
June.....			20·12		0	1			
					0	12			
Brockville—									
July.....			19·25		0	1			
August.....			19·86		0	1			
September.....			20·50		0	1			
October.....			20·27		0	1			
November.....			19·40		0	1			
December.....			19·32		0	1			
January.....			18·02		0	1			
February.....			19·08		0	1			
March.....			19·66		0	1			
April.....			20·48		0	1			
May.....			19·06		0	1			
June.....			20·06		0	1			
					0	12			
Chatham—									
July.....			17·00		0	1			
August.....			17·35		0	1			
September.....			17·50		0	1			
October.....			17·50		0	1			
November.....			17·00		0	1			
December.....			17·35		0	1			
January.....			17·14		0	1			
February.....			16·13		0	1			
March.....			17·03		0	1			
April.....			16·86		0	1			
May.....			16·50		0	1			
June.....			17·00		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Cobourg—									
July.....			17.93		0	1			
August.....			17.53		0	1			
September.....			17.80		0	1			
October.....			17.06		0	1			
November.....			17.34		0	1			
December.....			18.05		0	1			
January.....			19.48		0	1			
February.....			17.15		0	1			
March.....			17.84		0	1			
April.....			18.02		0	1			
May.....			17.53		0	1			
June.....			17.75		0	1			
					0	12			
Cornwall—									
July.....			18.70		0	1			
August.....			17.60		0	1			
September.....			18.69		0	1			
October.....			17.80		0	1			
November.....			19.30		0	1			
December.....			17.32		0	1			
January.....			17.80		0	1			
February.....			17.68		0	1			
March.....			18.40		0	1			
April.....			18.70		0	1			
May.....			18.00		0	1			
June.....			18.40		0	1			
					0	12			
Dundas—									
July.....			19.70		0	1			
August.....			19.50		0	1			
September.....			20.50		0	1			
October.....			19.16		0	1			
November.....			19.50		0	1			
December.....			20.76		0	1			
January.....			19.50		0	1			
February.....			20.38		0	1			
March.....			19.50		0	1			
April.....			19.34		0	1			
May.....			19.88		0	1			
June.....			19.12		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Galt—									
July.....			19 70		0	1			
August.....			20 41		0	1			
September.....			21 00		0	1			
October.....			18 62		0	1			
November.....			18 01		0	1			
December.....			18 24		0	1			
January.....			18 02		0	1			
February.....			17 50		0	1			
March.....			21 18		0	1			
April.....			19 02		0	1			
May.....			21 02		0	1			
June.....			18 41		0	1			
					0	12			
Guelph—									
July.....			23 91		0	1			
August.....			24 78		0	1			
September.....			27 73		0	1			
October.....			24 79		0	1			
November.....			24 57		0	1			
December.....			24 10		0	1			
January.....			21 75		0	1			
February.....			20 23		0	1			
March.....			21 76		0	1			
April.....			21 53		0	1			
May.....			20 79		0	1			
June.....			21 17		0	1			
					0	12			
Hamilton—									
July.....			18 15		0	1			
August.....			17 85		0	1			
September.....			18 42		0	1			
October.....			18 29		0	1			
November.....			17 85		0	1			
December.....			18 36		0	1			
January.....			17 99		0	1			
February.....			18 00		0	1			
March.....			18 00		0	1			
April.....			17 35		0	1			
May.....			17 79		0	1			
June.....			18 00		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Ingersoll—									
July.....			19 50		0	1			
August.....			22 11		0	1			
September.....			19 16		0	1			
October.....			19 50		0	1			
November.....			18 84		0	1			
December.....			19 34		0	1			
January.....			21 00		0	1			
February.....			19 50		0	1			
March.....			19 64		0	1			
April.....			19 05		0	1			
May.....			20 20		0	1			
June.....			19 34		0	1			
					0	12			
Kingston—									
July.....	23 98	22 62	23 22		0	3			
August.....	23 12	22 65	23 03		0	2			
September.....			22 71		0	1			
October.....									
November.....	23 99	23 04	23 51		0	2			
December.....	22 90	22 30	22 52		0	3			
January.....	23 02	21 85	22 25		0	3			
February.....									
March.....			21 40		0	1			
April.....	21 30	19 36	20 00		0	3			
May.....	21 82	21 30	21 53		0	3			
June.....	21 30	20 44	20 77		0	3			
					0	24			
Listowel—									
July.....			22 03		0	1			
August.....			22 38		0	1			
September.....			20 57		0	1			
October.....			21 61		0	1			
November.....									
December.....									
January.....									
February.....									
March.....									
April.....									
May.....									
June.....			21 64		0	1			
					0	5			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
London—									
July.....	20·06	19·16	19·54		0	3			
August.....	21·29	19·16	20·15		0	3			
September.....	20·51	19·16	19·72		0	3			
October.....	21·02	18·35	19·81		0	3			
November.....	18·00	17·70	17·85		0	2			
December.....	20·40	19·23	19·81		0	2			
January.....	19·34	18·35	18·84		0	2			
February.....	19·39	19·34	19·36		0	2			
March.....	18·00	17·50	17·75		0	2			
April.....	18·63	18·35	18·49		0	2			
May.....	19·70	18·84	19·27		0	2			
June.....	21·02	20·91	20·96		0	2			
					0	28			
Napanee—									
July.....					0	1			
August.....			22·80		0	1			
September.....			20·07		0	1			
October.....			21·08		0	1			
November.....			23·26		0	1			
December.....					0	1			
January.....			21·09		0	1			
February.....			23·47		0	1			
March.....			20·87		0	1			
April.....			27·07		0	1			
May.....			25·31		0	1			
June.....			20·77		0	1			
					0	10			
Ottawa—									
July.....	22·33	21·06	21·69		0	2	15·54	14·59	15·06
August.....	21·60	21·56	21·58		0	2	14·63	14·36	14·49
September.....	21·71	21·06	21·38		0	2	15·21	13·79	14·50
October.....	21·85	20·98	21·41		0	2	15·39	14·75	15·07
November.....	21·87	21·53	21·70		0	2	15·32	15·21	15·26
December.....	21·58	21·07	21·32		0	2	15·48	14·97	15·22
January.....	22·18	21·74	21·96		0	2	15·69	14·59	15·14
February.....	22·34	21·60	21·97		0	2	15·78	15·19	15·48
March.....	21·97	21·63	21·80		0	2	15·32	15·08	15·20
April.....	21·83	21·75	21·79		0	2	15·28	14·63	14·95
May.....	22·10	19·77	20·93		0	2	15·26	14·97	15·11
June.....	21·94	21·69	21·81		0	2	14·75	14·43	14·59
					0	24			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Owen Sound—									
July			21·60		0	1			
August			23·08		0	1			
September			20·30		0	1			
October			22·70		0	1			
November			21·97		0	1			
December			22·12		0	1			
January			21·55		0	1			
February			22·18		0	1			
March			23·00		0	1			
April			22·01		0	1			
May			22·10		0	1			
June			21·87		0	1			
					0	12			
Peterboro—									
July			19·46		0	1			
August			22·48		0	1			
September			17·78		0	1			
October			18·35		0	1			
November			21·37		0	1			
December			19·95		0	1			
January			18·30		0	1			
February			16·77		0	1			
March			21·84		0	1			
April			20·39		0	1			
May			22·30		0	1			
June			22·88		0	1			
					0	12			
Port Hope—									
July			18·36		0	1			
August									
September			18·38		0	1			
October			18·41		0	1			
November			18·79		0	1			
December			18·70		0	1			
January			17·17		0	1			
February			17·84		0	1			
March			18·07		0	1			
April			18·21		0	1			
May			17·33		0	1			
June			17·22		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Sarnia :—									
July			18.72		0	1			
August			19.34		0	1			
September			19.55		0	1			
October			18.56		0	1			
November			19.26		0	1			
December			19.14		0	1			
January			18.98		0	1			
February			18.70		0	1			
March			19.83		0	1			
April			18.96		0	1			
May			19.84		0	1			
June			18.85		0	1			
					0	12			
Stratford :—									
July			16.43		0	1			
August			17.32		0	1			
September			17.40		0	1			
October			16.82		0	1			
November			16.37		0	1			
December			16.30		0	1			
January			16.75		0	1			
February			16.43		0	1			
March			17.27		0	1			
April			16.78		0	1			
May			17.08		0	1			
June			16.86		0	1			
					0	12			
St. Catharines :—									
July			21.30		0	1			
August			21.04		0	1			
September			20.55		0	1			
October			19.80		0	1			
November			19.81		0	1			
December			21.01		0	1			
January			20.51		0	1			
February			21.23		0	1			
March			19.34		0	1			
April			21.21		0	1			
May			20.74		0	1			
June			18.78		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICE.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. Thomas—									
July			18.50		0	1			
August			18.21		0	1			
September			17.85		0	1			
October			17.85		0	1			
November			18.44		0	1			
December			18.00		0	1			
January			17.70		0	1			
February			17.50		0	1			
March			17.50		0	1			
April			17.85		0	1			
May			19.34		0	1			
June			19.99		0	1			
					0	12			
Toronto—									
July	21.75	19.71	20.85		0	9	8.54	5.96	7.25
August	21.08	19.76	20.46		0	8	10.39	8.68	9.53
September	20.92	19.25	20.37		0	9	11.42	10.44	10.93
October	20.52	19.23	20.08		0	9	13.83	12.41	13.12
November	20.82	19.82	20.28		0	8	15.56	14.04	14.80
December	20.85	19.76	20.64		0	10	9.69	9.00	9.34
January	21.64	19.08	20.20		0	8	12.50	9.02	10.76
February	20.46	18.62	19.70		0	8	12.79	11.97	12.38
March	20.69	19.91	20.24		0	9	10.00	6.99	8.49
April	20.95	19.52	20.46		0	9	13.83	11.44	12.63
May	20.82	19.80	20.27		0	9	9.91	7.17	8.54
June	22.25	20.48	21.17		0	8	11.12	7.15	9.13
					0	104			
Windsor—									
July			16.50		0	1			
August			16.50		0	1			
September			17.71		0	1			
October			16.72		0	1			
November			16.86		0	1			
December			17.14		0	1			
January			17.00		0	1			
February			17.00		0	1			
March			17.00		0	1			
April			16.36		0	1			
May			17.14		0	1			
June			18.00		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Woodstock—									
July			20.42		0	1			
August			19.18		0	1			
September			20.10		0	1			
October			20.10		0	1			
November			19.50		0	1			
December			24.00		0	1			
January			20.00		0	1			
February			19.73		0	1			
March			20.30		0	1			
April			19.90		0	1			
May			22.23		0	1			
June									18.63
					0	11			
Montreal—									
July	20.33	19.02	19.78		0	9	18.46	15.07	16.76
August	21.64	19.20	20.16		0	8	16.43	15.17	15.80
September	21.36	18.51	19.45		0	9	24.54	17.02	20.78
October	19.44	18.43	19.03		0	9	24.86	20.33	22.59
November	20.24	16.34	18.67		0	9	24.41	16.69	20.55
December	19.52	17.70	18.73		0	10	17.71	16.69	17.33
January	19.51	18.02	18.65		0	8	19.32	18.90	19.11
February	19.25	18.01	18.68		0	9	16.46	15.55	16.00
March	19.19	17.01	18.03		0	9	18.48	17.32	17.90
April	18.67	17.07	17.93		0	9	18.68	14.42	16.55
May	21.25	17.50	18.73		0	8	19.44	18.35	18.89
June	20.23	18.43	19.54		0	9	19.79	17.47	18.63
					0	106			
Quebec—									
July			17.96		0	1	24.10	20.63	22.36
August			17.98		0	1	19.19	15.77	17.48
September			17.88		0	1	18.53	14.62	16.57
October			17.61		0	1	18.21	17.71	17.96
November			18.21		0	1	20.56	15.96	18.26
December			17.82		0	1	24.38	18.30	21.34
January			17.84		0	1	21.11	18.85	19.98
February			17.81		0	1	20.99	17.86	19.42
March			17.33		0	1	19.15	18.83	18.99
April			17.64		0	1	19.20	17.16	18.18
May			18.51		0	1	19.81	17.20	18.50
June			18.02		0	1	19.45	18.31	18.88
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICERS.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Sherbrooke—									
July.....			17.24		0	1			
August.....			18.38		0	1			
September.....			20.16		0	1			
October.....			19.57		0	1			
November.....			17.54		0	1			
December.....			19.78		0	1			
January.....			21.27		0	1			
February.....			19.43		0	1			
March.....			18.60		0	1			
April.....			22.49		0	1			
May.....			20.90		0	1			
June.....			16.52		0	1			
					0	12			
Fredericton—									
July.....			17.42		0	1			
August.....			17.72		0	1			
September.....			16.26		0	1			
October.....			16.40		0	1			
November.....			15.24		1	1			
December.....									
January.....									
February.....									
March.....	18.20	16.16	16.91		0	3			
April.....	18.08	16.29	17.17		0	6			
May.....	17.37	16.88	17.16		0	5			
June.....	18.45	17.06	17.83		0	5			
					1	24			
Moncton—									
July.....			18.39		0	1			
August.....			18.17		0	1			
September.....			16.87		0	1			
October.....			18.34		0	1			
November.....	17.12	16.93	17.02		0	1			
December.....			17.80		0	1			
January.....			17.08		0	1			
February.....			18.94		0	1			
March.....			16.86		0	1			
April.....			16.02		0	1			
May.....			17.50		0	1			
June.....			19.58		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard	No. of tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candlea.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
St. John—									
July..	17.50	16.00	16.64		0	8	18.54	16.51	17.64
August.....	17.29	15.28	16.17		0	7	20.73	17.45	19.68
September.....	17.67	15.52	16.40		0	8	21.27	17.15	18.83
October.....	18.13	15.75	16.56		0	8	21.88	19.94	20.48
November.....	17.29	16.17	16.50		0	7	24.28	22.17	22.96
December.....	17.29	16.41	16.61		0	7	21.18	19.49	20.68
January.....	17.44	16.17	16.60		0	7	22.42	18.60	20.95
February.....	17.85	15.76	16.70		1	8	19.29	16.63	18.24
March.....	18.98	16.26	17.24		0	7	18.78	17.02	17.93
April.....	17.53	16.40	16.94		0	8	20.95	18.80	19.48
May.....	17.09	16.15	16.78		0	7	20.33	17.09	18.24
June.....	18.14	17.07	17.84		0	7	20.03	18.78	19.36
					1	89			
Halifax—									
July.....									
August.....									
September.....			17.52		0	1			
October.....	17.85	17.64	17.74		0	2			10.51
November.....	17.91	17.64	17.77		0	2	7.11	5.52	6.31
December.....	17.84	16.77	17.30		0	2	10.17	9.37	9.77
January.....	16.24	16.14	16.20		0	2	14.11	12.45	13.28
February.....	17.40	17.22	17.31		0	2	10.10	7.92	9.01
March.....	18.08	16.47	17.27		0	2	11.03	9.60	10.31
April.....	17.42	17.21	17.31		0	2	10.34	9.04	9.69
May.....	17.26	17.00	17.13		0	2	9.08	8.57	8.82
June.....	17.80	16.61	17.20		0	2	11.34	11.12	11.23
					0	19			
Picton—									
July.....									
August.....									
September.....									
October.....	17.23				0	1			
November.....	18.05				0	1			
December.....	17.70				0	1			
January.....	18.00				0	1			
February.....	18.49				0	1			
March.....	18.42				0	1			
April.....	18.18				0	1			
May.....	18.62				0	1			
June.....	17.60				0	1			
					0	9			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Yarmouth—									
July.....					0	1			
August.....					0	1			
September.....					0	1			
October.....			18 00		0	1			
November.....			16 32		0	1			
December.....			17 50		0	1			
January.....					0	1			
February.....			16 25		0	1			
March.....			16 77		0	1			
April.....			17 38		0	1			
May.....			16 53		0	1			
June.....			17 10		0	1			
					0	8			
Charlottetown—									
July.....	20 61	19 75	20 18		0	2			
August.....	19 22	18 35	18 88		0	4			
September.....			18 77		0	1			
October.....					0	1			
November.....			19 45		0	4			
December.....	22 80	19 69	21 27		0	4			
January.....	23 15	18 27	19 79		0	4			
February.....	19 66	17 25	18 53		0	4			
March.....	19 06	18 39	18 72		0	4			
April.....	13 20	17 18	17 80		0	3			
May.....	19 90	17 32	18 47		0	4			
June.....	18 35	16 82	17 67		0	3			
					0	34			
Winnipeg—									
July.....	23 10	20 10	21 55		0	2			
August.....	21 43	20 60	21 01		0	2			
September.....	22 23	20 33	21 28		0	2			
October.....			21 88		0	1			
November.....			22 97		0	1			
December.....			20 63		0	1			
January.....			22 55		0	1			
February.....			20 47		0	1			
March.....			21 55		0	1			
April.....			22 60		0	1			
May.....			21 19		0	1			
June.....					0	14			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Nanaimo :—									
July.....			17.11		0	1			
August.....			18.77		0	1			
September.....			17.38		0	1			
October.....			16.67		0	1			
November.....			17.95		0	1			
December.....			17.70		0	1			
January.....			18.51		0	1			
February.....			18.10		0	1			
March.....			19.13		0	1			
April.....			18.81		0	1			
May.....			18.29		0	1			
June.....			20.96		0	1			
					0	12			
New Westminster :—									
July.....			17.74		0	1			
August.....			18.04		0	1			
September.....			17.61		0	1			
October.....			17.55		0	1			
November.....			17.39		0	1			
December.....			17.67		0	1			
January.....			17.61		0	1			
February.....			17.57		0	1			
March.....			17.40		0	1			
April.....			17.45		0	1			
May.....			17.32		0	1			
June.....			17.80		0	1			
					0	12			
Vancouver :—									
July.....			17.16		0	1			
August.....			17.06		0	1			
September.....			17.35		0	1			
October.....			17.61		0	1			
November.....			20.53		0	1			
December.....			19.04		0	1			
January.....			18.50		0	1			
February.....			18.42		0	1			
March.....			18.55		0	1			
April.....			18.68		0	1			
May.....			18.55		0	1			
June.....			17.35		0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Victoria :—									
July.....	18·46	18·10	18·28	.....	0	2	.....	.....	.....
August.....	18·21	18·07	18·14	.....	0	2	.....	.....	.....
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	2	.....	.....	.....
October.....	18·53	18·26	18·39	.....	0	2	.....	.....	.....
November.....	18·33	18·11	18·22	.....	0	2	.....	.....	.....
December.....	18·20	18·02	18·11	.....	0	2	.....	.....	.....
January.....	.....	.....	18·07	.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....
February.....	.....	.....	18·02	.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	18·20	.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	18·33	.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	18·10	.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	18·26	.....	0	1	.....	.....	.....
					0	16			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Gas Meters presented for Verification, Verified, Verified after first Rejection, and Rejected, during the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Presented for Verification	Kind.		Verified as coming within the Error Tolerated by Law.			Verified after First Rejection.			Rejected.			Totals Verified and Rejected.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.
Barrie.....	45		45	7	15	23						45		
Belleville.....	61		61	25	12	24						61		
Berlin.....	160		160	28	57	46			1	1	22	132	28	
Brantford.....	146		146	38	46	62						146		
Brockville.....	81		81	28	41	12						81		
Chatham.....	65		65	22	14	25		1	1	2	1	61	4	
Cobourg.....	75		75	5	31	38						74	1	
Cornwall.....	13		13	6	3	4						13		
Dundas.....	3	2	1			3						3		
Galt.....	89		89	4	14	71						89		
Guelph.....	117		117	1	15	99					2	115	2	
Hamilton.....	519	134	385	152	29	338						519		
Ingersoll.....	51		51	14	13	24						51		
Kingston.....	196		196	45	51	99					1	195	1	
Listowel.....	12		12	4	2	6						12		
London.....	481		481	145	111	223		1	1		2	479	2	
Napanee.....	16		16	5	5	6						16		
Ottawa.....	438		438	21	55	354					3	430	8	
Owen Sound.....	75		75	71		4						75		
Peterborough.....	60		60	23	5	32						60		
Sarnia.....	50		50	39	3	8						50		
Stratford.....	68		68	19	15	34						68		
St. Catharines.....	126		126	47	20	59						126		
St. Thomas.....	137		137	42	30	63				2		135	2	
Toronto.....	5,244		5,244	1,109	1,376	2,755				4		5,240	4	
Windsor.....	492		492	109	100	282				1		491	1	
Woodstock.....	64		64	22	27	15						64		
Montreal.....	5,359		5,359	848	1,177	3,297				3	26	5,322	37	
Quebec.....	116	22	94	82	12	22						116		
Sherbrooke.....	5		5		3	2						5		
Fredericton.....	53		53	18	11	17					3	46	7	
St. John.....	194		194	59	59	70					6	188	6	
Halifax.....	213	130	83	171	11	30				1		212	1	
Pictou.....	48		48	9	19	11				4	1	43	5	
Yarmouth.....	47		47	17	5	24						46	1	
Charlottetown.....	99		99		3	80				4	1	83	16	
Winnipeg.....	274		274	28	44	192					2	264	10	
Victoria.....	199		199	61	51	87						199		
Vancouver.....	22		22	8	5	9						22		
Totals.....	15,513	288	15,225	3,332	3,490	8,550		2	7	20	73	15,377	136	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Electric Light Inspection, Expenditure and Receipts for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	Inspectors.	Special Assistance	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	Registration Fees.	Inspection Fees.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Belleville...	Johnson, Wm...		136 69	19 34	156 03	395 00	181 75	576 75
Hamilton...	McPhie, D...		48 90	0 50	49 40	310 00	197 25	507 25
London...	Williams, J...		27 95		27 95	550 00	262 50	812 50
Ottawa...	Roche, H. G...					335 00	763 25	1,098 25
Toronto...	Johnstone, J.K.		192 65	4 50	197 15	735 00	389 00	1,124 00
			406 19	24 34	430 53	2,325 00	1,793 75	4,118 75
Montreal...	Aubin, A...	229 00	6 30	6 40	241 70	360 00	1,879 75	2,239 75
Quebec...	LeVasseur, N...			4 22	4 22	45 00	175 75	220 75
Sherbrooke...	Simpson, A. F...		57 05	10 87	67 92	215 00	225 25	470 25
		229 00	63 35	21 49	313 84	620 00	2,310 75	2,930 75
St. John...	Rowan, A...		42 62	4 85	51 47	150 00	156 75	306 75
Halifax...	Miller, A...		12 50	12 10	24 60	370 00	349 00	719 00
Winnipeg...	Magness, R...			39 90	39 90	305 00	139 75	444 75
Vancouver...	Miller, J. E...					140 00	543 75	683 75
Victoria...	Jones, R...					60 00	208 50	268 50
						200 00	752 25	952 25

RECAPITULATION.

	Salaries.							
Ontario.....		406 19	24 34	430 53	2,325 00	1,793 75	4,118 75	
Quebec.....	229 00	63 35	21 49	313 84	620 00	2,310 75	2,930 75	
New Brunswick.....		46 62	4 85	51 47	150 00	156 75	306 75	
Nova Scotia & P.E.I.		12 50	12 10	24 60	370 00	349 00	719 00	
Manitoba.....			39 90	39 90	305 00	139 75	444 75	
British Columbia.....					200 00	752 25	952 25	
Chief Electrical Eng'r	2,000 00	226 17	36 97	2,286 14				
General Contingenc's			3,768 80	3,768 80				
Printing.....			72 32	72 32				
Stationery.....			17 30	17 30				
	2,000 00	229 00	754 83	3,998 07	7,004 90	3,970 00	*5,502 25	9,472 25

* This amount includes \$114 for penalties.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Electric Light Meters verified, rejected, and verified after first rejection, in each Inspection Division, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

DIVISIONS.	Number presented.	Verified as coming within the Error Tolerated by Law.			Rejected.			Verified after first rejection as coming within the Error Tolerated by Law.		
		Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.
Belleville ..	150	48	38	64						
Hamilton ..	113	33	11	23				16	8	22
London ..	208	85	65	58						
Ottawa ..	539	117	173	246	2	1				
Toronto ..	239	15	191	53						
Montreal ..	1,280	265	598	244	2	123	48	30	92	21
Quebec ..	146	12	72	56	3					3
Sherbrooke ..	171	12	77	82						
St. John ..	89	11	51	26		1				
Halifax ..	307	136	136	6	3	16			10	
Winnipeg ..	88	12	43	33						
Vancouver ..	251	129	14	108						
Victoria ..	153		111	42						
Totals.....	3,754	875	1,580	1,041	10	141	48	46	110	46

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1897.

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	From whom Collected.	Serial No.	By whom Collected.	Certificate for Fiscal Year.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.			Regis- tration Fee.	Totals.													
					Arc.	Incan- descent.	Totals.															
Belleville.	The Trenton Electric Company (Limited)	1	I. R., Belleville.	1897-98	90	1,900	1,900	25 00	\$ cts.													
	R. R. Casement, Madoc.	2	do	do	..	350	350	10 00		\$ cts.												
	Corporation of the Town of Picton	3	do	do	do	25 00			\$ cts.											
	Corporation of the Village of Alexandria.	1	do	Cornwall.	do	10 00				\$ cts.										
	Stornont Electric Light and Power Company	2	do	do	do	25 00					\$ cts.									
	Vankleek Hill Electric Light Works	3	do	do	do	10 00						\$ cts.								
	Napanee Water and Electric Light Company (Limited).	1	do	Kingston	do	38	34	414							\$ cts.							
	Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company.	2	do	do	do	107	2,000	3,070								\$ cts.						
	H. W. Foulds & Co., Hastings.	1	do	Peterborough.	do	12	162	282									\$ cts.					
	Port Hope Electric Light and Power Company (Limited).	2	do	do	do	33	1,000	1,330										\$ cts.				
	Peterborough Light and Power Company (Limited)	3	do	do	do	120	1,200	25 00											\$ cts.			
	Corporation of Campbellford.	4	do	do	do	2	435	655												\$ cts.		
	Lakefield Electric Light Company	5	do	do	do	30	300	10 00													\$ cts.	
	Bowmanville Electric Light Company (Limited)	6	do	do	do	40	271	671														\$ cts.
	W. C. Harrison, N.wood	7	do	do	do	21	160	370															$ cts.
Plewes & Spence, Colborne	8	do	do	do	20	340	540	\$ cts.														
Light, Heat and Power Company of Lindsay (Limited).	9	do	do	do	75	6,000	6,750		\$ cts.													
Fenelon Falls Electric Light Company (Limited)	10	do	do	do	..	400	10 00			\$ cts.												
Millbrook Electric Light Company (Limited)	11	do	do	do	10	600	700				\$ cts.											
Cobourg Electric Light Company (Limited)	12	do	do	do	40	910	1,310					\$ cts.										
A. H. Merkley, Morrisburg	1	do	Prescott	do	..	650	650						\$ cts.									
Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Company (Limited)	2	do	do	do	16	800	960							\$ cts.								
Kemptville Electric Light Company	3	do	do	do	..	425	425								\$ cts.							
Brockville Light and Power Company (Limited)	4	do	do	do	35	900	1,250									\$ cts.						
Prescott Electric Light Company	5	do	do	do	16	820	980										\$ cts.					
Merrickville Electric Company	6	do	do	do	..	350	350											\$ cts.				
James Munro, Embrò	1	do	Brantford.	do	..	150	150												\$ cts.			
Brantford Street Railway Company	2	do	do	do	25	2,789	3,039													\$ cts.		
Port Rowan Electric Light Supply	3	do	do	do	21	85	235														\$ cts.	
Simcoe Gas and Water Company.	4	do	do	do	35	350	350															\$ cts.
Brantford Electric and Operating Company (Limited)	5	do	do	do	65	2,400	3,050	\$ cts.														
Hamilton																						

APPENDIX J—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	From whom Collected.	Serial No.	By whom Collected.	Certificate for Fiscal Year.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.			Regis- tration Fee.	Totals.
					Arc.	Incan- descent.	Totals.		
Hamilton—Con.	Tilsonburg Electric Light and Power Company	6	I. R. Brantford	1897-98	22	340	560	10 00	
	Paris Electric Light Company	7	do	do	45	400	850	10 00	
	Woodstock Electric Light Power and Street Railway Co. (Ltd.)	8	do	do	68	800	1,480	25 00	
	Ingersoll Electric Power and Light Company (Limited)	9	do	do	45	500	950	10 00	
	Robert Burks & Son, Lessors of Port Dover Electric Plant.	10	do	do	8	298	378	10 00	
	Hamilton Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	1	do	Hamilton	do	467	12,000	25 00	
	Electrical Power Company of Hamilton (Limited)	2	do	do	2	160	180	10 00	
	Niagara Falls Electric Light, Heat and Power Company	56	do	St. Catharines	do	2,100	2,660	25 00	
	Corporation of the Town of Niagara	1	do	do	do	885	885	10 00	
	Hagersville Electric Light Company	2	do	do	do	7	207	10 00	
Dunnville Electric Light Company	3	do	do	do	19	802	992	10 00	
Welland Electric Light Company	5	do	do	do	25	550	801	10 00	
Corporation of the Town of Thorold	6	do	do	do	30	300	600	10 00	
Cayuga Electric Light and Power Company.	7	do	do	do	8	450	530	10 00	
do	8	do	do	1896-97	8	450	530	10 00	
St. Catharines Electric Light and Power Company (Limited)	9	do	do	1897-98	84	1,100	1,940	25 00	
J. H. Van Dyke Electric Light Plant, Grimsby	10	do	do	do	600	600	10 00		
London.	London Electric Company (Limited)	1	London	do	325	9,000	12,254	25 00	
	St. Thomas Gas Company	2	do	do	93	325	1,255	25 00	
	Freeman N. Saylor, Stratroy	3	do	do	25	40	290	10 00	
	Hamilton & Prout, Forest	4	do	do	11	325	435	10 00	
	Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company	5	do	do	61	450	1,110	25 00	
	Perrilla Electric Light Heat and Power Company (Limited)	6	do	do	39	1,700	2,090	25 00	
	John Norwood, Alvinston	7	do	do	13	140	270	10 00	
	H. C. Baird & Son, Park Hill	8	do	do	30	.....	300	10 00	
	Fitzgerald and Sausermann, Watford	9	do	do	23	60	290	10 00	
	Aylmer Electric and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	10	do	do	30	50	350	10 00	
	Citizens Electric Light Company, Watford	11	do	do	.....	260	260	10 00	
	W. W. Gordon, Glencoe	12	do	do	35	40	390	10 00	
Seaforth Electric Light Heat and Power Company (Limited)	1	do	Stratford	do	60	1,060	25 00		
St. Mary's Electric Light Company	2	do	do	do	20	450	650	10 00	
								310 00	

APPENDIX J—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	From whom Collected.	Serial No.	By whom Collected.	Certificate for Fiscal Year.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.			Registration Fee.	Totals.
					Arc.	Incan- descent.	Total.		
Toronto—Con...	Jacob Morley, New Hamburg	4	I. R. Guelph	1897-98.	25	60	310	\$ 10 00	\$ cts.
	Howes & Leighton, Hariston	5	do	do	30	27	327	10 00	
	John Shearer, Blair	6	do	do	400	400	400	10 00	
	James Fenwick, Preston	7	do	do	30	12	312	10 00	
	Guelph Light and Power Company	8	do	do	102	2,250	3,270	25 00	
	J. L. Pollock, Drayton	9	do	do	5	180	230	10 00	
	A. Groves, Fergus	10	do	do	20	600	800	10 00	
	Corley & Collins, Mount Forest	11	do	do	14	440	580	10 00	
	Joseph S. Shantz, Hespeler	12	do	do	26	31	291	10 00	
	Corporation of the Town of Collingwood	1	Owen Sound	do	35	2,000	2,350	25 00	
	Town of Kincardine	2	do	do	19	622	812	10 00	
	Owen Sound Electric, Illuminating and Manufacturing Company (Limited)	3	do	do	65	200	850	10 00	
	Thos. Andrews, Thornbury	4	do	do	6	300	360	10 00	
	Robertson, Rowland & Co., Walkerton	5	do	do	28	929	1,209	25 00	
	McIntyre's Electric Light System, Paisley	6	do	do	200	200	200	10 00	
	The Chesley Incandescent Electric Light Company	7	do	do	400	400	400	10 00	
	Soone Electric Light Company	8	do	do	30	250	350	10 00	
	Wm Moore & Sons, Meaford	9	do	do	20	375	575	10 00	
	Warton, Electric Light Company	10	do	do	20	80	280	10 00	
	Markdale Electric Light Company	11	do	do	600	600	600	10 00	
	D. Knechtel & Son, Hanover	12	do	do	16	1,150	1,310	25 00	
	Kilmer Cowan & Co., Southampton	13	do	do	400	400	400	10 00	
	Kilmer, Crawford & McIntyre, Durham	14	do	do	800	800	800	10 00	
	Nicholas Egan, Tottenham	1	Toronto	do	207	207	207	10 00	
	Alexander Dolson, Beaverton	2	do	do	350	350	350	10 00	
	Midland Electric Company (Limited)	3	do	do	500	500	850	10 00	
	I. J. Gould, Uxbridge	4	do	do	37	370	370	10 00	
	Gravenhurst Electric Light and Power Company	5	do	do	11	750	860	10 00	
	Corporation of the Town of Newmarket	6	do	do	790	790	790	10 00	
	Lakefield & Whitley Electric Light Company	7	do	do	27	200	470	10 00	
	Toronto Electric Light Company (Limited)	8	do	do	1,350	50,000	63,500	25 00	

APPENDIX J—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act, during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	From whom Collected.	Serial No.	By whom Collected.	Certificate for Fiscal Year.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.		Registration Fee.	Totals.
					Arc.	Incandescent.		
Quebec	Montmorency Electric Company, Quebec	1	I. R. Quebec	1897-98	400	14,000	25 00	
	The Fraserville Company (Limited), Riviere du Loup	2	do	do	7	800	10 00	
	The Electric Company of Chicoutimi	3	do	do	865	865	10 00	
Sherbrooke	Stanstead Electric Light Company	1	Sherbrooke	do	21	600	10 00	
	S. H. C. Miner, Granby	2	do	do	36	360	10 00	
	Coaticook Electric Light and Power Company	3	do	do	30	1,000	25 00	
	Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company	4	do	do	60	4,000	25 00	
	Richmond County Electric Company	5	do	do	977	977	10 00	
	Geo. K. Nesbitt, Cowansville	6	do	do	400	400	10 00	
	A. E. Frost, Waterloo	7	do	do	825	825	10 00	
	Farnham Electric Light Company	8	do	do	90	90	10 00	
	French Bros, Sawyerville	9	do	do	800	1,000	10 00	
	St. Johns Electric Light Company	10	do	do	20	110	10 00	
	Parker & Howe, Dixville	11	do	do	300	300	10 00	
	Knowlton Electric Light Company	12	do	do	800	800	10 00	
	Corporation of the Town of Magog	13	do	do	4,520	4,520	25 00	
La Compagnie des Pouvoirs Hydrauliques de St. Hyacinthe	1	do	St. Hyacinthe	1896-97	27	200	10 00	
La Compagnie pour l'Eclairage au Gaz de St. Hyacinthe	2	do	do	1897-98	14	337	10 00	
La Compagnie pour l'Eclairage au Gaz de St. Hyacinthe	3	do	do	do	30	30	10 00	
The Granite Mills, St. Hyacinthe	4	do	do	do	450	450	10 00	
Sussex Water and Light Company	1	do	St. John	do	200	8,000	25 00	
St. John Railway Company	2	do	do	do	41	560	10 00	
St. John Electric Light Company	3	do	do	do	500	500	10 00	
Sackville Electric Light and Telephone Company	4	do	do	do	28	28	10 00	
Carleton Electric Light Company	5	do	do	do	72	1,200	25 00	
City of Moncton Light and Water Department	6	do	do	do	70	350	25 00	
Fredericton Gas Light Company	7	do	do	do	500	500	10 00	
Small & Fisher, Woodstock	8	do	do	do	1,500	1,500	25 00	
Chatham Electric Light Company	9	do	do	do	450	450	10 00	
St. John								215 00
								150 00

Inland Revenues—Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light.

Municipality	No. of Licenses	Rate per License	Total License Revenue	Other Revenue	Total Revenue
Halifax	1	1,600	1,600	900	2,500
North Sydney Electric Light Company.....	2	1,600	3,200	900	4,100
Sydney Gas and Electric Company.....	1	3,200	3,200	900	4,100
Princes Edward Island Electric Company, Charlottetown.....	2	680	1,360	900	2,260
Full Electric Company of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown.....	3	900	2,700	900	3,600
Summerside Electric Company.....	1	950	950	900	1,850
Dartmouth Electric Light, Heating and Power Company (Ltd.).....	2	2,140	4,280	900	5,180
Windsor Electric Light and Power Company (Limited).....	3	10,422	31,266	900	32,166
Halifax Electric Tramway Company (Limited).....	4	300	1,200	900	2,100
R. C. Ervin, Shubenacadie.....	5	700	3,500	900	4,400
Acadia Edison Electric Company, Wolfville.....	6	100	600	900	1,500
Oxford Electric Light Company.....	7	625	4,375	900	5,275
Kentville Electric Light and Power Company (Limited).....	8	825	6,600	900	7,500
Lunenburg Gas Company (Limited).....	9	475	4,275	900	5,175
Bridgewater Electric Light, Water and Power Company (Limited).....	10	600	6,000	900	6,900
Edison Electric Light and Power Company, Springhill.....	11	4,000	44,000	900	44,900
Chambers Electric and Power Company, Truro.....	12	1,800	21,600	900	22,500
Canada Electric Company (Limited), Amherst.....	1	2,000	2,000	900	2,900
New Glasgow Electric Company.....	1	450	450	900	1,350
John Daley, Digby.....	2	450	900	900	1,800
do do.....	1	450	450	900	1,350
Bear River Electric Light, Heating and Power Company (Ltd.).....	3	500	1,500	900	2,400
Bridgetown Electric Light Plant.....	4	250	1,000	900	1,900
Yarmouth Gas Light Company (Limited).....	5	200	1,000	900	1,900
Carmen O. Dell, Annapolis.....	6	450	2,700	900	3,600
do do.....	7	450	3,150	900	4,050
Winnipeg	1	1,575	1,575	900	2,475
Calgary Water Power Company (Limited).....	2	960	1,920	900	2,820
Lethbridge Water Works and Electric Light Company (Limited).....	3	1,575	4,725	900	5,625
Calgary Water Power Company (Limited).....	4	960	3,840	900	4,740
Lethbridge Water Works and Electric Company (Limited).....	5	900	4,500	900	5,400
Edmonton Electric Lighting and Power Company.....	6	900	5,400	900	6,300
do do do.....	1	711	711	900	1,611
Corporation of the Town of Port Arthur.....	2	825	1,650	900	2,550
do do do.....	1	825	825	900	1,725
Brandon Electric Company (Limited).....	1	2,000	2,000	900	2,900
Manitoba Electric and Gas Company, Winnipeg.....	2	3,000	6,000	900	6,900
Central Electric Company (Limited), Portage la Prairie.....	3	1,600	4,800	900	5,700
Citizens' Telephone and Electric Company of Rat Portage (Limited).....	4	7,000	28,000	900	28,900
Regina Electric Light and Power Works.....	5	870	4,350	900	5,250
Selkirk Electric Company (Limited).....	6	600	3,600	900	4,500
North-west Electric Company (Limited).....	7	6,150	43,050	900	43,950
John B. Mauel, Morden.....	8	600	4,800	900	5,700
Prince Albert Electric Light and Power Company (Limited).....	9	375	3,375	900	4,275
Victoria	1	10,000	10,000	900	10,900
British Columbia Electric Railway Company (Limited), Vancouver.....	2	1,250	2,500	900	3,400
Corporation of the City of Kamloops.....	3	5,000	15,000	900	15,900
Corporation of the City of New Westminster.....	4	1,600	6,400	900	7,300
Rossland Water and Light Company (Limited).....	5	1,700	8,500	900	9,400
British Columbia Smelting and Refining Company, Trail.....	6	700	4,200	900	5,100
Kootenay Electric Light Company.....	6	800	4,800	900	5,700
Sandon Water Works and Light Company.....	7	515	3,605	900	4,505

APPENDIX J—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Districts.	From whom Collected.	By whom Collected.	Certificate for Fiscal Year.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.		Registration Fee.	Totals.
				Arc.	Incan- descent.		
Victoria— <i>Con.</i>						\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			1897-98.	1,000	1,000	10 00	
	Nelson Electric Light Company (Limited).....	C. I. R., Vancouver.....	do	600	1,220	25 00	
	Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Company (Limited).....	do Victoria	do	22	7,220	25 00	
	British Columbia Electric Railway Company (Limited), Victoria.....	do do	do	401	401	10 00	200 00
	Victoria Electric Company (Limited).....	do do	do				3,970 00

NOTE—Each arc lamp is reckoned as equal to ten incandescent.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

E. MIALLI,
Commissioner.

62 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 7B.)

A. 1899

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1898

PART III

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1898

[No. 7b—1899.]

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

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Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

INSPECTION OF FOODS, DRUGS AND FERTILIZERS.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the report of the official analysts of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

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

Description of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Sold as compound.	Not classed.	Sold Illegally.	Total.
Malt liquors.	75	1					76
Milk	133	22	24				179
Aerated waters	116	4	1				121
Condensed milks	54	3	9				66
Proprietary medicines		4	1				5
Coffee	34	17	1	6	4		62
Belladonna plasters	14	20	15		7		56
Fertilizers	53	10	6			5	74
Infants and Invalids foods	59				8		67
Butter	57	6	4				67
Flour	106						106
Total	701	87	61	6	19	5	879

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

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

EDWARD MIALL,

Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

HALIFAX, N.S., 2nd September, 1898.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the samples of food, &c., analysed by me under the Adulteration Act during the year ending 30th June, 1898. Of the 110 samples analysed, I have reported 87 as genuine, 8 adulterated, 5 illegally sold, 5 sold as compounds and 5 doubtful, as follows:—

	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Sold Illegally.	Sold as Compounds.	Doubtful.	Total.
Fertilizers	8	3	5			16
Beer	10					10
Milk	18	1			5	24
Aerated Waters	14	2				16
Coffee	1	2		5		8
Infants Foods	10					10
Butter	10					10
Flour	16					16
	87	8	5	5	5	110

I have also reported on 10 samples of standard fertilizers not included in the above.

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

MAYNARD BOWMAN.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC,
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,
QUEBEC, 22nd July, 1898.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on foods and drugs, received by me for analysis during the year ending 30th June, 1898.

I have analysed 125 samples in all, of which were genuine, 108 ; doubtful, 11 ; adulterated, 6 ; tabulated as follows :—

Samples.	No. of Sample.	Date.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	Total.
		1897.				
Water.....	8	July.....	7	1	0	8
Beer and Ale.....	10	August.....	10	0	0	10
Milk.....	24	September.....	19	2	3	24
Aerated Waters.....	16	October.....	15	1	0	16
Condensed Milk.....	10	November.....	10	0	0	10
Coffee.....	8	December.....	4	1	3	8
		1898.				
Belladonna Plasters.....	8	January.....	5	3	0	8
Fertilizers.....	5	March.....	3	2	0	5
Infants Foods.....	10	April.....	10	0	0	10
Butter.....	10	May.....	9	1	0	10
Wheaten Flour.....	16	June.....	16	0	0	16
Totals.....	125		108	11	6	125

NOTE—In case of belladonna plasters, I have counted as doubtful those in which found less than 0.250 per cent of atropine.

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

DR. M. FISET, M.D.L.,
Public Analyst, Quebec.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE,
MONTREAL, 20th Oct., 1898.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you herewith my annual report of the results of my analysis of Foods, Drugs and Fertilizers for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

During the year I have reported upon 145 samples under the Adulteration of Food Act, also upon 11 standards for the Department under the Fertilizers Act, making in all 156 samples.

These to be tabulated required to be somewhat rearranged as shown in the following table of results:—

Domestic Waters—	
Wholesome, 5; doubtful, 2; impure, 2	9
Aerated Waters—	
Genuine and wholesome, 19; contaminated, 0	19
Milks—	
Wholesome and genuine, 22; doubtful, 3; adulterated, 1 . . .	26
Condensed Milk—	
Wholesome 10; adulterated by removal of cream, 1	11
Infants' Foods—	
Wholesome, 11	11
Totals	76

Under the more general column of Food and Drink, I have to report as follows:—
11 beers, genuine. 9 ground coffee, genuine, 4; doubtful, 1; adulterated, 4. 11 butters, 6 genuine; 3 doubtful; 2 adulterated. 18 flour, all genuine.

Fertilizers as sold,—4 up to standard; 3 no standard; 4 below standard and illegally sold.

Drugs, 9—Belladonna plasters below standard of B. P., 5; adulterated by low per cent of alkaloids, 4.

I beg to concur in the general expressions of the bulletins issued by the Department.

I have the honour to be,
Your faithful servant,

J. BAKER EDWARDS,
Analyst.

OTTAWA, 15th July, 1898.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the work done in my laboratory in connection with the Adulteration of Food, during the past twelve months.

In that time I have examined 111 samples. The following table shows at a glance the results obtained on the different articles analysed :—

Articles.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Water.....	3	3	1	7
Malt Liquor.....	9	0	0	9
Milk.....	7	5	3	15
Aerated Water.....	12	2	0	14
Condensed Milk.....	5	0	4	9
Coffee.....	5	4	0	9
Belladonna Plaster.....	0	7	0	7
Fertilizers.....	5	0	4	9
Infants Food.....	9	0	0	9
Butter.....	8	1	0	9
Flour.....	14	0	0	14
	77	22	12	111

A noticeable fact occurs in the case of belladonna plasters. None of the samples gave the amount of alkaloid exacted by either the British or the United States pharmacopœias.

The samples of aerated waters were found all genuine except two. These were contaminated with lead obtained from the action of the carbonated water on the so-called automatic metal corks. These corks, made from an alloy of about fifty per cent of lead and tin, are markedly attacked by the carbonated waters to such an extent as to render the water injurious to health in some cases.

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

F. X. VALADE, M.D.,
Public Analyst.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,
TORONTO, 19th July, 1898.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the work done in my laboratory, under the Adulteration Act, during the year ending 30th June, 1898.

The samples analysed numbered 140, of which 10 were fertilizers sent from the Inland Revenue Department and are not included in the following table. Of the remaining 130 samples, 99 were genuine, 20 adulterated by admixture with foreign substances, or by falling below the standard strength, 10 were doubtful, 1 sold as compound.

For the infants' foods, condensed milks and aerated waters, no standard is fixed, but they are all free from deletereous substances. One beer contained salicylic acid. Only one belladonna plaster was up to the standard, the remainder containing very small quantities of the alkaloid.

Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Doubtful.	Sold as Compound.	Total.
Well water.....	3	3	2	0	8
Ale, &c.....	9	1	0	0	10
Milk.....	14	2	8	0	24
Aerated waters.....	16	0	0	0	16
Condensed milks.....	10	0	0	0	10
Coffee.....	5	2	0	1	8
Belladonna plasters.....	1	7	0	0	8
Fertilizers.....	7	3	0	0	10
Infants' foods.....	10	0	0	0	10
Butter.....	8	2	0	0	10
Flour.....	16	0	0	0	16
	99	20	10	1	130

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

W. H. ELLIS.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ANALYST,

LONDON, 18th July, 1898.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the yearly report of work done in my laboratory under the Adulteration of Food Act.

During the year ending 30th June, 1898, I have had submitted to me, and have analysed and reported on 119 samples. Of these 91 were reported as genuine, 11 as doubtful or below standard quality and 17 as adulterated, as may be seen by the annexed table :—

Sample.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated	Total.
Water.....	5	4	0	9
Porters, ales, &c.....	9	0	0	9
Milk.....	15	2	3	20
Aerated waters.....	14	0	0	14
Condensed milks.....	5	4	0	9
Proprietary medicines.....	0	1	4	5
Coffee.....	5	0	2	7
Belladonna plasters.....	3	0	6	9
Fertilizers.....	4	0	1	5
Infants' food.....	9	0	0	9
Butter.....	8	0	1	9
Flour.....	14	0	0	14
	91	11	17	119

In addition to the above, there were also submitted to me for analysis and report 21 standard samples of agricultural fertilizers.

I wish specially to call your attention to the large proportion of the drug samples (proprietary medicines and belladonna plasters) which are adulterated.

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

FRANKLIN T. HARRISON,
Official Analyst.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

WINNIPEG, 27th August, 1898.

Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a tabulated statement showing the general results of the analyses of samples submitted to me by the Department during the year ending 30th June, 1898.

Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Not Classed.	Total.
Aerated liquors	12	0	0	12
Fermented liquors	8	0	0	8
Milk	19	7	0	26
Milk, condensed	6	2	0	8
Fertilizers	6	3	0	9
Belladonna plasters	0	0	7	7
Flour	12	0	0	12
Butter	8	0	0	8
Coffee	2	0	4	6
Infant's Food	0	0	8	8
	73	12	19	104

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDGAR B. KENRICK.

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th October, 1898.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In accordance with your verbal permission a slight change has been made in the construction of the annual report for the present year. In the cases of food samples which have been submitted to the analysts for examination in the course of the year, and regarding which special bulletins have been published, it has not been deemed necessary to give as appendices tabular statements concerning them. Consequently it will be found that such tabular statements are given only in the cases of coffee, butter and wheat flour, appendices A, B and C, while the bulletins concerning the other articles examined are reprinted, as in former reports, in the shape of appendices following those just mentioned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF						
				Moisture.	Fat.	Extract by Water.	Caffeine.	Ash.		
								Total.	Soluble in Water.	Insoluble in Water.
1897.	<i>Official Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Dec. 22	Imperial Java from Chase & Sanborn, Boston, Mass.	12554	16577	2.64	14.04	...	1.18	4.32	3.37	0.95
" 22	"A" Brand, not sold as pure, W. H. Schwartz & Son, Halifax.	12555	16578	5.15	4.58	.....	0.50	3.61	2.77	0.84
" 22	"B" Brand, not sold as pure, W. H. Schwartz & Son, Halifax.	12556	16579	3.82	5.06	.....	0.56	3.94	2.91	1.03
" 22	Java and Jamaica Compound, Chase & Sanborn, Boston.	12557	16580	3.78	10.87	....	1.30	4.33	3.53	0.80
" 22	Jamaica Compound, A. P. Torrains, Halifax.	12558	16581	4.61	4.79	...	0.64	4.12	2.86	1.26
" 22	"Not guaranteed pure," A. P. Torrains, Halifax.	12559	16582	4.96	6.06	.....	0.60	4.32	3.02	1.30
" 22	Superior Jamaica from John Tobin & Co., Halifax.	12560	16583	3.72	9.61	.....	1.10	4.83	3.62	1.21
" 22	Compound from W. H. Schwartz & Co., Halifax.	12561	16584	3.89	10.53	....	1.17	4.58	3.34	1.24
	<i>Official Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>									
Dec. 7	Coffee from Jardine & Co., 28 Water St., St. John.	9714	17522	3.10	10.36	23.28	1.20	.....	4.10	0.98
" 7	Jamaica from Ewing & Co., Montreal.	9715	17523	4.60	12.20	26.05	1.15	....	3.31	1.05
" 7	Java from Dearborn & Co., St. John, N.B.	9716	17524	3.95	10.18	21.80	0.97	.....	3.18	0.98
" 6	Old Govt. Java from Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.	9710	17518	4.16	10.70	21.85	0.84	.....	3.35	0.95
" 6	Java from W. A. Porter, St. John, N.B.	9711	17519	3.70	10.05	22.40	0.91	...	3.30	0.85
" 6	Java from W. A. Porter, St. John, N.B.	9712	17520	4.05	10.12	20.85	0.96	.....	3.19	0.90
" 6	Java and Mocha, Chase & Sanborn.	9713	17521	3.16	11.55	24.16	1.30	.....	3.41	0.87
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>									
Dec. 9	Coffee ground by Louis Larose & Co., 321 St. Joseph St., Quebec.	10042	18601	3.77	8.55	12.14	.....	4.49	3.66	0.83
" 9	Coffee ground by A. Guay, 368 St. Joseph St., Quebec.	10043	18602	3.68	9.97	12.98	...	4.52	3.63	0.89
" 9	Coffee from Lavoie & Latulippe, Quebec.	10044	18603	5.91	4.34	23.88	...	4.13	3.16	0.97
" 9	Coffee from M. Boyce & Son, Quebec.	10045	18604	3.55	7.90	13.42	.....	4.34	3.45	0.89
" 9	Coffee ground (1 oz. of chicory per lb.) by M. Breton, 344 St. John St., Quebec.	10046	18605	2.68	7.56	13.52	....	4.90	3.69	1.21
" 9	Coffee	10047	18606	3.77	6.29	14.91	.....	5.01	3.50	1.51
" 9	Coffee from Stroud Bros., Montreal.	10048	18607	4.44	5.03	21.86	.....	4.37	3.06	1.31
" 9	Coffee from Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.	10049	18608	3.37	7.28	12.20	.....	4.59	3.78	0.81

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

COFFEE—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.				Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Sand.	Specific Gravity of 10 p. c. decoction.	Reaction with Iodine.	Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	1'0100	.....	.....	Genuine	T. Major & Son, 14 Spring Garden Road, Halifax.
.....	1'0138	.....	.....	Contains a large amount of farinaceous matter and chicory.	J. Hogan, 62 Gratton St., Halifax.
.....	1'0135	.....	.....	" " ..	Nicotte & Tracey, Jacob and Grafton St., Halifax.
.....	1'0130	.....	.....	Contains about 15 p. c. of chicory.....	W. E. Crowe, 81 Gottingen St., Halifax.
.....	1'0152	.....	.....	Contains a large amount of farinaceous matter and chicory.	J. Forsyth, jr., Water St., Dartmouth, N.S.
.....	1'0159	.....	.....	Contains about 30 p. c. of chicory.....	S. Thompson, Portland St., Dartmouth.
.....	1'0136	.....	.....	Contains about 20 p. c. of chicory.....	H. C. Walker, Portland St., Dartmouth.
.....	1'0130	.....	.....	Contains about 15 p. c. of chicory.....	B. J. Hublely, 84 Barrington St., Halifax.
.....	1'0074	.....	.....	No foreign substance detected; genuine	Jardine & Co., 28 Water St., St. John, N.B.
.....	1'0080	.....	.....	" " ..	J. E. Cowan, 99 Main St., North End, St. John, N.B.
.....	1'0072	.....	.....	" " ..	D. J. Purdy, Main St., North End, St. John, N.B.
.....	1'0072	.....	.....	" " ..	Puddington & Merritt, Charlotte St., St. John, N.B.
.....	1'0075	.....	.....	" " ..	W. A. Porter, St. John, N.B.
.....	1'0070	.....	.....	" " ..	Rankine & Moulson, 16 Germand St., St. John.
.....	1'0075	.....	.....	" " ..	W. A. Magee, 143 cor. Princess and Charlotte Sts., St. John.
0'08	1'00983	None	.....	Coffee tissues and a very little wheat starch; good.	Louis Larose & Co., 32 St. Joseph St., Quebec.
0'16	1'00938	"	.....	Coffee tissues; genuine.....	A. Guay, 368 St. Joseph St., Quebec.
0'12	1'01750	Dark blue.	.....	Coffee tissues, chicory and roasted grain; adulterated with chicory and roasted grain (about 40 to 45 p.c.).	M. Pouliot, 131 Clare St., Quebec.
0'18	1'01009	None	.....	Coffee tissues; a very little wheat starch, probably accidental; good.	T. Lacasse, 7 St. Caire St., Quebec.
0'32	1'00980	"	.....	" " ..	M. Breton, 344 St. John St., Quebec.
0'49	1'01102	Bluish	.....	Adulterated with about 5 to 10 p.c. of chicory and wheat starch.	G. Savard, 35 St. John St., Quebec.
0'33	1'01550	Dark blue.	.....	Adulterated with about 25 to 35 p.c. of chicory, roasted grain and peas.	A. Guertin, St. George St., Three Rivers.
0'14	1'00965	None	.....	Coffee tissues, a little wheat starch and chicory, perhaps accidental; doubtful.	Milot & Frère, Badeau St., Three Rivers.

APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF						
				Moisture.	Fat.	Extract by Alcohol	Caffeine.	Ash.		
								Total.	Soluble in Water.	Insoluble in Water.
1897.	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Dec. 20	Java from Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.	11731	18609	3.11	4.97	25.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20	Mocha	11732	18610	3.28	3.57	41.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 21	Java from Marotte & Leblanc...	11733	18611	3.45	4.90	36.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 21	Coffee from Marotte & Leblanc...	11734	18612	3.74	4.14	35.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 21	Java.	11735	18613	3.92	3.17	33.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 27	Java from D. Stroud & Co., Wellington St., Montreal.	11736	18614	2.18	4.39	22.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 27	Java and Mocha, T. G. Ballantyne & Co., Wellington St., Waterloo, P. Q.	11737	18615	2.15	5.24	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 27	Coffee, Java	11738	18616	3.18	3.18	23.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 27	Coffee, Java and Mocha, about 2 oz. chicory to the lb.	11730	18617	4.21	7.03	28.73	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>									
Dec. 6	Coffee from Joshua Grant, Ottawa.	10912	18201	6.166	4.84	.....	0.407	4.685	1.985	2.700
" 6	Coffee from the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Toronto.	10913	18202	4.076	12.67	.....	1.0975	4.405	3.455	0.950
" 6	Coffee from H. N. Bate & Sons, Ottawa.	10914	18203	3.934	13.80	.....	1.595	4.45	3.50	0.95
" 6	Coffee from Stroud, Ottawa.....	10915	18204	4.426	11.806	.....	2.045	4.375	2.965	1.410
" 8	Coffee from H. H. Brennan & Co., Ottawa.	10916	18205	4.498	10.052	.....	0.575	4.000	2.725	1.275
" 8	Coffee, Java and Mocha, J. A. Matthewson & Co., Montreal.	10917	18206	5.014	13.718	.....	2.035	4.55	3.28	1.27
" 9	Coffee, Royal Windsor, Java and Mocha "Mixture," Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Toronto.	10918	18207	6.644	4.552	.....	0.725	4.06	2.26	1.80
" 9	Coffee Compound from Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.	10919	18208	3.976	13.154	.....	1.24	4.215	3.140	1.075
" 9	Coffee, "Old Govt. Java" from Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., Toronto.	10920	18209	3.576	13.892	.....	1.03	4.55	3.72	0.83
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>									
Dec. 22	Coffee from Pure Gold Manufacturing Co.	12109	18210	2.60	9.43	.....	1.37	.....	3.65	0.85
" 22	Coffee, 2 oz. chicory to 1 lb.....	12110	18211	2.35	10.94	.....	1.37	.....	3.50	0.95

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

COFFEE—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.				Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Sand.	Specific Gravity of 10 p. c. decoction.	Reaction with Iodine.	Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	1·0102	Bluish red colour.	.....	Genuine	J. Roy, 384 St. Antoine St., Montreal.
.....	1·0160	.....	.....	Adulterated by addition of 50 p. c. upwards of chicory.	T. R. Collins, 401 St. Antoine St., Montreal.
.....	1·0150	Blue .....	.....	Adulterated by addition of chicory and peas to the extent of 30 p. c. and upwards.	G. Pilon, 1660 Ontario St., Montreal.
.....	1·0155	" .....	.....	Adulterated by addition of rice starch and chicory to the extent of 30 p. c. and upwards.	J. V. Gagnon, 458 Dorchester St., Montreal.
.....	1·0149	.....	.....	Adulterated by addition of flour millings and chicory with fungoid mildew to extent of 40 p. c. and upwards.	M. L. Landry & Co., 465 Dorchester St., Montreal.
.....	1·0085	.....	.....	Genuine	D. Stroud & Co., Wellington St., Sherbrooke, P. Q.
.....	1·0088	.....	.....	" .....	T. G. Ballantyne & Co., Wellington St., Sherbrooke, P. Q.
.....	1·0094	.....	.....	Genuine	J. C. C. Cheval, Main St., Waterloo, Que.
.....	1·0118	.....	.....	Contains chicory upwards of 20 p. c.; declared a mixture on label.	G. W. Gilmour, Waterloo, Que.
0·490	1·01258	.....	1·714	Adulterated by about 10 p. c. of roasted wheat and chicory.	F. C. Doctor, 108 Bank St., Ottawa.
0·050	1·0044	.....	0·938	Very few pea starch grains; genuine	F. C. Daniels, 270 Bank St., Ottawa.
0·02	1·0102	.....	1·285	Genuine	J. L. Burke, 247 Lyon St., Ottawa.
0·260	1·0160	.....	2·50	Roasted pease; small quantity of chicory; adulterated by about 15 p. c.	Mrs. J. Smeaton, 231 Kent St., Ottawa.
0·020	1·0200	.....	2·122	Adulterated by about 20 p. c. chicory and wheat flour.	C. Esmonde, cor. Kent and Albert St., Ottawa.
0·054	1·0110	.....	None.	Genuine	Page & Hand, 361 Wellington St., Ottawa.
0·31	1·0168	.....	5·672	Chicory with much wheat starch; adulterated by about 20 p. c.	P. H. Durocher & Co., Hull.
0·040	1·0100	.....	2·974	A few grains of wheat starch, probably accidental; good.	A. Z. Trudel, Hull.
0·05	1·0116	.....	None.	Genuine	M. G. Laverdure, Hull.
.....	1·0110	.....	1·25	Adulterated by admixture with chicory, probably between 5 and 10 p. c.	J. Wood, Toronto.
.....	1·0080	.....	1·25	Genuine. This is stated on the label to contain 2 ozs. of chicory in 1 lb., but I find no chicory by the microscope and the specific gravity points to its absence.	"

APPENDIX A—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF						
				Moisture.	Fat.	Extract by Water.	Caffeine.	Ash.		
								Total.	Soluble in Water.	Insoluble in Water.
1897.	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Dec. 22	Coffee from Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.	12111	18212	2.34	12.46	.....	1.25	.....	3.60	1.10
" 22	Coffee, 2 oz. chicory to 1 lb.	12112	18213	2.57	12.12	.....	1.32	.....	3.50	0.85
" 22	Coffee, 2 oz. chicory to 1 lb., uncertain.	12113	18214	2.51	10.53	.....	1.43	.....	3.65	0.85
" 23	Coffee, Albert Brand, Lumsden Bros., Hamilton.	12114	18215	2.45	7.56	.....	1.47	.....	2.75	0.85
" 23	Coffee from S. H. Ewing, Montreal.	12115	18216	2.94	9.92	.....	1.48	.....	3.55	0.85
" 23	Coffee, Strant Blend, Snowdrift Baking Powder Co.	12116	18217	3.08	13.58	.....	1.45	.....	3.55	0.80
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>									
Dec. 2	Coffee	9145	19033	3.50	12.20	...	1.30	4.98	3.44	1.54
" 2	Coffee from Todhunter & Mitchell, Toronto.	9146	19034	2.65	11.02	.....	1.32	4.20	3.12	1.08
" 3	Coffee from Snowdrift Baking Powder Co., Brantford.	9147	19035	3.70	9.10	.....	.90	4.00	3.03	.97
" 3	" " " " " "	9148	19036	1.98	13.76	.....	1.35	4.58	3.52	1.06
" 3	Coffee from E. Adams, London, Ont.	9149	19037	1.50	12.74	.....	1.10	4.78	3.38	1.40
" 3	Coffee from Gorman & Eckart, London, Ont.	9150	19038	2.23	12.12	....	1.08	4.24	3.44	.80
" 3	" " " " " "	9151	19039	2.45	13.00	...	.97	4.40	3.52	.88
	<i>Official Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>									
Dec. 14	Coffee, Compound from Pure Gold Manufg. Co., Toronto.	11171	17089	4.85	5.84	.....	0.54	3.01	1.68	1.33
" 14	" " " " " "	11172	17090	4.70	3.85	.....	0.30	4.18	2.81	1.37
" 14	Coffee from Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.	11173	17091	4.35	12.35	.....	1.39	4.11	3.23	0.88
" 15	Coffee from G. F. J. Galt, Winnipeg.	11174	17092	2.73	11.61	.....	1.36	4.75	3.85	0.90
" 16	Compound from Sutherland & Campbell, Winnipeg.	11175	17093	3.45	7.22	..	0.73	4.22	2.77	1.45
" 16	Compound from The Dyson, Gibson Co., Winnipeg.	11176	17094	6.70	4.25	...	0.41	2.88	1.85	1.03

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

COFFEE (Tabulated Statement)—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.				Remarks of Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Sand.	Specific Gravity of 10 p. c. decoction.	Reaction with Iodine.	Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
.....	1 0080	.....	1 25	Genuine	G. J. Browing, Toronto.
.....	1 0102	.....	1 25	As it states a mixture of chicory and coffee.	
.....	1 0119	.....	1 25	Adulterated by admixture with chicory, probably between 10 to 15 p.c.	A. Batson, Toronto, Ont.
.....	1 0076	.....	1 25	Genuine	T. A. Moon, Perth, Ont.
.....	1 0080	.....	1 25	"	Shaw & MacKerracher, Perth, Ont.
.....	1 0079	.....	1 25	"	A. T. Agar, Perth, Ont.
48	1 0102	.....	.....	Pure	D. Davis, Ontario St., Stratford, Ont.
21	1 0137	.....	.....	Adulterated with chicory	J. W. McCabe, Wellington St., Stratford, Ont.
14	1 0151	.....	.....	Adulterated with chicory and starch.	H. Walker, Paris, Ont.
10	1 0106	.....	.....	Pure	A. M. Bannister, Paris, Ont.
42	1 0103	.....	.....	" .....	Thos. Reid, 217 Dundas St., London.
09	1 0105	.....	.....	" .....	J. C. Triplecock, 235 Dundas St., London.
08	1 0103	.....	.....	" .....	O'Connor Bros., 751 Richmond St., London.
.....	1 0160	.....	.....	Coffee, chicory and grain sold as compound.	J. E. Brown, Portage la Prairie.
.....	1 0133	.....	.....	" .....	A. W. McLeod
.....	1 0085	.....	.....	Genuine	F. Jean, St. Boniface.
.....	1 0086	.....	.....	" .....	V. Couture
.....	1 0141	.....	.....	Coffee, chicory and grain sold as compound.	T. Pelletier
.....	1 0189	.....	.....	" .....	W. Guilbault & Co., St. Boniface.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

BUTTER (Tabulated Statement).

ANALYSIS.				Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Reichert No. for 5 grammes.	Kjeldtsorfer No.	Rancidity in de-grees.	Saponification equivalent.		
28·05			246·7	Genuine.....	Waugh & Stevens, Summerside, P.E.I.
30·23			248·6	"	W. Hicks & McMurdo Bros., Summerside, P.E.I.
27·41			250·5	"	Brace, McKay & Co., Summerside, P.E.I.
29·85			248·3	"	J. D. McLeod & Co., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
29·21			252·4	"	W. Grant & Co., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
31·91			244·9	"	Sanderson & Co., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
32·29			248·8	"	Nicolle & Tracey, Halifax, N.S.
29·09			249·8	"	Hutchinson & Power "
30·24			237·2	"	John Hogan "
30·50			244·5	"	Bentley & Layton "
31·8	224	2·94		Fair taste and smell; pale colour; genuine.	T. Mahen, Arthabaskaville, Que.
29·4	223	1·04		" " " "	L. O. Pepin & Fils "
29·5	221	3·29		Pale colour; taste and smell rather rancid; genuine.	S. Paradis, Lévis, Que.
28·2	229	5·91		" " " "	J. Gagnon "
27·1	217	2·49		Pale yellow colour; taste and smell pretty fair; genuine.	A. Gagnon, Quebec.
29·5	220	2·65		Very pale colour; rancid smell; taste saity and a little rancid; doubtful as containing too much salt and too little butter fat.	J. Gagnon "
29·7	225	1·97		Fair taste and smell; colour yellow; genuine.	S. P. Brosseau "
29·4	231	1·98		Pale yellow in colour; very soft; taste and smell pretty fair; genuine.	N. Tessier & Co. "
26·95	224	2·26		Yellow colour; fair taste and smell; genuine.	L. Brunelle & Frère, Three Rivers.
29·4	225	1·50		Very soft and tasteless; very yellow; smells slightly rancid; genuine.	J. Nault, Three Rivers.
21·7	212			Of doubtful quality; low Nos. of fatty acids, indicating admixture of oleo-margarine with butter.	E. H. Breckenbridge, Aylmer, Que.
29·2	219			Very white; taste and odour good; genuine.	" " "
24·2	221			" " " "	E. R. Bisson, Hull, Que.
25·5	221			Colour yellow; taste good; genuine.	E. Lamothe "
23·1	219			Odour and taste fair; genuine.	L. Sabourin "
25·6	223			" " " "	P. Massicotte, Montreal.
1·1	195			Tallowy taste and odour; adulterated with meat fats.	" "
·55	197			" " " "	J. Mantel "

APPENDIX B—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample, and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF				
				Water.	Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Specific Gravity.
1897.	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
May 2	Butter, not known.....	11793	18676	9.83	85.10	4.46	.61	0.864
" 2	" "	11794	18677	9.09	85.50	4.41	.60	0.864
" 2	" "	11795	18678	7.55	85.16	6.69	.60	0.867
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>							
" 4	Butter, not known.....	10956	18253	12.20	81.27	4.24	2.20	0.8653
" 4	" G. Wilson, Hintonburgh.	10957	18254	11.43	78.38	5.96	4.23	0.8664
" 4	" not known.....	10958	18255	14.17	79.99	3.69	2.15	0.8671
" 4	" "	10959	18256	10.27	82.26	4.92	2.55	0.866
" 4	" "	10960	18257	13.09	80.41	3.24	3.26	0.8667
" 5	" E. Patty, Smith's Falls...	10961	18258	10.18	80.81	4.47	4.54	0.8656
" 5	" not known.....	10962	18259	8.40	80.25	9.24	2.11	0.8661
" 5	" "	10963	18260	13.10	81.61	2.65	2.64	0.867
" 5	" "	10964	18261	10.76	82.67	3.10	3.47	0.8666
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>							
May 11	Butter, W. Howden, Cavan, Ont.	12162	18262	11.16	84.18	2.31	2.35	0.8656
" 11	" Mr. Batten, South Dummer, Ont.	12163	18263	9.01	84.85	4.90	1.24	0.8667
" 11	" not known.....	12164	18264	9.52	83.01	5.19	2.28	0.8656
" 11	" L. Gibb, Toronto	12165	18265	8.91	84.94	4.34	1.81	0.8662
" 11	" Not known	12166	18266	11.50	83.26	3.17	2.07	0.8670
" 11	" "	12167	18267	19.75	74.71	3.17	2.37	0.8651
" 12	" Geo. Ryckman, St. Catharines.	12168	18268	14.44	81.49	2.31	1.76	0.8645
" 12	" Mrs. Birch, Near St. Catharines.	12169	18269	12.61	80.35	5.19	1.85	0.8657
" 12	" Mrs. Casey, Thorold	12170	18270	10.47	84.39	2.31	2.83	0.8658
" 12	" not known	12171	18271	17.97	77.15	2.59	2.29	0.8660
	<i>Official Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>							
May 5	Butter, K. McIntosh, West Zora Township.	9197	19065	12.03	81.22	5.21	1.54	0.8659
" 5	" P. Seibert, Ellice Tp.	9198	19066	13.48	82.29	2.52	1.71	0.8660
" 5	" Mrs. Sceates, Caradoc Tp.	9199	19067	14.10	79.86	4.50	1.54	0.8682
" 5	" Mrs. Hamley, Lobo Tp ..	9200	19068	11.02	86.12	1.47	1.39	0.8682
" 5	" J. Nixon, Westminster Tp	9201	19069	13.16	80.72	4.63	1.49	0.8667
" 6	" J. McCarthy	9202	19070	10.91	85.63	2.01	1.45	0.8683
" 6	" Mrs. Lavan	9203	19071	12.28	80.81	5.60	1.31	0.8668
" 7	" Mrs. Travis, Southwold Township.	9204	19072	11.59	83.66	3.41	1.34	0.8661
" 7	" J. Sheehan, St. Thomas, Que.	9205	19073	12.83	80.11	6.60	0.46	0.8684

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

BUTTER (Tabulated Statement)—Continued.

ANALYSIS.				Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Reichert No. for 5 grammes.	Kjeldtsorfer No.	Rancidity in Decrees.	Saponification equivalent.		
24.5	223			Odour and taste fair; genuine	N. Morson, Montreal.
19.2	215			Strong odour and taste; of doubtful quality; probably adulterated with oleomargarine.	A. Tourandean "
22.9	222			A yellow and white butter mixed for sale with excess of salt; rancid; of doubtful quality; probably adulterated by excess of salt and rancidity.	J. H. Bosquet "
31.9			244.2	Genuine	W. Tubman, Ottawa.
26.1			249.8	Adulterated by deficiency in fat	T. Hoare "
29.2			246	Genuine	C. J. Neate "
29.3			247.5	"	P. H. Blake "
26.1			250.9	"	Page & Hand "
27.8			250.5	"	J. McKenny, Smith's Falls.
27.2			250.4	"	W. Fitzpatrick "
30.6			245.2	"	H. T. Noonan, Perth, Ont.
32.1			240.7	"	J. Patterson "
28.56	231.0	1.0		Unadulterated; high curd	Hunter's grocery, Peterborough.
29.20	223.4	2.0		"	P. Robinson, Peterborough.
27.72	221.9	1.7		" high curd	J. C. Sullivan "
28.70	246.4	2.1		"	W. Harvey, Toronto.
26.62	232.0	8.35		"	Mrs. McCarthy "
20.72	225.8	6.3		" because it contains less than 80 p.c. of butter-fat and more than 15 p.c. of water.	John Lumbers "
27.51	223.1	1.3		Unadulterated	Merriman Bros., St. Catharines.
31.36	232.6	1.5		"	Moore's grocery "
28.68	230.0	2.5		" high curd	Z. McMann, Thorold, Ont.
31.10	232.0	1.0		" because it contains less than 80 p.c. of butter-fat and more than 15 p.c. of water.	Jas. Wilson, "
23.5		.5	255.23	Unadulterated	E. O'Flaherty, Stratford, Ont.
23.7		.4	252.00	"	Barnsdale Trading Co., Stratford, Ont.
29.9		.8	243.30	" with excessive amount of water, making fat less than 80 p.c.	Jas. Wilson, London, Ont.
34.1		.2	241.77	Unadulterated	Somerville & Co., London, Ont.
25.0		.6	251.93	"	Turbik Bros., London, Ont.
30.6		.4	244.92	"	Smith & Duck, Windsor, Ont.
29.6		2.2	248.05	"	F. H. Mann "
24.8		.3	252.45	"	Butler Bros., St. Thomas, Ont.
30.2		.5	244.00	"	J. McShea "

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF				
				Water.	Fat.	Salt.	Curd.	Specific Gravity.
1898.	<i>Official Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
May 19	Butter, not known.....	11219	17103	10·02	83·59	4·20	2·19	.....
" 19	" Miss Beaman, Springfield, Man.	11220	17104	13·11	82·02	3·15	1·72	.....
" 21	" W. Laurens, Blake Siding, Man.	11221	17105	8·87	88·49	1·51	1·13	.....
" 23	" T. Y. Griffin & Co., Win.	11222	17106	10·98	84·39	3·68	0·95	.....
" 20	" D. Anticknap, Brandon ...	11223	17107	12·16	84·08	2·43	1·33	.....
" 20	" not known.....	11224	17108	7·79	87·72	3·41	1·08	.....
" 21	"	11225	17109	10·94	85·81	2·12	1·13	.....
" 23	" J. Y. Griffin & Co., Win.	11226	17111	9·95	83·88	5·04	1·13	.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

BUTTER—(Tabulated Statement)—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.				Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Reichert No. for 5 grammes.	Koehtsorsfer No.	Rancidity in degrees.	Saponification equivalent.		
31 3	Genuine	C. L. Ford, Winnipeg.
31 5	"	A. Elliott & Co., Winnipeg.
32 7	"	A. Laurens, Portage la Prairie.
31 2	"	W. H. McLean, Winnipeg.
32 4	"	Murray & Co., Brandon.
30 5	"	W. J. Young & Co., Brandon.
30 7	"	R. W. McLeod, Portage La Prairie.
30 9	"	C. Reed & Co., Winnipeg.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

WHEATEN FLOUR—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.			Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Nitrogen.	Ash.	Proteids.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1.54	0.365	9.63	No foreign starches detected; genuine.	W. E. Crowe, Halifax, N.S.
1.51	0.280	9.44	" " "	A. M. Boutilère & Co., Halifax, N.S.
1.54	0.370	9.63	" " "	J. A. Dearman & Co. "
1.65	0.370	10.31	" " "	E. N. Everet, Weymouth, N.S.
2.08	0.420	13.03	" " "	R. Journeay "
1.62	0.335	10.13	" " "	G. D. Campbell "
1.71	0.375	10.69	" " "	Turnbull & Welsh, Digby, N.S.
1.82	0.455	11.33	" " "	E. Burnham & Son "
2.07	0.360	12.94	" " "	Mrs. J. Dillon "
1.57	0.306	9.82	" " "	Wood & Murphy, Windsor, N.S.
1.57	0.335	9.82	" " "	J. E. Graham "
1.40	0.310	8.75	" " "	C. S. North & Co. "
1.46	0.305	9.13	" " "	Shand Bros. "
1.51	0.330	9.44	" " "	A. L. Doyle & Co., Halifax, N.S.
1.60	0.375	10.00	" " "	D. J. Hubley "
1.54	0.340	9.63	" " "	W. H. Drake "
1.74	0.35	10.87	Wheat starch; genuine	Desmarais Bros., Richmond, Que.
1.92	0.10	12.00	" " "	D. F. Bedard "
1.53	0.30	9.56	" " "	F. Smith "
1.56	0.36	9.75	" " "	P. Simoneau, Sherbrooke, Que.
1.62	0.50	10.13	" " "	A. Lanctot "
1.56	0.37	9.75	" " "	D. W. Stenson "
1.53	6.40	9.56	" " "	N. Lacroix "
1.50	0.45	9.38	" " "	A. G. Lambert, Lévis, Que.
1.59	0.40	9.94	" " "	C. Gastonguay "
1.62	0.45	10.13	" " "	G. Carrier "
1.56	0.40	9.75	" " "	J. O. Gauvin, Quebec.
1.70	0.50	10.63	" " "	A. Poliquin "
1.64	0.40	10.25	" " "	M. Boyce & Son "
1.44	0.25	9.00	" " "	" " "
1.41	0.35	8.81	" " "	E. Auger "
1.77	0.50	11.06	" " "	A. Faucher "
1.97	0.45	12.31	No foreign starch; genuine	T. Willoughby & Co., Montreal.
1.44	0.35	9.00	" " "	M. de Repentingy "
1.55	0.30	9.71	" " "	W. A. Therien "
1.57	0.45	9.94	" " "	L. Girard "
1.74	0.70	10.99	" " "	" " "
1.48	0.35	9.27	" " "	C. J. Spenard "
1.42	0.45	8.87	" " "	N. Gibeau, St. John's, Que.
1.87	0.55	11.72	" " "	" " "
2.07	0.55	12.95	" " "	H. Foisy "
1.48		9.27	" " "	J. Simond, Longueuil, Que.

APPENDIX C.—INSPECION OF WHEATEN

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF			
				Moisture.	Extract.		
					By Petroleum Ether.	By 90 per cent Alcohol.	Cold Water, after Alcohol.
1898.	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
June 6	Wheaten Flour, Pincombe & Donaldson, Strathroy, Ont.	11811	18811	11.84	.....	0.91	2.38
" 6	" Not known	11812	18812	11.53	.....	0.97	2.82
" 14	" "	11813	18813	12.43	.....	1.08	2.77
" 14	" "	11814	18814	11.85	.....	1.72	2.29
" 14	" C. R. Cousins, St. John's, Que.	11815	18815	10.40	.....	3.71	2.24
" 15	" Not known	11816	18816	10.13	.....	3.95	2.54
" 15	" "	11817	18817	10.62	.....	3.32	2.34
" 15	" McDonald Mills, Valleyfield, Que.	11818	18818	10.99	.....	3.01	2.34
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>						
June 8	Wheaten Flour, T. McIntosh, Toronto....	12165	18286	12.50	.....	2.90	2.81
" 8	" Not known	12166	18287	12.59	.....	2.79	2.51
" 8	" Lawson, Toronto	12167	18288	13.06	.....	3.80	2.39
" 8	" Campbell, Toronto....	12168	18289	12.85	.....	3.42	3.01
" 8	" Ogilvie, Toronto	12169	18290	12.94	.....	4.42	2.20
" 8	" McIntosh, Toronto	12170	18291	12.84	.....	2.24	2.63
" 8	" Hunt, Bros., London	12171	18292	12.46	.....	3.17	2.96
" 8	" Stewart & Evans, Strathroy, Ont.	12172	18293	12.75	.....	1.97	2.41
" 8	" Ogilvie, Toronto	12173	18294	12.75	.....	2.82	2.43
" 8	" Not known	12174	18295	12.65	.....	2.37	3.54
" 9	" Lawson, Toronto	12175	18296	13.55	.....	3.69	3.33
" 9	" Campbell, Toronto	12176	18297	12.08	.....	2.46	3.40
" 9	" Uncertain	12177	18298	12.14	.....	2.08	2.96
" 9	" "	12178	18299	12.80	.....	3.37	3.36
" 9	" Ogilvie, Toronto....	12179	18300	12.38	.....	2.84	2.36
" 9	" McIntosh, Toronto....	12180	18301	12.50	.....	2.24	3.26
	<i>Official Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London.</i>						
June 7	Wheaten Flour, J. L. Eidt, Auburn, Ont..	9208	19074	11.40	.....	2.10	2.65
" 7	" N. Detrich, Goderich....	9209	19075	10.80	.....	2.52	2.60
" 7	" M. Nicholson, Goderich	9210	19076	10.70	.....	2.40	3.05
" 8	" J. E. Ratz, Gads Hill, Ont	9211	19077	11.40	.....	1.33	2.60
" 8	" Dexter & Son, Sebringville, Ont.	9212	19078	11.00	.....	1.75	3.25
" 8	" Tavistock Milling Co., Tavistock, Ont.	9213	19079	10.90	.....	0.90	2.85
" 8	" Hunt Bros., London, Ont.	9214	19080	11.80	.....	2.20	2.60
" 8	" J. D. Sanby	9215	19081	11.20	.....	2.10	2.60
" 8	" G. B. Plews, Nr. London	9216	19082	11.05	.....	1.98	2.50
" 9	" J. King, Sarnia, Ont....	9217	19083	10.40	.....	1.75	2.90
" 9	" Vendor	9218	19084	11.20	.....	1.95	3.05
" 9	" Hayne & Vizard	9219	19085	11.50	.....	2.77	2.18
" 10	" J. Hawkins, St. John's, Nr. London, Ont.	9220	19086	11.80	.....	2.65	3.00
" 10	" Steward & Evans, Strathroy, Ont.	9221	19087	11.40	.....	1.55	2.15

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Nitrogen.	Ash.	Proteids.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1.54	0.30	9.62	No foreign starch ; genuine	A. Laurin, Longueuil, Que.
1.09	0.40	6.81	" "	F. Benoit "
1.44	0.45	9.00	" "	W. Tardif, Granby, Que.
1.48	0.50	9.27	" "	Letourneau & Hade, Granby, Que.
1.47	0.48	9.18	" "	H. Pare, Granby, Que.
2.01	0.55	12.60	" "	P. Hubert, Waterloo, Que.
2.07	0.50	12.94	" "	" " "
1.96	0.60	12.25	" "	A. B. Bouchard "
2.06	0.35	12.85	No foreign starch ; genuine	A. F. Barker, Toronto.
2.04	0.35	12.78	" "	A. Sinclair "
2.08	0.35	13.00	" "	W. Eddy "
2.18	0.35	13.65	" "	J. G. Gibson "
2.07	0.40	12.94	" "	C. L. Bond "
2.02	0.40	12.62	" "	Dawson Bros. "
2.03	0.35	12.68	" "	Shields & Co. "
2.20	0.40	13.75	" "	E. White "
2.11	0.35	13.18	" "	C. W. Webb "
1.94	0.45	12.12	" "	Mills Bros. "
2.06	0.35	12.87	" "	A. L. Reeves "
1.98	0.35	12.37	" "	C. Philips "
2.05	0.45	12.83	" "	E. Hudson "
2.08	0.40	13.00	" "	M. Dixon "
2.00	0.40	12.50	" "	H. Southcott "
2.03	0.35	12.68	" "	R. Fitzgerald "
1.58	0.40	9.85	Wheat flour only ; not adulterated.	T. J. Videan, Goderich, Ont.
1.58	0.30	9.85	" "	O. C. Whitely "
1.99	0.35	12.42	" "	C. A. Nairn "
1.61	0.40	10.06	" "	E. O'Flaherty, Stratford, Ont.
1.61	0.40	10.06	" "	H. Ward "
1.47	0.40	9.19	" "	G. B. Wray & Co. "
1.56	0.45	9.74	" "	Turvill Bros., London, Ont.
1.69	0.50	10.60	" "	J. A. Somerville "
1.82	0.40	11.59	" "	C. Cown "
1.47	0.50	9.19	" "	R. Kenny, Sarnia, Ont.
1.50	0.50	9.40	" "	W. H. Hill "
1.48	0.45	9.29	" "	Govenlock & Gammon, Sarnia, Ont.
1.52	0.40	9.51	" "	H. Ryckman, London, Ont.
1.61	0.45	10.06	" "	Adams & Tanton "

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF WHEATEN

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	RESULTS OF				
			No. of Sample.	Moisture.	Extract.		
					By Petroleum Ether.	Alcohol, after Pet. Ether.	Cold Water, after Alcohol
1898.	<i>Official Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
June 15	Wheaten Flour, Vendors	11227	17112	11·82	.....	1·03	4·92
" 15	" "	11228	17113	11·54	.....	1·05	4·79
" 15	" "	11229	17114	11·15	.....	1·22	4·27
" 15	" "	11230	17115	13·15	.....	0·96	4·81
" 16	" J. Saunders, Whitewood Mills.	11231	17116	11·65	.....	1·84	5·57
" 16	" " " " ..	11232	17117	12·03	.....	3·85	6·45
" 17	" Vendors	11233	17118	11·42	.....	1·15	5·66
" 17	" "	11234	17119	11·59	.....	1·32	5·13
" 18	" "	11235	17120	11·42	.....	0·98	4·79
" 18	" "	11236	17121	11·76	.....	1·03	4·78
" 21	" "	11237	17122	11·94	.....	0·86	4·94
" 21	" "	11238	17123	11·13	.....	3·56	5·05
	<i>Analyst, A. L. J. Tourchot, Ottawa.</i>						
June 8	Wheaten Flour, E. W. B. Snider, St. Jacobs, Ont.		17566	10·90	0·08	0·36	5·96
" 8	" Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Keewatin.		17567	11·68	0·08	0·18	4·08
" 9	" Syer & Mayhew, Thames- ville, Ont.		17568	11·49	0·24	0·38	4·34
" 9	" M. Snyder, Conestigo, Ont.		17569	11·50	0·30	0·28	3·58
" 10	" Goldie Milling Co., Ayr, Ont.		17570	11·40	0·60	0·70	4·38
" 10	" W. F. Hatheway, St. John, N.B.		17571	11·18	0·62	0·20	4·10
" 14	" Wood Bros., St. George, Ont.		17572	11·32	1·02	1·64	5·04
" 14	" S. J. Cherry, Preston, Ont.		17573	11·58	0·12	0·40	4·84
" 15	" Tilson Co., Tilsonburg, Ont.		17574	10·90	0·42	3·14	2·26
" 15	" The Sadler Dundas Milling Co., Lindsay, Ont.		17575	10·74	0·48	3·48	3·34
" 15	" J. Goldie, Guelph, Ont.		17576	12·02	0·42	1·90	2·84
" 16	" The Wood & Culler, Mill- ing Co., Stratford, Ont.		17577	11·50	0·34	2·44	3·48
" 16	" Shirk & Snyder, Bridge- port, Ont.		17578	11·54	0·28	2·32	3·06
" 16	" Todd Milling Co., Galt, Ont.		17579	11·74	0·50	2·18	3·10
	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>						
June 6	Wheaten Flour, Blythe, Ottawa	10966	18272	11·87	0·78	1·35	6·32
" 6	" McKay, Ottawa	10967	18273	11·74	1·12	1·90	5·98
" 6	" Bate & Co., Ottawa	10968	18274	11·64	1·00	1·73	4·78
" 6	" Warnock, Ottawa	10969	18275	11·74	0·74	1·25	4·07

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Nitrogen.	Ash.	Proteids.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1.90	0.41	11.88	Wheat flour only ; genuine.....	Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Winnipeg
1.88	0.46	11.75	" "	The Ogilvie Milling Co., Winnipeg.
1.99	0.42	12.44	" "	" "
1.84	0.43	11.60	" "	The Hudson's Bay Co. "
2.15	0.53	13.44	" "	A. R. Colquhoun & Co., Broadview, Man.
2.15	0.48	13.44	Wheat flour only ; a large proportion of cell tissue.	Thorburn & Sons "
2.05	0.42	12.69	Wheat flour only ; genuine	The Virden Milling Co., Virden, Man.
1.97	0.43	12.31	" "	" "
1.80	0.44	11.25	" "	R. Muir & Co., Gladstone, Man.
1.96	0.42	12.25	" "	" "
1.94	0.43	12.13	" "	W. J. Bruce, Stonewall, Man.
2.44	0.75	15.25	Wheat flour only ; a large proportion of cell tissue.	" "
1.99		12.44	Contains no foreign starch ; with polar- ized light, the characters are distinctly those of wheat.	M. H. Hatheway, St. John, N.B.
1.53		9.54	" "	G. M. & A. A. Barker "
1.64		10.26	" "	J. A. McAllister "
1.46		9.14	" "	J. F. Vanwart "
1.48		9.28	" "	King & Nobles "
1.47		9.20	" "	D. H. Nese "
2.08		13.00	Contains no foreign starch ; with polar- ized light, cross obscure ; starch in small grains.	G. M. & A. A. Barker, Newcastle, N.B.
1.65		10.33	" "	M. Bannon, Newcastle, N.B.
1.50		9.35	Contains no foreign starch ; with polar- ized light, the characters are distinctly those of wheat.	E. A. Strang, Chatham, N.B.
1.84		11.50	" "	W. T. Harris "
1.61		10.06	Contains no foreign starch ; with polar- ized light, cross and distinctive signs not very visible.	D. MacLachlan "
1.69		10.53	Contains no foreign starch ; with polar- ized light, cross and signs obscure.	J. T. Ryan, Moncton, N.B.
1.52		9.47	Contains no foreign starch ; with polar- ized light, the characters are distinctly those of wheat.	J. S. Magee "
1.49		9.33	" "	J. O'Neill "
2.09	0.40	13.04	No foreign starch ; genuine.....	P. J. Cleary, Ottawa.
1.90	0.30	11.90	" "	Cundell & Co, "
2.07	0.55	12.95	" "	M. Hanlon "
2.11	0.50	13.21	" "	J. Dagenais "

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF WHEATEN

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name and Address of Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF			
				Moisture.	Extract.		
					By Petroleum Ether.	Alcohol after Pet. Ether.	Cold Water, after Alcohol.
1898.	<i>Official Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
June 6	Wheaten Flour, L. Martin, Ottawa.....	10970	18276	11·95	0·86	1·67	5·74
" 6	" Lake Deschenes Milling, Co., Hull, P. Q.	10971	18277	12·19	0·54	1·53	6·08
" 6	" Martin & Warnock, Ottawa.	10972	18278	12·28	0·54	1·58	6·20
" 7	" J. G. White, Galetta, Ont.	10973	18279	12·00	0·82	1·42	5·45
" 7	" H. Brown & Son, Carleton Place.	10974	18280	12·01	0·72	1·37	4·98
" 7	" Merilees & Co., Blake-ney, Ont.r	10975	18281	12·15	1·04	2·01	6·40
" 7	" Mr. Lyn, N. Brockville..	10976	18282	11·96	0·70	1·40	4·75
" 7	" S. Chalmers, Smiths' Falls	10977	18283	11·52	0·86	1·70	5·81
" 7	" Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Keewatin, Man	10978	18284	12·02	0·86	1·53	6·23
" 7	" W. A. Mackay, Renfrew, Ont.	10979	18285	11·90	0·78	1·39	6·11

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FLOUR—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.			Remarks by Analyst.	Name and Address of Vendor of Sample.
Nitrogen.	Ash.	Petoids.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
2·05	0·50	12·82	No foreign starch; genuine.....	Mrs. F. Rose, Ottawa.
2·07	0·55	12·95	" "	M. Slattery "
2·31	0·55	14·44	" "	Lindsay & Co. "
2·16	0·45	13·48	" "	A. S. Leach & Co., Carleton Place, Ont.
2·17	0·45	13·56	" "	H. Richardson "
2·00	0·35	12·46	" "	A. Cochrane "
1·76	0·45	11·03	" "	Williams & Vanliver, Smith's Falls, O.
2·13	0·45	13·30	" "	A. Macdonald "
2·09	0·50	13·04	" "	A. May "
2·08	0·50	12·99	" "	A. May "

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APPENDIX D.

BULLETIN No. 52—MALT LIQUORS—1897.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—During the month of August last, in accordance with orders issued to the Food Inspectors, seventy-six samples of malt liquor were collected in the various inland revenue districts between Winnipeg and Halifax, and submitted to the official analysts for examination. The results obtained by them are given in Table I., attached to this report, as also the figures obtained in analysing the duplicate samples in this laboratory. Properly speaking, however, these were not duplicate samples, but consisted of a duplicate bottle of the same brand of ale or porter sent to the local analyst with exactly the same label.

From the table it will be seen that the percentage of total solids contained in each sample and in the original wort from which it was produced, are given. The specific gravity of the original wort was ascertained in the same manner as described in Departmental instructions C. 249, and practised by the officers of the Excise Branch. In ascertaining the percentage of total solids from the specific gravities, the analysts were requested to use the tables accompanying Bates's saccharometer, which are also used in the department. The figures given in Bates's tables are almost the same, or only very slightly higher than those published by Dr. H. Elion, in the *Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie* for 1890, which are based upon experiments in which the extract was obtained by drying in a rarefied atmosphere at a temperature of 97° C. On the other hand, Bates's figures are slightly lower than those of the Schultze-Ostermann tables, which are in general use in Germany, and the quantities of which were obtained by determining the specific gravities of various worts, and then evaporating to apparent dryness at 75° C. Bates's figures are thus intermediate between the two German standards, and being well known in Canada, and accessible in English works, they have been used in our calculations in preference to the other tables. In calculating the original gravity it was not thought necessary to estimate the amount of acetic acid present and make an addition to the spirit indication derived from the specific gravity of the distillate. Nearly all the samples were fresh and not supposed to contain a greater amount of acetic acid than one-tenth of one per cent. This was proved to be correct, even in an instance which, unlike the other samples, gave a distinctly acid reaction. In this the acidity was found to be equivalent to only 0·087 gramme acetic acid in 100 c. c. beer. This corresponds to 0·08 of alcohol, and could only have increased the percentage in the sample to that slight extent.

None of the samples described in Table I. have been characterized by the analysts as adulterated, although salicylic acid was found in fourteen of them, produced in eight different breweries. The preservative in question is not mentioned in the first schedule of the Adulteration Act as a deleterious ingredient, but I would recommend, as a question for your consideration, whether it should not be so specified.

In order to give a clearer idea of the character of these malt liquors and to facilitate comparisons, I have in Table II., also appended to this report, arranged them according to their strength, beginning with those whose original worts show the highest percentage of total solids. I have also calculated from the results given in Table I. the percentage composition of those samples whose analyses are not defective. It will be seen that this percentage composition is stated in grammes per 100 c. c., and that the total of the constituents has been made to correspond with the specific gravity of the malt liquor. In Table II. there will also be found four columns numbered 1 to 4, giving certain ratios and percentages which are ordinarily supposed to be of value in coming to conclusions regarding the nature of malt liquors.

Column No. 1 gives the ratio of the beer solids to the alcohol in each sample. This figure is supposed to be of value as indicating the proportion in which the nutritive substances in a malt liquor are present compared with the non-nutritive or stimulating alcohol. As a rule English beers attain a high degree of fermentation, are richer in alcohol and contain less extractive than the German beers. In general the amount of alcohol they contain is equal to and rarely exceeds the extract. In German beers, on the other hand, it is much lower, the proportion of alcohol to extract being often as low as 0.57 is to 1.00. "Under the present law of England," says Allen (*Organic Analysis I.*, p. 90) "the malt of typical beer may be replaced by any saccharine or amylaceous substance." Under the Bavarian law, beer is a fermented liquid prepared only of barley-malt, hops, yeast and water. The Canadian system resembles the German rather than the English, for all Canadian beers are made from malt, unless in cases where the use of some other substance has been declared, which is an extremely rare occurrence. In many of the samples here described the proportion of alcohol to the solids run up beyond 1.33 to 1.00, and since malt alone has been used in their manufacture it is possible that this disproportion is owing to the different methods of brewing employed.

Column No. 2 gives the percentage of nitrogen contained in the beer solids, a figure which, according to German authorities, should never fall under 1.00. It will be seen that in very few cases does this happen with the beers described in this report, and that in many cases their solids contain as much as 3 per cent of nitrogen. Dr. Elion, of the Heiniken brewery in Rotterdam, informed me that the beers produced there are from pure malt, and contain as a rule 0.5 per cent proteids, when produced from a wort having 13.56 per cent total solids according to the Elion tables. From Table II. it will be observed that Canadian beers generally come up to and excel this standard. On the other hand, Professor Kjeldahl, of the Old Carlsberg Brewery in Copenhagen, told me that his standard for the proteids contained in the dry substance of an original wort from pure malt was 5 per cent. It is only in a few instances that a percentage of proteids corresponding to this is found in the beers described in the tables.

In column No. 3 the ratio of the saccharine to the non-saccharine constituents of the original wort is given. This is a proportion upon which German authorities place reliance for drawing a conclusion as regards the quality of the malt used. According to these if a good quality of malt has been used in the brewing, the proportion of sugars to non-sugars in the original wort should range from 1—0.46 to 1—0.56. It will be observed that there are a good many cases in the table in which even the lowest proportion of 1 to 0.46 is not attained.

Column 4 contains the percentage of the solids contained in an original wort which have been converted into alcohol. The figures of this column are the same as those given in Table I. under the heading "Degree of fermentation," and, in cases where the fermentation has been complete, indicates the percentage of maltose contained among the dry constituents of the original wort. According to Lintner (*König.*, I., p. 799) the percentage of maltose in the solids of a beer wort varies from 56.15 to 68.14 per cent. It would therefore appear that a higher degree of fermentation than the last named figure cannot be regarded as a common occurrence, unless, indeed, it should be the fact that the conversion of dextrine into maltose continues into the fermenting process. Of course it is often the case that the latter is not carried so far as to convert all the sugar into alcohol. This remark applies more especially to the German beers, and those who use them often prefer "young" beers or such as have a low degree of fermentation. The limit in this direction recommended by the Bavarian Chemists Association in 1885 was 48 per cent, but it has been contended more recently that beers with a *Vergährungs grad* of 44 per cent should still be tolerated. It will be observed from column 4 that the lowest degree of fermentation among the samples analysed is 51, the highest 77.3, and also that there is a rough correspondence between the degree of fermentation and the alcohol ratio of column 1.

The value of the figures contained in these four columns for purposes of comparison will be evident when the results belonging to the various brands are placed in juxtapo-

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sition. Such a rearrangement is useful for showing the properties of the different classes of these beverages, and in the following tables an attempt has been made to bring out their characteristic differences.

I.—PORTER AND STOUT.

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Name of Manufacturer.	1.—The ratio of Beer Solids to the Alcohol is as 1 is to	2.—Percentage of Nitrogen in the Beer Solids.	3.—The ratio of Sugars to non-Sugars in Original wort is as 1 is to	4.—Degree of Fermentation.
16354.	Porter	W. Dow & Co.	1.00	2.80	0.46	63.8
16536.	Stout	Guinness Son & Co.	1.04	2.14	0.41	64.7
15173.	do	do	0.90	1.86	0.49	61.4
16359.	Extra Stout	do	1.08	2.18	0.47	60.6
16357.	do	do	0.97	2.17	0.46	62.7
17041.	Porter	E. L. Dreury.	0.92	1.49	0.49	62.3
15170.	do	J. Ready.	0.70	1.52	0.58	55.2
18020.	XXX Porter	John Labatt.	0.92	1.81	0.42	63.3
18018.	Best Stout	Dawes & Co.	0.90	1.44	0.41	61.8
18007.	XXX Porter	Ottawa B. & M. Co.	0.85	1.70	0.42	60.8
16533.	XX Porter	Halifax B. Co.	1.00	2.06	0.42	63.7
15772.	Porter	Cosgrove & Co.	1.02	1.69	0.45	64.3
15779.	XXX Porter	Eaton Bros.	0.86	2.08	0.48	60.0
17033.	Porter	Blackwood Bros.	1.10	1.98	0.39	66.7
18006.	Brown Stout	H. F. Brading.	1.14	1.90	0.31	67.6
18013.	Extra Stout	Toronto B. & M. Co.	1.11	2.43	0.29	67.4
16534.	XXX Porter	A. Keith & Son.	1.18	2.83	0.34	68.1
16370.	Porter	Boswell Bros.	1.12	2.06	0.36	66.6
15776.	XXX Porter	Grant Lottridge & Co.	1.31	2.32	0.30	70.4
16367.	Porter	Labatt.	1.05	1.90	0.29	65.0

From the foregoing it will be seen that, generally speaking, porters are prepared from the strongest worts, and contain an amount of alcohol about equal to the solids; that the degree of fermentation is moderate, and that the ratio of sugar to non-sugars in the original worts is about 1 to 0.40.

II.—ALE.

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Name of Manufacturer.	1.—The ratio of Beer Solids to the Alcohol is as 1 is to	2.—Percentage of Nitrogen in the Beer Solids.	3.—The ratio of Sugars to non-Sugars in original wort is as 1 is to	4.—Degree of Fermentation.
16353	India Pale Ale	W. Dow & Co.	1.32	3.70	0.36	70.0
16369	do	Bass & Co.	1.32	1.76	0.29	71.3
16385	Pale Ale	do	1.63	2.27	0.28	74.8
18003	India Pale Ale	J. McCarthy Sons & Co.	1.14	1.86	0.37	67.5
17038	Ale	Blackwood Bros.	1.21	2.52	0.28	68.8
16364	Beer	Beaumont Brewery.	1.33	2.17	0.30	70.8
16398	Pale Ale	Côté & Amyot	1.32	2.10	0.29	70.6
16527	Scotch Ale	McEwan	1.56	1.86	0.28	73.9
15169	Ale	J. Ready	1.10	2.44	0.40	66.4
16355	Pale Ale	Bass & Co.	1.41	2.48	0.32	71.8
16529	Light Ale	Halifax B. Co.	1.79	3.61	0.26	76.3
18012	Amber Ale	Toronto B. & M. Co.	1.58	3.08	0.19	74.9
18005	Sparkling Ale	Ottawa B. & M. Co.	1.23	2.53	0.33	70.0
16531	India Pale Ale	Dawes & Co.	1.76	3.49	0.23	76.3
16528	Keith's Ale	A Keith & Son	1.44	0.77	0.29	72.2
16372	Ale	Boswell Bros	1.44	2.60	0.27	72.2
15778	India Pale Ale	Eaton Bros	1.40	2.70	0.29	71.5
15172	Ale	Bass & Co.	1.14	1.71	0.40	67.0
16373	Pale Ale	Proteau & Carignan	1.07	1.30	0.31	66.0
16360	India Pale Ale	J. H. R. Molson Bros.	1.49	2.92	0.29	69.9
16362	Pale Bitter Ale	do	1.18	3.27	0.32	68.1
15775	Pale Ale	John Labatt	1.14	2.00	0.37	66.9
17436	Ale	McDonough & Shea	1.94	4.46	0.29	77.3
18004	India Pale Ale	Copland B. Co.	0.95	1.86	0.42	63.2
15774	Pale Ale	Devlin & Steel	0.73	1.25	0.52	55.6
15166	India Pale Ale	S. Jones	0.95	1.55	0.42	62.6
16365	Pale Ale	Labatt	0.73	1.07	0.54	55.3
18009	do	Carling	0.99	2.01	0.41	64.3
18019	Sparkling Ale	G. Sleeman	0.91	2.06	0.40	63.0
18017	India Pale Ale	John Labatt	0.89	1.43	0.47	56.8
16363	Pale Bitter Ale	Dawes & Co	0.65	2.43	0.53	53.5

It will be seen that ales differ from porters in containing higher quantities of alcohol compared with the solids, in showing a higher degree of fermentation, and a higher proportion of sugars in the solids of the original worts. There are, however, some samples called "ale," such as the last nine in the foregoing list, which do not exactly possess the characters just stated, and which in some respects resemble lager beer. It would perhaps tend to a better classification of these liquors if they were simply designated as beers.

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III.—LAGER BEER.

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Name of Manufacturer.	1.—The ratio of Beer Solids to the Alcohol is as 1 to	2.—Percentage of Nitrogen in the Beer Solids.	3.—Ratio of Sugar to non-Sugars in original wort is as 1 to	4.—Degree of Fermentation.
18021	Lager beer.	Pabst	0·80	0·83	0·41	59·5
16532	do	do	0·82	1·06	0·45	58·4
18011	do	do	0·76	1·12	0·49	57·6
17039	do	do	0·74	1·12	0·43	56·6
15777	do	do	0·89	1·11	0·43	60·9
16366	do	do	0·64	0·70	0·46	51·9
15773	do	Reinhardt & Co.	0·73	1·82	0·44	55·9
18018	do	do	0·92	2·02	0·31	63·0
15168	do	Ekers	0·76	2·34	0·52	57·7
17042	do	Achliz B. Co.	0·61	1·43	0·51	51·0
16361	do	G. Sleeman	0·88	1·76	0·43	60·7
15780	do	L. Kuntz	0·99	1·80	0·40	63·4
17040	do	E. & O. Newry	0·83	1·65	0·43	59·1
17035	do	McDonaught & Shea	0·98	2·00	0·33	63·2
15171	do	J. Reddy	1·00	2·48	0·41	71·7
16530	do	Halifax B. Co.	1·08	2·92	0·36	65·7
16356	do	O'Keefe B. Co.	1·36	2·64	0·27	70·8

As regards their position among malt liquors, lager beers stand at the other extreme from ales. They are produced from the weakest worts; the solids are higher than the alcohol, and the degree of fermentation is even lower than in the case of porter, although the original worts show about the same ratio of sugars to non-sugars. It also appears that the solids in lager beer contain less nitrogen than is the case in either ale or porter. This last conclusion does not seem to derive support from the last four samples in the foregoing table, but these differ from the ordinary quality of lager beer, and resemble certain of the ales mentioned in Table II.

Respectfully requesting that you will cause the publication of this report for the information of the manufacturer and the public.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

25th November, 1897.

TABLE I.—RESULTS of the Examination

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of de-alcoholised residue.
	1897.		<i>Halifax, N. S.</i>			
16527	Aug. 3	Scotch Ale.....	Mrs. S. Fiske, Acadian Hotel.	McEwan, Edinburgh, Scotland.	{ 1'0047 1'0048	{ 1'0148 1'0149
16528	do 3	Keith's Ale.....	G. Flawn, 86 Granville St.	A. Keith & Son, Nova Scotia Brewery.	{ 1'0050 1'0053	{ 1'0145 1'0147
16529	do 3	Light Ale.....	E. Wright, Granville St...	Halifax Brewing Co., Limited.	{ 1'0025 1'0025	{ 1'0127 1'0127
16530	do 4	Lager Beer.....	Halifax Brewing Co.....	do ..	{ 1'0086 1'0087	{ 1'0161 1'0163
16531	do 4	India Pale Ale..	D. Morrissey, 211 Barrington St.	Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q.	{ 1'0021 1'0037	{ 1'0122 1'0132
16532	do 4	Pabst Lager.....	J. McGrath, 8 Sackville St.	Pabst Brewing Co., New York.	{ 1'0130 1'0131	{ 1'0206 1'0207
16533	do 4	XX Porter.....	J. Burns, 50 Almon St....	Halifax Brewing Co., Ltd.	{ 1'0103 1'0110	{ 1'0189 1'0198
16534	do 4	XXX Porter....	A. Keith & Son.....	Vendors.....	{ 1'0091 1'0100	{ 1'0191 1'0196
16535	do 4	Pale Ale.....	Kelly & Glassey.....	Bas & Co., Burton-on-Trent, England.	{ 1'0041 1'0047	{ 1'0148 1'0151
16536	do 4	Guinness' Stout.	do	A. Guinness Son & Co., Dublin.	{ 1'0133 1'0138	{ 1'0238 1'0243

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Mr. Bowman. The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

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of 76 Samples of Malt Liquors.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen.	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
	By weight.	By volume.	Per cent. of proof spirit.					In original wort.	In beer.		
Of distillate.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
0.9897	5.97	7.57	13.27	.....	.....	0.380	1.0604	14.73	.....	.....	.....
0.9899	5.94	7.40	12.97	0.0707	0.4419	0.601	1.0596	14.64	3.81	73.9	0
0.9902	5.66	7.17	12.57	.....	.....	0.54	1.0517	14.11	.....	.....	.....
0.9906	5.50	6.86	12.03	0.0296	0.1850	0.725	1.0559	13.72	3.81	72.2	0
0.9898	5.92	7.48	13.11	.....	.....	0.43	1.0578	14.13	.....	.....	.....
0.9898	6.00	7.48	13.11	0.1211	0.7569	0.405	1.0578	14.18	3.35	76.3	0
0.9923	4.37	5.55	9.72	.....	.....	0.71	1.0483	11.91	.....	.....	.....
0.9924	4.37	5.47	9.58	0.1188	0.7425	0.920	1.0480	11.84	4.06	65.7	0
0.9898	5.92	7.48	13.11	.....	.....	0.44	1.0573	14.02	.....	.....	.....
0.9901	5.81	7.25	12.70	0.1157	0.7231	0.648	1.0569	13.95	3.31	76.3	Present.
0.9923	4.35	5.55	9.72	.....	.....	0.43	1.0528	12.96	.....	.....	.....
0.9924	4.37	5.47	9.58	0.0564	0.3525	1.322	1.0524	12.78	5.31	58.4	0
0.9898	5.33	6.78	11.89	.....	.....	0.51	1.0640	15.56	.....	.....	.....
0.9913	5.06	6.32	11.08	0.1044	0.6525	0.893	1.0573	13.95	5.06	63.7	0
0.9902	5.64	7.17	12.57	.....	.....	0.63	1.0623	15.17	.....	.....	.....
0.9903	5.69	7.09	12.43	0.1360	0.8500	0.972	1.0622	15.10	4.81	68.1	Crystals present.
0.9897	5.98	7.57	13.27	.....	.....	0.42	1.0604	14.73	.....	.....	.....
0.9895	6.21	7.74	13.57	0.0854	0.5337	0.570	1.0616	15.10	3.81	74.8	0
0.9892	6.18	8.01	14.04	.....	.....	0.61	1.0718	17.33	.....	.....	.....
0.9894	6.28	7.83	13.73	0.1273	0.7956	1.066	1.0712	17.16	6.05	64.7	0

Official Analyst, Halifax, N. S.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

No. of Sample.	Date of collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of dealcoholised residue.
	1897.		<i>St. John, N. B.</i>			
15166	Aug.	3 India Pale Ale...	S. Jones, 214 Carinathen St.	Vendor.....	{ 1·0078 1·0121	{ 1·0162 1·0205
15167	do	3 Brown Stout....	do	do	{ 1·0190 1·0222	{ 1·0278 1·0294
15168	do	3 Lager Beer.....	do	Eckers, Montreal.....	{ 1·0129	{ 1·0198
			<i>Fairville, N. B.</i>			
15169	do	4 Ale.....	J. Ready.....	Vendor.....	{ 1·0068 1·0100	{ 1·0168 1·0193
15170	do	4 Porter.....	do	do	{ 1·0198	{ 1·0287
15171	do	4 Lager Beer.....	do	do	{ 1·0098	{ 1·0178
			<i>St. John, N. B.</i>			
15172	do	5 Ale.....	T. L. Rourke, 23 Water St.	Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent, England.	{ 1·0071	{ 1·0172
15173	do	5 Stout.....	do	Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin.	{ 1·0158	{ 1·0259
15174	do	5 Lager Beer.....	do	Geo. Sleeman, Guelph, Ont.	{ 1·0153 1·0154	{ 1·0212 1·0220

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by F. W. Best. The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Ma't Liquors.—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen.	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
	Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.					Per cent. of proof spirit.	In original wort.			In beer.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
0.9917	4.81	6.02	10.54	0.092	.....	3.08	.....	12.78	4.06	.....	Present.
0.9916	4.87	6.10	10.67	0.0798	0.4987	1.07	1.0564	13.72	5.13	62.6	
0.9914	5.00	6.24	6.78	1.10	.....	3.59	.....	13.95	6.78	.....	do
0.9927	4.19	5.24	9.18	Lost	.....	1.07	.....	14.55	7.37	49.3	
0.9932	3.20	4.00	7.02	0.110	.....	3.05	.....	11.84	5.01	57.7	do
	3.88	4.85	8.51	0.1176	0.7056	0.939	1.0476	11.84	5.01	57.7	do
0.9904	5.62	7.01	12.30	0.111	.....	2.76	.....	14.41	4.06	.....	0
0.9908	5.37	6.71	11.76	0.1192	0.7450	0.727	1.0595	14.52	4.88	66.4	
0.9929	4.06	5.08	8.94	1.60	.....	3.87	.....	10.41	5.06	.....	0
0.9913	5.06	6.32	11.09	0.1092	0.6825	1.280	1.0662	16.07	7.20	55.2	
0.9928	4.02	5.00	8.81	0.1100	.....	2.76	.....	12.42	4.51	71.7	0
0.9922	4.50	5.63	9.86	0.1120	0.6900	0.908	1.0505	12.42	4.51	71.7	0
0.9914	5.75	7.17	12.61	0.961	.....	3.21	.....	13.95	3.56	.....	0
	5.00	6.24	10.94	0.0750	0.4687	0.574	1.0542	13.30	4.31	67.0	
0.9898	6.00	7.48	13.15	0.110	.....	2.54	.....	14.41	3.56	.....	0
0.9901	5.81	7.25	12.70	0.1212	0.7375	0.94	1.0696	16.85	6.51	61.4	
0.9944	3.18	3.98	6.93	0.109	.....	3.27	.....	12.05	5.55	53.9	0
0.9934	3.76	4.71	8.26	Not Det'd.	.....	1.690	1.0489	12.05	5.55	53.9	

Official Analyst, St. John, N. B.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

Number of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of de-alcoholised residue
	1897.		<i>Quebec.</i>			
16364	Aug. 5	Beer.....	A. J. Turcotte & Co., Crown St.	70 Beauport Brewery, P.Q.	{ 1·0080 1·0075	{ 1·0178 1·0173
16365	do 5	Pale Ale.	do	Labatt, London, Ont....	{ 1·0162 1·0162	{ 1·0240 1·0237
16366	do 5	Lager Beer.....	do	Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis.	{ 1·0161 1·0161	{ 1·0225 1·0226
16367	do 5	Porter.	J. McCone, 130 St. John St.	Labatt, Prescott, Ont...	{ 1·0067 1·0084	{ 1·0152 1·0154
16368	do 5	Pale Ale.....	do	Côté & Amyot, Quebec.	{ 1·0085 1·0079	{ 1·0180 1·0174
16369	do 5	Pale Ale.....	J. O'Donnell, 122 St. John St.	Bass & Co., England...	{ 1·0056 1·0085	{ 1·0160 1·0184
16370	do 5	Porter.	do	Boswell Bros., Quebec..	{ 1·0106 1·0094	{ 1·0195 1·0186
16371	do 6	Extra Stout....	H. Beautey, 22 Fabrique St.	Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin.	{ 1·0147	{ 1·0248
16372	do 6	Ale	do	Boswell Bros., Quebec..	{ 1·0062 1·0059	{ 1·0152 1·0152
16373	do 6	Pale Ale.. ...	do	Proteau & Carignan, Quebec.	{ 1·0095 1·0094	{ 1·0174 1·0174

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. M. Fiset, The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Malt Liquors—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.											
Gravity.	Alcohol.							Total Solids		Degree of Fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.	Per cent of proof spirit.					Nitrogen.	Proteids.			Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	In original wort.	In Beer.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
0·9902	5·75	7·17	12·57	.....	.....	0·89	1·0610	14·89	4·54	69·5	.....
·9902	5·75	7·17	12·57	0·0935	0·5844	.....	1·0605	14·75	4·31	70·8	0
0·9923	4·44	5·55	9·72	.....	.....	1·24	1·0562	13·79	6·05	56·1	.....
·9923	·44	5·55	9·72	0·0647	0·4044	.....	1·0559	13·72	6·05	55·9	0
0·9934	3·76	4·71	8·26	.....	.....	1·82	1·0492	12·14	5·68	53·2	.....
·9935	3·71	4·63	8·13	0·0400	0·2500	.....	1·0490	12·07	5·80	51·9	0
0·9913	5·06	6·32	11·08	.....	.....	0·90	1·0525	12·90	3·86	70·1	.....
·9930	4·00	5·00	8·77	0·0722	0·4512	.....	1·0442	10·89	3·81	65·0	0
0·99039	5·62	7·01	12·30	.....	.....	0·99	1·0602	14·69	4·57	68·9	.....
·9903	5·69	7·09	12·43	0·0902	0·5637	.....	1·0602	14·69	4·31	70·6	0
0·9894	6·28	7·83	13·73	.....	.....	0·89	1·0628	15·32	4·06	73·5	.....
·9894	6·28	7·83	13·73	0·0804	0·5025	.....	1·0654	15·89	4·56	71·3	0
0·9909	5·31	6·63	11·62	.....	.....	1·02	1·0591	14·43	4·94	63·3	.....
·9908	5·37	6·71	11·76	0·0991	0·6194	.....	1·0588	14·41	4·81	66·6	0
0·9895	6·14	7·66	13·42	.....	.....	1·42	1·0709	17·16	6·26	63·5	.....
.....
0·9906	5·44	6·78	11·89	.....	.....	0·84	1·0559	13·72	3·86	71·8	.....
·9906	5·50	6·86	12·03	0·0991	0·6194	.....	1·0564	13·72	3·81	72·2	0
0·9918	4·75	5·94	10·40	.....	.....	0·85	1·0522	12·85	4·43	65·5	.....
·9920	4·62	5·78	10·13	0·0568	0·3550	.....	1·0511	12·64	4·31	66·0	0

Official Analyst, Quebec.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

Number of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of dealcoholised residue
	1897.		<i>Montreal.</i>			
16353	Aug. 2	India Pale Ale..	M. Laverty, 692 Sherbrooke St.	W. Dow & Co., Montreal.	{ 1'0080	{ 1'0189
16354	do 2	Porter	do ..	do ..	{ 1'0149 1'0133	{ 1'0253 1'0244
16355	do 3	Pale Ale.....	N. Collins & Co., 1472 Notre Dame St.	Bass & Co., England...	{ 1'0054	{ 1'0157
16356	do 3	Lager Beer.....	do ..	O'Keefe Brewery Co., Toronto.	{ 1'0088 1'0054	{ 1'0156 1'0132
16357	do 3	Extra Stout.....	J. Scanlon, 239 Bleury St..	Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin.	{ 1'014 1'0139	{ 1'0246 1'0238
16358	do 3	Lager Beer.....	do ..	H. A. Ekers, Montreal.	{ 1'0147 1'0140	{ 1'020 1'0203
16359	do 9	Extra Stout.....	W. Rourke, 2241 St. Catherine St.	Guinness, Son & Co., Dublin.	{ 1'0147 1'0132	{ 1'0248 1'0244
16360	do 9	India Pale Ale..	do ..	Geo. Sleeman, Guelph. Ont.	{ 1'0068 1'0052	{ 1'0153 1'0143
16361	do 9	Lager Beer.....	G. Pichette, 2062 St. Catherine St.	J. H. R. Molson Bros., Montreal.	{ 1'0163 1'0116	{ 1'020 1'0184
16362	do 9	Pale Bitter Ale..	do ..	J. H. R. Molson Bros., Montreal.	{ 1'0074 1'0050	{ 1'0157 1'0141
16363	do 9	Pale Bitter Ale..	J. Picard, 482 St. James St.	Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q.	{ 1'0145 1'0111	{ 1'0204 1'0196

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. J. B. The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Malt Liquors—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.											
Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
	Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.					Per cent of proof spirit.	In original wort.			In beer.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
9893	6.36	7.92	13.57	0.1770	1.1120	1.050	1.0664	16.02	4.81	70.0	.....
9891	6.50	8.10	13.87	0.1800	1.1250	0.840	1.0738	17.83	6.45	63.8	.....
9890	6.57	8.18	14.35	0.1795	1.1268	.....	1.0734	17.71	6.05	.....	0
9902	5.75	7.17	12.33	0.1008	.656	0.585	.0589	14.41	4.06	71.8	.....
9934	3.76	4.71	8.05	0.1050	.656	0.882	1.0425	10.53	4.06	61.4	.....
9922	4.50	5.63	9.86	0.0874	.546	.....	1.0459	11.36	3.31	70.8	0
9904	5.62	7.01	12.05	0.1420	.892	0.883	1.0666	16.25	6.05	62.7	.....
9900	5.87	7.32	12.84	0.13130	.821	.....	1.0680	16.47	6.05	63.3	0
9945	3.12	3.90	6.63	0.1190	.643	1.360	1.0418	10.41	5.06	51.3	.....
9938	3.53	4.42	7.74	0.0980	.613	.....	1.0453	11.13	5.06	54.5	Present.
9903	5.58	6.92	12.20	0.1490	.936	1.038	1.0675	16.36	6.29	60.6	.....
9890	6.57	8.18	14.35	0.1322	.825	.....	1.0734	17.71	6.05	65.80	0
9915	4.82	6.00	10.55	0.1190	.643	0.965	1.0518	12.78	3.86	69.9	.....
9909	5.31	6.63	11.62	0.1039	.650	.....	1.0540	13.25	3.56	73.1	0
9943	3.18	3.95	6.99	0.0980	.612	1.780	1.0427	10.60	5.06	52.2	.....
9930	4.00	5.00	8.77	0.0804	.503	.....	1.0472	11.60	4.56	60.7	0
9917	4.70	5.83	10.29	0.1300	.812	0.922	1.0511	12.54	3.98	68.1	.....
9906	5.50	6.86	12.03	0.1145	.719	.....	1.0552	13.48	3.56	73.6	0
9939	3.37	4.21	7.40	0.1288	.805	0.950	1.0450	11.13	5.17	53.5	.....
9916	4.87	6.10	10.67	0.1232	.769	.....	1.0555	13.58	5.06	62.7	Present.

Edwards, Official Analyst, Montreal.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of dealcohol.
	1897		<i>Ottawa.</i>			
18003	Aug. 3	India Pale Ale...	P. O'Connor, Bank St.....	J. McCarthy, Sons & Co., Prescott, Ont.	{ 1'0095 1'0091	{ 1'0191 1'0189
18004	do 3	do ..	do	The Copland Brewing Co., Toronto.	{ 1'0124 1'0063	{ 1'0212 1'0163
18005	do 3	Sparkling Ale...	Grimes & Oliver, 91 Duke St	Ottawa Brewing and Malting Co.	{ 1'0080 1'0120	{ 1'0172 1'0199
18006	do 3	Brown Stout....	do ..	H. F. Brading, Ottawa.	{ 1'0101 1'0107	{ 1'0199 1'0200
18007	do 3	XXX Porter...	J. Beauchamp, Pacific Hotel.	Ottawa Brewing and Malting Co.	{ 1'0146 1'0152	{ 1'0232 1'0230
18008	do 3	Lager Beer.....	A. Kennedy & Co., Wellington St.	Geo. Sleeman, Guelph, Ont.	{ 1'0143 1'0151	{ 1'0171 1'0216
			<i>Hull, P. Q.</i>			
18009	do 3	Pale Bitter Ale.	D. A. Decoursé & Cie.	Carling, London, Ont.	{ 1'0105 1'0119	{ 1'0186 1'0193
18010	do 3	Best Stout.....	do	Dawes & Co., Lachine, P. Q.	{ 1'0133 1'0175	{ 1'0227 1'0234
18011	do 3	Lager Beer.....	C. R. Wright.....	Pabst Milwaukee, Montreal Branch, 66 McGill St.	{ 1'0143 1'0142	{ 1'0212 1'0215

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. F. X. The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Malt Liquors—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen.	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.	
	Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.					Per cent of proof spirit.	In original wort.			In beer.
		p. c.	p. c.					p. c.				
0.9904	5.51	7.01	12.05	0.090	0.565	0.76	1.0613	14.92	4.83	67.5	.....
0.9902	5.75	7.17	12.57	.....	.....	.....	1.0621	15.12	4.79	68.3	Present.
0.9911	5.07	6.47	11.09	0.100	0.625	1.00	1.0598	14.60	5.36	63.3	.....
0.9900	5.87	7.32	12.84	.....	.....	.....	1.0605	14.75	4.13	72.0	0
0.9907	5.32	6.78	11.64	0.110	0.677	0.81	1.0579	14.16	4.35	70.0	.....
0.9921	4.56	5.71	9.99	.....	.....	.....	1.0531	13.03	5.04	61.5	0
0.9900	5.77	7.32	12.61	0.096	0.599	1.38	1.0664	15.58	5.04	67.6	.....
0.9907	5.44	6.78	11.89	.....	.....	.....	1.0607	14.80	5.06	65.8	0
0.9912	5.01	6.40	10.96	0.099	0.620	1.415	1.0612	14.92	5.85	60.8	.....
0.9920	4.62	5.79	10.13	.....	.....	.....	1.0567	13.89	5.80	51.4	0
0.9934	3.67	4.71	8.05	0.094	0.598	1.085	1.0440	10.89	4.33	60.2	.....
0.9935	3.71	4.63	8.13	.....	.....	.....	1.0480	11.84	5.45	54.0	0
0.9918	4.64	5.93	10.16	0.094	0.598	0.845	1.0534	13.10	4.68	64.3	.....
0.9926	4.25	5.32	9.31	.....	.....	.....	1.0500	12.31	4.88	60.4	0
0.9910	5.13	6.55	11.22	0.140	0.875	1.075	1.0618	15.05	5.74	61.8	.....
0.9942	3.29	4.12	7.23	.....	.....	.....	1.0465	11.48	5.88	48.8	Present.
0.9927	4.08	5.23	8.94	0.060	0.375	1.17	1.0514	12.64	5.35	57.6	.....
0.9927	4.19	5.24	9.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.71	5.43	57.3	0

Valade, Official Analyst, Ottawa.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of dealcoholised residue
	1897		<i>Toronto.</i>			
18012	Aug. 8	Amber Ale.....	F. P. Brazill & Co., King Street.	Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.	1·004	1·014
18013	do	8 Extra Stout.....	do	do	1·011	1·020
18014	do	8 India Pale Ale...	do	Copland Brewing Co., Toronto.	1·007	1·017
18015	do	8 Extra Stout.....	do	do	1·006	1·016
18016	do	8 Export Ale.....	do	R. Davies, Dominion Brewery, Toronto.	1·005	1·015
18017	do	8 India Pale Ale...	do	J. Labatt, London, Ont.	1·014	1·021
18018	do	8 Lager Beer.	do	Reinhardt & Co., Toronto.	1·012	1·019
18019	do	8 Sparkling Ale...	do	G. Sleeman, Guelph, Ont.	1·0109	1·019
18020	do	8 XXX Porter...	do	J. Labatt, London, Ont.	1·014	1·023
18021	do	8 Lager Beer.....	do	Pabst Milwaukee, Wis.	1·014	1·022

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. W. H. The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Malt Liquors.—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen.	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
	Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.					Per cent of proof spirit.	In original wort.			In beer.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
0.990	5.65	7.05	12.33	0.1096 0.1117	0.6848 0.6981	1.330	1.0582	14.18	3.56	74.9	..... Present.
0.990	5.61	7.00	12.33	0.123 0.1159	0.684 0.7243	1.523	1.0642	15.56	5.06	67.48	..... Present.
0.9905	5.36	6.70	11.79	0.1033	0.6455	.....	1.0587	14.41	4.31	70.16	0
0.990	5.68	7.10	12.33	0.1273	0.7951	.....	1.0602	14.64	4.06	72.44	0
0.990	5.68	7.10	12.46	0.1303	0.814	.....	1.0592	14.41	3.81	73.63	0
0.993	3.82	4.75	8.42	0.076	0.474	1.361	1.0498	12.31	5.31	56.86	0
0.992	4.42	5.55	9.62	0.098	0.624	1.759	1.0527	13.01	4.81	63.03	0
0.992	4.40	5.50	9.62	0.099	0.624	1.085	1.0527	13.01	4.81	63.03	0
0.9905	5.32	6.65	11.64	0.105	0.659	1.085	1.0647	15.79	5.80	63.37	0
0.992	4.41	5.50	9.62	0.046	0.289	1.558	1.0557	13.72	5.55	59.55	0

Ellis, Official Analyst, Toronto.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of de-alcoholised residue
	1897.		<i>Stratford, Ont.</i>			
15772	Aug. 4	Porter.....	T. Quirk, Liquor Merchant	Cosgrave & Co., Toronto	{ 1·0101	1·0187
15773	do	4 Lager Beer	do	Reinhardt & Co., Toronto	{ 1·0144	1·0213
15774	do	4 Pale Ale.....	Walsh Bros., Liquor Merchants.	Devlin & Steel, Stratford	{ 1·0176	1·0248
			<i>Harriston, Ont.</i>			
15775	do	5 Pale Ale.....	McIntosh Bros., Collison House.	John Labatt, London, Ont.	{ 1·0080	1·0162
15776	do	5 Dublin Stout, XXX Porter.	do	Grant Lottridge Brewing Co., Hamilton, Ont.	{ 1·0069	1·0163
15777	do	5 Lager Beer.....	J. Garbig, Queen's Hotel..	Pabst, Milwaukee, Wis.	{ 1·0114	1·0188
			<i>Owen Sound.</i>			
15778	do	6 India Pale Ale..	J. Warrelow, Liquor Merchant.	Eaton Bros., Owen Sound.	{ 1·0060	1·0152
15779	do	6 XXX Porter..	do	do	{ 1·0118	1·0192
15780	do	6 Lager Beer.....	W. M. Matthews, Paterson House.	L. Kuntz, Waterloo, Ont.	{ 1·0088	1·0159

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by F. T. Harrison,

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Malt Liquors—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen.	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
	Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.					Per cent of proof spirit.	In original wort.			In beer.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
0·9917	4·81	6·02	10·54	·080	·500	0·768	1·0541	13·25	4·73	64·3	0
0·9931	3·94	4·93	8·64	·098	·616	1·620	1·0496	12·22	5·38	55·9	0
0·9922	4·50	5·63	9·86	·078	·485	1·440	1·0575	14·07	6·24	55·6	0
0·9919	4·69	5·86	10·26	·082	·509	·731	1·0505	12·43	4·11	66·9	
0·9907	5·44	6·78	11·89	·104	·654	·907	1·0570	13·95	4·13	70·4	
0·9926	4·25	5·32	9·31	·053	·330	1·080	1·0495	12·19	4·76	60·9	
0·9908	5·37	6·71	11·76	·104	·651	·812	1·0554	13·58	3·86	71·5	Present.
0·9927	4·19	5·24	9·18	·101	·635	·900	1·0494	12·17	4·86	60·0	
0·9930	4·00	5·00	8·77	·073	·457	·936	1·0447	11·06	4·04	63·4	0

Official Analyst, Toronto, Ont.

RESULTS of the Examination of 76

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Specific	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer, as shown on Label.	Of original beer.	Of de-alcoholised residue.
	1897.		<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>			
17035	Aug. 9	Lager Beer.....	McDonagh & Shea.....	Vendors.....	{ 1·0087 1·0090	{ 1·0155 1·0160
17036	do 9	Ale.....	do.....	do.....	{ 1·0010	{ 1·0065
17037	do 9	Porter.....	Blackwood Bros.....	do.....	{ 1·0104 1·0106	{ 1·0208 1·0211
17038	do 9	Ale.....	do.....	do.....	{ 1·0084 1·0072	{ 1·0183 1·0175
17039	do 9	Lager Beer.....	G. F. Galt, Wholesale Gro- cer.	Pabst Brewing Co., Mil- waukee.	{ 1·0142	{ 1·0211
17040	do 10	do.....	E. L. Drewry.....	Vendor.....	{ 1·0108 1·0112	{ 1·0170 1·0175
17041	do 10	Porter.....	do.....	do.....	{ 1·0142 1·0135	{ 1·0240 1·0230
17042	do 10	Lager Beer.....	Geo. Velie, Liquor Merchant	The Achliz Brewing Co., Milwaukee.	{ 1·0169 1·0174	{ 1·0230 1·0233

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Prof. E. B. The results on the second line were obtained at the Inland Revenue Laboratory, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Malt Liquors—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Gravity.	Alcohol.			Nitrogen.	Proteids.	Maltose.	Sp. gr. of original wort.	Total Solids.		Degree of fermentation.	Salicylic acid.
	Of distillate.	By weight.	By volume.					Per cent of proof spirit.	In original wort.			In beer.
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
0.9932	3.85	4.85	8.51	0.080	0.500	1.25	1.0433	10.42	3.94	63.2	.....
0.9930	4.00	5.00	8.77	0.082	0.517	.....	1.0448	11.73	4.06	63.5	0
0.9943	3.22	4.05	7.10	0.074	0.463	.....	1.0292	7.32	1.66	77.3	.....
0.9900	5.81	7.32	12.84	0.104	0.650	0.83	1.0650	15.79	5.26	66.7	.....
1.9895	6.21	7.74	13.57	0.106	0.663	.....	1.0676	16.47	5.31	67.7	Present.
0.9903	5.63	7.09	12.43	0.117	0.731	1.34	1.0610	14.87	4.64	68.8	.....
0.9898	6.00	7.48	13.11	0.113	0.706	.....	1.0626	15.22	4.43	60.9	Present.
0.9930	3.97	5.00	8.77	0.060	0.375	1.65	1.0499	12.29	5.33	56.6	.....
0.9937	3.57	4.49	7.87	0.071	0.444	1.13	1.0425	10.53	4.31	59.1	.....
0.9936	3.65	4.56	8.00	0.071	0.444	.....	1.0435	10.80	4.43	58.9	0
0.9904	5.57	7.01	12.30	0.090	0.563	0.74	1.0662	16.07	6.05	62.3	.....
0.9906	5.50	6.86	12.03	.....	.....	.....	1.0642	15.56	5.80	62.7	0
0.9938	3.51	4.42	7.74	0.083	0.519	1.77	1.0480	11.84	5.80	51.0	.....
0.9940	3.41	4.27	7.49	0.084	0.525	.....	1.0474	11.68	5.87	49.7	0

Kenrick, Official Analyst, Winnipeg

TABLE II.—Re-arrangement of the Results

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Name of Manufacturer as shown by label.	Total Solids in Original Wort.	Alcohol.
			p. c.	
16354	Porter	W. Dow & Co	17.83	6.50
16536	Stout	Guinness, Son & Co.	17.16	6.28
15173	do	do do	16.85	5.81
16359	Extra Stout.	do do	16.36	5.58
16357	do	do do	16.25	5.62
17041	Porter	E. L. Drewry	16.07	5.57
15170	do	J. Ready	16.07	5.06
16353	India Pale Ale	W. Dow & Co.	16.02	6.36
16360	do	Bass & Co.	15.89	4.82
18020	XXX Porter	J. Labatt	15.79	5.32
17037	Porter	Blackwood Bros.	15.79	5.81
18006	Brown Stout.	H. F. Brading	15.58	5.77
18003	Extra Stout	Toronto Brewing and Malting Co.	15.56	5.61
16534	XXX Porter.	A. Keith & Son	15.10	5.69
16535	Pale Ale.	Bass & Co.	15.10	6.21
18010	Best Stout.	Dawes & Co.	15.05	5.13
18003	India Pale Ale	J. McCarthy, Sons & Co	14.92	5.51
18007	XXX Porter	Ottawa Brewing & Malting Co.	14.92	5.01
17038	Ale.	Blackwood Bros.	14.87	5.63
16364	Beer.	Beaumont Brewery	14.75	5.75
16368	Pale Ale.	Côté & Amyot	14.69	5.69
16527	Scotch Ale.	C. McEwan, Edinburgh	14.64	5.94
18004	India Pale Ale.	Copland Brewing Co.	14.60	5.07
15169	Ale.	J. Ready	14.52	5.37
16370	Porter	Boswell Bros.	14.41	5.37
16355	Pale Ale.	Bass & Co.	14.41	5.75
16529	Light Ale.	Halifax Brewing Co.	14.18	6.00
18012	Amber Ale.	Toronto B. & M. Co.	14.18	5.65
18005	Sparkling Ale.	Ottawa B. & M. Co.	14.16	5.32
15774	Pale Ale.	Devlin & Steel	14.07	4.50
16531	India Pale Ale.	Dawes & Co.	13.95	5.81
16533	XX Porter	Halifax Brewing Co.	13.95	5.06
15776	Dublin Stout, XXX Porter.	Grant Lottridge Brewing Co.	13.95	5.44
16528	Keith's Ale.	A. Keith & Son.	13.72	5.50
15166	Indian Pale Ale	S. Jones	13.72	4.87
16365	Pale Ale.	Labatt	13.72	4.44
16372	Ale	Boswell Bros.	13.72	5.50
18021	Lager Beer	Pabst	13.72	4.41
15778	India Pale Ale	Eaton Bros.	13.58	5.37
15172	Ale	Bass & Co	13.30	5.00
15772	Porter	Cosgrove & Co	13.25	4.81
18009	Pale Bitter Ale.	Carling	13.10	4.64
18018	Lager Beer	Reinhardt & Co.	13.01	4.42
18019	Sparkling Ale.	G. Sleeman	13.01	4.40
16367	Porter	Labatt	12.90	5.06
16373	Pale Ale	Proteau & Carignan	12.85	4.75
16360	India Pale Ale	J. H. R. Molson Bros.	12.78	4.82
16532	Pabst Lager.	Pabst	12.78	4.37
18011	Lager Beer	do	12.64	4.08
16362	Pale Bitter Ale.	J. H. R. Molson Bros	12.54	4.70
15775	Pale Ale	John Labatt.	12.43	4.69
15171	Lager Beer.	J. Ready	12.42	4.50
18017	India Pale Ale	J. Labatt	12.31	3.82
17059	Lager Beer	Pabst.	12.29	3.97
15773	do	Reinhardt & Co.	12.22	3.94
15777	do	Pabst	12.19	4.25
15779	XXX Porter	Eaton Bros	12.17	4.19
16366	Lager Beer	Pabst	12.14	3.76
16530	do	Halifax Brewing Co	11.84	4.37
15168	do	Ekers	11.84	3.88
17042	do	Achliz Brewing Co.	11.84	3.51
16361	do	Geo. Sleeman	11.60	4.00
16356	do	O'Keefe Brewing Co.	11.36	4.50

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Examining 69 Samples of Malt Liquor.

COMPOSITION; GRAMMES IN 100 C. C. M.					The Ratio of the Beer-solids to the Alcohol as 1 is to	Percentage of Nitrogen in the Beer-solids.	The Ratio of the Saccharine to the Non-saccharine solids in the Original Wort is as 1 is to	Percentage of Solids in Original Wort converted into Alcohol.
Proteids.	Maltose.	Dextrine, &c.	Water.	Total.				
1 1250	0 840	4 4850	88 54	101 49	1 00	2 80	0 46	63 8
0 7956	1 066	4 1884	89 05	101 38	1 04	2 14	0 41	64 7
0 7575	0 940	4 8125	89 26	101 58	0 90	1 86	0 49	61 4
0 9360	1 038	4 3160	89 60	101 47	1 08	2 18	0 47	60 6
0 8920	0 883	4 2750	89 73	101 40	0 97	2 17	0 46	62 7
0 5630	0 740	4 7470	89 80	101 42	0 92	1 49	0 49	62 3
0 6825	1 280	5 2375	89 72	101 98	0 70	1 52	0 58	55 2
1 1120	1 050	2 6480	89 63	100 80	1 32	3 70	0 36	70 0
0 6430	0 965	2 2520	92 00	100 68	1 38	1 76	0 22	71 3
0 6590	1 085	4 0560	90 28	101 40	0 92	1 81	0 42	63 3
0 6500	0 830	3 7800	89 97	101 04	1 10	1 98	0 39	66 7
0 5990	1 380	3 0610	90 20	101 01	1 14	1 90	0 31	67 6
0 6840	1 523	2 8530	90 43	101 10	1 11	2 43	0 29	67 4
0 8500	0 972	2 9880	90 50	101 00	1 18	2 83	0 34	68 1
0 5337	0 570	2 7063	90 45	100 47	1 63	2 27	0 28	74 8
0 8750	1 075	3 7900	90 46	101 35	0 90	1 44	0 41	61 8
0 5650	0 760	3 5050	90 61	100 95	1 14	1 86	0 37	67 5
0 6200	1 415	3 8150	90 60	101 46	0 85	1 70	0 42	60 8
0 7310	1 340	2 5690	90 57	100 84	1 21	2 52	0 28	68 8
0 5444	0 990	2 8356	90 69	100 75	1 33	2 17	0 30	70 8
0 5637	0 990	2 7563	90 79	100 79	1 32	2 10	0 29	70 6
0 4419	0 601	2 7671	90 73	100 48	1 56	1 86	0 28	73 9
0 6250	1 000	3 735	90 81	101 24	0 95	1 86	0 42	63 3
0 7450	0 727	3 408	90 75	101 00	1 10	2 44	0 40	66 4
0 6194	1 020	3 1706	90 76	100 94	1 12	2 06	0 36	66 6
0 6560	0 585	2 8190	90 73	100 54	1 41	2 48	0 32	71 8
0 7569	0 405	2 1881	90 90	100 25	1 79	3 61	0 26	76 3
0 6848	1 330	1 5452	91 19	100 40	1 58	3 08	0 19	74 9
0 6870	0 810	2 8530	91 13	100 80	1 23	2 03	0 33	70 0
0 4850	1 440	4 3150	91 02	101 76	0 73	1 25	0 52	55 6
0 7231	0 648	1 9389	91 25	100 37	1 76	3 49	0 23	76 3
0 6525	0 893	3 5145	90 98	101 10	1 00	2 06	0 42	63 7
0 6540	0 907	2 5690	91 12	100 69	1 31	2 52	0 30	70 4
0 1850	0 725	2 9000	91 22	100 53	1 44	0 77	0 29	72 2
0 4987	1 070	3 5613	91 21	101 21	0 95	1 55	0 42	62 6
0 4044	1 240	4 4056	91 13	101 62	0 73	1 07	0 54	55 9
0 6194	0 840	2 3506	91 28	100 59	1 44	2 60	0 27	72 2
0 2890	1 558	3 7030	91 44	101 40	0 80	0 83	0 41	59 5
0 6510	0 812	2 3970	91 37	100 60	1 40	2 70	0 29	71 5
0 4687	0 574	3 3473	91 32	100 71	1 14	1 71	0 40	67 0
0 5000	0 768	3 4620	91 47	101 01	1 02	1 69	0 45	64 3
0 5980	0 845	3 2370	91 73	101 05	0 99	2 01	0 41	64 3
0 6240	1 759	2 4270	91 97	101 20	0 92	2 02	0 31	63 0
0 6240	1 085	3 1010	91 88	101 09	0 91	2 06	0 40	63 0
0 4512	0 900	2 5088	91 75	100 67	1 05	1 90	0 29	65 0
0 3550	0 850	3 2250	91 77	100 95	1 07	1 30	0 31	66 0
0 6430	0 965	2 2520	92 00	100 68	1 49	2 92	0 29	69 9
0 3525	1 322	3 6355	91 63	101 31	0 82	1 06	0 45	58 4
0 3750	1 170	3 8050	92 00	101 43	0 76	1 12	0 49	57 6
0 8120	0 922	2 2440	92 06	100 74	1 18	3 27	0 32	68 1
0 5090	0 731	2 8700	92 00	100 80	1 14	2 00	0 37	66 9
0 6900	0 908	2 9120	91 97	100 98	1 00	2 48	0 41	71 7
0 4740	1 361	3 4750	92 27	101 40	0 89	1 43	0 47	56 8
0 3750	1 650	3 5050	92 12	101 42	0 74	1 12	0 43	56 6
0 6160	1 620	3 1440	92 12	101 44	0 73	1 82	0 44	55 9
0 3300	1 080	3 3500	92 13	101 14	0 89	1 11	0 43	60 9
0 6350	0 900	3 3300	92 13	101 18	0 86	2 08	0 48	60 0
0 2500	1 820	3 6100	92 17	101 61	0 64	0 70	0 46	51 9
0 7425	0 920	2 3975	92 44	100 87	1 08	2 92	0 36	65 7
0 7056	0 939	3 5654	92 40	101 29	0 76	2 34	0 52	57 7
0 5190	1 770	3 5110	92 38	101 69	0 61	1 43	0 51	51 0
0 5030	1 0472	3 0098	92 60	101 16	0 88	1 76	0 43	60 7
0 5490	0 8820	1 8800	92 73	100 54	1 36	2 64	0 27	70 8

TABLE II.—Re-arrangement of the Results

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Name of Manufacturer as shown by label.	Total Solids in Original Wort.	Alcohol.
			p. c.	
16358	Lager Beer	H. A. E. Kees	11·13	3·53
16363	Pale Bitter Ale	Dawes & Co.	11·13	3·37
15780	Lager Beer	L. Kuntz	11·06	4·00
17035	do	McDonough & Shea	10·72	3·85
17040	do	E. L. Drewry	10·53	3·57
17036	Ale	McDonough & Shea	7·32	3·22

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Examining 69 Samples of Malt Liquor—*Continued.*

COMPOSITION ; GRAMMES IN 100 C. C. M.					The Ratio of the Beer-solids is to the Alcohol as 1 is to	Percentage of Nitrogen in the Beer-solids.	The Ratio of the Saccharine to the Non-saccharine solids in the Original Wort is as 1 is to	Percentage of Solids in Original Wort converted into Alcohol.
Proteids.	Maltose.	Dextrine, &c.	Water.	Total.				
					1.	2.	3.	4.
0·6130	1·3600	3·0870	92·81	101·40	0·70	1·93	0·49	54·5
0·8050	0·9500	3·4150	92·91	101·45	0·65	2·43	0·53	53·5
0·4570	0·9360	2·6470	92·84	100·88	0·99	1·80	0·40	63·4
0·5000	1·2500	2·1900	93·08	100·87	0·98	2·00	0·33	63·2
0·4440	1·1300	2·7360	93·20	101·08	0·83	1·65	0·43	59·1
0·4630	.....	1·1970	95·22	100·10	1·94	4·46	0·29	77·3

APPENDIX E.

BULLETIN No. 53—MILK—1897.

OTTAWA, 3rd December, 1897.

E. MIALI, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I submit herewith a tabulated statement giving the results of the examination of 183 samples of milk collected in the months of September and October last, and submitted to the official analysts for analysis. They consisted of—

Whole milk (sold as such).....	178
Skim milk.....	1
Butter milk.....	4
	<hr/>
Total.....	183

The statement above mentioned gives full particulars regarding each sample ; where and from whom collected, and the results of its analysis, not only by the local analysts but of the duplicate sample in this laboratory. There seems to be a less close agreement between these than on former occasions, and I am still of opinion that the collectors are not sufficiently careful in causing the milk to be well agitated before taking the sample, nor in well mixing the latter before dividing it into three portions as required by law, nor in causing the small addition of bichromate of potash in these to be properly dissolved. In some cases also too much delay has taken place in delivering the sample to the analyst, and too much dependence has been placed on the bichromate of potash as a means of preventing change in it. As with former collections about 0.4 grammes of the powdered bichromate were mixed with each portion, about 250 cubic centimetres, of the milk. This is done with the knowledge and co-operation of the analyst who makes a deduction of 0.16 per cent on the total solids. This addition prevents the milk from becoming sour but it does not prevent separation of the cream, and in warm weather this is prone to form lumps of fat which it is difficult to redistribute through the sample. When care is taken to leave about an inch space betwixt the surface of the sample and the shoulder of the sample bottle, to deliver the samples quickly to the analyst and to keep them in a cool place, there is no difficulty whatever by a little agitation in causing the cream to mix up with the milk and form a uniform sample.

The whole of the samples of this collection may according to their qualities, be classified as follows :—

Genuine.....	119
Watered.....	8
Skimmed.....	1
Partly skimmed.....	11
Under average in total solids.....	4
do in cream.....	30
do in non-fatty solids.....	10
	<hr/>
Total.....	183

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

The above expressions, or words equivalent to them, have been more or less in use among the public analysts, but, for the information of the public, and in order possibly to obtain greater precision hereafter, it may be well to explain the manner in which they have been made use of in this classification. In applying them to whole milk it is deemed reasonable to use the term "watered" when the "other" or "non-fatty" solids of a sample are under 8 per cent, and the butter percentage is below the average or at least not above it. When the "other solids" show the normal percentage—not under 8 per cent—and a lower amount of fat than 3 per cent, it is characterised as "partly skimmed." When a sample falls below 2 per cent butter fat the word "skimmed" is held to be justified. There is one instance of this nature among this lot of samples, although there does not appear to be any case of a milk completely skimmed having been sold as whole milk. The expression "under average" has been used as in former reports, for the purpose of indicating those samples whose adulteration cannot be pronounced upon with certainty, but which are, as regards quality, inferior to those marked "genuine," "pure" or "unadulterated." "Under average in total solids" is the expression used when the latter fall below 12 per cent, and the sample cannot be positively condemned as "watered." When the fat ranges between 3 and 3·5 per cent, the non-fatty solids being normal, the sample is said to be "under average in cream" or "under average in butter-fat," and when the non-fatty solids fall below 8·25 per cent the sample is said to be "under average" so far as regards these latter constituents. There are still some samples which have to be ranged under the last named class, although their contents in butter-fat are high and sometimes indeed abnormally so. Rare instances occur in which the butter-fat exceeds 5 per cent with the total solids under 8. It is difficult to account for the composition of this class of samples unless on the theory that they are the product of diluting cream, or watering very rich milk.

The present collection does not show any improvement in the quality of milk supplied to the public when compared with that of October, November and December, 1895.* The following statement shows the relative percentages of the various qualities in the two collections :

	1895.	1897.
Genuine	70·8%	65·0%
Watered	4·2	4·4
Partly skimmed	2·7	6·6
Under average	22·3	24·0
	100·0	100·0
	100·0	100·0

The collection of 1897 thus appears to show a decided falling off as compared with that of 1895, and in this connection I would respectfully call your attention to my report of 15th November last, with accompanying schedule of samples challenged, and of cases recommended for prosecution.

* (See Bulletin No 43.)

Classified according to locality, the 183 samples may be divided as follows:—

Locality.	Genuine.	Watered.	Skimmed.	Partly skimmed.	Under Average			Total.
					in total solids.	in but-terfat.	in non-fatty solids.	
Halifax.	18	0	0	1	1	3	1	24
St. John, N.B.	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Fredericton.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Sussex.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Moncton.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Quebec.	5	0	0	2	0	3	2	12
Three Rivers.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Sherbrooke.	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Montreal.	11	2	0	0	0	3	0	16
Granby.	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
St. Hyacinthe.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Ottawa.	9	0	0	4	0	1	0	14
Hull, P.Q.	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	5
Toronto.	5	4	0	1	0	6	0	16
Berlin, Ont.	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Waterloo, Ont.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
London do.	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	9
Stratford.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
St. Thomas.	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
Woodstock.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Winnipeg, Man.	14	0	0	1	0	0	4	19
Brandon.	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Portage la Prairie.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	119	8	1	11	4	30	10	183

If a comparison is made by localities betwixt the collections of 1895 and 1897, and the percentage of genuine samples calculated for those places in which samples were taken on both occasions, the following results are obtained:—

	Percentage of genuine samples	
	1895.	1897.
Halifax.	66.6	75.0
St. John, N.B.	31.3	91.0
Sussex.	33.3	100.0
Moncton.	100.0	66.6
Quebec.	86.1	41.6
Three Rivers.	87.5	100.0
Sherbrooke.	100.0	50.0
Montreal.	72.7	68.7
St. Hyacinthe.	100.0	100.0
Ottawa.	62.5	64.3
Toronto.	50.0	31.2
London.	66.6	77.7
Stratford.	100.0	100.0
St. Thomas.	100.0	50.0
Winnipeg.	72.2	73.7
Portage la Prairie.	75.0	100.0

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

From these figures it would appear that an improvement in the quality of milk sold has taken place in Halifax, St. John, Sussex, Three Rivers, London, Ont., and Portage la Prairie, Man., while a change for the worse is apparent in the supply of Moncton, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Montreal, Toronto and St. Thomas. The supplies of lowest quality appear to be those of Berlin and Waterloo, Ont., for neither of them showed a single sample coming up to the proper average.

In conclusion I beg to recommend the publication of this report and of the sub-joined table, as well as of the enclosed paper by Mr. A. L. Tournet, who has introduced some improvements in carrying out the analyses by the chrysotile method.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1897.

THOS. MACFARLANE, Esq.,
Chief Analyst.

SIR,—In submitting to you the results of the analysis of 183 samples of milk, which I have done in duplicate, I beg to call your attention to certain modifications which I have made in the asbestos or chrysotile process and which have very much facilitated the work.

For the "total solids" I employed, as usual, the glass tubes with asbestos fibre and obtained perfect results with great rapidity. I calibrated a pipette containing 10 grammes of milk (the mean of 20 experiments) which simplified greatly the taking of the 10 grammes of milk and avoided the necessity of weighing.

In order to extract the butter-fat from the total solids, I used the cold method, treating by petroleum ether the tubes containing the solids in tall chloride of calcium cylinders, same as used for drying gases (10 or 12 tubes per cylinder). I allowed the tubes to soak in the petroleum ether during the night. In the morning I removed the solvent and at this stage of the analysis, I modified the method of washing.

In order to wash the tubes well, instead of letting them soak in the cylinder, I employed the suction pump, and by five consecutive washings I completely exhausted each tube. Four washings are sufficient; the fifth is for greater safety. The extraction by means of the cold method with petroleum ether does away with all the annoying accidents which are apt to accompany the hot extraction by the solvent, such as leakage at the corks, unavoidable loss of solvent and possible inflammation of the same. By employing the suction pump much time is gained and less petroleum ether is used than by complete extraction in the drying cylinders.

The ether employed in the washing by the pump may be utilized in a subsequent operation. Objection might be made to petroleum ether on account of its odour, or of the danger there may be in breathing this product; in reference to this, I may be allowed to say that on one occasion I treated continuously 382 tubes in this manner, and that I did not suffer in any way therefrom, except by a light headache one day when I uninterruptedly used the pump.

I took occasion of this series of analyses to make some of the tests with tubes made of copper instead of glass. On six samples I compared the results of duplicate tests by means of the copper tubes with the results of duplicate tests of the same samples by means of the glass tubes.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

The result was satisfactory as may be seen by the following table:

NOS. OF SAMPLES.	TOTAL SOLIDS.		BUTTER FAT.		OTHER SOLIDS.	
	Glass tubes.	Copper tubes.	Glass tubes.	Copper tubes.	Glass tubes.	Copper tubes.
15798	11·69	11·82	3·27	3·35	8·42	8·47
	11·69	11·83	3·23	3·37	8·46	8·46
15799	11·95	12·14	3·20	3·35	8·75	8·79
	12·00	12·08	3·21	3·35	8·79	8·73
15800	11·62	11·68	3·04	3·22	8·48	8·46
	11·59	11·63	3·10	3·19	8·49	8·44
19001	10·80	10·77	2·47	2·53	8·33	8·24
	10·75	10·72	2·43	2·51	8·32	8·21
19002	12·24	12·33	3·70	3·77	8·54	8·56
	12·34	12·35	3·67	3·75	8·57	8·60
19003	12·48	12·40	3·56	3·46	8·92	8·94
	12·50	12·44	3·56	3·47	8·94	8·87

I may also mention as regards soaking in petroleum ether, that if the operator uses the pump for washing there is no necessity for the digestion being done in drying cylinders; a wide-mouth bottle or any vessel with an opening large enough for the introduction of the tubes may be used.

The tubes containing the total solids are put in this vessel, the solvent is poured in, care being taken that all the tubes be completely under ether, and the vessel well corked. Two or two and a half hours afterwards, the solvent is poured off, the tubes are taken out, exhausted and washed by means of the pump as above mentioned.

By means of these modifications, I have been able to perform the double analysis of 20 samples in less than three days.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. L. TOURCHOT,

Assistant Analyst.

RESULTS of the Examination of 183 Samples of Milk.

Date of Collection	No. of Sample	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1897.								
Oct. 4.	16537	O. Upham, Campbell Road.	85.70	5.66	8.64	14.30	1.0302	Genuine.
do	16538	G. Parker, 99 North Street.	86.57	4.96	8.47	13.43	1.0324	do
do	16539	G. Edmonds, Windsor St.	86.75	4.39	8.86	13.25	1.0313	do
do	16540	A. Innis.	87.22	3.84	8.94	12.78	1.0333	do
do	16541	R. Glasbrook, 9 Gas Lane.	85.95	4.20	8.85	13.05	1.0322	do
do	16542	C. W. Drysdale, N. W. Arm.	87.02	4.08	8.90	12.98	1.0342	Under average in cream.
do	16543	W. Settle, Gottenger St.	87.90	3.23	8.87	13.10	1.0325	do
do	16544	Mrs. Fahey, Market Wharf.	86.04	3.13	8.54	12.75	1.0307	Genuine.
do	16545	Church of England Coffee Rooms	87.25	4.21	8.54	12.65	1.0330	do
do	16546	H. Burgess, 255 Brunswick St.	87.45	4.39	8.41	12.80	1.0300	do
do	16547	P. Carew, 14 Argyle St.	87.02	4.42	8.56	12.98	1.0319	do
do	16548	H. Brown, 29 Keumt Road	86.11	5.87	8.02	13.80	1.0279	Under average in solids not fat.
do	16549	Miss Quinn, 11 Sackville St.	86.23	5.72	8.06	13.77	1.0294	do
do	16550	Mrs. Campbell, 232 Lower Water St.	87.83	3.69	8.48	12.17	1.0309	Genuine.
do	16551	Mrs. Cahill, 200 Grafton St.	88.00	3.48	8.52	12.00	1.0328	do
do	16552	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	87.77	3.70	8.53	12.23	1.0317	do
do	16553	E. Clarke, 45 Duffis St.	87.87	3.27	8.86	12.13	1.0333	do
do	16554	Mrs. Isnor, Dartmouth.	87.43	3.92	8.65	12.57	1.0312	do
do	16555	Mrs. Quinn, 11 Sackville St.	87.60	3.58	8.82	12.40	1.0333	do
do	16556	Mrs. Campbell, 232 Lower Water St.	87.95	3.47	8.58	12.05	1.0309	Under average in cream.
do	16557	Mrs. Cahill, 200 Grafton St.	88.08	3.24	8.68	11.92	1.0335	do
do	16558	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	87.92	3.45	8.63	12.08	1.0312	do
do	16559	Mrs. Isnor, Dartmouth.	87.95	3.36	8.69	12.05	1.0330	do
do	16560	Mrs. Campbell, 232 Lower Water St.	89.32	12.14	7.54	19.68	1.0218	Enriched with cream.
do	16561	Mrs. Cahill, 200 Grafton St.	81.73	10.73	7.54	18.27	1.0256	Partly skimmed.
do	16562	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	88.99	2.62	8.39	11.01	1.0314	do
do	16563	E. Clarke, 45 Duffis St.	88.59	3.10	8.31	11.41	1.0326	Genuine.
do	16564	Mrs. Isnor, Dartmouth.	87.73	3.64	8.63	12.27	1.0310	do
do	16565	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	88.27	3.10	8.63	11.73	1.0345	do
do	16566	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	87.75	3.72	8.53	12.25	1.0305	do
do	16567	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	88.47	2.89	8.64	11.53	1.0340	do
do	16568	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	87.46	4.06	8.58	12.64	1.0307	do
do	16569	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	87.74	3.61	8.65	12.26	1.0340	do
do	16570	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	88.94	2.98	8.08	11.06	1.0302	Probably watered.
do	16571	Mrs. Callane, 253 Brunswick St.	89.28	2.68	8.04	10.73	1.0320	do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	11..	16555	Mrs. McAdam, Dartmouth	86 77	4 28	8 95	13 23	1 0317	Genuine.
do	11..	16556	Mrs. E. Wallace, Dartmouth	86 48	6 18	9 01	13 52	1 0325	Abnormally high fat.
do	12..	16557	F. Thorne, 17 Agricola St.	86 29	4 69	9 02	13 52	1 0330	Genuine.
do	12..	16558	W. Mountain, 47 Agricola St	86 83	4 18	8 99	13 17	1 0332	do
do	12..	16559	McDonald & Morris, 47 John St	86 95	5 07	8 28	13 35	1 0287	do
do	12..	16560	T. S. Lownds, 37 Grafton St.	87 40	4 25	8 35	13 60	1 0339	do
				87 60	4 12	8 28	12 40	1 0312	do
				87 75	3 75	8 50	12 25	1 0302	do
				88 08	3 53	8 30	11 92	1 0317	do

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by M. Bowman, Official Analyst, Halifax, N.S.
The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Touchot, Ottawa.

<i>St. John, N.B.</i>									
Sept.	7..	15175	S. Creighton, Silver Falls	83 60	8 40	8 00	16 40	1 0292	Genuine. Partly cream.
do	7..	15176	Mrs. D. Desmond, Loch Lomond	82 55	8 73	8 73	17 45	1 0304	Genuine.
do	7..	15177	R. Turner, Sandy Point Road	87 90	4 20	7 90	12 10	1 0335	do
do	7..	15178	E. H. Turnbull, 91 Charlotte St.	87 40	3 59	9 01	12 60	1 0349	do
do	7..	15179	Sussex Milk Co. Depot, 168 Pond St.	88 40	3 80	7 80	11 60	1 0330	do
do	7..	15180	J. D. Turner, 19 North Side King's Square	87 52	3 80	8 68	12 48	1 0327	do
do	7..	15181	E. H. Turnbull, 91 Charlotte St.	89 10	4 00	6 90	10 90	1 0317	do
do	7..	15182	T. Robinson, 37 Garden St.	87 58	3 87	8 55	12 42	1 0332	do
do	7..	15183	St. John Milk & Cream Co., 27 Germain St.	87 99	4 00	8 01	12 01	1 0320	do
do	7..	15184	F. E. Williams, cor. Princess and Charlotte Sts.	87 10	4 14	8 76	12 90	1 0324	do
do	7..	15185	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	88 60	3 20	8 20	11 40	1 0345	Below average in cream.
do	8..	15186	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	88 09	2 93	8 98	11 91	1 0334	Partly skimmed.
do	8..	15187	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	90 60	0 80	8 60	9 40	1 0356	Sold as buttermilk. Genuine.
do	8..	15188	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	86 70	5 20	8 10	13 30	1 0296	Genuine.
do	8..	15189	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	86 20	5 39	8 41	13 80	1 0294	Sold as buttermilk; genuine.
do	8..	15190	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	89 20	0 60	10 20	10 80	1 0280	Sold as buttermilk; genuine.
do	8..	15191	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	91 46	0 56	7 98	8 54	1 0296	Genuine; fat above the average.
do	8..	15192	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	86 60	6 80	6 60	13 40	1 0304	do
do	8..	15193	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	86 40	4 46	9 14	13 60	1 0333	do
do	8..	15194	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	87 20	4 60	8 20	12 80	1 0333	do
do	8..	15195	Ferris & Grunter, 53 Sydney St.	86 91	4 35	8 74	13 09	1 0324	do
<i>Fredricton, N.B.</i>									
do	14..	15196	W. Dunlap	87 90	4 10	8 00	12 10	1 0305	Under average in solids not fat.
do	14..	15197	J. S. Bailey	88 10	4 16	7 74	11 90	1 0302	Genuine.
do	14..	15198	Dairy Depot, F. E. Miles, manager	85 40	5 60	9 00	14 60	1 0330	do
do	14..	15199	Dairy Depot, F. E. Miles, manager	84 96	5 90	9 14	15 04	1 0332	do
do	14..	15200	Dairy Depot, F. E. Miles, manager	86 50	5 30	8 20	13 50	1 0321	do
do	14..	15201	Dairy Depot, F. E. Miles, manager	88 02	3 58	8 40	11 98	1 0317	do

RESULTS of the Examination of 183 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1897.		<i>Sussex, N.B.</i>	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.			
Sept. 16..	15189	Geo. Dobson	{ 87.40	4.20	8.40	12.60	1.0340	Genuine.
do 16..	15190	Sussex Milk Co.....	{ 87.30	3.75	8.95	12.70	1.0339	do
do 16..	15191	do	{ 87.38	4.17	8.45	12.62	1.0304	do
do 18..	15192	<i>Moncton, N.B.</i>	{ 87.80	4.40	7.80	12.20	1.0326	do
do 18..	15193	J. Stephenson, Mountain Road	{ 87.07	4.41	8.52	12.63	1.0324	do
do 18..	15194	W. A. Humphrey, Sunny Brae.....	{ 86.60	4.60	7.90	12.40	1.0326	do
do 18..	15194	C. J. Kilburn, Main St.....	{ 88.22	4.00	6.80	10.80	1.0324	do
			{ 88.22	3.93	7.85	11.78	1.0302	Under average in solids not fat.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by W. F. Best, Official Analyst, St. John, N.B.
The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Touretot, Ottawa, Ont.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
Sept. 3..	18501	<i>Quebec.</i> A. Dumas, St. Joseph de Lévis.....	{ 88.80	2.36	8.84	11.20	1.0342	Partly skimmed.
do 3..	18502	O. Bégin do	{ 89.05	2.46	8.49	10.95	1.0345	do
do 3..	18503	A. Villeneuve.....	{ 88.95	2.04	9.10	11.13	1.0360	do
do 3..	18504	H. Talbot, Hedleyville	{ 87.31	3.87	8.82	12.69	1.0372	Genuine.
do 3..	18505	J. Drolet, 137 Napoléon St	{ 87.07	3.34	8.99	12.33	1.0325	Below average in butter fat.
do 3..	18506	C. Ouellette.....	{ 87.71	3.35	8.89	12.29	1.0338	do
			{ 87.78	3.36	8.86	12.22	1.0337	do
			{ 87.63	3.89	8.48	12.37	1.0345	Genuine.
			{ 87.52	3.88	8.60	12.48	1.0325	Genuine.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	3.	18507	J. Grégoire, 1059 St. Valier St.	{ 88.12 88.41 88.36	{ 3.02 2.91 3.60	{ 8.86 8.68 7.95	{ 11.88 11.59 11.64	{ 1.0341 1.0345 1.0297	Below average in butter fat; probably partly skimmed.
do	3.	18508	F. Jobin, Beauport	{ 88.44 87.70	{ 3.60 3.42	{ 7.96 8.80	{ 11.66 12.22	{ 1.0297 1.0328	Nonfatty solids rather low, perhaps slightly watered.
do	3.	18509	H. Gingras, 151 Latourville St.	{ 87.78 88.33	{ 3.52 3.98	{ 8.80 7.53	{ 12.22 11.67	{ 1.0334 1.0302	Genuine.
do	3.	18510	J. Dundon, Hedleyville.	{ 88.44 87.20	{ 3.98 4.43	{ 7.53 8.37	{ 11.66 12.80	{ 1.0303 1.0297	Rather low in solids not fat.
do	3.	18511	N. Bertrand, 28 Sutherland St.	{ 87.04 87.12	{ 4.26 3.93	{ 8.53 8.95	{ 12.78 12.88	{ 1.0309 1.0323	Genuine.
do	3.	18512	J. Batin, 40 Church St.	{ 87.04 87.12	{ 4.27 3.93	{ 8.69 8.95	{ 12.96 12.88	{ 1.0323 1.0325	do
<i>Three Rivers.</i>									
do	9.	18513	A. Beaudry	{ 86.66 86.74	{ 4.57 4.52	{ 8.77 8.74	{ 13.34 13.26	{ 1.0323 1.0333	Genuine.
do	9.	18514	P. Gouin	{ 86.34 86.29	{ 5.65 4.93	{ 8.10 8.78	{ 13.66 13.71	{ 1.0497 1.0392	A very rich milk.
do	9.	18515	W. Pratt	{ 86.55 86.64	{ 4.79 4.54	{ 8.66 8.23	{ 13.45 13.36	{ 1.0380 1.0312	Genuine.
do	9.	18516	O. Gauthier	{ 87.30 87.27	{ 4.47 4.35	{ 8.23 8.38	{ 12.70 12.73	{ 1.0312 1.0324	do
do	9.	18517	E. Leblanc	{ 86.94 86.01	{ 4.44 4.32	{ 8.62 8.77	{ 13.06 13.09	{ 1.0327 1.0329	do
do	10.	18518	G. Lemey	{ 87.56 87.60	{ 4.01 3.95	{ 8.43 8.45	{ 12.40 12.40	{ 1.0328 1.0328	Genuine.
do	10.	18519	T. Fortier	{ 86.62 86.61	{ 4.73 4.65	{ 8.65 8.74	{ 13.38 13.39	{ 1.0323 1.0340	do
do	10.	18520	J. Godwin	{ 86.24 86.29	{ 5.01 5.08	{ 8.75 8.63	{ 13.76 13.71	{ 1.0314 1.0330	A very rich milk.
<i>Sherbrooke, P. Q.</i>									
do	16.	18521	J. Lacombe, Oxford P. O.	{ 86.97 87.13	{ 4.38 4.23	{ 8.65 8.64	{ 13.03 12.87	{ 1.0327 1.0330	Genuine.
do	16.	18522	R. W. Evans, East Sherbrooke	{ 87.25 87.48	{ 3.42 3.35	{ 9.33 9.17	{ 12.75 12.52	{ 1.0362 1.0355	A little below the average in butter fat.
do	16.	18523	S. Mallory, Lennoxville	{ 88.39 88.75	{ 2.95 2.78	{ 8.66 8.47	{ 11.61 11.26	{ 1.0327 1.0330	Partly skimmed.
do	16.	18524	W. S. Armitage, Ascot	{ 86.65 86.83	{ 4.24 4.17	{ 9.11 9.00	{ 13.35 13.17	{ 1.0337 1.0335	Genuine.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. M. Fiset, Official Analyst, Quebec.
The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Touchot, Ottawa.

RESULTS of the Examination of 183 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection	No. of Sample	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1897.		<i>Montreal.</i>						
Sept. 8..	16374	J. Pessent, Côte St. Michel	{ 87.38	{ 4.07	{ 8.85	p. c.	1.0322	Genuine and rich.
do	16375	A. Hobbs, Outremont	{ 88.08	{ 3.69	{ 8.25		1.0351	do
do	16376	A. Walker, 302 Aqueduct St.	{ 87.05	{ 4.47	{ 9.95		1.0322	
do	16377	R. Johnston, 200 Chatham St.	{ 88.26	{ 3.16	{ 8.59		1.0317	Below standard in butter fat.
do	16378	C. G. Burnett, 16 Hanover St.	{ 88.96	{ 2.73	{ 8.31		1.0333	Genuine.
do	16379	C. E. Metson, Longue Pointe	{ 87.63	{ 3.45	{ 8.92		1.0333	Adulterated under Act. A rich milk watered.
do	16380	J. E. Racine, Sault au Récollet	{ 88.62	{ 2.85	{ 8.53		1.0339	Genuine.
do	16381	F. T. Gill, 651 Rivard St	{ 89.20	{ 3.16	{ 7.65		1.0289	Genuine.
do	16382	A. Butler, Westmount	{ 87.46	{ 3.48	{ 9.06		1.0346	do
do	16383	C. Deguire, St. Laurent	{ 88.27	{ 3.23	{ 8.50		1.0336	do
do	16384	R. C. Muir, Côte St. Paul	{ 87.41	{ 3.21	{ 9.38		1.0345	do
do	16385	H. Johnston, 340 Monts St	{ 87.63	{ 3.12	{ 9.05		1.0344	Below standard in butter fat.
do	16386	J. Gowan, 726 St. Dominique St	{ 88.00	{ 2.96	{ 9.05		1.0340	Genuine.
do	16387	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 88.65	{ 2.73	{ 8.62		1.0340	do
do	16388	R. T. Seale	{ 87.64	{ 3.31	{ 9.05		1.0335	do
do	16389	E. Gray	{ 87.14	{ 3.12	{ 9.74		1.0322	do
do	16390	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.81	{ 3.59	{ 8.60		1.0317	do
do	16391	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 88.30	{ 3.37	{ 8.33		1.0340	do
do	16392	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.14	{ 3.67	{ 9.16		1.0340	do
do	16393	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.65	{ 3.67	{ 8.68		1.0344	do
do	16394	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.03	{ 3.64	{ 9.33		1.0340	do
do	16395	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.73	{ 3.32	{ 8.95		1.0340	do
do	16396	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 85.92	{ 5.60	{ 8.48		1.0340	do
do	16397	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.18	{ 4.65	{ 8.17		1.0279	do
do	16398	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.91	{ 3.27	{ 8.82		1.0353	do
do	16399	A. Lenev, Longue Pointe	{ 87.27	{ 3.17	{ 9.56		1.0330	do
do	16398	R. T. Seale	{ 86.96	{ 4.37	{ 8.67		1.0312	do
do	16399	E. Gray	{ 87.36	{ 4.26	{ 8.38		1.0306	do
do	16399	E. Gray	{ 87.85	{ 3.05	{ 9.10		1.0333	do
do	16399	E. Gray	{ 86.12	{ 3.18	{ 8.70		1.0334	do

Granby, P.Q.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	15..	16390	W. F. Roberts	{	87.19	3.80	9.01	12.81	1.0338	Genuine	
				{	87.55	3.77	8.68	12.45	1.0334	do	
				{	86.40	4.68	9.22	13.90	1.0328	do	
				{	87.06	3.88	9.06	12.94	1.0333	do	
				{	87.32	3.99	8.69	12.68	1.0327	do	
				{	87.15	3.77	9.08	12.85	1.0333	do	
				{	87.44	3.84	8.72	12.56	1.0327	do	
<i>St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.</i>											
				{	86.59	4.61	8.80	13.41	1.0312	Genuine	
				{	86.86	4.72	8.40	13.12	1.0309	Genuine and rich.	
				{	86.51	4.62	8.57	13.49	1.0312	do	
				{	86.86	4.80	8.35	13.15	1.0315	do	
				{	86.90	4.33	8.87	13.20	1.0312	do	
				{	87.23	4.48	8.29	12.77	1.0309	Genuine.	
				{	86.83	3.74	9.43	13.17	1.0343	do	
				{	87.24	3.87	8.89	12.76	1.0335	do	
<i>Montreal.</i>											
				{	91.87	0.23	7.90	8.13	1.0262	Sold as buttermilk.	
				{	92.16	0.27	7.57	7.84	1.0320	Below standard, probably watered.	
				{	86.84	3.87	9.49	13.36	1.0337	Genuine.	
				{	87.23	3.89	8.88	12.77	1.0335	do	

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. J. B. Edwards, Official Analyst, Montreal. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Tourchoot, Ottawa.

		<i>Ottawa.</i>									
Sept.	1..	18022	J. G. Stewart, 273 Bank St.	{	86.91	2.71	8.38	11.09	1.0343	Adulterated.	
				{	88.37	2.64	8.99	11.63	1.0340	Partly skimmed.	
				{	88.96	2.67	8.37	11.04	1.0333	Adulterated.	
				{	88.75	2.26	8.99	11.25	1.0340	Partly skimmed.	
				{	87.79	3.80	8.41	12.21	1.0323	Genuine.	
				{	87.41	3.66	8.93	12.59	1.0335	do	
				{	87.82	3.94	8.14	12.18	1.0323	do	
				{	86.81	4.13	9.06	13.19	1.0315	do	
				{	87.26	4.27	8.47	12.74	1.0329	do	
				{	87.16	3.97	8.87	12.84	1.0320	do	
				{	85.68	5.97	8.35	14.32	1.0348	do	
				{	85.34	5.69	8.97	14.66	1.0309	do	
				{	87.34	3.87	8.79	12.66	1.0390	do	

RESULTS of the Examination of 183 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1897.		<i>Ottawa</i> —Concluded.						
Sept. 2.	18029	T. Shillington	{ 88.58	{ 2.95	{ 8.47	{ 11.42	{ 1.0343	{ Adulterated.
do	18030	M. Martin & Son, Cummings' Bridge	{ 88.41	{ 2.65	{ 8.94	{ 11.59	{ 1.0340	{ Partly skimmed.
do	18031	A. Scott, City View.	{ 87.47	{ 3.77	{ 8.76	{ 12.53	{ 1.0333	{ Genuine.
do	18032	A. Kennedy, Cedar Vale.	{ 86.73	{ 4.02	{ 9.25	{ 13.27	{ 1.0330	{ Partly cream.
do	18033	H. M. Mather & Son, Hurdman's Bridge.	{ 81.51	{ 10.15	{ 8.34	{ 18.49	{ 1.0258	{ Genuine.
do	18034	J. McKeller.	{ 88.28	{ 3.53	{ 8.19	{ 11.72	{ 1.0328	{ Adulterated.
do	18035	J. A. Heron, Billings' Bridge	{ 87.82	{ 3.36	{ 8.82	{ 12.18	{ 1.0325	{ Partly skimmed.
do	18036	Hull, P. Q.	{ 88.63	{ 2.99	{ 8.38	{ 11.37	{ 1.0348	{ Adulterated.
do	18037	M. Guénette	{ 88.30	{ 2.15	{ 9.55	{ 11.70	{ 1.0341	{ Partly skimmed.
do	18038	J. Marione	{ 88.21	{ 3.25	{ 8.31	{ 11.79	{ 1.0354	{ Doubtful.
do	18039	J. Renaud	{ 87.95	{ 3.03	{ 9.02	{ 12.05	{ 1.0343	{ Under average in cream.
do	18040	W. Allen, Aylmer Road.	{ 86.91	{ 4.48	{ 8.61	{ 13.09	{ 1.0312	{ Genuine.
do	18041	J. Lalone	{ 86.99	{ 5.08	{ 7.93	{ 13.01	{ 1.0320	{ Under average in non-fatty solids.
do	18042	J. Marione	{ 88.74	{ 3.10	{ 9.16	{ 12.25	{ 1.0319	{ Doubtful.
do	18043	J. Renaud	{ 88.63	{ 3.30	{ 8.07	{ 11.37	{ 1.0309	{ Under average in total solids.
do	18044	W. Allen, Aylmer Road.	{ 88.30	{ 3.35	{ 8.35	{ 11.70	{ 1.0341	{ Doubtful; under average in total solids.
do	18045	W. Allen, Aylmer Road.	{ 87.94	{ 3.60	{ 8.46	{ 12.66	{ 1.0330	{ Genuine.
do	18046	W. Allen, Aylmer Road.	{ 87.64	{ 4.19	{ 8.17	{ 12.36	{ 1.0310	{ Under average in total solids.
do	18047	W. Allen, Aylmer Road.	{ 87.75	{ 4.08	{ 8.17	{ 12.25	{ 1.0309	{ Under average in total solids.
do	18048	J. Lalone	{ 90.37	{ 2.13	{ 7.50	{ 9.63	{ 1.0301	{ Adulterated.
do	18049	J. Lalone	{ 90.32	{ 2.12	{ 7.56	{ 9.68	{ 1.0299	{ Watered.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. F. X. Valade, Official Analyst, Ottawa.
The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Trenchot, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Date	No.	Name	Weight	Value	Quality	
Sept.	9..	18042	J. O. Dea, cor. Logan and Danforth Sts.	87.75	3.66	
	do	9..	18043	H. G. Cook 112 Bond St.	87.94	3.91
	do	9..	18044	A. Anderson, 211 McCaul St.	87.54	3.92
	do	9..	18045	G. O. Roche, 165 John St.	88.15	3.55
	do	9..	18046	G. Gregory, 644 Queen W.	88.10	3.09
	do	9..	18047	C. H. Buckholder.	88.62	3.07
	do	9..	18048	F. Sole, 473 Yonge St.	87.55	3.83
	do	10..	18049	N. Hocking, 639 Yonge St.	87.71	3.75
	do	10..	18050	O. Charlton, 657 Yonge St.	87.51	3.88
	do	11..	18051	O. N. Bombard, 544 Yonge St.	88.00	3.75
	do	11..	18052	R. B. Burkell, 384 Crawford St.	87.97	3.42
	do	11..	18053	J. V. Moore, 268 Parliament St.	88.31	3.34
	do	11..	18054	J. Darlington, 388½ Parliament St.	89.12	3.03
	do	11..	18055	S. Price & Sons, 212 King St. E.	88.67	3.18
	do	11..	18056	John Good, 100 Gladstone Ave.	88.95	3.09
	do	11..	18057	Alpine Dairy Co., 639 Yonge St.	89.93	2.03
	do	11..	18058		89.28	2.93
do	11..	18059		88.49	2.93	
do	11..	18060		89.07	2.60	
do	11..	18061		88.10	3.32	
do	11..	18062		88.35	3.26	
do	11..	18063		88.21	3.25	
do	11..	18064		88.80	2.76	
do	11..	18065		88.10	3.30	
do	11..	18066		86.46	3.19	
do	11..	18067		86.13	3.24	
do	11..	18068		88.38	3.14	
do	11..	18069		88.33	2.98	
do	11..	18070		88.70	2.89	
do	11..	18071		89.34	2.65	
do	11..	18072		87.58	4.66	
do	11..	18073		87.83	3.37	
do	11..	18074		87.88	3.62	
do	11..	18075		88.62	2.68	
do	11..	18076		88.77	2.78	
do	11..	18077		88.59	3.07	
do	11..	18078		88.83	3.07	
do	11..	18079		87.95	3.05	
do	11..	18080		88.21	3.04	
do	11..	18081		88.23	3.22	
do	11..	18082		88.44	3.49	
do	11..	18083		88.27	3.06	
do	11..	18084		88.56	3.20	
do	11..	18085		87.83	3.37	
do	11..	18086		87.88	3.62	
do	11..	18087		88.62	2.68	
do	11..	18088		88.77	2.78	
do	11..	18089		88.59	3.07	
do	11..	18090		88.83	3.07	
do	11..	18091		87.95	3.05	
do	11..	18092		88.21	3.04	
do	11..	18093		88.23	3.22	
do	11..	18094		88.44	3.49	
do	11..	18095		88.27	3.06	
do	11..	18096		88.56	3.20	

RESULTS of the Examination of 183 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.				Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.	p. c.			
1897.		<i>Waterloo, Ont.</i>							
Sept. 11.	15796	H. S. Stroda	{ 88.42	{ 2.91	{ 8.67	11.58	1.0300	Either adulterated by removal of cream or the butter fat is abnormally low.	
do			{ 88.46	{ 3.22	{ 8.32	11.54	1.0320		
do	15797	A. Rozkel	{ 89.45	{ 2.19	{ 8.36	10.55	1.0310		
			{ 89.43	{ 2.80	{ 7.77	10.57	1.0322	Either adulterated by admixture with water or the solids are abnormally low.	
<p>The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. W. H. Ellis, Official Analyst, Toronto. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Touchot, Ottawa.</p>									
		<i>London, Ont.</i>							
Sept. 7.	15781	E. Walker, Wellington St. North	{ 87.90	{ 3.60	{ 8.60	12.10	1.0310	Genuine.	
do			{ 88.14	{ 3.66	{ 8.20	11.86	1.0369	do	
do	15782	E. Tanton, Huron St.	{ 87.74	{ 4.12	{ 7.72	12.26	1.0297	do	
do			{ 88.16	{ 4.12	{ 7.78	11.84	1.0299	do	
do	15783	J. Small	{ 88.32	{ 3.90	{ 8.26	11.68	1.0308	Adulterated by small addition of water.	
do			{ 88.98	{ 2.76	{ 8.26	11.02	1.0323	do	
do	15784	J. W. Griffiths	{ 87.81	{ 3.34	{ 8.85	12.19	1.0334	Below average in butter fat.	
do			{ 88.29	{ 2.86	{ 8.95	11.71	1.0340	do	
do	15785	C. H. Sumner	{ 86.92	{ 4.19	{ 8.89	13.08	1.0323	Genuine.	
do			{ 87.52	{ 3.72	{ 8.76	12.48	1.0332	do	
do	15786	J. B. Inganells	{ 87.74	{ 3.52	{ 8.74	12.26	1.0328	do	
do			{ 83.00	{ 3.20	{ 8.80	12.00	1.0352	do	
do	15787	C. W. Palmer, 139 College St.	{ 87.68	{ 3.47	{ 8.72	12.32	1.0323	do	
do			{ 87.88	{ 3.47	{ 8.65	12.12	1.0329	do	
do	15788	F. J. Spettigue	{ 86.94	{ 4.18	{ 8.88	13.06	1.0320	do	
do			{ 87.31	{ 3.88	{ 8.81	12.69	1.0334	do	
do	15789	E. Poile	{ 87.19	{ 4.01	{ 8.80	12.81	1.0314	do	
do			{ 87.38	{ 3.82	{ 8.70	12.62	1.0330	do	
do	15798	J. Linklater	{ 87.69	{ 3.86	{ 8.54	12.43	1.0308	do	
do			{ 88.31	{ 3.27	{ 8.42	11.69	1.0324	do	

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	14..	15799	R. Campbell.....	{	87 50	3 65	8 86	12 50	1 0324	do
				{	88 00	3 21	8 79	12 00	1 0333	
do	14..	15800	T. Waldiers.....	{	87 69	3 76	8 55	12 31	1 0311	do
				{	88 41	3 10	8 49	11 59	1 0321	
<i>St. Thomas, Ont.</i>										
do	15..	19001	T. Rockey.....	{	88 96	2 69	8 35	11 04	1 0314	Partly skimmed.
				{	89 20	2 47	8 33	10 80	1 0324	
do	15..	19002	Mrs. J. Y. Small.....	{	87 40	3 99	8 61	12 60	1 0313	Genuine.
				{	87 76	3 70	8 54	12 24	1 0326	
do	15..	19003	D. H. Gooding.....	{	87 33	3 75	8 92	12 67	1 0331	do
				{	87 50	3 56	8 94	12 50	1 0344	
do	15..	19004	S. Kelly.....	{	89 25	1 88	8 87	10 75	1 0349	Skimmed.
				{	89 56	1 78	8 66	10 44	1 0347	
<i>Woodstock, Ont.</i>										
do	16..	19005	B. Wortley.....	{	86 43	4 73	8 84	13 57	1 0317	Genuine.
				{	86 79	4 75	8 46	13 21	1 0323	
do	16..	19006	J. Paul.....	{	88 36	3 34	8 30	11 64	1 0310	Below average in total solids.
				{	88 67	3 11	8 22	11 33	1 0323	
Aug.	16..	19007	C. E. Saunby.....	{	86 95	4 41	8 64	13 06	1 0317	Genuine
				{	87 12	4 32	8 56	12 88	1 0333	
do	16..	19008	G. F. Snelgrove.....	{	85 57	4 63	8 80	13 43	1 0325	do
				{	85 98	4 22	8 80	13 02	1 0338	

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by F. T. Harrison, Official Analyst, London, Ont.
The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Tourcho, Ottawa.

Sept.	24..	14043	M. Di Marco, confectioner.....	{	86 06	5 64	8 30	13 84	1 0250	Genuine.
				{	86 69	5 38	7 93	13 31	1 0269	
do	24..	17044	L. Mitchell, confectioner.....	{	86 99	5 06	7 95	13 01	1 0276	Under average in non-fatty solids.
				{	85 61	6 67	7 72	14 39	1 0279	
do	24..	17045	Mrs. Daoust, confectioner.....	{	88 62	2 46	8 92	11 38	1 0337	Partly skimmed.
				{	88 86	2 29	8 85	11 14	1 0335	
do	24..	17046	Emma & Panaro, confectioners.....	{	86 84	4 49	8 67	13 16	1 0313	Genuine.
				{	86 87	4 46	8 67	13 13	1 0330	
do	24..	17047	Compton Bros.....	{	87 10	4 13	8 77	12 90	1 0318	do
				{	87 16	4 11	8 73	12 84	1 0325	
do	24..	17048	A. Eddleston.....	{	88 11	3 95	7 94	11 89	1 0287	Under average in non-fatty solids.
				{	87 43	4 67	7 90	12 57	1 0299	
do	24..	17049	R. Scarfe.....	{	86 82	4 41	8 77	13 18	1 0317	Genuine.
				{	87 51	3 62	8 67	12 49	1 0320	
do	24..	17050	S. Olafson.....	{	87 57	3 97	8 46	12 43	1 0305	do
				{	87 59	3 89	8 52	12 41	1 0325	

RESULTS of the Examination of 183 Samples of Milk—Concluded.

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Name and Address of Vendor.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1897.		<i>Winnipeg, Man—Concluded.</i>						
Sept. 24.	17051	A. Paquin.	{ 90.94	{ 0.74	{ 8.32	{ 9.06	{ 1.0321	{ Sold as skim milk. Genuine.
do	17052	P. McCalman.	{ 85.03	{ 6.37	{ 8.33	{ 8.98	{ 1.0340	{ Genuine.
do	17053	M. Ménard.	{ 84.94	{ 6.57	{ 8.50	{ 14.97	{ 1.0314	{ do
do	17054	M. Goodman.	{ 85.95	{ 5.05	{ 9.00	{ 14.05	{ 1.0323	{ do
do	17055	J. Oleson.	{ 85.96	{ 5.10	{ 8.94	{ 14.04	{ 1.0335	{ do
do	17056	F. Ashford.	{ 87.61	{ 3.95	{ 8.44	{ 12.39	{ 1.0310	{ do
do	17057	J. Balderstone.	{ 87.58	{ 4.12	{ 8.30	{ 12.42	{ 1.0340	{ do
do	17058	D. Munroe.	{ 87.87	{ 3.81	{ 8.56	{ 12.37	{ 1.0314	{ do
do	17059	Templeton Bros.	{ 86.36	{ 4.41	{ 9.23	{ 12.13	{ 1.0325	{ do
do	17060	R. Wilson.	{ 86.17	{ 4.51	{ 9.32	{ 13.64	{ 1.0333	{ do
do	17061	Miss Smythe.	{ 87.45	{ 4.61	{ 7.94	{ 12.55	{ 1.0280	{ Under average in non-fatty solids.
do	17062	G. Coombes.	{ 87.50	{ 4.69	{ 7.81	{ 12.50	{ 1.0294	{ Genuine.
do	17063	A. Neilly.	{ 85.39	{ 6.29	{ 8.32	{ 14.61	{ 1.0290	{ do
do	17064	T. Sandbrook.	{ 85.61	{ 5.97	{ 8.42	{ 14.39	{ 1.0294	{ do
do	17065	Grantham & Co.	{ 87.83	{ 3.74	{ 8.93	{ 12.67	{ 1.0329	{ do
do	17066	G. Coombes.	{ 87.37	{ 3.71	{ 8.92	{ 12.63	{ 1.0340	{ Under average in non-fatty solids.
do	17067	A. Neilly.	{ 87.78	{ 5.68	{ 6.54	{ 12.22	{ 1.0290	{ do
do	17068	T. Sandbrook.	{ 88.22	{ 5.43	{ 6.35	{ 11.78	{ 1.0240	{ Sold as buttermilk. Genuine.
do	17069	Grantham & Co.	{ 91.69	{ 0.71	{ 7.60	{ 8.31	{ 1.0320	{ do
do	17070	Grantham & Co.	{ 87.71	{ 3.48	{ 8.81	{ 12.29	{ 1.0322	{ Genuine.
do	17071	G. Coombes.	{ 88.06	{ 3.27	{ 8.67	{ 11.94	{ 1.0340	{ do
do	17072	A. Neilly.	{ 87.29	{ 4.05	{ 8.66	{ 12.71	{ 1.0318	{ do
do	17073	T. Sandbrook.	{ 87.51	{ 3.88	{ 8.61	{ 12.49	{ 1.0330	{ do
do	17074	Grantham & Co.	{ 88.17	{ 3.27	{ 8.56	{ 11.83	{ 1.0319	{ Under average in cream.
do	17075	Grantham & Co.	{ 88.16	{ 3.34	{ 8.50	{ 11.84	{ 1.0330	{ do
do	17076	Grantham & Co.	{ 88.2	{ 3.14	{ 8.57	{ 11.71	{ 1.0320	{ do

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do	29	17066	J. R. Snider	Portage la Prairie	(86.85	4.01	9.14	13.15	1.0331	Genuine.
)	86.85	3.92	9.24	13.15	1.0335	
do	29	17067	R. R. Baker		{	86.26	4.80	8.94	13.74	1.0323	do
					{	87.40	3.65	8.95	12.6	1.0340	
do	29	17068	Parkinson Bros		{	87.09	3.92	8.99	12.91	1.0329	do
					{	87.27	3.76	8.97	12.7	1.0340	

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Official Analyst, Winnipeg.
 The second line shows the analysis by A. L. J. Tourchole, Ottawa.

APPENDIX F.

BULLETIN No. 54—CONDENSED MILK.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In the month of November last the food inspectors were instructed to collect samples of condensed milk, and the following were obtained in the various Inland Revenue districts :—

	Samples.
St. John, N.B.	9
Quebec	10
Montreal	11
Ottawa	9
Toronto	10
London	9
Winnipeg	8
Total	66

The results from the examination of these by the official analysts will be found in Table I. of this report, as well as the opinions they express regarding the quality. The latter are of such a varied character as to require further explanation, and they show that widely different opinions prevail among the analysts as to what constitutes adulteration in condensed milk. On account of the importance of the subject many of the samples were examined by Mr. Anthony McGill, B.A., my assistant, and, in cases where this has taken place, the particulars of his analyses will be found in a second line under the findings of the official analysts. Mr. McGill has also discussed the results in an exhaustive report which is herewith submitted, and which I hope will receive your careful consideration, not only on account of its intrinsic value, but also because it suggests the necessity of legislation on the subject.

In view of the fact that there are some brands of condensed milk offered for sale which contain no added cane sugar, it becomes a question as to whether such addition does not partake of the nature of adulteration. Strictly speaking, it is only whole milk which has been concentrated by evaporation which is entitled to the name of "condensed milk." The Adulteration Act provides that food shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of the Act "if any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article." It is also provided that this definition shall not apply "if any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming the same are mixed together and sold or offered for sale as a compound, and if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer." As the law now stands, it therefore appears that condensed milk containing cane sugar must be regarded as adulterated unless labelled "Condensed milk mixture," or perhaps, as Mr. McGill has suggested, "Sweetened Condensed Milk." The only brands which appear to be entitled to the name of condensed milk are "Highland," "Viking" and "Allworth Cream."

The Adulteration Act also provides that "if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted," the food shall be deemed to be adulterated. Mr. McGill has computed the average percentage of fat contained in the original milk from

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which the various brands of sweetened condensed milk have been produced. These averages are given in Table III., and are as follows, arranged in the order of their richness :—

Export	3·310	p.c. butter fat.
Milkmaid	2·866	do
Canadian	2·855	do
Owl	2·845	do
Reindeer	2·764	do
Nestle's	2·653	do
Mayflower	2·575	do
Eagle	2·419	do
Jersey	2·310	do
Allworth's	2·300	do
Buffalo	0·267	do
Duchess	0·176	do

It is evident that the last two of these brands have been made from milk thoroughly skimmed or separated, and that their sale, unless under the name of "Condensed Skim Milk," is contrary to law. With reference to the others ("Export" alone excepted), if the same rule were applied to them as to ordinary milk, proceedings would be instituted against their vendors. This is, however, impossible so long as some of the district analysts continue to characterize them as unadulterated.

The analyses made by Mr. McGill were not really of duplicate samples, but of different material in separate tins from those operated on by the district analysts, although bearing the same label. It may therefore be said that, in all, 103 samples were examined, representing 16 different brands, of which 11 are of Canadian manufacture. It would be too much to say that the number of each sample is an indication of the extent to which that brand is sold, but it is undeniable that, among Canadian milks, the Reindeer brand is most in demand, while of the imported article "Nestle's" and "Milkmaid" take first places.

I beg respectfully to recommend the publication of the reports and tables now submitted.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

20th January, 1898.

TABLE I.—RESULTS of the Examination

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Quantity Purchased.	Price.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
				Vendor.	Manufacturer.
			\$ cts.	<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	
17509	Jersey	2 tins.	0 40	Alston & McBeath, 239 Charlotte St.	Forest Canning Co., Halifax.
17510	Mayflower	3 do	0 54	Vanwart Bros., 201 Charlotte and Duke Sts.	Truro Condensed Milk Co., Truro, N.S.
17511	Reindeer	3 do	0 54	F. E. Williams, 80 Charlotte and Princess.	do do
17512	Jersey	3 do	0 60	Rankine & Moulson, 16 Germain St.	Forest Canning Co., Halifax.
17513	Nestle's	3 do	0 90	do do	H. Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland.
17514	Milkmaid	3 do	0 75	Canadian Drug Co., 60 Prince William St.	Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Cham, Switzerland.
17515	Nestle's	3 do	0 75	McPherson Bros., 181 Union St.	H. Nestle, Switzerland
17516	Reindeer	3 do	0 66	W. A. Porter, 215 Union and Waterloo Sts.	Truro Condensed Milk Co., Truro, N.S.
17517	Milkmaid	3 do	0 75	do do	Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by W. F. Best, Official

<i>Quebec.</i>					
18574	Reindeer	3 do	0 54	Chabot & Drolet, 271 St. Joseph St.	Truro Milk and Canning Co., Truro, N.S.
18575	Highland (Evap. Cr.)	3 do	0 75	T. E. Gauvreau et Frère, 336 St. John St.	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill., U.S.
18576	Nestle's	3 do	0 90	do do	H. Nestle, Switzerland
18577	Viking	3 do	0 60	A. Grenier, 94 St. John St.	The Norwegian Milk Condensing Co., Norway.
18578	Milkmaid	2 do	0 50	J. E. Roy, 81 St. John St.	Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., Switzerland.
18579	Jersey	3 do	0 60	A. Chouinard & Co., Finlay Market Place.	Forest Canning Co., Halifax, N.S.
<i>Sherbrooke, Que</i>					
18580	Canadian	3 do	0 45	T. G. Ballantyne & Co., 109 Wellington St.	Baldwin C. M. Co., Baldwin's Mills, Que.
18581	Nestle's	3 do	0 90	E. C. Fraser, 8 Commercial St.	H. Nestle, Switzerland
18582	Reindeer	3 do	0 75	Bray Bros., Wellington St.	Truro Milk and Canning Co., Truro, N.S.
18583	Export	3 do	0 60	P. Oliver, Wellington St.	Baldwin C. M. Co., Baldwin's Mills, Que.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. Fiset, Official Analyst,

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of 66 Samples of Condensed Milk.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Specific Gravity.	Water.	Solids.	Ash.	Fat.	Casein, &c.	Milk Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Concentration (volume).		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1 334	27 04	72 96	1 78	6 96	10 70	13 02	40 50	.....	Not adulterated.....	17509
	27 50	72 50	.....	6 18	7 70	15 10	41 80	.....	
1 307	26 80	73 20	.....	8 06	12 00	10 20	41 60	.....	do	17510
1 311	26 80	73 20	1 85	5 65	7 59	13 90	44 06	.....	do	17511
1 334	26 10	73 90	1 90	8 10	10 45	9 47	39 69	.....	do	17512
1 334	26 00	74 00	.....	7 33	7 44	14 60	41 90	.....	do	17513
1 334	24 75	75 25	1 96	7 40	10 25	9 75	44 60	.....	do	17514
1 334	24 40	75 60	.....	5 69	7 73	14 90	38 90	.....	do	17515
1 316	26 00	74 00	2 06	7 24	7 92	15 50	41 94	.....	do	17516
1 316	26 00	74 00	.....	8 44	15 10	11 85	36 55	.....	do	17517
1 316	18 90	81 10	2 15	7 95	8 73	.....	.....	.....	do	17518
1 316	29 85	70 15	1 83	8 15	10 10	13 00	47 70	.....	do	17519
1 316	28 80	71 20	.....	8 40	11 04	9 18	39 70	.....	do	17520
1 316	26 10	73 90	2 05	7 50	8 58	13 30	36 50	.....	do	17521
1 316	27 40	72 60	.....	6 80	15 05	10 40	39 60	.....	do	17522
1 316	27 40	72 60	.....	8 85	8 99	14 80	35 80	.....	do	17523

Analyst, St. John, N.B. The second line shows the analysis by A. McGill, Ottawa.

1 293	30 30	69 80	.....	8 65	7 56	11 29	37 84	3 44	Genuine, and made from fair milk...	18574	
1 299	28 00	72 00	1 85	7 46	7 66	12 90	38 27	3 35			
1 085	67 90	32 10	.....	9 82	7 69	10 81	.....	2 76	do	and made from rich milk..	18575
1 299	67 46	32 60	.....	8 95	8 05	11 70	.....	2 70	do	and made from fair milk..	18576
1 307	27 92	72 08	.....	8 90	8 25	14 44	40 33	3 37	do	and made from fair milk..	18577
1 307	26 00	74 00	.....	7 23	8 56	14 60	41 60	3 76	do	do	18577
1 088	66 97	33 03	.....	9 05	.....	11 91	.....	2 98	do	do	18577
1 308	66 80	33 20	.....	8 55	.....	12 90	.....	.....	do	do	18577
1 308	27 40	72 60	.....	8 40	8 19	13 62	37 46	3 99	do	but made from poor milk..	18578
1 307	25 40	74 60	.....	7 10	8 55	14 50	41 60	3 74	do	do	18578
1 315	26 52	73 48	.....	7 70	8 12	12 66	43 00	2 98	do	and made from fair milk..	18579
1 316	25 30	74 70	.....	5 60	10 76	13 60	40 30	.....	do	do	18579
1 301	28 12	71 88	.....	9 75	8 19	12 72	39 22	2 51	do	and made from rich milk..	18580
1 311	26 90	73 10	.....	7 33	7 88	13 50	43 30	.....	do	and made from rich milk..	18580
1 321	25 40	74 60	.....	8 70	8 56	14 67	42 97	3 47	do	and made from fair milk..	18581
1 316	24 30	75 70	.....	7 01	8 69	14 10	40 50	.....	do	and made from fair milk..	18581
1 300	29 28	70 72	.....	8 20	8 00	13 34	42 39	3 01	do	and made from good milk.	18582
1 307	28 00	72 00	1 86	6 61	8 22	13 80	41 51	.....	do	and made from good milk.	18582
1 302	28 30	71 70	.....	8 40	8 50	12 01	41 41	3 26	do	and made from good milk.	18583
1 299	27 50	72 50	.....	8 10	6 69	12 10	42 80	.....	do	and made from good milk.	18583

Quebec. The second line shows the analysis by A. McGill, Ottawa.

TABLE I.—RESULTS of the Examination

No. of Samples.	Brand.	Quantity Purchased.	Price.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
				Vendor.	Manufacturer.
			\$ cts.	<i>Montreal.</i>	
18584	Beaver.....	3 tins.....	0 60	P. Pruneau, 70 St. Lawrence St.	Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co.
18585	Eagle.....	3 do.....	0 75	J. Sullivan, 176 Milton St.	Gail Borden, New York.....
18586	Canadian.....	3 do.....	0 60	J. Sullivan, 176 Milton St.	Baldwin C. M. Co., Baldwin's Mills, P.Q.
18587	Reindeer.....	3 do.....	0 40	R. McShane, 109 McGill St.	Truro Milk and Canning Co.
18588	Jersey.....	3 do.....	0 75	Ward Bros., 421 St. Lawrence St.	Forest Canning Co., Halifax.
18589	Owl.....	3 do.....	0 60	H. Prefontaine, 1704 St. Catherine St.	Canadian Milk Condensing Co., Antigonish, N.S.
18590	Highland..... (Evap. Cr.)	3 do.....	0 60	M. Lavery, 692 Sherbrooke St.	Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., Highland, Ill., U.S.
18591	Export.....	3 do.....	0 60	Fraser Bros., 182 Bléury St.	Baldwin C. M. Co., Baldwin's Mills, P.Q.
				<i>Hull, P.Q.</i>	
18592	Reindeer.....	3 do.....	0 60	F. Barrett, 44 Wellington St.	Truro Milk & Canning Co...
18593	Nestle's.....	3 do.....	0 50	R. A. Helmer, Main St...	H. Nestle, Switzerland.....
18594	Milkmaid.....	3 do.....	0 70	Dr. J. Leduc & Co., Montreal.	Anglo Swiss Condensing Milk Co.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. J. B. Edwards, official

				<i>Ottawa, Ont.</i>	
18088	Nestle's.....	2 tins.....	0 50	G. Forde, Rideau St.....	H. Nestle, Switzerland.....
18089	Reindeer.....	2 do.....	0 50	Hudson & Powell, Wellington St.	Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co.
18090	Highland..... (Evap. Cr.)	2 do.....	0 50	Belanger & Co., Rideau St.	Helvetia Milk Condensed Co., Highland, Ill., U.S.
18091	Eagle.....	2 do.....	0 60	W. H. Roger, Rideau St.....	Gail Borden, New York.
18092	Milkmaid.....	2 do.....	0 40	Kavanagh Bros., Sparks St.	Anglo Swiss Condensing Milk Co., Switzerland.
18093	Export.....	2 do.....	0 35	E. Browne, Sparks St.....	Baldwin Condensed Milk Co., Baldwin's Mills, P.Q.
				<i>Smith's Falls, Ont.</i>	
18094	Reindeer.....	2 do.....	0 50	J. W. Rutherford.....	Truro Milk & Canning Co., Truro, N.S.
18094	Nestle's.....	2 do.....	0 70	W. Johnston.....	H. Nestle, Switzerland.....
18096	Highland..... (Evap. Cr.)	2 do.....	0 50	Dr. J. S. McCallum.....	Helvetia Condensed Milk Co., Highland, Ill., U.S.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. F. X. Valade, official

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of 66 Samples of Condensed Milks—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Specific Gravity.	Water.	Solids.	Ash.	Fat.	Casein, &c.	Milk Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Concentration (Volume.)			
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
.....	31.35	68.65	2.16	1.35	7.25	30.97	35.48	.....	Deficient in fat, and in excess of reducing sugar as milk sugar; adulteration doubtful.	18584
.....	31.70	68.30	1.87	6.40	7.25	11.06	44.83	..	Genuine.....	18585	
.....	30.50	69.50	1.98	7.75	7.05	18.68	39.37	.....	do	18586
1.311	29.00	71.00	.....	7.98	7.74	15.1	37.8	.....	do	18587
.....	32.30	67.70	1.81	6.25	8.70	15.73	35.14	.....	do	18588
.....	28.90	71.10	1.79	4.10	8.20	19.67	37.34	.....	do	18589
.....	28.45	71.55	1.90	6.50	7.35	18.44	37.36	.....	do	18590
.....	69.75	30.25	1.70	8.65	9.35	9.83	3.15	.....	do	18591
.....	26.90	73.10	1.80	7.60	10.60	8.85	44.25	.....	do	18592
.....	31.00	69.00	1.76	7.00	13.46	10.27	36.57	.....	do	18593
.....	25.80	74.20	1.93	8.35	12.25	10.21	41.46	.....	do and of superior quality....	18594
.....	25.70	74.30	2.03	8.25	14.35	10.21	36.94	.....	do	18594

analyst, Montreal. The second line shows the analysis of A. McGill, Ottawa.

.....	26.55	73.45	1.83	6.38	8.75	28.19	31.39	4.56	Of doubtful quality, as some of the cream may have been abstracted.	18088
.....	28.64	71.36	1.86	5.09	8.49	22.48	32.86	3.86	Probably made from partly skimmed milk.	18089
1.307	26.90	73.10	.....	6.54	8.00	14.90	41.66	3.70	Manufactured from whole milk.....	18090
.....	67.83	32.17	1.66	9.32	8.66	11.25	None.	2.62	.....	18091
.....	26.84	73.16	1.77	5.80	7.96	20.36	36.95	3.54	It is probable that it has been made from partly skimmed milk.	18092
1.316	28.60	71.40	.....	4.35	7.83	.....	.....	.....	Made from genuine whole milk.....	18093
.....	25.69	74.41	1.99	8.29	9.01	23.14	34.07	4.01	.....	18094
1.311	26.30	73.70	.....	7.46	7.02	14.90	37.00	3.14	.....	18095
.....	29.50	70.50	1.71	7.41	7.92	16.66	37.09	3.09	Made from genuine whole milk.....	18096
.....	30.87	69.13	1.86	5.72	8.14	17.82	32.55	3.27	Probably genuine, but some of the cream may have been abstracted.	18097
1.334	25.10	74.90	.....	5.00	8.74	18.95	40.35	.....	.....	18098
.....	26.47	73.53	1.93	7.81	8.93	27.28	29.76	4.48	Made from genuine whole milk . . .	18099
....	68.31	31.69	1.70	9.09	8.31	9.23	None.	2.26	do do	18096

analyst, Ottawa. The second line shows the analysis by A. McGill, Ottawa.

TABLE I.—RESULTS of the Examination

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Quantity Purchased.	Price.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
				Vendor.	Manufacturer.
			\$ cts.	<i>Toronto.</i>	
18564	Duchess.....	3 tins.	0 38	M. McAuliffe, 140 York St.	Forest Canning Co., Halifax, N. S.
18565	Reindeer.....	3 do	0 60	G. Robinson, 192 Queen St.	Truro Condensed Milk Co...
18566	Eagle.....	3 do	0 75	Hargreaves Bros., 162 Queen St.	Gail Borden, New York.....
18567	Nestle's.....	3 do	0 75	M. D. Hall, 135 Queen St.	H. Nestle, Switzerland.....
18568	Viking.....	5 do	0 63	F. S. Roberts.....	.....
				<i>St. Catharines, Ont.</i>	
18569	Eagle.....	3 do	0 90	H. Southcott, 97 St. Paul St.	Gail Borden, New York.....
18570	Allworth's.....	3 do	0 75	R. Fitzgerald, 52 St. Paul St.	Canadian Condensed Milk Co Aylmer, Ont.
				<i>Hamilton, Ont.</i>	
18571	Nestle's.....	3 do	0 75	A. Hamilton & Co. James St.	H. Nestle, Switzerland....
18572	Milkmaid.....	3 do	0 75	R. S. Bradt & Co. 135 King St.	Anglo Swiss Condensing Milk Co., Switzerland.
18573	Reindeer.....	3 do	0 75	A. Mitchell, 82 York St...	Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. W. H. Ellis, official

				<i>Stratford, Ont.</i>	
19024	Reindeer.....	3 do	0 45	Walsh Bros.....	Truro Condensed Milk and Canning Co.
19025	Milkmaid.....	3 do	0 75	C. E. Nashmyth.....	Anglo Swiss Condensed Milk Co.
19026	Nestle's.....	3 do	0 75	Shaver & Co.....	H. Nestle, Switzerland.....
				<i>Brantford, Ont.</i>	
19027	Eagle.....	3 do	0 75	S. Tapscott & Co.....	Gail Borden, New York.....
19028	Allworth's Cream.....	3 do	0 45	W. F. Cockshutt & Co.....	Canadian Condensed Milk Factory, Aylmer, Ont.
19029	Jersey.....	3 do	0 75	M. H. Robertson.....	Forest Canning Co., Halifax, N. S.
				<i>London, Ont.</i>	
19030	Canadian.....	3 do	0 45	Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co. 169 Dundas St.	Baldwin Condensed Milk Co. Baldwin's Mills, P.Q.
19031	Export.....	3 do	0 45	do	do
19032	Highland..... (Evap. Cr.)	3 do	0 50	Ryan & Russell, 368 Richmond St.	Helvetin Condensed Milk Co. Highland, Ill., U. S.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by F. T. Harrison, official

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of 66 Samples of Condensed Milks.—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Specific Gravity.	Water.	Solids.	Ash.	Fat.	Casein, &c.	Milk Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Concentration (volume).		
	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
.....	26·06	73·94	1·85	0·51	8·58	15·74	47·26	.....	Adulterated by removal of most of the fat.	18564
.....	24·84	75·16	1·77	5·88	9·89	11·70	45·88	.....	Made from partly skimmed milk....	18565
.....	26·24	73·76	1·73	4·65	8·68	11·70	47·01	.....	do do	18566
1·316	29·10	70·90	.....	5·62	7·31	11·60	44·57	2·38	Genuine.....	18567
.....	25·71	73·29	1·88	6·99	9·88	13·86	40·69	.....	do.....	18568
1·093	62·82	37·18	2·19	9·84	11·79	13·75	None.	.....	do.....	18568
.....	63·10	36·90	.....	9·52	7·26	14·40	trace..	2·98	.....	18568
.....	27·65	72·35	1·77	5·85	9·23	18·80	36·69	.....	Made from partly skimmed milk....	18569
1·316	28·00	72·00	.....	6·25	7·77	12·90	40·49	3·36	Genuine.....	18570
.....	26·73	73·27	1·84	6·64	9·33	18·40	37·05	.....	Sample much discoloured. Invert sugar present.	18570
1·316	24·60	75·40	.....	7·77	9·27	23·26	33·50	.....	.....	18570
.....	25·82	74·18	1·99	5·81	10·05	16·14	40·18	.....	Made from partly skimmed milk....	18571
.....	25·04	74·96	2·07	6·08	7·87	14·68	43·26	.....	Genuine.....	18572
.....	27·36	72·64	1·87	5·68	9·29	12·35	43·45	.....	Either made from poor milk, or skimmed.	18573

analyst, Toronto. The second line shows the analysis by A. McGill, Ottawa.

.....	29·28	70·72	1·95	6·86	8·36	12·92	37·73	.....	Genuine, with addition of cane sugar.	19024
1·316	28·90	71·10	.....	5·67	8·05	14·50	41·50	.....	Milk used is below average in fat.	19025
.....	28·00	72·00	1·88	8·80	8·41	13·59	38·38	.....	Genuine, with addition of cane sugar	19025
1·316	27·80	72·20	.....	5·90	8·60	.....	.....	.....	do do	19026
.....	27·20	72·80	2·01	8·00	9·08	14·59	38·82	.....	.....	19026
1·316	27·80	72·20	.....	7·30	8·74	.....	.....	.....	.....	19026
.....	28·00	72·00	1·70	7·04	8·68	13·72	39·15	.....	Genuine, with addition of cane sugar.	19027
1·316	29·30	70·70	.....	7·27	7·57	17·50	34·00	.....	Milk is below average in fat.	19028
.....	67·20	32·80	2·03	8·24	9·32	11·88	.....	.....	Genuine evaporated milk.....	19028
.....	27·60	72·40	1·86	6·00	7·66	14·52	39·80	.....	Genuine, with addition of cane sugar.	19029
1·325	26·70	73·30	.....	6·61	8·16	16·20	38·50	.....	Milk is very low in fat.	19029
.....	30·28	69·72	1·79	8·00	8·12	15·32	34·00	.....	Genuine, with added cane sugar.	19030
1·311	31·40	68·60	.....	6·42	8·09	.....	.....	.....	.....	19031
.....	30·00	70·00	1·73	9·36	8·41	10·52	38·81	.....	Genuine, with addition of cane sugar	19031
.....	27·50	72·50	.....	8·17	8·41	.....	.....	.....	.....	19032
.....	72·16	27·84	1·50	7·76	7·28	9·42	.....	.....	Evaporated milk. Unadulterated...	19032

analyst, London, Ont. The second line shows the analysis by A. McGill, Ottawa.

TABLE I.—RESULTS of the Examination

No. of Sample.	Brand.	Quantity Purchased.	Price.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
				Vendor.	Manufacturer.
			\$ cts.	<i>Winnipeg.</i>	
17081	Owl.	3 tins.	0 45	C. Reid & Co.	Canada Milk Condensing Co., Antigonish, N.S.
17082	Reindeer.	3 do	0 45	Hardy & Buchanan.	Truro Milk and Canning Co., Truro, N.S.
17083	Buffalo.	3 do	0 35	J. H. Barr.	The La Barderie Co., La Bar- derie, Man.
17084	Owl.	3 do	0 45	R. Burps.	Canada Milk Condensing Co., Antigonish, N.S.
17085	Reindeer.	3 do	0 60	W. H. McLean.	Truro Milk and Canning Co., Truro, N.S.
17086	do	3 do	0 45	Burke Bros.	Truro Milk and Canning Co., Truro, N.S.
17087	Buffalo.	3 do	0 30	T. Jobin.	The La Barderie Co., La Bar- derie, Man.
17088	Owl.	3 do	0 45	H. L. Chabot.	Canada Milk Condensing Co., Antigonish, N.S.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Professor E. B. Kenrick, The second line shows the analysis by A. McGill, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of 66 Samples of Condensed Milks.—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Specific Gravity.	Water.	Solids.	Ash.	Fat.	Casein, &c.	Milk Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Concentration. (volume).		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1.325	28.35	71.65	1.74	9.15	9.32	13.85	37.59	3.888	Genuine.....	17081
	27.70	72.30		7.37	8.05	15.90	38.50		do	17082
	30.82	69.18	1.90	9.45	8.60	12.52	36.71			
	32.32	67.68	2.13	1.50	9.45	13.92	40.68		Adulterated. Decomposed.....	17083
1.325	28.85	71.15	1.86	8.80	9.15	12.80	38.54		Genuine.....	17084
	28.10	71.90		6.82	7.98	14.90	40.20		do	17085
	30.05	69.95	1.90	9.47	8.88	13.22	36.48			
	30.21	69.79	1.86	9.30	9.35	13.85	35.43		do	17086
1.356	34.51	65.49	2.23	0.79	12.30	14.53	35.64		Adulterated.....	17087
	33.90	66.10		0.15	8.58	16.40	38.74			
	28.91	71.09	1.89	8.90	9.12	13.11	38.07		Genuine.....	17088

Official Analyst, Winnipeg.

TABLE II.—A Synopsis of Analysis of Sixteen Brands of Condensed Milk.

Brand.	No.	Specific Gravity.	Water.	Solids.	Ash.	Fat.	Casein, &c.	Milk Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Concentration.	Antiseptic	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Allworth's.	18750	1.316	24.73	73.27	1.84	6.64	9.33	18.40	37.05	4.193	{	Ellis.
+ do	18770	1.316	24.60	75.40	2.03	7.77	9.27	23.26	*33.50	2,719	{	McGill.
Allworth's Cr	19028	1.085	67.20	32.80	2.16	8.24	9.32	11.88	None.		{	Harrison.
Beaver.	18584		31.35	68.65	2.13	1.35	7.25	30.97	*35.48		{	Edwards.
do	17083		32.32	67.68	2.23	1.50	9.45	13.92	40.68		{	Kenrick.
do	17087		34.51	65.49		0.79	12.30	14.53	35.64	3.984	{	do
do	17087	1.356	33.90	66.10		0.15	8.58	16.40	38.74		{	McGill.
Canadian.	18980	1.301	28.12	71.88		9.75	8.19	12.72	39.22		{	Fiset.
do	18580	1.311	25.90	73.10		7.33	7.88	13.50	*43.30		{	McGill.
do	18586		30.50	69.50	1.98	7.75	7.05	18.68	*39.37	Mean =	{	Edwards.
do	18586	1.311	29.00	71.00		7.98	7.74	15.10	*37.80	3.499	{	McGill.
do	19030		30.28	69.72		8.00	8.12	15.32	34.00		{	Harrison.
do	19030	1.311	31.40	68.60		6.42	8.09			3.698	{	McGill.
Duchess	18564		26.06	73.94	1.85	0.51	8.38	15.74	47.26		{	Ellis.
do	18091		26.84	73.16	1.77	5.80	7.96	20.36	*36.95		{	Valade.
Eagle.	18091	1.316	28.90	71.40		4.35	7.83	12.20	43.25		{	McGill.
do	18546		28.24	73.76	1.73	4.65	8.68	11.70	47.01		{	Ellis.
do	18566	1.316	29.10	70.90		5.62	7.31	11.60	41.57		{	Salicylic
do	18569		27.65	72.35	1.77	5.85	9.23	18.80	36.69	Mean =	{	Acid.
do	18569	1.316	28.00	72.00		6.25	7.77	12.90	*40.40	3.127	{	Ellis.
do	18585		31.70	68.30	1.87	6.25	7.77	12.90	*40.40		{	McGill.
do	19027		28.00	72.00	1.70	7.04	8.68	11.06	*44.83		{	Edwards.
do	19027	1.316	29.30	70.70		7.27	7.87	13.72	39.15		{	Harrison.
do	18053		29.50	70.50	1.71	7.41	7.32	17.50	*34.00		{	McGill.
do	18583	1.302	28.30	71.70		8.10	8.50	16.66	*37.09		{	Valade.
do	18583	1.299	27.50	72.50		8.10	6.99	12.01	41.41	Mean =	{	Fiset.
do	18591		26.90	73.10	1.80	8.10	10.60	12.10	*42.80	3.120	{	McGill.
do	19031		30.00	70.00	1.73	9.36	8.85	8.85	44.25		{	Harrison.
do	19031	1.316	27.50	72.50		8.17	8.41	10.52	38.81		{	McGill.

TABLE II.—A Synopsis of Analysis of Sixteen Brands of Condensed Milk.

Brand.	No.	Specific Gravity.	Water.	Solids.	Ash.	Fat.	Casein, &c.	Milk Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Concentration.	Antiseptic.	Analyst.
			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Reindeer.	17082	1.311	30.82	69.18	1.90	9.45	8.60	12.52	36.71			Kenrick.
do	17085	1.311	30.95	69.05	1.90	9.47	8.88	13.22	36.48			do
do	17086	1.311	30.21	69.79	1.86	9.30	9.35	13.85	35.43			do
do	17511	1.311	30.44	69.56	1.85	8.10	10.45	9.47	39.69			Best.
do	17516	1.316	26.80	73.20	1.83	7.33	7.44	14.60	*41.90			McGill.
do	18089	1.307	29.85	70.15	1.86	8.40	11.04	9.18	39.70			Best.
do	18089	1.307	28.64	71.36	1.86	7.50	8.58	13.30	*36.50			McGill.
do	18089	1.307	28.90	71.10	1.86	5.09	8.49	22.48	*32.86			Valade.
do	18094	1.334	30.87	69.13	1.86	5.72	8.14	17.82	*32.55			McGill.
do	18094	1.334	25.10	74.90	1.77	5.00	8.74	18.95	40.35	Mean =		Valade.
do	18565	1.334	24.84	75.16	1.87	5.88	9.80	11.70	45.88	3.296		Ellis.
do	18573	1.303	27.36	72.64	1.87	5.88	9.20	12.35	43.45			do
do	18574	1.289	30.20	69.80	1.85	8.65	7.56	11.29	*37.84			Fiset.
do	18574	1.289	28.00	72.00	1.85	7.46	8.00	12.90	*38.27			McGill.
do	18582	1.307	29.28	70.72	1.86	8.20	8.00	13.34	*42.39			Fiset.
do	18587	1.307	28.00	72.00	1.86	6.61	8.22	13.80	41.51			McGill.
do	18592	1.307	32.30	67.70	1.81	6.25	8.70	15.73	*35.14			Edwards.
do	18592	1.307	31.00	69.00	1.76	7.00	13.40	10.27	36.57			do
do	19024	1.316	29.28	70.72	1.95	6.86	8.36	12.92	37.73			Harrison.
do	19024	1.316	28.90	71.10	2.19	5.67	8.05	14.50	*41.50			McGill.
Viking.	18568	1.093	62.82	37.18	2.19	9.84	11.73	13.75	None.	Mean =		Ellis.
do	18577	1.088	63.10	36.90	2.19	9.52	7.26	14.40	Trace.	2.934		McGill.
do	18577	1.088	66.97	33.03	2.19	9.05	7.26	14.40	None.			Salicylic Fiset.
do	18577	1.088	66.90	33.20	2.19	8.55	7.26	12.90	do			Acid. McGill.

NOTES: 1. When cane sugar is marked by an asterisk the percentage has been determined directly. In all other cases this number is obtained by difference.
 2. The concentration is calculated from the non-fatty solids on a basis of 9 per cent non-fat solids for normal milk. † Sample much discoloured.

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TABLE III.—A Statement of the average results obtained with Sixteen Brands of Condensed Milk.

Name of Brand.	Number of Samples Analysed.	Specific Gravity.		Water.		Solids.		Ash.		Fat.		Casein &c.		Milk Sugar.		Cane Sugar.		Concentration. (Volumes).		Concentration. (Volumes).		Percentage of Fat in original Milk.		Cane Sugar from Total Solids by Difference.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14													
1	2																									
Allworth's.....	2	1.316	25.06	74.34	1.84	7.21	9.30	18.40	37.05	4.440	4.193	2.300	37.59													
Allworth's Cream.....	1	1.085 ²	67.20	32.80	2.03	8.24	9.32	11.88	none.	2.879	2.719	3.192	1.33													
Beaver.....	1	1.330 ²	31.35	68.65	2.16	1.35	7.25	30.97 ²	35.48	3.984	3.984	0.267	38.37													
Buffalo.....	3	1.356	33.58	66.42	2.18	0.81	10.11	14.95	38.35	3.705	3.493	2.855	37.96													
Canadian.....	6	1.308	29.37	70.63	1.89	7.87	7.85	15.06	38.74	3.886	3.698	0.176	47.26													
Duchess.....	1	1.310 ²	26.06	73.94	1.85	0.51	8.58	15.74	47.26	3.304	3.127	2.419	43.67													
Eagle.....	9	1.316	28.38	71.62	1.77	5.92	8.06	12.20	43.19	3.312	3.120	3.310	41.27													
Export.....	6	1.300	28.30	71.70	1.75	8.18	8.07	12.03	40.87	2.507	2.368	3.973	1.95													
Highland.....	9	1.325	68.89	31.11	1.64	8.93	8.22	10.37	none.	3.687	3.482	2.310	42.54													
Jersey.....	2	1.307	26.40	73.60	2.14	6.86	9.79	13.72	40.90	3.580	3.381	2.575	42.76													
Mayflower.....	12	1.311	26.39	73.61	2.01	7.69	8.97	12.05	42.83	3.616	3.415	2.866	41.77													
Milkmaid.....	14	1.315	26.09	73.91	1.96	7.40	9.21	13.93	38.50	3.770	3.561	2.653	41.41													
Nestle's.....	6	1.325	28.39	71.61	1.85	7.93	8.49	14.11	38.58	3.700	3.495	2.845	39.23													
Owl.....	21	1.310	29.41	70.59	1.85	7.16	8.44	13.04	38.77	3.490	3.296	2.764	40.10													
Reindeer.....	4	1.090	64.92	35.08	2.19	9.24	9.52	13.24	none.	3.106	2.934	3.383	0.89													
Viking.....																										
	103																									

NOTES.—1. The "concentration" in col. 11 is calculated upon a basis of 8.5 for the non-fatty solids in normal milk; that in col. 12 upon a basis of 9 per cent.

2. The percentage of fat in original milk is calculated upon the concentration stated in col. 12.

3. In the calculation of these averages from the data in Table 4, solitary cases of erratic results have been excluded.

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1898.THOMAS MACFARLANE, Esq., F. R. S. C., etc.,
Chief Analyst.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit to you herewith a Study of Condensed Milk as this article is found on the Canadian market. The total number of samples whose analysis forms the material on which I have based my judgments is one hundred and three (103). Of this number I have myself analyzed thirty-seven (37), the remainder having been done by the several public analysts, as shown in the foregoing Table I. Tables II. and III. are prepared from this table, as explained by their headings.

It is to be noted that, although the samples analyzed by me bear the same numbers as certain others sent to the public analysts, they are in no true sense duplicates of these, and often differ quite as much from them as do samples of the same brand collected in far distant towns. The sealed tins in which the milk is sold are not opened by the collector, and a single sample divided for analysis, as is done with most other food articles. Such a proceeding would, evidently, be impracticable in the case of condensed milk.

The analysis of condensed milk is a matter of considerable difficulty, and owing to changes occurring in process of manufacture, absolute accuracy in the determination of its components is practically impossible. The methods which I have adopted, as well as some experimental data which may prove interesting and useful to my fellow analysts, will be found in an appendix. It is only necessary here to indicate certain general considerations which have suggested themselves.

The term *milk* has a definite and accepted meaning, and many convictions obtained have established it to mean *whole cow's milk*, to which nothing has been added, and from which nothing has been removed. Such milk has been shown, for Canada (see Bulletin 1), to contain on the average 12·5 per cent total solids (3·75 per cent fat, and 8·75 per cent other solids), and at least 3·5 per cent of fat, and 8·5 per cent of other solids. Condensed milk should mean milk which has been thickened, and in practice the thickening is brought about by driving off more or less of the water, and, in most cases, by adding cane sugar as well. The method adopted should be, and generally is, distinctly stated upon the wrapper.

An examination of the analytical tables appended will show that in very few cases does the milk used by the manufacturer come up to the accepted standard for whole milk. In most cases a greater or less amount of cream has been removed before concentration, and in some brands the cream has been all but completely removed.

No doubt a very nutritious food results from the concentration of skimmed milk; but I think that the product should be distinctly labeled as *condensed skimmed milk*, and the word *skimmed* should be printed on the label with as much plainness and legibility as any other part of the title. Mr. Heisch (Analyst, X 22), takes strong ground in favour of the high food value of the non-fatty solids of milk, but this is no argument for misrepresentation of the article sold.

Again, although usage has accustomed the purchaser to expect cane sugar in the condensed milk he buys, I think that the label should read *sweetened condensed milk* in cases where sugar has been used in the manufacture. This is especially desirable since some of the best brands contain no sugar, and there is no absolute need for the addition of sugar in order to the preservation of the article. Perhaps one reason why sugar is so commonly added is the fact that a sweetened milk can be diluted with a greater volume of water, and yet possess a density (body) which prevents it from looking too watery and thin. This appears to make it more economical in use, and may be the reason that the manufacturer can advise the addition of 5, 6, 8, or even, in one instance, 16 volumes of water.

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Very few of these milks are concentrated to less than one-fourth of the original volume, so that the addition of three (3) volumes of water to one volume of the sample will reduce the article to the strength of a normal milk, so far as the milk solids are concerned. If the product is thicker than normal milk, this is because of the cane sugar in solution.

I quite agree with A. H. Allen and other speakers in the discussion following Mr. Faber's paper on condensed milk (*Analyst* xiv., 141) when they say: "The false and misleading statements made on the labels of some brands of condensed milk is a crying scandal. A child must simply starve if fed on such milk."

This is true whether the milk be whole or skimmed; though the crime is greater in the latter case since the presence of normal fat is absolutely essential if the article is to be used as an infant's food,—and, in many respects, condensed milk, if the sample is really as represented, is a very desirable infant's food. The process of evaporation which it has undergone, and its hermetical sealing form a guarantee of its freedom from disease germs, and bacilli of all kinds, and in consequence of this fact it keeps better than fresh milk, even after the tin has been opened.

When milk has been efficiently sterilized as it necessarily is during concentration by heat, and properly sealed, there is no need to add antiseptics in order to give it keeping qualities. I have no reason to believe that such are intentionally added to the finished article; but there is no doubt of their employment by manufacturers of condensed milk for the purpose of temporarily keeping in good condition the stock of milk from which the marketable product is made. In two samples I have obtained distinct evidence of the presence of salicylic acid, and many others give traces of this antiseptic. For reasons mentioned in the appendix, these traces in the condensed milk may correspond to effective quantities of the drug in the raw material, *i.e.*, the milk as stored for manufacture. No other preservative than salicylic acid has been demonstrated.

My own opinion is that the use of antiseptics at any stage of the preparation of milk, as condensed milk, should be prohibited. It is true that we do not yet know enough of the physiological action of formalin, salicylic acid, borax, etc., to enable us to say just in what way, and to what extent, their presence in food is harmful or dangerous; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that substances so effective in preventing putrefactive change should interfere more or less with the functions of digestion, which are more or less analogous to such change. As the subject is a highly important one, I shall take the liberty of quoting a few opinions by leading English physicians, called out by a circular recently addressed to the profession by the editor of the *London Lancet*.—(See *Lancet*, 1897, p. 56.)

Sir Henry Thompson writes that he has long held the addition of antiseptics to food as undesirable, though he is unable to produce evidence that any one of them had given rise to deleterious action, owing to the difficulty of isolating the precise influence of the drug. He objects to the dietetic use of drugs, and is of opinion that the name and quantity of the antiseptic employed should be on the label.

Dr. Pavy wrote that he did not consider our knowledge sufficiently extended to permit of it being taken for granted that no injury is producible, although there is no evidence of injury to health. He points out that it is the vendor, and not the consumer that is benefited.

Dr. F. J. Allen points out the possibility of daily accumulation of antiseptics quite sufficient to produce a gradual lowering of the standard of health, and is of opinion that the fact of an antiseptic being added, and its nature, should be required by law to be announced at the time of sale.

Dr. Sims Woodhead draws attention to idiosyncrasy and cumulative effect, and dwells upon our ignorance of the action of certain drugs (e. g. formalin) on food stuffs. He points out that by the use of preservatives, foods of inferior quality may be doctored. He would make the use of antiseptics illegal, unless their nature and quantity be made known.

Many other physicians of eminence speak more or less unhesitatingly against the use of antiseptics; and all agree that a distinct avowal of their use and the quantity employed should appear upon the label.

It is not to be forgotten that while some disagreement as to the positively harmful effects of antiseptics when used by adults, may be found among physicians, the presence of these powerful drugs in the food of infants admits of no justification. Condensed milk is so largely used as a food for infants that there should be an absolute prohibition of any drug in its preparation. This position can the more easily be taken, since there is no need whatever to add salicylic acid or other preservative; the sterilization incident to its manufacture is quite sufficient to ensure its keeping well, provided that the tins are properly soldered.

In a report by Dr. Voelcker, published in the *British Dairy Association's Journal*, 1881, he says: "Not unfrequently condensed milk is represented to be nothing more than new milk evaporated, at a low temperature, to a certain degree, with the addition of white sugar. None of the five samples analyzed by me, however, were produced from new whole milk, but from more or less skimmed milk. If milk rich in cream is evaporated to a small bulk, even with the greatest care the resulting condensed milk, when mixed with water, draws up oily globules, tastes somewhat rancid, and not so nice and sweet as condensed milk produced from partially skimmed milk. Really good condensed milk, as a matter of fact, is always made from skim milk, or from milk unusually poor in cream."

This apparent countenancing of the skimming of milk by the manufacturer of condensed milk, is, I think, very much to be regretted. With one or two exceptions, all of the samples analyzed were perfectly well preserved, and gave no separated fat on being diluted with water, and yet it will be seen (Table III.) that several of the brands averaged above three (3) per cent of fat, calculated upon the original milk used in their manufacture.

Pearmain and Moor (see *Analyst* XX, 268) publish the analyses of fifty different brands of condensed milk; and remark as follows: "The unsweetened milks are all well prepared, and keep perfectly. They contain the due proportion of fat. In the sweetened milks there is, for the most part, nothing to complain of, except that the dilution recommended would in every case produce a milk below standard. A few of these have been prepared from milk partly deprived of its fat." "In our opinion it is not only very desirable that the words *skimmed* or *separated* should be printed on the label in as large and prominent letters as the words *condensed milk*, but we would go farther, and say that the statement on the label that 'skimmed milk is unfit for the nourishment of children,' should be made compulsory."

A. H. Allan (*Analyst* XX, 274) publishes a table of results of analysis of twenty-nine brands, and remarks: "The partially skimmed milks which figure so largely in the table of results appended to this paper, have now nearly disappeared from commerce."

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

A. MCGILL.

NOTES ON THE ANALYSIS OF CONDENSED MILKS.

1. *Sampling*.—Non-sweetened samples are usually thin enough to be made homogeneous by vigorous shaking only. Those made with cane sugar are thick, and becomes stratified on standing. It is necessary to turn out the whole contents of the tin, and mix with a spatula upon a glass or porcelain plate. In either case it is advisable to weigh out not less than 50 grammes for analysis.

2. *Density*.—Fifty grammes (50) is weighed in a tared beaker, and washed, with warm water, into a 250 cbc. flask; cooled to 15.5°C. and made up to the mark. (Solu-

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tion A.) The specific gravity of this solution is taken ($= a$), and from this the original density is obtained by calculation.

$$\text{Density of Sample} = \frac{1}{6 - 5a}$$

The formula is derived thus :

Let x = density of sample and y = cbc. water used in making Sol. A.

Then, $\frac{50}{x}$ cbc. + (y) cbc. = 250 cbc.

whence $250x - xy = 50$. I.

Also, 50 grammes + (y) grammes = 250 (a) grammes ;

whence $y = 250(a) - 50$. II.

By substitution and reduction, $x = \frac{1}{6 - 5a}$

3. *Total Solids*.—20 (twenty) cbc. of Solution A. is pipetted into asbestos tubes which are dried at 90° to 95°C . to constant weight.

Dry residue $\times 25$ = solids per cent.

4. *Water*.—This is calculated by difference 100 grms. - solids per cent = water per cent.

5. *Fat*.—The dry solids (See 3) are exhausted with hot petroleum ether in soxhlet tubes for 5 to 6 hours; or until they sustain no further loss of weight. The loss of weight is reckoned as fat. Loss $\times 25$ = fat per cent.

6. *Total Sugars*.—An important check upon the estimation of sugar is obtained by subjecting the fat-free solids to the action of strong alcohol (60 to 65 over proof) in soxhlet tubes for 5 to 6 hours. The alcohol must be vigorously boiled to secure frequent siphoning.

Three asbestos tubes were charged each with 3.5 grms. sucrose and 2 grammes lactose in 10 cbc. water ; dried and extracted with alcohol as described. After 5 hours, the residual sugar in the tubes was .023, .030 and .028 grammes respectively. The following table gives results obtained in analysis of commercial samples :—

Sample.	Sum of Sugars by Fehling.	Total Sugar by Alcohol.
1	60.50	55.1
2	53.33	54.8
3	50.66	50.8
4	52.92	52.1
5	52.16	54.2
6	57.44	53.9
7	49.80	52.9
8	59.10	54.2
9	56.76	53.1

The errors are due to the facts that, owing to invert sugars being present the results by Fehling are likely to be too high ; that the alcohol extraction may be incomplete ; that small quantities of other substances than sugar are extracted by alcohol. The difference, however, seldom amounts to 5 per cent, and is usually much less than this.

7. *Casein and albuminoids*.—20 cbc. of Solution A. is pipetted into a Kjeldahl digestion flask, and evaporated to dryness on the water bath. The dry residue is treated for nitrogen in the usual way. The tedious drying of the sample in the narrow-necked digesting flask is much expedited by connecting the flask with a blower, or with a suction pump by one tube while air is admitted to the flask by another. The nitrogen per cent found is converted to casein (albuminoids) by the factor 6.25.

8. *Ash*. Twenty-five (25) cbc. of Sol. A, is transferred to a small platinum dish, evaporated to dryness, and burnt at as low a temperature as possible. The residual ash $\times 20$ = ash per cent.

9. *Inorganic antiseptics*, such as borax, are looked for in the ash, and if indications are obtained, it may be necessary to ash a larger amount of the sample, in order to determine the quantities present.

10. *Milk Sugar, &c.*, as reducing sugar, 50 cbc. of solution A (= 10 grammes of the sample) is transferred to a one hundred centimetre flask, and treated with 1 cbc. of a dilute acetic acid (1 vol. glacial acid to 4 volumes water). The flask is made up to the mark and well shaken. The whole of the contents are thrown on a dry filter. Filtrate = *Solution B*.

10 cbc. of Sol. B (= 1 gramme sample) is made up to 50 cbc. with water, boiled and added to a boiling Fehling solution (50 cbc. Fehling with 25 cbc. water), and the boiling continued for two minutes. The cuprous oxide is rapidly separated by an asbestos filter, and well washed with boiling water, using the filter pump. The dry cuprous oxide obtained $\times 68.43$ gives reducing sugar per cent stated as lactose. The asbestos filter is made by placing a thin felt of Italian asbestos upon a somewhat thicker layer of serpentine asbestos, supported on a piece of platinum gauze in the bottom of a small Macfarlane tube.

I have proved that this filter is not injuriously affected by diluted Fehling solution, used as described; and the filters may be used two or three times without introducing serious error.

The milk sugar obtained in this way is always somewhat higher than the truth, when cane sugar has been used in the sample; since this sugar is necessarily inverted to some extent in the process of concentration.

A mixture of 20 grammes milk sugar and 35 grammes cane sugar in 100 cbc. water, was kept at the boiling point for several hours, cooled and made to mark.

Analysis gave—

Lactose = 24.76 p.c. for 20.0 p.c.

Sucrose = 28.65 “ 35.0 “

A mixture, in equal volumes, of a 40 per cent cane sugar solution and a 20 per cent milk sugar solution read $+ 37^{\circ} 0'$.

50 cc. of this mixture was diluted to 150 cbc, and concentrated to original volume under 500 mm. mercury pressure. The solution now read $+ 36^{\circ} 40'$.

50 cc. was diluted to 150 cbc., and concentrated to original volume under atmospheric pressure. The solution now read $+ 35^{\circ} 40'$. These readings correspond respectively to inversions of about 0.1 per cent and 0.46 per cent of the cane sugar present. The error in milk sugar estimation is further increased since the factor used to convert cuprous oxide into lactose is larger than that used to convert into sucrose. I have no doubt that the error amounts, in most cases, to rather more than one per cent excess of milk sugar, while in some cases (see Nos. 18570, 18584, 18567 in Table II.) it may rise to 5 or even 10 per cent excess. The cane sugar obtained will be less than the truth by 0.7 of the amount that milk sugar is in excess of the truth.

Cane Sugar. Ten (10) cbc. of Solution B (= 1 gramme of the sample) is measured into a 100 cbc. flask, and 25 cbc. of a 10 per cent solution of citric acid is added, together with about 20 cbc. of water. The flask is now immersed in boiling water for one hour.

I have proved that milk sugar is not inverted by this treatment. (See under Section 14, e.)

The flask is now cooled to 15.5° C.; 20 cbc. of a bi-normal soda solution added, and made up to the mark. (Solution C.)

Ten (10) cbc. of Sol. C (= 0.1 gramme) is diluted to 50 cbc., boiled and added to 50 cbc. of boiling Fehling Solution, as in the estimation of milk sugar.

If a = weight cuprous oxide obtained, and b = weight of cuprous oxide obtained in the lactose estimation, then:—

$$\text{Cane Sugar per cent} = 47.9 (10a - b).$$

12. A check upon the Cane Sugar may be made by subtracting the sum of the percentage weights of ash, casein and milk sugar and fat from the total solids per cent.

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Indeed, when we consider how many unavoidable sources of error inhere in the direct estimation of cane sugar, it is apparent that the number so obtained may be as reliable as that obtained by inversion, reduction, &c. Many of the cane sugar percentages given in Table I. are got by differences from the total solids.

13. *Salicylic acid.* When coagulation of milk is made by acid nitrate of mercury (*see* Section 14, g —), the filtered whey acquires a reddish tint after standing some hours at 20° to 25° C., if even traces of salicylic acid be present. Normal milk does not give this reaction, neither is it produced by the presence of cane sugar, borax or formalin. Salicylic acid is detected, by this reaction, even where the quantity present is too small to admit of its being successfully separated by solvents. The fact that salicylic acid is volatilized with water vapour accounts for the loss of most of that which has been added to keep the milk in good condition until convenient to begin its concentration in manufacture.

The test may be made by adding 5 cbc. of acid mercuric nitrate solution to 25 cbc. of solution A; making up to 50 cbc. with water, shaking and filtering. On allowing the filtrate to stand for five or six hours at 20° C., a pink to red colour will be developed if even a trace of salicylic acid is present.

14. Sugar estimation in condensed milk by the polarimeter:—

The following account of experimental work is submitted. All readings were made at 20° C., in a two-decimetre tube (or its equivalent). A half-shadow instrument, graduated in circular degrees, was used.

(a). The specific rotary power of cane sugar is scarcely affected by the degree of dilution.

A 40 per cent solution read + 53° 10′,

Whence $S \frac{20}{D} = + 66 \text{ } 45^{\circ}$.

Same solution, diluted to two volumes read + 26° 35′,

Whence $S \frac{20}{D} = + 66 \cdot 45^{\circ}$.

(b). The specific rotation of milk sugar is higher as the solution becomes more dilute.

A 20 per cent solution read + 21° 0′,

Whence $S \frac{20}{D} = + 52 \cdot 5^{\circ}$.

Same solution reduced to 10 p. c. read + 11° 0′,

Whence $S \frac{20}{D} = + 55 \cdot 0^{\circ}$.

Same solution reduced to 5 p. c. read + 5° 50′,

Whence $S \frac{20}{D} = + 58 \cdot 3^{\circ}$.

(c). The rotary power of *lactose* used in the following formulas was obtained from a 20 p. c. solution (boiled to ensure β modification of milk sugar) which read + 21° 20′.

That for *sucrose* was obtained from a 20 p. c. solution of pure cane sugar, which read + 26° 35′.

That for *invert sugar*, by inverting cane sugar with hydrochloric acid = - 8° 0′.

(d). Citric acid inverts cane sugar. 50 cbc. of a 20 p. c. solution boiled for 45 minutes with 2·5 grammes citric acid read - 8° 0′. The solution was but slightly tinged in colour by this treatment.

50 cbc. of a 20 p. c. solution was treated with 2·5 grammes citric acid and kept at 70° to 75° C.—

For 30 minutes, and read + 17° 55′

40 " " - 0° 45′

50 " " - 3° 30′

3 hours " - 7° 35′

Hence, more than 3 hours at 75° C. is required for complete inversion. As above shown, this can be accomplished in 45 minutes at a boiling temperature.

(e). I have proved that citric acid, used as above, produces no inversion of milk sugar.

(f). The rate of inversion by citric acid in a sweetened condensed milk was studied in No. 18094. The whey from 100 grammes prepared with acid mercuric nitrate, and made up to 250 cbc., read + 28° 45'.

After treatment with citric acid (2.5 grammes to 50 cbc.) and heating to 70°-75°—

After 1 hour, it read	+ 15° 0'
“ 2 hours “	+ 0° 30'
“ 4 “ “	- 1° 30'
“ 5 “ “	- 1° 35'

So that inversion of the cane sugar was practically complete in 4 hours.

(g). The free acid in the mercuric nitrate exerts an inverting power on sugar solutions. (The solution is made by dissolving mercury in twice its weight of strong nitric acid, and adding 5 volumes of water).

50 cbc. of a 20 p. c. solution of cane sugar was treated with 5 cbc. of mercury solution—

Reading before treatment	+ 26° 35'
“ immediately after treatment	+ 26° 35'
“ 45 minutes at room temp.	+ 26° 05'
“ 24 hours “ “	+ 20° 15'

It is therefore necessary to read as soon after clarification as possible.

20 p. c. solutions of condensed milks treated as above and kept at room temperature for 18 hours, changed from—

Sample 18091	+ 29° 30'	to	+ 28° 30'
“ 18094	+ 29° 45'		+ 29° 15'
“ 19025	+ 26° 45'		+ 26° 10'
“ 19026	+ 28° 45'		+ 28° 0'

(h). A few drops of a 20 p. c. acetic acid coagulates the curd almost as promptly as the mercury solution, but does not give quite so clear a whey, and leaves some albuminous substance in solution, as shown by the skin that forms on concentrating.

(k). I have proved that when cane and milk sugars exist together in solution the optical activity of the solution is the sum of those of the sugars separately; in other words, each sugar exerts its own specific rotary power for a solution of the given strength, in proportion to its amount.

(l.) From these considerations it appears that in a mixture of cane and milk sugars in solution, we should be able to calculate the amount of each sugar present from the data :—

- (1.) Reading before inversion of cane sugar = a .
 (2.) “ after “ “ = b .

For let x and y respectively stand for the number of grammes of milk and cane sugar in 100 cbc.—(using a solution containing as nearly as practicable 20 per cent of each sugar); then from the data in sub-section (c)

$$a = \frac{21.34x + 26.58y}{20}$$

$$\therefore a = 1.067x + 1.329y \text{ I.}$$

$$b = \frac{21.34x - 8y}{20}$$

$$\therefore b = 1.067x - .4y \text{ II.}$$

Whence, $x = .217a + .721b$
 $y = .578(a - b)$

(See subsection p.)

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(m.) To test these formulas I made three solutions, as follows:—

A =	10	grammes	cane	sugar	+	10	grammes	milk	sugar	in	100	cc.
B =	6	“	“	“	+	14	“	“	“	“	100	cc.
C =	14	“	“	“	+	6	“	“	“	“	100	cc.

Solution.	Observed rotation (a) before inversion.	This reading calculated from above formula.	Observed rotation (b), after inversion of cane sugar.	This reading calculated by above formula.	Milk sugar (x) from formula.	Cane sugar (y) from formula.
A.....	+ 24° 0'	+ 23° 58'	+ 6° 15'	+ 6° 40'	9.714	10.08
B.....	+ 22° 40'	+ 22° 55'	+ 12° 10'	+ 12° 52'	13.690	6.07
C.....	+ 25° 15'	+ 25° 0'	+ 0° 10'	+ 0° 48'	5.610	14.49

These results show a slight error of excess for cane sugar and a considerably more marked deficiency for milk sugar. The formulas used are derived from observations on 20 per cent solutions (see c), and are here applied to weaker solutions. Still, this cannot be held to explain the deficiency, which would be more marked if the rotary power of 5 per cent solution of lactose were used in the formulas (see b).

(n.) In applying the method to sweetened condensed milks I prepare the solution as follows:—100 grammes of the sample is weighed into a quarter-litre flask, about 100 cbc. water added and the whole raised to the boiling point, to ensure that the lactose exists as the B modification. It is then cooled and treated with 20 cbc. acid mercuric nitrate (see g), made up to the mark and shaken. The whole is thrown on a ribbed filter, and the first reading (=a) is made on this filtrate.

The second reading (= b) is made upon a portion of the filtrate after further treatment, as follows: 50 cbc. is treated with 2.5 grammes citric acid in a flask marked at 55 cbc, and is kept five hours at 70° to 80° C., cooled to 20°, and made up to the mark. The reading is made in a 22 cm. tube.

The results are thus made on a 40 per cent solution of the samples; and since most sweetened milks contain about 15 per cent of milk sugar and 40 per cent cane sugar, we are working up on an approximately 6 per cent solution of milk sugar, and a 16 per cent solution of cane sugar.

No allowance is made in these calculations for the volume of the curdy precipitate. Several estimations made by the method of double dilution—(see Analyst xxi, 182)—gave 5 to 6 cbc.; and the error involved is negligible.

If the rotary power of a 5 per cent solution of cane sugar be used in the formulas in (l) the expression for (y) will remain unchanged, but that for (x) becomes 0.1988 a. + 0.6581 b.

In the subjoined table, giving results of work on condensed milk, the milk sugar is given by both methods of calculation.

Condensed Milk No.	a.	b.	Milk Sugar per cent = $\frac{2.5 \cdot 217 a}{+ 721 b}$.	Milk Sugar per cent = $\frac{a}{.1988} + \frac{b}{.6581}$.	Cane Sugar per cent = $\frac{2.5 \times .578}{(a - b)}$.	Milk Sugar Gravimetrically.	Cane Sugar. Guavime tri-cally.
18094.....	+ 29° 45'	— 2° 0'	12.36	11.49	45.88	18.95(?)	40.35(?)
18091.....	+ 29° 30'	— 2° 20'	11.99	10.81	45.96	12.20	43.25
19025.....	+ 26° 45'	— 1° 40'	11.51	10.34	41.04	13.17	38.50
19026.....	+ 28° 45'	— 0° 55'	13.80	12.69	43.06	13.93	41.40
19029.....	+ 24° 45'	— 0° 45'	12.08	11.10	36.85	16.20	38.50
17510.....	+ 29° 30'	— 2° 0'	12.41	11.37	45.51	13.90	44.06
17512.....	+ 30° 45'	— 1° 0'	14.88	13.65	45.88	14.90	38.90
17514.....	+ 29° 30'	— 0° 0'	16.00	14.66	42.63	13.17	38.50
17509.....	+ 30° 0'	— 0° 45'	14.93	13.69	44.44	15.10	41.80
19027.....	+ 26° 30'	— 1° 0'	12.58	11.53	39.74	17.50	34.00
17511.....	+ 29° 35'	— 0° 10'	15.74	14.31	42.99	14.60	41.90
Duplicate.....	+ 29° 20'	— 0° 10'	15.62	14.18	42.63		

NOTE.—In Nos. 19025, 19026 and 17514 the gravimetric numbers are averages for the brand, taken from Table III.

It has already been pointed out (*see* section 10) that the gravimetric estimation of milk sugar always gives a result higher than the truth, since invert sugar is calculated as lactose. In polarimetric work, the presence of invert sugar lowers the reading (*a*), while leaving (*b*) unaffected; so that the percentage of milk sugar obtained in this way will always be below the true amount. Although it would not be justifiable to say that the mean of results obtained in both ways will give the true milk sugar, it is clear that this mean will be a nearer approximation to the truth than either of the determinations separately.

15. *Concentration.* By this is meant the number of volumes of normal milk employed to make one volume of the condensed article. It is of great importance to the consumer to know this number since it guides him in the dilution of the commercial article. The presence of a large percentage of cane sugar makes it possible to add more water to the sample without giving it a thin and watery appearance, than corresponds to the amount which has been removed from it during evaporation. But, when this is done, the resulting diluted milk is poorer in fat, in casein and in milk sugar than the milk from which it was made. The matter is still worse when the manufacturer has taken advantage of the body given by the cane sugar, and skimmed the milk used by him, before concentrating it to form the article he sells as condensed milk. I have before me a brand of milk from which practically the whole of the cream has been removed and which nevertheless, instructs the purchaser to "add 4 to 5 parts water," adding "if less water be added, it may be used instead of cream." The same label instructs the purchaser to add 14 parts of water for the feeding of infants. This, it is needless to say, would be to put the unfortunate infant on a starvation diet.

The concentration, in the above sense, may be calculated either from the total milk-solids, or from the non-fatty solids found. I prefer to calculate on the latter basis, since the former assumes that whole milk has been used in the manufacture.

Let a = non-fat solids found per cent.
 " a^1 = " " " in normal milk.
 " s = sp. gravity of the sample.
 " s^1 = " " of normal milk.

$$\text{Then, the concentration } (c) = \frac{a s}{a^1 s^1}$$

$$\text{If we take } s^1 = 1.03 \text{ and } a^1 = 9, \text{ then } c = \frac{a s}{9.27}$$

16. The fat percentage in the milk used for preparing the condensed milk may be calculated from the concentration number, thus:—

Let f = fat percentage found.
 " f^1 = " " " in original milk.

$$f^1 = \frac{f \times s}{s^1 \times c} = \frac{f a^1}{a} = \frac{9 f}{a}$$

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APPENDIX G.

BULLETIN No. 56—FERTILIZERS—1898.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I submit herewith a tabulated statement of the results of analysing 124 standard samples of fertilizers which have, in accordance with the requirements of the Fertilizers Act, been sent to the department by the various manufacturers who propose to sell their goods in the Dominion during the present year. Last year the corresponding number of samples was 108 (see Bulletin No. 46). It will be observed that, as a rule, two lines of figures are given opposite the description of each sample; the upper line gives the quantities of fertilizing constituents guaranteed by the manufacturers, and the lower line the results of the analysis. The third column in the table states the materials from which the different fertilizers were manufactured, in all cases where the information has been supplied. In very many cases, however, the manufacturers fail to furnish “a statement setting forth the nature of the materials which enter into the composition of the fertilizer,” as required in section 3 of the Act. The column headed, “Relative value per ton of 2,000 pounds,” gives the value of each fertilizer based upon the following prices for the constituents:—

	Cents per lb.
Nitrogen in salts of ammonia or nitrates	13
Organic nitrogen in ground bone, fish, blood or tankage	12
Phosphoric acid, soluble in water	6
do soluble in ammonium citrate	5½
do insoluble, in ground bone or tankage	5
do insoluble, in Thomas's phosphate powder	3½
do in ground rock phosphate	1½
Potash contained in wood ashes	6
Potash in high grade potash salts	5¼

Since it is impossible in chemical analysis to distinguish between insoluble phosphoric acid from apatite or rock phosphate and that from bone, the declaration of the manufacturer, as regards the material used, is accepted and the calculation based upon it. This declaration also affects the percentage stated in the column headed “Phosphoric Acid, available,” the insoluble phosphoric acid from apatite not being reckoned as “available.” Neither can the insoluble phosphoric acid, regarding which no declaration has been made, be regarded as available. It may be remarked as regards the relative values that these figures afford no indication of the prices at which the goods ought to be sold to the consumer, because among other reasons, no regard whatever has been paid to the cost of manufacturing or mixing.

I beg respectfully to recommend the publication of this report and the tabulated statement above mentioned.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

7th March, 1898.

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
764	Imported	Canadian Produce Co., St. Louis of Mile End, P.Q.		Nitrate of Soda "A"— Guaranteed..... Found.....
765				Nitrate of Potash "B"— Guaranteed..... Found.....
766				Sulphate of Ammonia "C"— Guaranteed..... Found.....
767	Bradley Fertilizer Co., 92 State St., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers		Bradley's XL Superphosphate of Lime— Guaranteed..... Found.....
768	do	do		Bradley's Eclipse Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
769	do	do		Bradley's Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
770	do	do		B.D. Sea Fowl Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
771	do	do		Farmers New Method Fertilizer Guaranteed..... Found.....
772	do	do		Bradley's Fine Ground Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
773	do	do		Bradley's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
774	do	do		Bradley's Dissolved Bone with Potash— Guaranteed..... Found.....
775	do	do		Dissolved Bone, Justice Brand— Guaranteed..... Found.....
776	do	do		Bradley's Niagara Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
777	do	do		Bradley's Fruit and Vine Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
778	do	do		Bradley's Complete Manure for Potatoes and Vegetables— Guaranteed..... Found.....
779	do	do		Bradley's Complete Manure for Corn and Grain— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Mois- ture.	\$ cts.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
16 10	19 55								1 75	41 86	764
13 18	16 00							46 00	89 47	765	
13 30	16 15							45 38	0 90	89 04	
20 59	25 00								53 53	766	
20 83	25 29								0 56	54 16	
2 06 to 2 88	2 50 to 3 50	8 to 10			10 to 12		1 to 2				767
3 04	3 69	9 75	2 37	1 47	13 59	12 12	2 02	10 05	24 37		
1 to 2	1 25 to 2 25	8 to 9	2 to 3	2 to 3	12 to 15	10 to 12	1 50 to 2 50		19 40	768	
2 17	2 64	10 39	0 99	1 09	12 47	11 38	1 85	15 05	21 04		
2 06 to 2 88	2 50 to 3 50	6 to 7	3 to 4	2 to 3	11 to 14	9 to 11	3 25 to 4 35		22 32	769	
2 28	2 77	4 03	5 43	3 20	12 66	9 46	3 53	11 58	20 95		
2 06 to 2 88	2 50 to 3 50	5 to 6	3 to 4	2 to 3	10 to 13	8 to 10	1 50 to 2 50		19 23	770	
2 34	2 84	9 43	1 71	1 65	12 79	11 14	1 88	9 15	21 28		
82 to 1 65	1 to 2	5 to 6	3 to 4	2 to 3	10 to 13	8 to 10	2 15 to 3 25		17 01	771	
1 42	1 72	8 47	1 08	1 16	10 71	9 55	2 83	14 75	18 80		
2 50 to 3 25	3 to 4	Trace.	6 97	15 89	21 to 23	22 86	22 86	4 35	32 17	772	
3 59	4 36										
1 65 to 2 40	2 to 3	5 to 6	2 to 3	1 to 2	8 to 11	7 to 9	1 to 2		17 30	773	
2 60	3 16	9 59	1 96	1 08	12 63	11 55	1 48	14 35	22 61		
82 to 1 65	1 to 2	5 to 6	3 to 4	2 to 3	10 to 13	8 to 10	2 15 to 3 25		18 76	774	
1 47	1 78	7 83	1 76	1 12	10 71	9 39	2 64	14 50	18 78		
	Trace.	10 to 12	2 to 3	1 to 2	13 to 16	12 to 15			17 45	775	
		11 51	3 99	4 9	15 99	15 50		10 25	18 69		
82 to 1 65	1 to 2	5 to 6	2 to 3	1 to 2	8 to 11	7 to 9	1 08 to 1 63		14 21	776	
1 26	1 53	6 26	2 59	1 22	10 07	8 85	1 33	14 00	15 15		
2 06 to 2 88	2 50 to 3 50	4 to 5	3 to 4	3 to 4	10 to 13	7 to 9	5 40 to 6 40		22 43	777	
2 24	2 72	3 67	3 27	2 33	9 27	6 94	8 58	8 60	23 08		
3 30 to 4 12	4 to 5	6 to 8	2 to 3	1 to 2	9 to 13	8 to 11	7 to 8		28 38	778	
3 43	4 17	5 59	2 56	2 08	10 23	8 15	8 36	8 50	27 16		
3 30 to 4 12	4 to 5	4 to 5	8 to 9	1 to 2	13 to 16	12 to 14	3 to 4		27 77	779	
2 94	3 57	7 83	5 12	3 35	16 30	12 95	3 97	8 20	27 26		

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
780	Bradley Fertilizer Co., 92 State St., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers		Bradley's Complete Manure for Top Dressing Grass & Grain— Guaranteed..... Found.....
781	do ..	do ..		Bradley's Complete Manure with 10 p. c. Potash— Guaranteed..... Found.....
782	Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.	do ..	Animal matter consisting of blood, tankage and bone from the hog.	The Ingersoll Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
783	Robt. West, Hamilton, Ont.	do ..	Flesh, blood and bone	Flesh— Guaranteed..... Found.....
784	do ..	do ..	Bones	Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
785	do ..	do ..	Bones and flesh.....	B.F.— Guaranteed..... Found.....
786	The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont.	do ..	Apatite.....	Superphosphate of Lime— Guaranteed..... Found.....
787	do ..	do ..		Special Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
788	do ..	do ..	Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, potash and magnesia	No. 1 Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
789	do ..	do ..	salt, mineral superphosphate, bone char and fine bone meal.	Fruit Tree Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
790	do ..	do ..		Standard Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
791	do ..	do ..		Corn and Grass Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
792	do ..	do ..		Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
793	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B.	do ..		Imperial Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
794	do ..	do ..		Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
795	do ..	do ..		Fruit Tree Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
796	do ..	do ..		Victor Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Mois- ture.			
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total avail-able.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	8 cts.	
4.95 to 5.78 4.80	6 to 7 5.83	4 to 5 4.16	1 to 2 2.23	1 to 2 1.60	6 to 8 7.99	5 to 6 6.39	2.50 to 3.50 3.18	4.48	23.51 22.78	780	
3.30 to 4.13 3.06	4 to 5 3.71	4 to 6 4.48	2 to 4 2.40	1 to 2 1.75	7 to 10 8.63	6 to 8 6.88	10 to 12 15.60	4.12	30.20 32.27	781	
7.41 8.26	9.00 10.02	Trace.	5.50 5.95	6.80 5.50	12.30 11.45	..... 11.45	.....	6.00 6.65	30.63 31.86	782
8.58	7 to 11 10.42	Trace.	3.97	4.86	5 to 8 8.83	8.83	.....	8.15	29.82	783
5.02	4 to 6 6.10	Trace.	3.58	12.54	16 to 20 16.12	16.12	.....	4.45	28.53	784
7.93	6 to 10 9.63	Trace.	4.47	6.40	9 to 14 10.87	10.87	.....	6.30	30.35	785
.....	Trace.	14 to 16 12.79	0.17	4.15	17.11	12.96	0.52	16.36	20.24	786	
3.29 3.19	3.50 to 4.50 3.88	8 to 10 7.04	0.43	4.31	10 to 12 11.78	7.47	6 to 9 7.08	11.32	28.66 28.32	787	
1.55 1.52	1.50 to 2.25 1.84	9 to 11 8.47	0.65	5.43	12 to 14 14.55	9.12	1 to 1.50 1.93	16.02	20.18 21.99	788	
2.06 2.64	2 to 3 3.20	8 to 10 7.20	2.88	2.39	10 to 12 12.47	10.08	8 to 10 9.57	5.10	27.29 30.50	789	
2.47 2.24	2.50 to 3.50 2.72	9 to 11 9.11	2.73	3.51	11 to 13 15.35	11.84	2 to 2.50 2.30	12.50	22.39 25.24	790	
1.82	2 to 3 2.21	7.52	0.64	4.63	9 to 11 12.79	7 to 9 8.16	4 to 5 4.65	14.18	23.60	791	
3.71 3.76	4 to 5 4.66	0.16	6.40	16.15	20 to 22 22.71	6.56	.....	4.84	32.00 32.36	792
.91	1.10	9.02	.13	7.10	16.25	9.15	1.74	12.35	22.07	793	
1.01	1.23	10.30	.....	7.29	17.59	10.30	4.19	11.00	26.47	794
.94	1.14	8.51	.96	7.67	17.14	9.47	4.68	10.45	26.11	795	
1.14	1.38	8.31	1.08	6.71	16.10	9.39	.90	11.65	21.55	796	

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
797	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B.	Manufacturers		Bone Meal - Guaranteed..... Found.....
798	Bowker Fertilizer Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.	do		Stockbridge Potato and Vegetable Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
799	do	do		Stockbridge Corn and Grass Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
800	do	do		Stockbridge Seeding Down Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
801	do	do		Stockbridge Top Dressing Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
802	do	do		Bowker's Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
803	do	do		Bowker's Vermont Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
804	do	do		Bowker's Farm and Garden Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
805	do	do		Bowker's Square Brand Bone and Potash Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
806	do	do		Bowker's Potash Bone Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
807	do	do		Bowker's Fresh Ground Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
808	The Nichols Chemical Co. (Ltd.), Capelton, P.Q.	do	Canadian apatite made soluble by sulphuric acid.	The Capelton Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
809	do	do		The Royal Canadian— Guaranteed..... Found.....
810	do	do	Muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia added to Canadian apatite made soluble by sulphuric acid.	The Victor— Guaranteed..... Found.....
811	do	do		The Reliance— Guaranteed..... Found.....
812	do	do		No. 1 Grade— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Mois- ture.	\$ cts.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
4.75	5.76	Trace.	6.85	15.22	22.07	22.07		7.55	34.15	797	
3.71 3.62	4 to 5 4.40	3.25 3.92	3.25 1.99	3.84	7 to 9 9.75	5.91	10 to 12 12.57	28.37 29.93	5.76	798	
3.71 3.59	4 to 5 4.36	4.25 5.12	4.25 2.55	4.08	9 to 11 11.75	7.67	6 to 7 7.95	25.50 27.13	7.86	799	
2.89 2.77	3 to 4 3.36	2.00 1.44	2.00 5.19	7.76	12 to 14 14.39	6.63	10 to 12 12.94	25.79 30.01	4.78	800	
5.35 5.01	6 to 7 6.09	2.00 5.52	1 to 2 0.96	1.60	6 to 7 8.08	6.48	6 to 7 8.61	24.61 29.22	7.32	801	
2.06 2.46	2 to 3 2.98	5.25 8.24	5.25 1.75	3.44	11 to 13 13.43	9.99	2 to 3 3.12	20.08 22.02	8.68	802	
2.47 2.56	2.50 to 3.50 3.11	4.50 7.52	4.50 1.75	3.68	10 to 12 12.95	9.27	3 to 5 5.00	21.08 23.43	10.09	803	
2.06 2.26	2 to 3 2.74	4.50 9.27	4.50 0.16	3.36	10 to 12 12.79	9.43	2 to 3 3.08	18.51 20.96	11.67	804	
2.06 2.33	2 to 3 2.83	3.50 4.80	3.50 2.31	7.76	12 to 14 14.87	7.11	2 to 3 2.89	21.61 24.69	6.20	805	
2.06 1.38	2 to 3 1.68	3.00 5.83	3.00 0.32	3.92	7 to 9 10.07	6.15	2 to 3 3.10	16.46 15.31	7.90	806	
2.89 3.57	3.4 4.33	1.68	6.24	14.63	18.22 22.55	22.55		4.80 32.08		807	
Trace.	Trace.	9.59	0.91	2.81	13.31	8 to 10 10.50		13.30 13.35		808	
3.62	4 to 5 4.40	8.95	1.92	1.41	12.28	9 to 11 10.87	5 to 6 5.02	27.23	9.40	809	
2.05	2 to 3 2.50	7.67	0.65	2.94	11.26	7 to 9 8.92	3 to 4 3.41	19.29	12.05	810	
1.60	2 to 3 1.95	4.47	0.65	4.22	9.34	6 to 7 5.12	2 to 3 2.86	14.18	12.50	811	
Trace.	Trace.	11.35	0.81	2.81	14.97	11½ to 14 12.16		13.75 15.35		812	

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
813	The Nichols Chemical Co. (Ltd.), Capelton, P.Q.	Manufacturers	Pure bone	Soluble Bone Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
814	Thos. Reid, St. John, N.B.	do		Reid's Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
815	A. H. Vanwart, Fredericton, N.B.	do		Vanwart's Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
816	The Pidgeon Fertilizer Co., Windsor, N.S.	do		Intense Brand— Guaranteed Found
817	do	do		Eureka Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
818	do	do		Eureka Potato Manure— Guaranteed Found
819	do	do		Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
820		Wallace & Fraser, St. John, N.B.		Alberts Thomas Phosphate Powder— Guaranteed Found
821	Imported.	do		Albert's Highly Concentrated Soluble Horticultural Manure— Guaranteed Found
822		do		Anglo-Canadian Superphosphates— Guaranteed Found
823	H. F. Tucker & Co., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers		Tucker's Imperial Bone Superphosphate for Corn— Guaranteed Found
824	do	do		Tucker's Imperial Bone Superphosphate for Potatoes— Guaranteed Found
825	do	do		Tucker's Pure Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found
826	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Soluble Pacific Guano— Guaranteed Found
827	do	do		Potato Special— Guaranteed Found
828	do	do		Nobsque Guano— Guaranteed Found
829	do	do		Pure Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Mois- ture.	\$ cts.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.				p. c.	p. c.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
Trace.	Trace.	14.55	0.55	0.38	15.48	15 to 17 15.10			18.90	18.44	813
3.79 4.18	4.60 5.08	1.28	4.10	6.01	12.15 11.39	5.38	2.10 2.18	17.50 20.00	24.38		814
1.42	1.73	3.04	0.93	4.22	8.19	3.97	2.33	12.75	14.75		815
4.12 2.75	4.50 to 5.30 3.35		4.60	2.05	7 to 8 6.65	4.60	6.50 to 8.50 8.24	7.1	22.36		816
2.89 2.52	3 to 4 3.06	6 to 8	2.94	5.50	8.44	2.94	10 to 12 2.50 to 3 2.24	12.45	17.13		817
3.71 3.41	4 to 5 4.14	Trace.	3.01	5.76	8.77	5 to 6 3.01	6 to 8 6.89	10.86	24.48		818
3.05 to 4 3.86	4.69		7.22	14.53	23.50 to 24 21.75	21.75	.01 to .02	7.93	31.73		819
			5.93	10.83	17 to 20 16.76	5.93		0.15	14.10		820
12 to 13 11.39	13.83	11.58	2.25	0.44	14 to 16 14.27	13.83	20 to 21 21.63	2.98	66.87		821
		10.95	0.93	0.75	12 to 13 12.63	11.88		13.25	14.91		822
1.25 to 2 1.79	1.50 to 2.50 2.17	7 to 9 6.45	2 to 3 2.28	2 to 3 2.52	11 to 15 11.25	9 to 12 8.73	1.85 to 2.50 1.90	14.18	21.05 19.07		823
1.25 to 2 1.74	1.50 to 2.50 2.11	7 to 9 6.48	2 to 3 2.50	2 to 3 2.55	11 to 15 11.53	9 to 12 8.98	1.85 to 2.50 1.97	14.19	21.09 19.33		824
2.47 to 4.12 3.46	3 to 5 4.20		6.83	14.42	20 to 25 21.25	21.25		5.70 15 to 18.75	30.23 22.17		825
2.25 to 3 2.53	2.75 to 3.50 3.07	7 to 9 6.21	1.50 to 3 2.83	2 to 4 2.77	10.50 to 16 11.81	9.04	2 to 3.50 2.48	12.03	20.06		826
2.05 to 2.88 2.39	2.50 to 3.50 2.90	6 to 8 6.38	2 to 4 2.66	1 to 2 2.54	9 to 14 11.58	8 to 12 9.04	3 to 4 3.21	11.76	21.75 20.46		827
1.15 to 1.65 1.18	1.40 to 2 1.43	5 to 8 6.63	3 to 4 2.07	1 to 2 1.55	9 to 14 10.25	8 to 12 8.70	2 to 3 3.14	4.88	18.08 16.83		828
2.47 to 4.12 3.29	3 to 5 4.00		7.01	14.62	20 to 25 21.63	21.63		5.85	30.23		829

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
830	Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers		Standard Lawn Dressing— Guaranteed Found
831	Cleveland Dryer Co.	do		Fine Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
832	do	do		Fertilizer for all Crops— Guaranteed Found
833	Cumberland Bone Phosphate Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Cumberland Fine Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
834	do	do		Cumberland Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
835	do	do		Cumberland Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
836	do	do		Cumberland Fertilizer for all Crops— Guaranteed Found
837	Williams & Clark Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Americus Potato Manure— Guaranteed Found
838	do	do		Americus Corn Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
839	do	do		Americus Pure Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found
840	do	do		Americus Royal Bone Phosphate for all Crops— Guaranteed Found
841	Wm. Faint, Peterborough	do		Pure Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
842	E. Frank Coe Co., 133 Front St., New York.	do		E. Frank Coe's High Grade Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
843	do	do	Dried blood, meat, fish guano, bone, phosphatic guano, sulphate of potash and oil of vitriol.	E. Frank Coe's Standard Grade Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
844	do	do		E. Frank Coe's Columbian Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
845	do	do		E. Frank Coe's Grass and Grain Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.											Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.			Phosphoric Acid.				Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts			
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.						
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
4.95 to 5.78 5.29	6 to 7 6.43	4 to 5 7.22	1 to 2 0.14	1 to 2 0.96	6 to 8 8.32	5 to 6	2.50 to 3.50 3.28	3.82	24 56 25 91	830		
2.47 to 4.12 3.61	3 to 5 4.39	0.32	2.24	21.30	20 to 25 23.86	23.86		5.10	32 80	831		
1.03 to 1.64 1.25	1.25 to 2 1.52	7 to 9 7.54	1 to 2 1.74	1 to 2 1.92	9 to 13 11.20	8 to 11 9.28	2 to 3 2.41	14.50	18 59 18 41	832		
2.47 to 4.12 3.72	3 to 5 4.52	0.51	2.76	20.34	20 to 25 23.61	23.61		5.02	32 92	833		
2.06 to 2.89 2.66	2.50 to 3.50 3.23	6 to 7 7.68	2 to 3 2.87	2 to 3 2.43	10 to 13 12.98	8 to 10 10.55	2 to 3 2.80	10.82	21 62 24 13	834		
2.06 to 2.89 2.07	2.50 to 3.50 2.52	6 to 7 5.12	3 to 4 2.82	2 to 3 4.47	11 to 14 12.41	9 to 11 7.94	3 to 4 2.93	12.02	23 78 21 76	835		
1.03 to 1.85 1.22	1.25 to 2.25 1.48	6 to 7 6.71	2 to 3 1.60	2 to 3 1.92	10 to 13 10.23	8 to 10 8.31	2 to 3 2.16	15.32	19 13 16 93	836		
2.06 to 2.29 2.29	2.50 to 3.50 2.79	6.50 to 8 5.24	1.50 to 3 2.95	1 to 2 4.09	9 to 13 12.28	8 to 11 8.19	3 to 4 2.61	11.92	22 29 21 68	837		
2.06 to 2.89 2.29	2.50 to 3.50 2.79	7 to 9 7.55	2 to 3 1.79	1 to 2 3.45	10 to 14 12.79	9 to 12 9.34	1.50 to 2.50 1.66	10.20	21 90 21 74	839		
2.47 to 4.12 3.76	3 to 5 4.57	0.45	3.22	19.83	20 to 25 23.50	23.50		0.25	5.16	33 19	830	
1.03 to 1.64 1.23	1.25 to 2 1.50	6 to 7 6.52	1 to 2 2.19	1 to 2 2.04	8 to 11 10.75	7 to 9 10.75	2 to 3 2.07	15.60	16 79 17 39	840		
3.99	4.85		2.56	18.68	21.24	21.24		7.02	31 08	841		
1.85 2.15	2.50 to 3 2.61	7 to 9 7.17	2 to 3 1.79	2 to 3 2.81	11 to 13 11.77	9 to 12 8.96	1.85 2.53	6.82	21 23 21 20	842		
1.75 to 2.25 1.70	2 to 2.50 2.06	6 to 8 7.29	2 to 3 2.69	1 to 2 2.56	9 to 11 12.54	8 to 10 9.98	1.35 2.08	8.30	18 87 20 53	843		
1 to 1.25 1.57	1.50 to 2 1.91	7 to 9 7.42	2 to 3 2.30	2 to 3 3.07	11 to 13 12.79	9 to 12 9.72	1.85 2.00	9.65	19 50 20 39	844		
.80 to 1.00 1.04	1 to 2 1.25	7 to 8 7.55	2 to 3 1.92	1 to 2 3.45	10 to 12 12.92	9 to 11 9.57	1.35 1.79	9.00	16 83 19 01	845		

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
846	A. McInnis, Talbot St., London, Ont.	Manufacturers		Crown Jewel— Guaranteed..... Found.....
847	do	do		McInnis' Own— Guaranteed..... Found.....
848	Thomas Phosphate Syn- dicate, London, Eng.	G. C. Miller, Middle- ton, N.S.		Thomas Phosphate Powder— Guaranteed..... Found.....
849	The Wm. Davies Co., Toronto (Ltd.)	Manufacturers	Blood, bones and tankage.	Exhibit "A"— Guaranteed..... Found.....
850	W. Harris & Co., Toronto	do		Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
851	do	do		Brand "H"— Guaranteed..... Found.....
852	Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston.	do		Standard Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
853	Clark's Cove Fertilizer Co., Boston.	do		Clark's Cove King Philip Alka- line Guano for Potatoes— Guaranteed..... Found.....
854	Cumberland Bone Phos- phate Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Cumberland Guano— Guaranteed..... Found.....
855	do	do		Cumberland Seeding Down Ma- nure— Guaranteed..... Found.....
856	The Quinnipiac Company, 92 State St., Boston	do		Quinnipiac Seeding Down Ma- nure— Guaranteed..... Found.....
857	do	do		Quinnipiac Climax Phosphate for all Crops— Guaranteed..... Found.....
858	do	do		Quinnipiac Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
859	The W. A. Freeman Co., Ltd., 57 Ferguson Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.	do		Pure Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
860	do	do		Sure Growth Manure— Guaranteed..... Found.....
861	do	do		Potato Manure— Guaranteed..... Found.....
862	do	do		Bone and Potash— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues--Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.											Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.				
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reserved or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.						
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.			
7.54 7.46	9.16 9.07	Trace Trace	3.51 3.54	5.76 5.80	9.27 9.34	3.51 3.54	.96 .96	8.15 9.15	24.09 23.91	846		
6.77	8.23	Trace	3.40	6.32	9.72	3.40	7.89	5.25	30.17	847		
Trace	Trace	Trace	7.80	8.45	16 to 18 16.25	7.80	None.	10	14.50	848		
8.38 8.46	10.17 10.26	Trace .25	5.38 4.49	3.07 3.71	8.45	8.45	.46 trace	5.90 6.00	29.58 29.25	849		
4.06	4.93	.19	10.44	10.87	21.50	21.50		5.25	32.32	850		
8.13	9.87	.25	4.61	4.60	9.46	4.86	.25	3.50	29.74	851		
1.25 to 2 1.44	1.50 to 2.50 1.75	5.76	2.17	2 to 3 2.30	8.50 to 13 10.23	6.50 to 10 7.93	3 to 4 3.34	13.64	18.57	852		
1.25 to 2 1.82	1.50 to 2.50 1.60	6.00 5.88	1.50 to 2 2.44	1.50 to 2 1.79	8 to 11 10.11	6.50 to 9 8.32	3 to 4 3.20	13.46 18.04	18.45	853		
1.03 to 2.03 1.24	1.25 to 2.25 1.31	5 to 6 6.87	3 to 4 2.57	2 to 3 2.07	10 to 13 11.51	8 to 10 9.44	2 to 3 3.16	14.96	17.99	854		
1.03 to 2.05 1.20	1.25 to 2.25 1.46	6 to 7 6.88	2 to 3 2.72	2 to 3 2.23	10 to 13 11.83	8 to 10 9.60	2 to 3 3.84	14.50 18.87	17.36	855		
.82 to 1.65 1.16	1 to 2 1.41	7 to 8 7.20	2 to 3 1.28	1 to 2 2.55	10 to 13 11.03	9 to 11 8.48	2 to 3 2.78	13.80	16.51	856		
1.03 to 1.64 1.89	1.25 to 2 2.30	7 to 9 8.31	1 to 2 1.93	1 to 2 2.39	9 to 13 12.63	8 to 11 10.24	2 to 3 3.60	13.82	21.13	857		
2.05 to 2.88 2.36	2.50 to 3.50 2.87	6 to 8 7.20	2 to 4 1.92	1 to 2 3.67	9 to 14 12.79	8 to 12 9.12	3 to 4 3.14	10.68	20.81	858		
2.82	3 to 5 3.42	0.95	6.89	15.99	23 to 25 23.83	23.83		5.78	31.33	859		
4.78	3.50 to 5 5.80	8.31	0.49	2.39	8 to 10 11.19	8.80	3 to 4 4.01	3.50	26.91	860		
4.45	3 to 4 5.41	7.52	2.40	1.75	8 to 10 11.67	9.92	5 to 7 6.90	4.40	30.10	861		
4.04	2 to 3 4.90	6.72	3.19	2.40	9 to 10 12.31	9.91	6 to 8 8.87	3.76	31.30	862		

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
863	The W. A. Freeman Co., Ltd., 57 Ferguson Ave. S., Hamilton, Ont.	Manufacturers		Celery and Early Vegetable— Guaranteed Found
864	do	do		Grass and Grain— Guaranteed Found
865	do	do		Tankage— Guaranteed Found
866	Cumberland Bone Phos- phate Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Cumberland Dominion Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
867	Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Nova Scotia Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
868	S. Archibald & Sons, Truro, N.S.	do	} Bone char, nitrate of soda, bone dust, potash, plaster and ashes.	Archibald's General Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
869	do	do		Archibald's Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
870	do	do		Archibald's Pure Ground Raw Bone— Guaranteed Found
871	} Imported	The Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto.	Ltd.,	Standard Plant Food— Guaranteed Found
872		do		Queen City Lawn Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
873		do		Guano— Guaranteed Found
874	Great Eastern Fertilizer Co., Rutland, Vt., U. S. A.	Manufacturers		Great Eastern Northern Corn Special Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
875	do	do		Great Eastern Potato Manure Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
876	do	do		Great Eastern General Fertil- izer— Guaranteed Found
877	do	do		Great Eastern Grass and Oats Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
878	do	do		Great Eastern Dissolved Bone Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.			
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.		
4.48	6 to 8 5.44	7.20	0.64	2.23	9 to 10 10.07	7.84	6 to 8 10.64	4.10	31.93	863	
4.48	2 to 3 5.44	6.14	1.32	2.04	9 to 11 9.50	7.46	1 to 2 2.47	4.52	22.77	864	
7.00	5 to 7 8.50	0.77	0.65	10.88	13 to 15 12.30	12.30		7.56	29.61	865	
2.47 to 4.12 3.69	3 to 5 4.49	0.45	1.34	21.56	20 to 25 23.35	23.35		5.56	32.43	866	
2.50 to 3.25 3.47	3 to 4 4.21	0.96	2.25	20.30	21 to 24 23.51	23.51		5.38	32.25	867	
2.14	2.60	1.28	1.60	4.31	7.19	2.88	3.95	9.50	16.90	868	
2.51	3.05	1.12	2.56	4.00	7.68	3.68	4.37	9.74	18.77	869	
3.82	4.64	0.96	4.00	15.83	20.79	20.79		7.60	30.55	870	
5.04	6.00 6.12	3.36	2.63	2.33	8.32	5.00 5.99	2.00 4.00	4.22	25.55	871	
4.75	6.00 5.77	3.86	2.16	2.30	8.32	5.00 6.02	2.00 2.58	2.70	23.42	872	
6.59	8.00	.77	2.94	7.29	11.00	3.71	1.16	15.31	23.38	873	
3.86 3.40	3.72 to 4 4.13	4.25 .51	4.25 6.65	1 to 2 2.56	9.72	7.16	2 to 4 2.61	13.66	24.71 21.38	874	
2.75 2.63	2.50 to 3 3.19	4.25 1.92	4.25 5.76	1 to 2 2.30	9.98	7.68	4 to 6 4.52	12.52	23.12 22.00	875	
1.25 1.34	1 to 1.50 1.63	4.25 .64	4.25 6.91	1 to 2 2.56	10.11	7.55	4 to 6 4.79	12.80	19.52 19.18	876	
.62	.76	6.25 8.19	6.25 3.59	1 to 2 2.04	13.82	11.78	2 to 4 2.05	12.84	19.41	877	
.39	.47	8.00 11.51	8.00 2.69	2 to 3 1.41	15.61	14.20		13.54	18.13	878	

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 124 Samples

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
879	Great Eastern Fertilizer Co., Rutland, Vt., U. S.A.	Manufacturers.....		Great Eastern Pure Ground Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
880	B. & M. Rattenbury, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	do	Tankage.....	Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
881	Imported.....	John S. Pearce & Co., London, Ont.		Desiccated Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
882	The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co., Halifax, N.S.	Manufacturers.....	} Bone, muriate of potash and tankage.	Ceres Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
883	do	do		Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
884	do	do		Apple Tree Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
885	do	do		Strawberry Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
886	do	do		Ground Bone or Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

of Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1898.—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.			Phosphoric Acid.				Potash.	Moisture.	p. c.		
Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.	
2.06	2 to 3	12.00	12.00			22.25				32 54	879
3.71	4.50		10.24	15.22	25.46	25.46		7.06	35 38		
6.54	7.94	51	10.24	1.28	12.03	12.03		7.28	28 85	880	
	1.97				31.10			5.37		37 06	881
1.40	1.70		18.43	13.43	31.86	31.86		3.42			
	2.00 to 2.68				9.25 to 10.70		2.14 to 2.44			16 82	882
2.00	2.43	2.69	1.92	4.22	8.83	8.83	2.34	7.60			
	3.71 to 4.24				7.85 to 9.25		4.70 to 5.21			17 85	883
2.58	3.13	2.17	1.41	3.33	6.91	6.91	4.15	10.44			
	3.25 to 4.03				7.85 to 9.75		6.53 to 8.00			21 76	884
2.36	2.87	3.33	1.02	2.24	6.59	6.59	8.32	17.90			
	2.02 to 2.65				8.29 to 9.26		6.50 to 8.02			20 55	885
1.69	2.06	3.33	0.89	2.37	6.59	6.59	8.71	12.32			
	4.53				22.66					35 38	886
3.71	4.50	0.96	20.73	1.98	23.67	23.67	0.52	7.80			

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

APPENDIX II.

BULLETIN No. 56 FERTILIZERS AS SOLD—1898.

E. MIALI, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—During the month of March last fifty-eight samples of various grades of agricultural fertilizers were collected in the different Inland Revenue districts east of Lake Huron, and submitted to the official analysts for examination. None were collected in Manitoba or the North-west, because there is no demand for fertilizers there and there is consequently much difficulty in obtaining samples. The results of examining the fifty-eight samples are given in the tabulated statement appended to this report. Opposite the description of each sample, and following the word “found,” there are given the percentages of fertilizing constituents contained in the sample, and also the value of these relatively to other grades. Above this line will be found the contents guaranteed by the manufacturer, and, on the line below, the percentages of the constituents as obtained in the analysis of the standard sample of the same grade submitted to the department and published in Bulletin No. 55.

Of the fifty-eight samples now described only two are found to be unregistered and without description in Bulletin No. 55. This is a much smaller proportion than last year, and the improvement is owing I believe to the prosecutions which were instituted after my report of 6th July last, against those vendors of fertilizers who had failed to send in standard samples. Among the fertilizers now described there are some which have been characterized as adulterated owing to deficiencies in their fertilizing constituents. I beg to recommend the publication of this report.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

25th April, 1898.

RESULTS of the Examination of 58

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF			Nitrogen.	
		Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.	Total, including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.
1898.		<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	<i>Analyst—M. Borman.</i>		p. c.	p. c.
March 4	16603	E. H. Oland, Bedford Row.	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John, N.B.	Imperial Superphosphate:		
				Guaranteed		
				Found	1.64	1.99
				Standard .....	.91	1.10
"	4 16604	"	"	Ground Bone:		
				Guaranteed		
				Found	2.47	3.00
				Standard	4.75	5.76
"	4 16605	Nova Scotia Fert'r Co., Halifax, N.S.	Vendors	Ceres Superphosphate:		
				Guaranteed		2 to 2.68
				Found	2.26	2.75
				Standard	2.00	2.43
"	4 16606	"	"	Potato Phosphate:		
				Guaranteed		3.71 to 4.24
				Found	2.45	2.97
				Standard	2.58	3.13
"	7 16607	E. M. Walker, Dartmouth, N.S.	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	Soluble Pacific Guano:		
				Guaranteed	2.25 to 3	2.75 to 3.50
				Found	2.22	2.69
				Standard	2.53	3.07
"	8 16608	E. E. McNutt, Truro, N.S.	Wallace & Frazer (Importers), St. John, N.B.	Thomas' Phosphate Powder:		
				Guaranteed		
				Found		
				Standard		
"	8 16609	M. J. Lewis, Central Onslow, N.S.	Vendor	Bone Meal:		
				Guaranteed		
				Found	4.36	5.29
				Standard		
		<i>Kentville, N.S.</i>				
"	10 16610	DeWolf & Larmont	Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co.	Ceres Superphosphate:		
				Guaranteed		2 to 2.68
				Found	2.31	2.80
				Standard	2.00	2.43
"	10 16611	Dodge & Dennison	Bowker Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	Bowker's Ground Bone:		
				Guaranteed	2.89	3 to 4
				Found	2.87	3.49
				Standard	3.57	4.33
"	10 16612	Pidgeon Fert'r Co., Windsor, N.S.	Vendors	Ground Bone:		
				Guaranteed	3.05 to 4	
				Found	4.13	5.02
				Standard	3.86	4.69
		<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	<i>Analyst—Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>			
"	7 17533	Wallace & Frazer, 90 Germain St.	Imported by vendors.	Thomas' Phosphate Powder:		
				Guaranteed		
				Found		
				Standard		
"	7 17534	D. J. Seely & Son, Walker's Wharf.	Bowker Fert'r Co., Boston, Mass.	Bowker's Potato Phosphate:		
				Guaranteed	2.06	2 to 3
				Found	2.22	2.70
				Standard	2.46	2.98

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Fertilizers as Sold in 1898.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	No. of Sample.	Official Analyst's Remarks.
Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.			
Soluble in Water.	Revert-ed or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.		
3.58	1.66	5.63	10.87	5.24	1.58	18.12	13.42	16603	Deficient in phosphoric acid, and therefore adulterated.
9.02	13	7.10	16.25	9.15	1.74	12.35	22.07		
Trace.	14.0	8.06	22.14	22.14		7.50	29.48	16604	Deficient in nitrogen, and therefore adulterated.
	6.85	15.22	22.07	22.07		7.55	34.15		
2.94	1.80	5.24	9.25 to 10.70	4.74	2.14 to 2.44	8.82	18.50	16605	Genuine.
2.69	1.92	4.22	8.83	8.83	2.34	7.60	16.82		
2.17	2.18	4.99	7.85 to 9.25	4.35	4.70 to 5.21	12.98	20.09	16606	Up to standard.
2.17	1.41	3.33	6.91	3.58	4.15	10.44	17.85		
7 to 9	1.50 to 3	2 to 4	10.50 to 16	10.25	2 to 3.50	15 to 18.75	22.17	16607	Scarcely up to guarantee.
5.12	4.08	1.80	11.00	9.27	1.88	17.24	18.41		
6.21	2.83	2.77	11.81	9.04	2.48	12.03	20.06		
	8.96	5.88	17 to 20	8.96		4.74	13.98	16608	Not up to guarantee.
	5.93	10.83	14.84	5.93		0.15	14.10		
6.45	8.50	13.44	22.39	22.39		8.82	33.79	16609	Not registered.
2.88	2.24	5.12	9.25 to 10.70	5.12	2.14 to 2.44	8.68	18.91	16610	Up to guarantee.
2.69	1.92	4.22	10.24	4.61	2.22	7.60	16.82		
2.40	15.87	1.73	18 to 22	20.00		3.22	28.94	16611	Up to guarantee.
1.68	6.24	14.63	20.00	22.55		4.90	32.08		
Traces.	18.74	5.25	23.56 to 24	23.99	.61 to .02	6.12	35.77	16612	Equal to guarantee.
	7.22	14.53	23.99	21.75		7.93	31.73		
	7.02	9.34	17 to 20	7.02		0.25	14.26	17533	Unadulterated.
	5.93	10.83	16.36	5.93		0.15	14.10		
9 to 12			11 to 13		2 to 3	20.08	17534	do	
5.75	3.12	3.20	12.07	8.87	2.08	12.13	18.80		
8.24	1.75	3.44	13.43	9.99	3.12	8.68	22.02		

RESULTS of the Examination of 58

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Name or Brand of Fertilizer.	Nitrogen.	
		Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.		Total, including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.
1898.		<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	<i>Analyst—Prof. E. B. Kenrick—Con.</i>		p. c.	p. c.
Mar. 9	17535	C.H. Peters & Sons, Walker's Wharf.	Bradley Fert'r Co., Boston, Mass.	Bradley's XL Superphosphate: Guaranteed Found Standard	2.06 to 2.88 2.18 3.04	2.50 to 3.50 2.65 3.69
" 10	17536	Provincial Chem'l Fertilizer Co., 89 Water St.	Vendors	Imperial Superphosphate: Guaranteed Found Standard	2.45 0.91	2.98 1.10
" 10	17537	" " "	"	Potato Phosphate: Guaranteed Found Standard	2.63 1.01	3.19 1.23
" 10	17538	" " "	"	Victor Guano: Guaranteed Found Standard	1.59 1.14	1.93 1.38
" 15	17539	<i>Woodstock, N.B.</i> Small & Fisher Co., Ltd., Main St.	E. Frank Coe Co., Front St., New York.	Columbian Potato Fert'r: Guaranteed Found Standard	1 to 1.25 1.35 1.57	1½ to 2 1.64 1.91
" 15	17540	<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i> J. F. Vanbuskirk, Phoenix Square.	Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co., New York.	Quinnipiac Climax Phosphate: Guaranteed Found Standard	1.03 to 1.64 1.32 1.89	1.25 to 2 1.60 2.30
" 16	17541	" " "	Great Eastern Fertilizer Co., New York.	Great Eastern General Fertilizer: Guaranteed Found Standard	1.25 1.35 1.34	1 to 1.50 1.64 1.63
" 22	18641	<i>Sherbrooke, P.Q.</i> F. L. Bean, Wellington St.	Nichol's Chemical Co., Capelton, P.Q.	The Victor: Guaranteed Found Standard	2.04 2.05	2 to 3 2.48 2.50
" 22	18642	Gendron, Denault & Co., King St.	Cleveland Dryer Co., Cleveland, U.S.	Cleveland Fertilizer: Guaranteed Found Standard	1.03 to 1.64 1.12 1.25	1.25 to 2 1.36 1.52
" 22	18643	<i>Coaticook, P.Q.</i> B. J. Smith, Charles St.	Bowker Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	Bowker's Bone & Potash (Square Brand): Guaranteed Found Standard	2.06 1.74 2.33	2 to 3 2.11 2.83
" 22	18645	C. E. Baldwin, Farmer.	"	Vermont Phosphate: Guaranteed Found Standard	2.47 1.79 2.56	2.50 to 3.50 2.55 3.11

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.							Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	No. of Sample.	Official Analyst's Remarks.
Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.			
Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.		
8 to 10			10 to 12		1 to 2			17535	Unadulterated.
6 50	2 32	2 06	10 88	8 82	1 85	15 44	18 14		
9 75	2 37	1 47	13 59	12 12	2 02	10 05	24 37		
7 03	2 25	5 19	14 47	9 28	1 71	10 68	20 14	17536	Deficient in phosphoric acid, and therefore adulterated.
9 02	13	7 10	16 25	9 15	1 74	12 35	22 07		
6 62	2 10	5 56	14 28	8 72	3 98	9 33	22 41	17537	do
10 30		7 29	17 59	10 30	4 19	11 00	26 47		
6 40	1 79	5 46	13 65	8 19	2 53	12 80	17 73	17538	do
8 31	1 08	6 71	16 10	9 39	90	11 65	21 55		
7 to 9	2 to 3	2 to 3	11 to 13	9 to 12	1 85		19 50	17539	Unadulterated.
7 14	2 48	2 76	12 38	9 62	2 55	8 02	18 05		
7 42	2 30	3 07	12 79	9 72	2 00	9 65	20 39		
7 to 9	1 to 2	1 to 2	9 to 13	8 to 11	2 to 3		18 59	17540	do
5 77	1 54	2 71	10 02	7 31	2 33	12 62	15 04		
8 31	1 93	2 39	12 63	10 24	3 60	13 82	21 13		
to 9		1 to 2			4 to 6		19 52	17541	do
2 34	5 25	2 41	10 00	7 59	4 44	14 87	17 20		
64	6 91	2 56	10 11	7 55	4 79	12 80	19 18		
				7 to 9	3 to 4			18641	Up to standard and unadulterated.
7 68	0 50	2 87	11 35	8 48	4 17	13 06	20 26		
7 67	0 65	2 94	11 26	8 32	3 41	12 05	19 29		
7 to 9	1 to 2	1 to 2	9 to 13	8 to 11	2 to 3		18 59	18642	Good and unadulterated
6 56	2 39	2 24	11 19	8 95	2 88	14 40	18 45		
7 54	1 74	1 92	11 20	9 28	2 41	14 50	18 41		
6 to 8			12 to 14		2 to 3		21 61	18643	Unadulterated but below standard in soluble phosphoric acid and potash.
2 88	1 76	9 43	14 07	4 64	2 03	5 96	20 34		
4 80	2 31	7 76	14 87	7 11	2 89	6 20	24 69		
8 to 10			10 to 12		3 to 5		21 08	18645	Unadulterated.
7 04	1 76	4 47	13 27	8 80	3 24	10 74	19 43		
7 52	1 75	3 68	12 95	9 27	5 00	10 09	23 43		

RESULTS of the Examination of 58

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Name or Brand of Fertilizers.	Nitrogen.	
		Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.		Total including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.
1898.		<i>Coaticook, P.Q.</i>		<i>Analyst—Dr. M. Fiset—Con.</i>	p.c.	p.c.
Mar. 22	18646	O. M. Moulton, Charles St.	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	Soluble Pacific Guano : Guaranteed Found..... Standard.....	2·25 to 3 2·27 2·53	2·75 to 3·50 2·77 3·06
		<i>Montreal.</i>		<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards.</i>		
"	10 18629	R. J. Latimer & Co., 146 McGill St.	Nichol's Chemical Co., Capelton, P.Q.	Royal Canadian : Guaranteed Found..... Standard	3·71 3·43 3·62	4 to 5 4·17 4·40
"	10 18630	" ..	" ..	Capelton Superphosphate: Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... ..... Trace.	..... Trace only. Trace.
"	10 18631	" ..	" ..	No. 1 Superphosphate : Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... ..... Trace.	..... Trace only. Trace.
"	11 18632	Wm. Ewing & Co., 142 McGill St.	Wallace & Fraser, Importers, St. John, N.B.	Thomas' Phosphate Pow- der : Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	...............	.....
"	11 18634	" ..	" ..	Albert's Concentrated Manure : Guaranteed Found..... Standard	12 to 13 11·48 11·39	..... 13·93 13·83
"	18 18635	Wm. Evans, 93 McGill St.	Provincial Chemi- cal Fertilizer Co., St. John, N.B.	Victor Guano : Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... 2·94 1·14	..... 3·57 1·38
"	18 18636	" ..	" ..	Imperial Superphosphate: Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... 3·36 ·91	..... 4·08 1·10
"	18 18637	" ..	" ..	Bone Meal : Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... 2·83 4·75	..... 3·31 5·76
"	19 18638	" ..	" ..	Fruit Free Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... 3·21 ·94	..... 3·94 1·14
"	19 18639	" ..	" ..	Potato Phosphate : Guaranteed Found..... Standard .....	..... 3·78 1·01	..... 4·59 1·23
"	19 18640	R. J. Latimer, 146 McGill St.	Nichol's Chemical Co., Capelton, P.Q.	Reliance : Guaranteed Found..... Standard.....	2·06 2·19 1·09	2 to 3 2·55 1·95

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

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RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.								Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	No. of Sample.	Official Analyst's Remarks.
Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.				
Soluble in Water.	Revert-ed or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available						
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	¢ cts.			
7 to 9	1.50 to 3	2 to 4	10.50 to 16	2 to 3	50 to 18	75	22 17	18646	Good and unadulterated
5.76	3.04	3.35	12.15	8.80	2.61	13.70	19 45			
6.21	2.83	2.77	11.81	9.04	2.48	12.03	20 06			
8.89	.79	1.67	11.35	9 to 11 9.68	5 to 6 4.95	9.35	26 64	18629	Up to guarantee of Bulletin 55.	
8.95	1.92	1.41	12.28	10.87	5.02	9.40	27 23			
6.55	2.35	3.09	11.99	8 to 10 8.90	Trace only.	11.37	18630	" "		
9.59	0.91	2.81	13.31	10.50		13.35				
10.07	1.09	1.31	12.47	11 to 12 11.16	Trace.	8.00	13 67	18631	" "	
11.35	0.81	2.81	14.97	12.16		13.75	15 35			
Trace.	5.91	9.44	17 to 20 15.35	5.91		0.10	13 11	18632	Below guarantee, and adulterated, being deficient in phosphates.	
	5.93	10.83	16.76	5.93		0.15	14 10			
10.87	1.83	.25	14 to 16 12.95	12.70	20 to 21 18.88	4.85	62 67	18634	Below standard and guarantee in phosphates and potash; adulterated.	
11.58	2.25	0.44	14.27	13.83	21.63	2.98	66 87			
6.72	3.67	4.80	15.19	10.39	.96	9.25	21 61	18635	Equal to standard, no guarantee in Bulletin 55.	
8.31	1.08	6.71	16.10	9.39	.90	11.65	21 55			
6.88	3.51	3.81	14.20	10.39	0.83	9.85	22 19	18636	No guarantee in Bulletin 55, below standard in total phosphates and potash, therefore adulterated.	
9.02	.13	7.10	16.25	9.15	1.74	12.35	22 07			
Trace.	5.94	14.20	20.14	20.14		6.00	27 52	18637	Below standard of Bulletin 55 (no guarantee) in total phosphates and ammonia; adulterated	
Trace.	6.85	15.22	22.07	22.07		7.55	34 15			
3.67	7.83	4.49	15.99	11.50	4.02	9.72	26 36	18638	Up to standard of Bulletin 55; not guaranteed.	
8.51	.96	7.67	17.14	9.47	4.68	10.45	26 11			
7.04	2.39	5.11	14.54	9.43	6.05	8.75	28.03	18639	No guarantee in Bulletin 55, but below standard sample in phosphates.	
10.30		7.29	17.59	10.30	4.19	11.00	26.47			
3.35	2.63	2.17	8.15	5.98	2.35	13.10	15.07	18640	Equal to guarantee of Bulletin 55.	
4.47	0.65	4.22	9.34	5.12	2.86	12.50	14.18			

RESULTS of the Examination of 58

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF			Nitrogen.	
		Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.	Total, including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.
					p.c.	p.c.
1898.		<i>Ottawa.</i>	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade.</i>			
Mar. 4	18225	Graham Bros., Sparks St.	The W. A. Freeman Co., Hamilton.	Bone Meal : Guaranteed Found Standard	3 44 4 18 2 82	3 to 5 4 18 3 42
"	4 18226	"	"	Lawn Dressing : Guaranteed Found Standard	3 56	5 to 7 4 32
"	4 18227	"	Wallace & Frazer, Importers, St. John, N.B.	Alberts Concentrated Manure : Guaranteed Found Standard	12 to 13 11 89 11 39	13 83
		<i>Smith's Falls, Ont.</i>				
"	4 18229	The Standard Fertilizer Co.	Vendors	Special Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found Standard	3 29 3 78 3 19	3 50 to 4 50 4 59 3 88
"	4 18230	"	"	No. 1 Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found Standard	1 55 1 76 1 52	1 50 to 2 25 2 14 1 84
"	4 18231	"	"	Standard Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found Standard	2 47 2 70 2 24	2 50 to 3 50 3 28 2 72
"	4 18232	"	"	Corn and Grass Fertilizer: Guaranteed Found Standard	2 06 2 39 1 82	2 to 3 2 91 2 21
"	4 18233	W. J. Graham	Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	Bradley's Potato Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found Standard	2 06 to 2 88 2 07 2 28	2 50 to 3 50 2 52 2 77
		<i>London, Ont.</i>	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis.</i>			
"	4 19040	A. McInnis, Talbot St.	Vendor	Crown Jewel : Guaranteed Found Standard	7 54 6 96 7 46	9 16 8 45 9 07
"	4 19042	"	"	McInnis' Own : Guaranteed Found Standard	5 96 6 77	7 24 8 23
"	4 19041	J. S. Pearce	Wallace & Frazer, Importers, St. John, N.B.	Thomas' Phosphate Powder : Guaranteed Found Standard		

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Samples of Fertilizers as Sold in 1898.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.								Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	No. of Sample.	Official Analyst's Remarks.
Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.				
Soluble in Water.	Revert-ed or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available						
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	\$ cts.			
			23 to 25							
0.32	7.36	17.75	25.43	25.43	None.	4.16	34.49	18225	Genuine.	
0.95	6.89	15.99	23.83	23.83	.....	5.78	31.33		
7.68	2.07	1.76	11.51	9.75	5.74	5.56	27.83	18226	Not guaranteed in No. 55 Bulletin.	
			14 to 16		20 to 21			18227	Potash a little below guarantee, but un-adulterated.	
12.79	2.24	0.32	15.35	15.03	19.43	2.16	67.07			
11.58	2.25	0.44	14.27	13.83	21.63	2.98	66.87			
8 to 10			10 to 12		6 to 9		28.66	18229	Genuine.	
6.56	2.55	3.52	12.63	9.11	7.32	8.56	30.95			
7.04	0.43	4.31	11.78	7.47	7.08	11.32	28.32			
9 to 11			12 to 14		1 to 1.50		20.18	18230	"	
8.16	0.79	5.92	14.87	8.95	1.94	16.10	22.84			
8.47	0.65	5.43	14.55	9.12	1.93	16.02	21.99			
9 to 11			11 to 13		2 to 2.50		22.39	18231	"	
6.40	0.63	6.88	13.91	7.03	3.20	15.10	25.09			
9.11	2.73	3.51	15.35	11.84	2.30	12.50	25.24			
7.04	1.11	4.96	9 to 11	7 to 9	4 to 5			18232	"	
7.52	0.64	4.63	13.11	8.15	4.58	14.97	25.18			
			12.79	8.16	4.65	14.18	23.60			
6 to 7	3 to 4	2 to 3	11 to 14	9 to 11	3.25 to 4.34		22.32	18233	"	
5.92	3.83	2.88	12.63	9.75	2.75	12.03	20.03			
4.03	5.43	3.20	12.66	9.46	3.53	11.58	20.95			
Trace.	3.51	5.76	9.27	3.51	0.38	8.15	24.09	19040	Genuine and up to guarantee.	
	5.37	5.12	10.49	5.37	0.29	5.72	24.45			
	3.54	5.80	9.34	3.54	0.36	9.15	23.91			
	4.09	5.50	9.72	4.22	6.85	3.75	27.64	19042	Adulterated because it contains less than 5 per cent available phosphoric acid.	
	3.40	6.32	9.72	3.40	7.89	5.25	30.17			
			17 to 20					19041	Adulterated because it contains less than 8 per cent available phosphoric acid and is below guarantee. No nitrogen.	
	4.09	11.26	15.35	4.09		0.10	11.97			
	5.93	10.83	16.76	5.93		0.15	14.10			

RESULTS of the Examination of 58

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Name or Brand of Fertilizer.	Nitrogen.	
		Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.		Total, including that of Nitric Acid or Ammonia if present.	Total calculated as Ammonia.
1898.		<i>Toronto.</i>	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis—Con.</i>		p. c.	p. c.
Mar. 5	19043	J. A. Simmers, 147 King St.	W. A. Freeman, Hamilton.	Sure Growth Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 3 16 4 78	3 50 to 5 3 84 5 80
"	5 19044	"	Harris & Co., Toronto.	Brand, H : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 6 68 8 13	..... 8 11 9 87
"	5 19045	"	W. A. Freeman, Hamilton.	Celery and Early Vegetable : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 3 99 4 48	6 to 8 4 84 5 44
"	5 19047	Steel, Briggs Co., 130 King St.	W. Faint, Peterboro'.	Bone Meal : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 3 58 3 99	..... 4 35 4 85
"	5 19048	"	Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston.	Standard Plant Food : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 4 76 5 04	6 00 5 78 6 12
"	7 19049	Harris & Co., Danforth Ave. <i>Seaforth, Ont.</i>	Vendors	Bone Meal : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 3 71 4 06	..... 4 50 4 93
"	24 19055	Hamilton & Kerslake. <i>Hamilton, Ont.</i>	Steele, Briggs & Co. <i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison.</i>	Lawn and Garden Fertilizer : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 4 51 4 75	6 00 5 47 5 77
"	21 19050	The W. A. Freeman Co.	Vendors	Bone Meal : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 1 85 2 82	3 to 5 2 25 3 42
"	21 19051	" <i>Toronto.</i>	"	Tankage : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 7 37 7 00	5 to 7 8 94 8 50
"	21 19052	Wm. Rennie, seed merchant.	Provincial Chem. Fert. Co., St. John, N.B.	Potato Phosphate : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 1 23 1 01	..... 1 49 1 23
"	21 19053	"	"	Imperial Superphosphate : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 1 05 0 91	..... 1 27 1 18
"	21 19054	"	"	Victor Guano : Guaranteed Found Standard .....	..... 1 22 1 14	..... 1 48 1 38

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Fertilizers as Sold in 1898.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.								Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	No. of Sample.	Official Analyst's Remarks.
Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.				
Soluble in Water.	Reverted or Citrate Soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Total available						
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	* cts.			
			8 to 10		3 to 4					
7.99	1.74	0.89	10.62	9.73	4.21	8.20	24.39	19043	Genuine and up to guarantee.	
8.31	0.49	2.39	11.19	8.80	4.01	3.50	26.91			
	4.22	4.99	9.21	4.22	0.29	7.15	25.96	19044	Adulterated because the available phosphoric is under 5 per cent.	
0.25	4.61	4.60	9.46	4.86	0.25	3.50	29.74			
			9 to 10		6 to 8					
5.91	2.15	1.15	9.21	8.06	11.01	10.40	30.30	19045	Genuine and up to guarantee.	
7.20	0.64	2.23	10.07	7.84	10.64	4.10	31.93			
	3.32	16.89	20.21	20.21		6.92	29.13	19047	The phosphoric acid is below the standard.	
	2.56	18.68	21.24	21.24		7.02	31.08			
				5.00	2.00			19048	Genuine and up to guarantee.	
3.04	2.98	1.66	7.68	6.02	3.01	3.25	22.01			
3.36	2.63	2.33	8.32	5.99	4.00	4.22	25.55			
	10.36	12.03	22.39	22.39		3.70	32.33	19049	Genuine.	
0.19	10.44	10.87	21.50	21.50		5.25	32.32			
				5.00	2.00			19055	Genuine and as guaranteed.	
1.28	4.35	2.30	7.93	5.63	4.11	3.95	23.76			
3.86	2.16	2.30	8.32	6.02	2.58	2.70	23.42			
			23 to 25					19050	Unadulterated. Low in nitrogen.	
Trace.	11.00	13.56	24.56	24.56		3.5	30.10			
0.95	6.89	15.99	23.83	23.83		5.78	31.33			
			13 to 15					19051	Unadulterated.	
0.38	8.51	3.58	12.47	12.47		8.40	31.09			
0.77	0.65	10.88	12.30	12.30		7.56	29.61			
								19052	Adulterated, being deficient in phosphoric acid.	
5.50	2.32	8.18	16.00	7.82	5.09	8.40	25.62			
10.30		7.29	17.59	10.30	4.19	11.00	26.47			
								19053	Unadulterated. Low in potash.	
6.14	3.01	8.44	17.59	9.15	0.90	9.00	22.58			
9.02	0.13	7.10	16.25	9.15	1.74	12.35	22.07			
								19054	Unadulterated.	
4.22	4.16	8.57	16.95	8.38	1.37	8.10	22.58			
8.31	1.08	6.71	16.10	9.39	0.90	11.65	21.55			

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

APPENDIX I.

BULLETIN No. 57—AERATED WATERS.

E. MIALI, Esq.,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In the months of October and November last a collection was made, in accordance with your instructions, of 121 samples of bottled aerated waters, regarding which not only have the certificates of analysis from the district analysts been received, but also some examinations have been done in this laboratory. On account of more pressing work, especially connected with fertilizers it has been found impossible, up to the present time, to report on these aerated waters. I have now, however, the pleasure of submitting to you the tabular statement appended to this report, in which the various results of the examinations are given, and regarding which I have to offer the following remarks:—

The samples examined in this laboratory were not exact duplicates of those submitted to the public analysts. In obtaining the samples, two bottles, having exactly the same labels were purchased and regarded as duplicates, although the contents might possibly show variations in the quantities of the constituents. Classified according to their names these aerated waters show the following quantities, which may perhaps afford an indication of the relative quantities used in Canada:

Soda water	28
Ginger ale	26
Seltzer water	13
Ginger beer	9
Lemonade	5
Sarsaparilla beer	5
Apollinaris water	4
Lemon sour	3
Cream soda	3
Radnor water	3
Orange phosphate	2
Lemon soda	2
Hungarian water	1
Lithia water	1
Friedrichshall water	1
Endo water	1
Johanni water	1
Rosbach water	1
Caledonia water	1
Aberdeen water	1
Kola water	1
Quinine tonic	1
Saline water	1
St. Leon water	1
Canesda water	1
Lemon soda water	1
Lemon sour beer	1
Natural mineral water	1
Lime juice champagne	1
Raspberry soda	1

Beginning with soda water, which shows the largest number of samples, it appears certain that none of them come up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia for "Effervescing solution of soda," or "Soda water," so far as regards the amount of "total solids" present. The official preparation should contain thirty grains bicarbonate of soda to the pint which corresponds to 0·340 grammes per 100 cubic centimetres. The nearest approach to this among the samples examined is No. 18084, which has an alkalinity corresponding to 0·243 grammes of bicarbonate in 100 c. c. Ranging from this quantity down to 0·100 grammes total solids per 100 c. c., there are six samples; from 0·100 down to 0·010 grammes, there are twenty samples, and below this there are two samples, which contain less in total solids than 0·010 grammes per 100 c. c. or 100 mgr. per litre. This is a smaller quantity than is contained in the best well waters, and consequently in these last named cases, there is reason for supposing that they consist of distilled water impregnated with carbonic acid. Besides these, ten samples of "soda-water," so-called, contain no soda at all, the ash exhibiting no alkalinity, and no doubt they consist simply of filtered water, charged with carbonic acid. Such an article should certainly be characterized as "adulterated according to the Act," since it is sold under the name of an article to which it has no title, and the medicinal properties of which it does not possess. In cases where soda has been used, but in amount very much below that required by the British Pharmacopœia, there is also good ground for considering the samples as adulterated. Cases of this sort were brought into court in South Shields, England, in January last, and although the bench were of opinion that only a technical offence had been committed, they nevertheless imposed a nominal fine and costs. It was held that manufacturers should label their "soda waters" so as to show that they contain a smaller proportion of soda than the British Pharmacopœia standard. Something equivalent to this has been done in the case of those aerated waters containing only a small quantity of soda and sold under such fancy names as Endo, Canesda, &c. Attwood states that "average soda water contains about five times the weight of carbonic acid which can exist in it without artificial pressure; so that on removing its cork four times its bulk escapes, its own bulk remaining dissolved." On reference to the table it will be seen that very few of the samples come up to this standard, the nearest approach to it being sample 15196 which contains 4·62 times its bulk of carbonic acid.

"Ginger ale" comes next in importance so far as regards the quantity sold. The solids vary from 3·12 to 11·04 per cent, and consist mainly of sugar. The ash is slight, and although in many cases its reaction is alkaline this would not justify the conclusion that soda is used in the manufacture. As a rule, these ales contain no metallic impurities, although there are two samples with heavy traces of lead, one of which on that account has been put down as "adulterated." Two samples contain tin in appreciable quantity. There does not appear to be much difference between these waters and those which bear the older name of ginger beer. In some of the latter the quantity of sugar present is comparatively small, and one containing lead has been marked "adulterated." In one case alcohol, to the extent of 1½ per cent proof spirit, has been found. Still, it is very certain that for the most part the carbonic acid has not been produced by fermentation, but has been introduced as gas in the usual way.

With reference to the other aerated waters, of which sugar is an important constituent, such as lemonade, sarsaparilla beer, lemon sour, cream soda, orange phosphate, lemon soda, kola water, quinine tonic water, lime juice champagne and raspberry soda, the chief difference is in the flavouring, fruit juice or other addition. The latter does not seem to interfere with the gravity of the article, considered merely as a sugar solution.

It is to be remarked that among the medicinal waters Mr. Babington found 0·024 per cent quinine in No. 18075 and phosphoric acid in Nos. 17076 and 16564.

No objection has been taken by the analysts to the unsweetened waters described in the table. They are, for the most part, imitations of natural mineral waters, but some of them consists simply of the latter artificially impregnated with carbonic acid. Their alkalinity has been in many cases determined and stated in terms of sodium bicarbonate. This, of course, includes any magnesia which may be present as carbonate.

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It will be observed that the seltzer and appollinaris waters contain magnesia, which is also present in the waters called Saline, St. Leon, Caledonia, Aberdeen, Hunyadi Janos and Friedrichshall. Of course, it was not attempted to make complete analysis of these mineral waters, the chief object being to search for metallic impurities, the finding of which is indicated by the district analysts.

Mr. Babington's results in determining carbonic acid were obtained by causing the gas to be absorbed by soda lime. It was allowed to escape from the bottle by means of a so-called "champagne tap," the pointed end of which was passed through the cork. In cases where the bottle was closed by means of a glass screw or metallic stopper, a rubber sleeve, made from a tube of large diameter, was passed over the cork and secured round the mouth of the bottle. The other end of the sleeve was closed by a rubber stopper well secured, and pierced with two holes, one holding the tap and the other a sharp-pointed steel rod. In the case of press and screw stoppers the bottle was opened by manipulation from the outside of the rubber sleeve; in the case of a metallic capsule the pointed rod was driven through it by a few taps with a hammer.

It does not appear to me to be advisable to propose prosecution in connection with any of the samples described in this report, but I have to recommend its publication for the information of the public, and in order that the manufacturers and vendors of aerated waters may in future endeavour to carry on their business in full compliance with the requirements of the Adulteration Act.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

Inland Revenue Laboratory,
2nd June, 1898.

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Nature of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Solids	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer.	Total in grammes.	Ash.
	1897.		<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>			
16561	Nov. 4	Ginger ale	W. H. Donovan, 141 Granville St.	Vendor	9 200	0 007
16562	" 4	Plain soda	" " ..	"	7 530	0 004
16563	" 4	Lemonade	" " ..	"	0 007	0 003
16564	" 4	Orange phosphate...	J. Rowe.....	"	0 005	0 002
					8 770	0 005
					8 492	0 004
					8 770	0 009
					10 808	0 005
16565	" 4	Ginger ale	"	"	9 060	0 012
16566	" 8	" beer.....	F. J. Duinn, 371 Barring- ton St.	"	3 120	0 009
16567	" 8	Soda water	" " ..	"	6 570	0 063
16568	" 8	Ginger ale	Whelan & Ferguson...	"	3 120	0 031
16569	" 8	Lemonade	"	"	0 007	0 002
16570	" 10	Seltzer water.....	Kelly & Glassey, 180 Hollis St.	W. A. Rose, Belfast, Ire.	0 006	0 001
16571	" 10	Apollinaris waters ..	" " ..	Apollinaris Co., London, Eng.	5 930	0 008
16572	" 10	Seltzer waters	J. Scott & Co.....	Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin, Ire.	6 010	0 006
			<i>Truro, N.S.</i>		7 440	0 013
16573	" 11	Ginger ale.....	Biglow & Hood	Vendor	7 288	0 011
16574	" 11	Soda water.....	"	"	0 290	0 273
					0 249	0 222
					0 390	0 360
					0 393	0 352
16575	" 11	Ginger ale	F. Drake	"	0 13	0 12
16576	" 11	Lemonade.....	"	"	8 190	0 019
					6 780	0 013
					0 017	0 014
					0 023	0 009
			<i>New Glasgow, N.S.</i>			
16575	" 11	Ginger ale	F. Drake	"	10 750	0 024
16576	" 11	Lemonade.....	"	"	9 844	0 035
					11 420	0 015
					10 676	0 010

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by M. Bowman, The second line shows those obtained by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

			<i>St. John, N.B.</i>			
15195	Oct. 6	Ginger ale	S. Jones, Carmarthen St.	Vendor	10 350	1 490
15196	" 6	Soda water.....	" " ..	"	8 300	0 043
15197	" 6	Lemonade.....	J. Ready, 97 Union St..	"	0 070	0 010
15198	" 6	Soda water.....	" " ..	"	0 065	0 043
					8 06	1 020
					9 04	0 010
					0 017	0 006

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

121 Samples of Aerated Waters.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										No. of Sample.	Analyst's Remarks.	
in 100cc.		Metallic Impurities.	Sulphates and Chlorides.	Alcohol, grammes per 100cc.	Reducing Sugar by Fehling.	Alkalinity of Ashstated as Sodium Bicarbonate, grammes in 100cc.	Free Carbonic Acid.		Grammes to 100cc.			CC. per 100cc.
Reaction of Ash.	Bases present.						Grammes to 100cc.	CC. per 100cc.				
Alkaline ..		Traces.	None	0.45	None		0.564	242	286	16561	Unadulterated.	
Neutral ..		"	None	None	None		0.656	193	333	16562	"	
Alkaline ..		Traces.	None	0.21	Present.		0.546	184	277	16563	"	
Alkaline ..		Traces.	None	None	Present.		0.585	191	296	16564	"	
Alkaline ..		None	None	None	Present.			277	384	16565	Contains phosphoric acid and is coloured by methyl orange.	
Alkaline ..		Slight traces	None	None	Present.		0.759	239	348	16566	Unadulterated.	
Alkaline ..		Slight traces	None	0.84	Present.		0.546	276	470	16567	"	
Alkaline ..		None	None	None	Present.		0.506	256	308	16568	Cork defective.	
Neutral ..		"	Tr. chl.	0.11	None		0.710	360	310	16569	Unadulterated.	
Alkaline ..		"	None	None	Present.		0.680	345	259	16570	"	
Alkaline ..		Traces.	Tr. chl.	None	None	0.054	0.448	228	260	16571	"	
Alkaline ..	Mg.	Traces.	None	None	None	0.189	0.604	306		16572	Effervesces with Hcl.	
Alkaline ..		Traces.	None	None	None					16573	Not an aerated water.	
Alkaline ..		None	None	None	Present.		0.521	176	264	16574	Unadulterated.	
Alkaline ..		Traces.	"	None	None		0.687	246	348	16575	"	
Sl. alk.		None	Tr. chl.	None	None					16576	Contains heavy traces of lead.	
Sl. alk.		Lead present	None	0.16	Present.		0.791	401		16577	"	
Neutral ..		Lead present	"	0.16	Present.		0.453	230		16578	"	
Neutral ..		None	None	None	Present.					16579	"	

official analyst, Halifax, N.S.

Alkaline ..		None	None	Trace	Present.		0.615	140	317	15195	Unadulterated.
Sl. alk.		"	Tr. chl.	None	None		0.910	180	462	15196	"
Sl. alk.		"	Traces	Trace	None		0.438	110	222	15197	"
Sl. alk.		"	None	Trace	Present.			170		15198	"
Sl. alk.		"	"	None	Present.					15199	"

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Nature of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Solids	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer.	Total in grammes.	Ash.
	1897.		<i>St. John, N.B.—Con.</i>			
15199	Oct. 7	Ginger beer	Dolan Bros., 348 Brus-sell St.	Vendor	6.610	1.280
15200	" 7	"	R. J. Garnett, 22 Brus-sell St.	"	7.148	0.024
17501	" 7	Apollinaris waters	F. E. Williams, 80 Char-lotte St.	Apollinaris Co., London, Eng.	4.980	1.010
17502	" 7	Hungarian water, brand "Hunyadi Janos."	The Canadian Drug Co.	Andrew Saxlehner, Buda-pest.	1.984	0.023
17503	" 11	Seltzer water	M. A. Finn, 112 Prince William St.	Jewsbury & Brown, Man-chester, Eng.	0.320	0.280
17504	" 11	Ginger ale	T. Nash, 57 Douglas Ave.	Vendor	0.392	0.348
17505	" 11	Sarsaparilla	" " " "	" " " "	4.040	3.640
17506	" 11	Lemonade	" " " "	" " " "	4.538	3.992
17507	" 13	Lithia water	A. C. Smith & Co., 41 Charlotte St.	T. F. Goode, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Vir-ginia, U.S.	0.140	0.050
17508	" 13	Friedrichshall water.	S. McDiarmid, 49 King St.	The Apollinaris Co., Lon-don, Eng.	0.188	0.175
					8.400	4.800
					7.060	0.012
					8.140	1.20
					9.312	0.010
					4.16	0.160
					6.07	0.017
					0.02	0.020

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by W. F. Best, The second line shows figures obtained by Mr. F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

<i>Quebec.</i>						
18548	Oct. 7	Natural seltzer.	C. O. Simard, 8 St. John St.	M. Timmons & Son, Que-bec.	0.52	0.48
18549	" 7	Schweppes seltzer	" " " "	Imported	5.27	0.10
18550	" 7	Club seltzer.	" " " "	Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin.	0.19	0.06
18551	" 7	Soda water	" " " "	M. Timmons & Son, Que-bec.	0.12	0.01
18552	" 7	Belfast ginger ale.	A. Grenier, 94 St. John St.	A. Crawford, jun., Que-bec.	7.57	0.020
18553	" 7	" " " "	" " " "	" " " "	9.41	0.010
18554	" 7	Soda water.	" " " "	A. Crawford, jun., Que-bec.	0.14	0.004
18555	" 7	Apollinaris water	" " " "	Apollinaris Co., London, Eng.	0.47	0.340
18556	" 7	Ginger beer.	J. Miller, 267 St. John St.	M. Timmons & Son, Que-bec.	2.20	0.120
18557	" 7	Cream soda	" " " "	" " " "	10.16	0.005
18558	" 8	Royal seltzer.	J. B. Provost, 41 St. Peter St.	Cantrell & Cochrane, Dublin.	0.24	0.130

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

121 Samples of Aerated Waters—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										No. of Sample.	Analyst's Remarks.	
in 100cc.		Metallic Impurities.	Sulphates and Chlorides.	Alcohol, grammes per 100cc.	Reducing Sugar by Fehling.	Alkalinity of Ashstated as Sodium Bicarbonate, grammes in 100cc.	Free Carbonic Acid.		Grammes to 100cc.			CC. per 100cc.
Reaction of Ash.	Bases present.						Grammes to 100cc.	CC. per 100cc.				
Sl. alk.		None.	None	Trace				95	15199	Unadulterated.		
		"	Traces		Present.		0.532	269				
Alkaline		"	None	Trace			0.321	75	15200	"		
		"	Present.		Present.			163				
Alkaline	Mgo.	"	None	None	None	0.306	0.270	60	17501	"		
Sl. alk.	Mg O.	"	None	None	None			16	17502	"		
		"	Present		None	0.049						
Sl. alk.	Tr. Mg O.	"	None	None	None	0.097	0.630	180	17503	"		
		"	Chlorides present.		None			319				
Alkaline		"	None	Trace			0.763	125	17504	"		
		"	"		Present.			386				
Alkaline		"	"	None				85	17505	"		
		"	"		Present.							
Alkaline		Traces	"	None				160	17506	"		
		None	"	None	Present.		0.329	167				
		"	"					24	17507	"		
Alkaline	Mg O.	"	Present	None	None	0.032		40	17508	"		

official analyst, St. John, N.B.

Slightly alkaline.	Magnes-ia and soda.	None	Present				0.60	310	18548	Genuine.
"	Ca, Mg, Na.	"	"				0.59	304	18549	"
"	Na, tr. of Ca, and Mg.	"	"				0.99	509	18550	"
Neutral.	Na.	"	Sulphates present.				0.62	320	18551	"
Sl. alk.	"	"	Traces sulphate.	0.16			0.80	411	18552	"
Neutral.	"	"	"	0.14			0.59	310	18553	"
"	"	"	"				0.59	304	18554	"
Alkaline.	Ca, Mg, Na.	"	Present				0.61	315	18555	"
Neutral.	Na.	"	"	2.06			0.39	198	18556	Doubtful. Turbid and contains buckwheat flour.
Sl. alk.	"	"	"	0.16			0.54	276	18557	Genuine.
Alkaline.	"	"	Chlorides present.				0.51	261	18558	Genuine; cork defective.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

121 Samples of Aerated Waters—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									No. of Sample.	Analyst's Remarks.
in 100cc.		Metallic Impurities.	Sulphates and Chlorides.	Alcohol, grammes per 100cc.	Reducing Sugar by Fehling.	Alkalinity of Ash stated as Sodium Bicarbonate, grammes in 100cc.	Free Carbonic Acid.			
Reaction of Ash.	Bases present.						Grammes to 100cc.	CC per 100cc.		
Sl. alk.	Mg, Na.	None	Chlorides present.				0.28	145	18559	Genuine.
Alkaline.	Ca, Mg, Na.	"	"				0.31	160	18560	Genuine; cork defective.
"	Na.	"	"				0.44	224	18561	Genuine.
"	"	"	Present				0.48	245	18562	"
Neutral.	"	"	"				0.43	220	18563	"
official analyst, Quebec.										
Alkaline.	Na O.	None	Present				0.288	146	18529	Genuine.
"	Ca O, Mg O.	"	"		None	0.159	0.606	307		
"	Na O.	"	"		None	0.163	0.047	23	18530	"
"	Mg O	"	"		None	0.163	0.086	43		
"	Na O	Trace of iron	"		None	0.080	0.240	121	18531	Genuine, trace of iron.
"	"	None	"		None	0.080	0.251	127		
Acid	"	"	None		None	0.080	0.373	189	18532	Genuine.
Neutral.	"	"	"		Present		0.549	279		
Sl. alk.	"	"	"		None		0.265	134	18533	"
Neutral.	"	"	"		None		0.548	278		
Alkaline.	"	"	Chiefly chlorides.		None		0.280	142	18534	"
"	Mg O	"	"		None	0.018	0.385	195		
"	"	"	Chlorides.		None	0.075	0.486	246	18535	"
"	"	"	"		None	0.075	0.339	179		
"	"	"	Sulphates and chlorides.				0.528	267	18536	"
Sl. alk.	"	"	None		None		0.656	332		
Acid	"	"	"	Trace	None		0.592	300	18537	"
Sl. alk.	"	"	None		Present		0.621	315		
Acid	"	"	"	Trace only.	None		0.521	263	18538	"
Sl. alk.	"	"	None		Present		0.333	169		
Alkaline.	Na O	Slight	Sulphates.		None		0.569	288	18539	"
"	"	None	Tr. chlorides.		None	0.025	0.425	215		
Neutral.	Ko, Na, O.	Slight	Chlorides.				0.459	232	18540	"
Alkaline.	Mg O	None	" & sulphates.		None	0.084	0.413	224		
Faintly alkaline.	Na O	Slight	"				0.281	142	18541	"
Neutral.	"	None	Tr. chlorides.		None	0.058	0.832	422		
Alkaline.	"	Slight	Present				0.453	229	18542	"
Neutral.	"	None	"		None	0.054	0.215	109		

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Nature of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Solids	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer.	Total in grammes.	Ash.
	1897.		<i>Montreal—Con.</i>			
18543	Oct. 19	Radnor water	Dufresne & Mongenvis, 221 St. James St.	Radnor Water Co., Mon- treal.	0·242	0·210
18544	" 19	Ginger ale	R. Martel, 147½ Vitre St.	K. Campbell & Co., Mon- treal.	0·234 8·690 7·000	0·221 0·140 0·008
18545	" 19	"	" "	Laurentian Spring Water Co., Montreal.	8·638	0·034
18546	" 19	"	" "	Gravel, Dufour & Co., Montreal.	7·020 8·178	0·026 0·012
18547	" 19	Soda water	" "	" "	7·390 0·018	0·007 0·008
					0·022	0·012

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the
The second line shows results obtained by Mr. F. W. Babington,

			<i>Ottawa.</i>			
18074	Oct. 6	Kola water	E. Browne, Sparks St . .	J. Mackay & Co., Scot- land.	6·32	0·07
18075	" 6	Quinine tonic water..	" "	R. Dalglish, agent, St. John St., Montreal.	5·84	0·008
18076	" 6	Saline water	" "	From Caledonia Springs.	0·780	0·715
					0·764	0·727
18077	" 6	Ginger ale	" "	C. Gurd & Co., Montreal.	8·380 8·340	0·015 0·008
18078	Oct. 6	Ginger ale	" "	Huckels & Co., Ottawa..	7·070 5·730	0·023 0·012
18079	" 6	Seltzer water	" "	" "	0·270	0·252
18080	" 6	Soda water	" "	C. Gurd & Co., Montreal	0·214 0·080 0·014	0·174 0·013 0·008
18081	" 7	Ginger ale	P. O'Connor, Bank St..	Hillman & Mirault, Ot- tawa.	8·400 8·450	0·009 0·004
18082	" 7	Soda water (double).	" "	C. A. Christin, Ottawa..	0·060 0·008	0·010 0·001
18083	" 7	St. Leon water	C. L. Belier	Drolet, agent, Ottawa . . .	1·270 1·637	1·220 1·185
18084	" 7	Royal soda water	"	W. A. Ross & Sons, Bel- fast, Ireland.	0·25 0·241	0·233 0·211
18085	" 7	Ginger ale	"	Drolet, Ottawa	10·59 7·73	0·011 0·015
18086	" 7	Ginger beer	"	" "	8·290 8·790	0·008 0·008
18087	" 7	Soda water	"	" "	0·06 0·017	0·003 0·004

The first line in the case of the foregoing samples shows the results
When figures are given on a second line they have been ascertained

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

121 Samples of Aerated Waters—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									No. of Sample.	Analyst's Remarks.
in 100cc.		Metallic Impurities.	Sulphates and Chlorides.	Alcohol, grammes per 100cc.	Reducing Sugar by Fehling.	Alkalinity of Ash stated as sodium bicarbonate, grammes in 100cc.	Free Carbonic Acid.			
Reaction of Ash.	Bases present.						Grammes to 100cc.	CC. per 100cc.		
Alkaline.	Na & K.	Slight.	Sulphates and chlorides.				0.489	247	18543	Genuine.
Neutral.		None.	"		None.		0.724	367		
Acid.							0.466	236	18544	"
Neutral.		None.	None.		Present.		0.386	196		
Acid.				Trace only.			0.436	221	18545	"
Sl. alk.		None.	Present.		Present.	0.016	0.070	35		
Acid.				Trace only.			0.283	143	18546	"
Neutral.		None.	None.		Present.		0.664	337		
Sl. alk.				Trace only.			0.372	138	18547	"
Neutral.		None.	Tr. chlorides.				0.646	327		

results reported by Dr. J. B. Edwards, official analyst, Montreal.
Ottawa.

		None.	None.	None.			0.429	218	18074	Genuine.
		"	"	0.16			0.45	229	18075	"
		"	Cl as Hcl, 0.46				0.198	101	18076	"
		"	None.	0.44			0.393	200	18077	"
		None.	None	None.			0.304	155	18078	"
			As Hcl 0.103	"			0.527	268	18079	"
			As H ₂ SO ₄ 0.058			0.088				
		None.	None.	"			0.531	270	18080	"
		"	"	0.11			0.337	171	18081	"
		"	"	None.			0.585	298	18082	"
		Iron oxide 0.001	0.771						18083	"
		None.	None.	None.		0.243	0.496	252	18084	"
		Lead.	"	0.14		0.243				18085 Adulterated.
		"	"	0.66					18086	"
		None.	"	None.			0.413	210	18087	Genuine.

reported by Dr. F. X. Valade, official analyst, Ottawa.
by Mr. F. W. Babington.

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining

No. of Sample.	Date of Collection.	Nature of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Solids	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer.	Total in grammes.	Ash.
1897.						
<i>Toronto.</i>						
18058	Oct. 2	Lemon sour.....	Mrs Lysaght, Head Quarters Hotel, Queen St.	C. Wilson, Toronto.....	10.420	0.066
18059	" 2	Soda water (double).	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	0.058	0.036
18060	" 2	Soda water (single)...	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	0.090	0.058
18061	" 2	Ginger ale.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	10.818	0.064
18062	" 2	Endo water.....	" " " " " "	Endo Water Co., Toronto	0.218	0.156
18063	" 2	Ginger ale.....	" " " " " "	P. Clarke, Toronto.....	7.138	0.014
18064	" 2	Ginger beer.....	" " " " " "	McLaughlan, Toronto...	6.371	0.06
18065	" 2	Soda water.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	0.020	0.014
18066	" 2	Seltzer water.....	" " " " " "	J. Verner, Toronto.....	0.070	0.010
18067	" 2	Ginger ale.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7.890	0.014
18068	" 2	Sarsaparilla beer.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7.434	0.022
18069	" 2	Ginger ale.....	" " " " " "	J. Walsh, Toronto.....	7.762	0.015
18070	Oct. 2	Ginger beer.....	" " " " " "	Clarke, Bros. Toronto..	2.012	0.032
18071	" 2	Lemon soda.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	5.200	0.032
18072	" 2	Radnor spring water	The Harry Webb Co., 67 Yonge St.	Radnor Water Co., Toronto.	0.292	0.139
18073	" 2	Canesda mineral water.	" " " " " "	Canesda Mineral Water Co., Toronto.	0.150	0.139

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the

<i>Berlin, Ont.</i>						
19009	Oct. 4	Cream soda water...	F. C. Brandt.....	Vendor.....	8.09	0.016
19010	" 4	Soda water.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	0.032	0.02
19011	" 4	Lemon soda water...	P. Davey, Walper House	Hamilton Bros., Galt...	7.20	0.04
19012	" 4	Soda water.....	J. Fricker, American Hotel.	Pilgrim Bros. & Co.....	0.016	0.006
<i>Waterloo, Ont.</i>						
19013	" 4	Soda water.....	P. Krafft.....	G. Tune, Stratford, Ont.	0.034	0.016
19014	" 4	Ginger ale.....	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	8.06	0.24

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

121 Samples of Aerated Waters—Continued

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										
in 100cc.		Metallic Impurities.	Sulphates and Chlorides.	Alcohol grammes per 100 cc.	Reducing Sugar by Fehling.	Alkalinity of Ash-stated as Sodium Bicarbonate, grammes in 100cc.	Free Carbonic Acid.		No. of Sample.	Analyst's Remarks.
Reaction of Ash.	Bases present.						Grammes to 100cc.	CC. per 100cc.		
		None	None	None			0.685	351	18058	Genuine.
		"	"	"			0.685	351	18059	"
		"	"	"			0.702	360	18060	"
		"	"	"			1.259	645	18061	"
		"	"	"			0.504	258	18062	"
		"	"	"			0.811	416	18063	"
		"	"	"			Not detd.		18064	"
		"	"	"			0.674	345	18065	"
		"	"	"			None		18066	"
		Sn O ₂ 0.005	"	"			0.757	393	18067	"
		Sn O ₂ 0.002	"	"			1.077	552	18068	"
		Sn O ₂ 0.006	"	"			0.904	463	18069	"
		None	None	None			0.553	283	18070	"
		Sn O ₂ 0.004	"	"			Not detd.		18071	"
		None	"	"			0.462	237	18072	"
		"	"	"			0.638	327	18073	"

results reported by Dr. W. H. Ellis, official analyst, Toronto.

		None	None	Mere Trace.			0.585	297	19009	Unadulterated.
		"	"	None			0.440	223	19010	"
		"	"	0.19			0.390	198	19011	"
		"	"	None			0.600	304	19012	"
		"	"	"			0.520	264	19013	"
		"	"	"			0.460	234	19014	"

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining

No. of Samples.	Date of Collection.	Nature of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Solids	
			Vendor.	Manufacturer	Total in grammes.	Ash.
19015	Oct.	5 Ginger beer	C. Reinhardt, hotel-keeper.	W. Atkinson, Guelph	5.94	0.08
19016	"	5 Lemon sour beer	"	W. H. Kellett, Guelph	8.58	0.14
19017	"	5 Sarsaparilla beer	A. Matthews	Vendor	8.00	0.04
19018	"	5 Soda water	"	"	0.04	0.018
		<i>Georgetown, Ont.</i>				
19020	"	5 Soda water	H. A. Coffin, Hotel-keeper.	A. W. Brown, Brampton, Ont.	0.10	0.068
19021	"	5 Natural mineral water.	"	Carey & Creighton, Southampton, Ont.	0.36	0.26
		<i>Tottenham, Ont.</i>				
19022	"	5 Lemon Sour	W. J. Casserly, hotel-keeper.	Burk Bros., Newmarket, Ont.	6.300	0.07
19023	"	5 Lemon Sour	J. Morrow, hotelkeeper	J. Crozer, Orangeville, Ont.	8.64	0.02

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the

		<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>				
17069	Oct.	20 Club soda	O. Kelly Bros & Co.	Vendors	0.117	0.087
17070	"	20 Lemon soda	"	"	0.116	0.092
17071	"	20 Ginger ale	"	"	8.83	0.089
17072	"	20 Sarsaparilla	"	"	9.25	0.095
17073	"	21 Seltzer water	Blackwood Bros.	"	9.74	0.080
17074	"	21 Lime juice champagne.	"	"	8.35	0.089
17075	"	21 Cream soda	"	"	7.10	0.090
17076	"	21 Orange phosphate	"	"	0.430	0.411
					0.523	0.454
17077	"	22 Crystal soda	E. L. Dreury	"	8.90	0.099
17078	"	22 Raspberry soda	"	"	8.13	0.093
17079	"	22 Sarsaparilla	"	"	8.370	0.090
17080	"	22 Ginger beer	"	"	7.90	0.109
					8.16	0.110
17077	"	22 Crystal soda	E. L. Dreury	"	0.116	0.101
17078	"	22 Raspberry soda	"	"	0.123	0.103
17079	"	22 Sarsaparilla	"	"	7.05	0.105
17080	"	22 Ginger beer	"	"	0.737	0.101
					7.74	0.090
					8.800	0.105
					8.760	0.090

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Prof. The second line shows some figures obtained by F. W. Babington.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

121 Samples of Aerated Waters—Concluded.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

in 100cc.		Metallic Impurities.	Sulphates and Chlorides.	Alcohol, grammes per 100cc.	Reducing Sugar by Fehling.	Alkalinity of Ash stated as Sodium Bicarbonate, grammes in 100cc.	Free Carbonic Acid.		No. of Sample.	Analyst's Remarks.
Reaction of Ash.	Bases present.						Grammes to 100cc.	CC per 100cc.		
		None	None	1.44			0.790	401	19015	Unadulterated.
		"	"	0.08			0.680	345	19016	"
		"	"	0.06			0.540	274	19017	"
		"	"	None			0.650	330	19018	"
		Trace.	None	"			0.585	297	19020	"
	Ca O, Mg O,	Ca SO ₄	Present.	"			0.566	288	19021	"
		None	None	Trace.			0.280	142	19022	"
		"	"	0.18			0.310	157	19023	"

results reported by F. T. Harrison, official analyst, London, Ont.

Sl. alk.	Chg.	None	Present.	Specific Gravity.	None	Present.	Grammes	CC	No.	Remarks.
				1.0353			1.122		17069	Genuine.
							0.148	75		
							0.915		17070	"
				1.0370			0.975		17071	"
							0.398	201		
				1.0333			0.657		17072	"
							0.310	157		
							0.861		17073	"
				1.0356			1.041		17074	"
				1.0324			0.980		17075	"
							0.411	208		
				1.0315			0.784		17076	"
							0.573	290		
							1.160		17077	"
							0.689	349		
				1.0280			0.861		17078	"
							1.160		17079	"
				1.0293			0.970			
							0.753	1027		
				1.0352			1.113		17080	"
							1.001	507		

E. B. Kenrick, official analyst, Winnipeg.

APPENDIX J.

BULLETIN No. 58—BELLADONNA PLASTERS.

E. MIALL, Esq.,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In accordance with the opinion expressed by you that a bulletin should be issued regarding the examination recently made of belladonna plasters, I have now to submit the results of the analyses in the tabulated statement appended to this report.

The samples, 48 in number, were collected in January last in various localities between Halifax and Ottawa. These plasters are seldom made up by the druggists who sell them, but are mostly manufactured in the United States. The British Pharmacopœia of 1885 does not supply a distinct standard indicating the quantity of atropine and hyoscyamine which the plaster should contain, but it has been generally supposed that if the B. P. directions are followed the result would be a preparation containing 0·5 per cent of the tropeines or alkaloids in question, and certainly not less than 0·4 per cent. It is evidently a standard such as this which has guided the public analysts in the expression of their opinions as set forth in the table. According to the new British Pharmacopœia (1898) the plaster is now supposed to contain 0·5 per cent of the alkaloids of belladonna root, and is made from standardized Liquid Extract of Belladonna. It would appear, however, that the standard required by the old Pharmacopœia was somewhat higher, for on p. 102 of the new B. P. it is stated that “the present Extract of Belladonna contains 1 per cent of alkaloids,” and a foot note mentions that this is one-third the strength of the average of the old extract, which must therefore have contained 3 per cent of alkaloids. Now, in the B. P. of 1885 the belladonna plaster is prescribed to contain one-fifth of its weight of extract, which would make the average sample of belladonna plaster, according to the old British Pharmacopœia, to contain 0·6 per cent of alkaloids.

Classified according to the total alkaloids present, the 48 samples show the following subdivision:—

	No. of Samples.
Between 0·5 and 0·4 per cent alkaloids	6
“ 0·4 “ 0·3 “ “	4
“ 0·3 “ 0·2 “ “	4
“ 0·2 “ 0·1 “ “	10
“ 0·1 “ traces “ “	20
Containing no alkaloid	4
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> 48

Assuming that all those plasters which contain less than 0·3 per cent are adulterated, the proportion amounts to 79 per cent of the number collected; and if only those containing over 0·4 per cent are considered to be genuine, the proportion is 12½ per cent. This cannot be regarded as a satisfactory state of affairs, but to institute proceedings against the delinquent vendors would scarcely be judicious until after they have been made aware of the worthlessness of the article sold by them. The manufac-

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

turers are, of course, chiefly to blame, but for various reasons it is doubtful whether prosecuting them would result in obtaining convictions. It is to be hoped that your decision as to publishing the results of analysis of the various samples, and thus notifying the vendors and the public of the nature of the plasters generally sold, will have the effect of producing an improvement in the quality.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

16th June, 1898.

RESULTS of the Examination of 48

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.
1898.		Plasters	\$ cts.	<i>Pictou, N.S.</i>	
Jan. 6..	16595	4	0 80	R. D. Stiles.....	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.
" 6..	16596	4	1 00	J. D. B. Fraser & Son	Seabury & Johnson, New York City....
				<i>Truro, N.S.</i>	
" 6..	16597	4	1 00	A. E. Smith.....	Johnson & Johnson
				<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	
" 10..	16598	4	1 00	J. McFadrigde, 49 Gottingen St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York City.. .
" 10..	16599	4	1 00	Irwin & Sons, Brunswick St....	Seabury & Johnson, New York
" 10..	16600	4	0 80	H. A. Taylor, Barrington St....	Deane Plaster Co., New York
" 10..	16601	4	0 85	Hattie & Mylins, Acadia Drug Store.	Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill.
" 10..	16602	4	1 00	W. H. Stevens, Dartmouth, N.S.	Seabury & Johnson, New York
				<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	
" 6..	17525	4	0 80	S. McDiarmid, 49 King St.	Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill.
" 6..	17526	4	0 80	" "	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.
" 6..	17527	4	0 80	H. J. Dick, 144 Charlotte St....	Seabury & Johnson, New York
" 6..	17528	4	0 80	Hastings & Co., 63 Charlotte St.	J. Ellwood, Lee Co., Conshohocken, Penn., U.S.A.
				<i>Woods'ock, N.B.</i>	
" 10..	17529	4	0 80	The Baird Co., Ltd., Main and King St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York City. . .
" 10..	17530	4	1 00	C. G. Connell, 52 Main St.	Johnson & Johnson, New York City ...
				<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>	
" 12..	17531	4	1 00	C. F. Chestnut, Queen St.	Grosvenor & Richards, Boston and New York.
" 12..	17532	4	1 00	J. M. Wiley, 206 Queen St.	Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. . . .
				<i>Montreal.</i>	
" 3..	18618	4	1 00	J. T. Lyons, 1 Bleury St. . . .	" "
" 3..	18619	4	1 00	A. Robert, 1 St. Lawrence St..	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.A.
" 3	18620	4	0 80	Dr. J. G. Laviollette, 1605 Notre Dame St.	Metropolitan Plaster Co., New York...
" 4..	18621	4	1 00	C. G. Covert & Co., 121 Bleury St.	Seabury & Johnson, New York
" 4..	18622	4	1 00	L. A. Bernard, 1882 St. Catherine St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York
				<i>Richmond, P.Q.</i>	
" 12..	18623	4	1 00	J. C. Sutherland, Main St.	Johnson & Johnson, New York
" 12.	18624	4	0 60	H. P. Wales, Main St.	Davis & Lawrence, Montreal.
				<i>Waterloo, Que.</i>	
" 13..	18625	4	0 60	Robinson & Tenny, Main St....	Empire Plaster Co., New York
" 13..	18626	4	1 00	A. E. Duberger, Main St.	Seabury & Johnson, New York

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Belladonna Plasters.

CONSTITUENTS FOUND IN THE PLASTER.					Name of Analyst.	Analyst's Remarks.
Total Alkaloids or Tropeines.	Alkaloids Identified.	Substance Insoluble in Alcohol.	Residue Insoluble in Alcoholic Chloroform.	Ash.		
p. c.		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
0.319	Atropia.	69			Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec	
0.468	"				"	
0.262	"	70			"	
0.136	"	75			"	Deficient in atropia.
0.443	"				"	
0.209	"	54			"	
0.214	"	63			"	This sample apparently contains much gummy matter.
0.413	"				"	
0.070	Atropia or hyoscyamine.				Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.	Below strength prescribed by the British pharmacopœia.
0.16	"				"	"
0.470	"				"	Genuine.
0.190	"				"	Below strength prescribed by the British pharmacopœia.
0.130	"				"	"
0.217	"				"	"
0.190	"				"	"
0.090	"				"	"
0.010	Atropia.				Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.	Not equal to B. P. standard of Emp. belladonnæ.
A mere trace.					"	Is adulterated, being deficient in atropia.
0.153	Atropia.				"	Not equal to B. P. standard of Emp. belladonnæ.
0.389	"				"	Below the B. P. standard of Emp. belladonnæ.
None	None				"	Adulterated under Act.
No reaction for atropia					"	"
None	None				"	"
None	None				"	Adulterated under Act.
0.358	Atropia.				"	Below B. P. standard of Emp. belladonnæ.

RESULTS of the Examination of 48

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.
1898.		Plasters	\$ etc.	<i>Ottawa.</i>	
Jan 3..	18218	4	0 80	W. F. MacCarthy, Wellington St.	Bauer & Black, Chicago
" 3..	18219	4	1 00	W. A. Smallwood, Bank St.	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J., U.S.
" 3..	18220	4	1 00	J. Skinner & Co., Wellington St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York
" 3..	18221	4	1 00	D. Storey, Bank St.	Standard Belladonna Plaster Co., Toronto.
				<i>Renfrew, Ont.</i>	
" 4..	18222	4	0 80	S. & J. H. Walford.	The Metropolitan Plaster Co., New York.
" 4..	18223	4	1 00	J. Clark	S. C. Wells & Co., LeRoy, New York..
" 4..	18224	4	1 00	"	J. Ellwood, Lee & Co., Conshohocken, U.S.A.
				<i>Montreal.</i>	
" 3..	18618	4	1 00	J. T. Lyons, 1 Bleury St	Bauer & Black, Chicago
" 3..	18619	4	1 00	A. Robert, 1 St. Lawrence St.	Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.
" 3..	18620	4	0 80	Dr. J. G. Laviollette, 1605 Notre Dame St.	Metropolitan Plaster Co., New York...
" 4..	18621	4	1 00	C. G. Covertson & Co., 121 Bleury St.	Seabury & Johnson, New York
" 4..	18622	4	1 00	L. A. Bernard, 1882 St. Catherine St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York
				<i>Richmond, Que.</i>	
" 12..	18623	4	1 00	J. C. Sutherland, Main St.	Johnson & Johnson, New York
" 12..	18624	4	0 60	H. P. Wales, Main St.	Davis & Lawrence, Montreal
				<i>Waterloo, Que.</i>	
" 12..	18625	4	0 60	Robinson & Tenny, Main St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York
" 12..	18626	4	1 00	A. E. Duberger, Main St.	Seabury & Johnson, New York
				<i>Ottawa.</i>	
" 3..	18218	4	0 80	W. F. MacCarthy, Wellington St.	Bauer & Black, Chicago
" 3..	18219	4	1 00	W. A. Smallwood, Bank St.	Johnson & Johnson
" 3..	18220	4	1 00	J. Skinner & Co., Wellington St.	Empire Plaster Co., New York
" 3..	18221	4	1 00	D. Storey, Bank St	Standard Belladonna Plaster Co., Toronto.
				<i>Renfrew, Ont.</i>	
" 4..	18222	4	0 80	S. & J. H. Walford.	The Metropolitan Plaster Co., New York.
" 4..	18223	4	1 00	J. Clark	S. C. Wells & Co., LeRoy, New York..
" 4..	18224	4	1 00	"	J. Ellwood, Lee & Co., Conshohocken, U.S.A.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Belladonna Plasters—*Concluded.*

CONSTITUENTS FOUND IN THE PLASTERS.					Name of Analyst.	Analyst's Remarks.
Total Alkaloids or Tropanes.	Alkaloids Identified.	Substance Insoluble in Alcohol.	Residue Insoluble in Alcoholic Chloroform.	Ash.		
p. c.		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
0·078	Atropia and hyoscyamine				Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.	Below the strength prescribed by the B.P.
0·073	"				"	"
0·032	Atropia very faint.				"	"
0·041	"				"	"
0·032	Atropia.				"	"
0·038	Atropia and hyoscyamine				"	"
0·041	"				"	"
0·085	Atropia.		50·4	·91	F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.	Not made according to B.P., but is a mixture of ext. belladonna with rubber, resins, &c. It is very low in its alkaloidal strength. Adulterated.
0·120	"		60·8	2·05	"	"
0·320	"		56·4	2·55	"	Not made according to B.P., but is a mixture of ext. belladonna with rubber, resin, &c. It contains a fair percentage of alkaloids. Unadulterated.
0·420	"		53·4	1·20	"	"
0·090	"		58·9	1·86	"	Not made according to B.P., but is a mixture of ext. belladonna with rubber, resin, &c. It is very low in its alkaloidal strength. Adulterated.
0·120	"		57·07	2·08	"	"
0·060	"		66·0	1·86	"	"
0·100	"		60·4	1·51	"	"
0·410	"		52·0	1·77	"	Not made according to B.P., but is a mixture of ext. belladonna with rubber, resin, &c. It contains a fair percentage of alkaloids. Unadulterated.
0·070					Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.	Not in accordance with formula of British Pharmacopœia.
0·120					"	"
0·030					"	"
0·040					"	"
0·020					"	"
0·040					"	"
0·030					"	"

APPENDIX K.

BULLETIN No. 59—INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

E. MIALL, Esq.,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—In the month of April last, in accordance with your instructions, a collection was made of samples of the specially prepared foods which are sold for the use of infants, children and invalids. The names of the various brands collected, and information as to cost, when and where procured, vendors and manufacturers' names are given in Table I. appended to this report. In this table the results of the examinations made by the official analysts are not stated, it having been considered advisable to tabulate and describe each brand by itself. This has been done in Table II. by my assistant Mr. McGill, who has also inserted in it the results obtained by himself in analysing the same brands, most of them in duplicate. Indeed there are several samples which he has gone over more than twice, and his figures, taken together with the results of the district analysts, give averages which are worthy of all confidence. In both tables, I. and II., the sample numbers are given so that there can be no difficulty in ascertaining the origin of each sample analysed.

Samples of such foods have often been collected before now, and the results of their analysis have been published in the annual reports. But very seldom have the official analysts expressed themselves regarding the merits of these articles, nor was it possible for them to do so, or pronounce regarding their adulteration, in the absence of a standard. Even at the present time it would be difficult to make any proposals as regards the qualities which such foods should possess, but the time may come when definitions as regards these will become indispensable. Before it can be possible to erect a standard the subject must be fully discussed, and this report must merely be regarded as a contribution to our knowledge regarding such foods. In these the public is very much interested, as are also the official analysts and the manufacturers and vendors, and therefore I ask you to sanction the publication of this report. Besides the tables there will be found in the appendix a report by Mr. McGill, and a sequel to it which has reference chiefly to the methods of analysis. The latter will be of the greatest value to the district analysts and I strongly recommend Mr. McGill's remarks and conclusions to your consideration. It will be seen that he has concentrated the details given in Table II. into a third statement, Table III., in which he has also given a classification of the foods examined, dividing them into Group I., Farinaceous Foods, and Group II., Mixed Foods.

The last named class constitutes what has been described by König as *Kindermehle*, and which he defines as "mixtures of evaporated milk with specially prepared flours from cereals or leguminosae. The preparation of the flour has for its object to transform the starch into a more soluble form, such as dextrine or sugar." It will be easily observed that the foregoing definition does not apply to Mr. McGill's class I. of Farinaceous Foods, and that their claims to be regarded even as "Childrens' Foods" must mainly depend upon the extent to which the starch in them has been converted into more soluble modifications. It is true that in the most of cases the use of cow's milk is prescribed in the directions for using these farinaceous foods, but it does not appear to be reasonable to describe them in the state in which they are offered to the public, as infants' or childrens' foods. With reference to the extent to which it is supposed that the starch of the various flours employed has been changed in these prepared foods, it has appeared to me that no better standard for judging of the transformation can be

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

employed than that afforded by the ordinary bread-baking process. It is surely reasonable to assume that the changes effected in the preparation of these farinaceous foods should at least be equal in extent to those of ordinary baking. No doubt the latter process possesses advantages beyond every "preparation" process in certain other chemical and mechanical changes which the constituents of the flour undergo, but these may be neglected on the present occasion. Samples of ordinary bread crumbs and crust from wheaten flour, after complete drying when subjected to the same process of examination as these farinaceous foods give the following results:—

	Crumbs.	Crust.
Fat (Petroleum Ether Extract).....	1·83	2·75
Sugars, &c. (Alcohol Extract).....	3·02	4·70
Dextrine (Cold water Extract).....	9·43	7·03
Starch and Fibre.....	70·08	70·41
Proteids.....	13·94	13·87
Ash.....	1·70	1·24
	100·	100·

The bread had previously contained—

Moisture.....	43·02	23·31
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The quantity of moisture usually contained in wheat-flour averages 10 per cent, and the cold water extract (after petroleum ether and alcohol) is about 4·5 per cent. If the above-mentioned bread samples are supposed to contain only 10 per cent moisture, the percentage of cold water extract by calculation would be—crumbs, 8·57 per cent; crust, 6·39 per cent. It thus appears that in the process of baking an increase of about 3½ per cent in the soluble starch and dextrine takes place. It is not possible that any such increase takes place in the preparation of the farinaceous foods of Group I., because the cold water extracts in those analysed only averages 3·53 per cent, an amount which it is reasonable to suppose must have been contained in the flours from which they were made. The conclusion to be drawn from the facts is that good bread is a better article for use with milk in making up children's food than any of those described under Mr. McGill's first group.

The following extract from "Foods: their Composition and Analysis," by A. Wynter Blyth, is well worth being quoted here:—"There are a great variety of farinaceous foods in commerce, most of them entirely unsuited to be the food of young infants. A child at the breast is more of a carnivorous than an omnivorous animal; and will digest all kinds of meat broth, meat itself, and albuminous fluids with comparative ease; but if, instead of the natural milk of the mother, a large amount of starchy and saccharine food is given so little may be digested that the infant is starved."

With reference to Mr. McGill's second group, Mixed Foods, there does not appear to be much necessity for additional remarks. It may, however, be profitable to place on record here König's opinion as to the composition of a good children's food. He says:—"Children's food of the following composition would form a complete substitute for Mother's milk after the first six months.

	Per Cent.
" Water.....	6·0
" Fat.....	5·0
" Carbohydrates, soluble.....	50·0
" do insoluble.....	21·0
" Proteids.....	15·0
" Ash, including 1 per cent phosphoric acid.....	2·5
" Fibre.....	0·5

"Such a food obtained from the evaporation of milk with the addition of prepared flours would have many advantages. It keeps well, and may be kept even in unclean

“places, if it is only well covered, without experiencing decomposition. The most of the above described children’s foods do not, however, correspond to the foregoing composition. Besides, their high price does not stand in proper relation to their nutritive constituents, nor is it justified by the method of production.”

The latter criticism confirms that of Mr. McGill, and by referring to the figures which he gives in Table III., Group 2, it will be possible to ascertain, in those cases at least where no admixture of cow’s milk is prescribed, how they correspond with König’s standard above quoted. There is further the question of digestibility to be considered, and in the case of those mixed foods which are to be cooked over again with cow’s milk the question may be debated as to whether they possess any advantages over an old bill of fare which has been used by some heads of families for their younger children, and which prescribes for breakfast, porridge and milk; for dinner, potatoes and milk; for supper, bread and milk.

It may very well be doubted as to whether any of the articles treated of in this Bulletin can be properly described as Infants’ foods, and whether mother’s milk can be successfully imitated. It is well known that pure cow’s milk, diluted with hot water and sweetened, is the most common substitute. There are two mixtures of this sort which I am assured have been practically used with the most satisfactory results, and which are compounded as follows:—

1. For infants under 6 months:—

	Parts by volume.
Cow’s milk	1
Fresh cream	2
Warm water	6

2. For infants over 6 months:—

Cow’s milk	1
Fresh cream	1
Warm water	3

After being made up these mixtures are sweetened with brown sugar. Two samples prepared in accordance with these formulæ gave the following results, on being analysed in the same manner as the mixed foods:—

	Mixture.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.
Water	89·60	88·84
Fat	5·09	4·92
Lactose (Alcohol Extract).	3·78	4·30
Casein and Ash	1·53	1·94
	100·00	100·00
Casein calculated from Nitrogen	1·17	1·39

Compared with the composition of woman’s milk as quoted by Mr. McGill, these mixtures contain more water and fat but less milk-sugar and casein. Whether any advantage is gained by the reduction of the percentage of the latter constituent, experience only can decide. In the meantime these particulars are put on record without recommendation, and for what they are worth.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

27th July, 1898.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

TABLE I.
INDEX to Samples Analysed.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Name of Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given on Label.
1898.			\$ cts.		<i>Truro, N.S.</i>	
Apr. 12	16613	3 pkgs.	0 75	Dyer's Infant Food.	Crowe Bros.	John Lewis, Montreal.
" 12	16614	3 "	1 50	Horlick's Malted Milk.	A. E. Smith. <i>New Glasgow, N.S.</i>	Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
" 13	16615	3 "	1 35	Milk Granules.	Grant Bros.	Johnson's Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.
" 13	16616	3 "	1 20	Nestle's Milk Food.	J. W. Jackson & Co. <i>Antigonish, N.S.</i>	H. Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland
" 13	16617	3 "	0 75	Lactated Food.	C. W. Henry.	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., U.S.A.
" 13	16618	3 "	1 65	Mellin's Infants' Food.	Foster Bros. <i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	Doliber, Goodale & Co., Boston, Mass.
" 15	16619	3 "	0 75	Imperial Granum.	Hattie & Mylins, 135 Hollis St.	Imperial Granum Co., New York.
" 15	16620	3 "	1 05	Ridge's Patent Food.	H. A. Taylor, 48 Barrington St.	Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.
" 15	16621	3 "	0 75	Martin's Cardinal Food.	Buckley Bros., 90 Barrington St.	Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
" 16	16622	3 "	0 75	Robinson's Patent Barley.	G. A. Sterns, 7 George St. <i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>	Keen & Robinson, London, England.
" 12	17095	3 "	0 75	" " " " " "	J. F. Howard & Co.	Keen, Robinson & Co., London, Eng.
" 12	17096	3 "	1 25	Horlick's Malted Milk.	W. J. Mitchell.	The Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis.
" 12	17097	3 "	1 50	Nestle's Milk Food.	A. J. Waller & Co.	H. Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland.
" 12	17098	3 "	1 05	Ridge's Patent Food.	R. Dixon. <i>Virden, Man.</i>	The Ridge's Patent Food Co., Palmer, U.S.A.
" 13	17099	3 "	0 75	Lactated Food.	J. W. Higginbotham.	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., U.S.
" 13	17100	3 "	1 50	" " " " " "	McDonald & Co.	" "
" 14	17101	3 "	2 60	Imperial Granum.	Fleming & Son. <i>Brundon, Man.</i>	Imperial Granum Co., New York.
" 14	17102	3 "	1 50	Mellin's Food for Infants.	W. J. Halpin.	The Doliber & Goodale Co., Boston, Mass.
" 7	17542	3 "	0 90	Dr. Ridge's Patent Food.	The Canadian Drug Co., 60 Prince William St. <i>St. John, N.B.</i>	Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.
" 7	17543	3 "	2 25	Imperial Granum.	" " " " " "	The Imperial Granum Co., New York.
" 7	17544	3 "	0 90	Robinson's Patent Barley.	S. McDiarmid, 49 King St.	Keen, Robinson & Co., London, Eng.

TABLE I—Continued.

INDEX to Samples Analysed—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Name of Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given on Label.
1898.			\$ cts.		<i>St. Andrews, N.B.</i>	
Apr. 14	17545	3 pkgs.	0 75	Lactated Food	T. R. Wren, Water St. . .	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., U.S.A.
" 14	17546	3 "	1 50	Nestle's Milk Food.	Cockburn Bros., Water St.	H. Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland.
					<i>St. Stephen, N.B.</i>	
" 14	17547	3 "	1 50	Horlick's Malted Milk.	Estate of W. H. Clark, Water St.	Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., V.S.
" 14	17548	3 "	1 00	Mellin's Infants' Food.	F. Smith, Water St.	Doliber, Goodale & Co., Boston, Mass.
					<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>	
" 15	17549	3 "	0 75	Martin's Concentrated Cardinal Food.	C. A. Burchill, 326 Queen St.	Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
" 15	17550	3 "	1 80	Peptogenic Milk Powder.	G. C. Hunt, 322 Queen St.	Fairchild, Bros., & Foster, New York.
					<i>Ottawa.</i>	
" 5	18234	2 "	0 50	Dyer's Improved Food for Infants.	W. A. Smallwood, Bank St.	J. Lewis, Montreal.
" 5	18235	2 "	0 50	English Milk Food Malted.	" "	The Ontario Chemists M'fg. Co., Toronto & London, Ont.
" 5	18236	2 "	0 50	Robinson's Patent Barley.	" "	Keen, Robinson & Co., London, Eng.
" 5	18237	2 "	0 70	Ridge's Patent Food.	J. Skinner & Co., Wellington St.	Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.
" 5	18238	2 "	1 00	Nestle's Milk Food.	" "	H. Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland.
" 5	18239	2 "	1 00	Lactated Food	" "	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., V.S.A.
" 5	18240	2 "	0 50	Christie's Infant Food.	H. Watters, Sparks St. . .	Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.
" 5	18241	2 "	1 00	Mellin's Infant Food	" "	Doliber, Goodale & Co., Boston, Mass.
" 5	18242	2 "	0 50	Dyer's Malto Granum.	" "	Dyer Manufacturing Co., Montreal.
					<i>Toronto.</i>	
" 9	18243	2 "	0 40	Christie's Infant Food.	R. Barron, 726 Yonge St.	Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.
" 9	18244	2 "	0 50	Baravena Milk Food	" "	The Ireland National Food Co., Toronto.
" 9	18245	2 "	0 50	Dyer's Improved Food for Infants.	J. H. Mackenzie, 1150 Yonge St.	J. Lewis, Montreal.
" 9	18246	2 "	0 75	Mothers' Infant Food.	C. T. Willmot, 700 Yonge St.	Mothers' Infant Food Supply Co., Toronto. . . .
" 9	18247	2 "	0 50	Montserrat Arrow-root.	W. H. Worden, 618 Yonge St.	Montserrat Co., Ltd., W. Indies.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

TABLE I.—Continued.

INDEX to Samples Analysed—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Name of Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given on Label.
1898.			\$ cts.		<i>Peterborough, Ont.</i>	
Apr. 9	18248	2 pkgs.	1 00	Nourishing Meal for Infants and Invalids.	H. S. Macdonald, 402 George St.	Hugo Hensch, Chemist, Cleveland, Ohio.
" 9	18249	2 "	0 70	Ridge's Patent Food	" " "	Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.
" 9	18250	2 "	0 50	Lactated Food.....	" " "	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., U.S.
" 9	18251	2 "	1 20	Horlick's Malted Food.	J. Nugent, 389 George St.	Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
" 9	18252	2 "	0 50	Martin's Cardinal Food for Infants and Invalids.	" " "	C. Martin, Montreal.
					<i>Montreal.</i>	
" 5	18647	3 "	0 75	Robinson's Patent Barley.	P. Aubrey, 54 Aylmer St.	Keen, Robinson & Co., London, Eng.
" 5	18648	3 "	0 75	Dyer's Infants Food.	J. H. Harte, 2352 St. Catherine St.	J. Lewis, Montreal.
" 5	18649	3 "	1 80	Horlick's Malted Milk.	" " "	Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U.S.A.
" 5	18650	3 "	0 75	Christie's Infant Food.	Strong & Strong, 902 Palace St.	Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.
					<i>Richmond, P.Q.</i>	
" 6	18651	3 "	1 50	Mellin's Infant Food.	J. C. Sutherland & Co., Main St.	Doliber, Goodale & Co., Boston, Mass.
" 6	18652	3 "	0 75	Lactated Food.....	" " "	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., U.S.A.
					<i>Drummondville, P.Q.</i>	
" 6	18653	3 "	0 75	Dyer's MaltoGranum	D. Herbert, Harriet St.	Dyer Mfg. Co., Montreal.
" 6	18654	3 "	1 35	Nestle's Milk Food	" " "	H. Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland.
					<i>Sorel, P.Q.</i>	
" 7	18655	3 "	1 50	Farine Renaux.....	Bruneau & Sylvester, King St.	A. Renaux, Duffet, Belgium.
					<i>Montreal.</i>	
" 9	18656	3 "	1 00	Ridge's Patent Food.	H. R. Gray, 122 St. Lawrence St.	Ridge's Patent Food Co.
" 9	18657	2 "	0 90	Milk Granules with Cereals.	A. Robert, 1 St. Lawrence St.	Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.
					<i>Three Rivers, P.Q.</i>	
" 12	18658	2 pkgs.	0 75	Martin's Cardinal Food.	L. A. Hoerner, 8 Forges St.	Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal.
" 12	18659	2 "	0 75	Christie's Infant Food.	J. A. Pelletier, 148 Notre Dame.	Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto.
					<i>Lévis, P.Q.</i>	
" 13	18660	2 "	0 90	Ridge's Patent Food.	J. Buchanan, Côte de passage.	Woolrich & Co., Palmer, Mass.
" 13	18661	2 bots.	1 00	Horlick's Malted Milk.	A. Veilleux, Côte de passage.	Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis., U.S.

TABLE I—*Concluded.*

INDEX to Samples Analysed—*Concluded.*

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Name of Brand.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given on Label.
1898.			\$ cts.		<i>Quebec.</i>	
Apr. 13	18662	3 tins.	0 75	Wemalta Food for Infants.	A. Leclerc & Cie, 243 St. Joseph St.	Weir Specialty Co., Toronto.
" 13	18663	3 "	1 50	Milk Granules.....	J. E. Roy, 83 St. John St.	Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.
" 13	18664	3 "	0 75	Robinson's Barley...	J. Savard, 35 St. John St.	Keen, Robinson & Co., London, Eng.
" 13	18665	2 bots.	2 00	Mellin's Infant Food.	W. B. Rogers, 16 Fabrique St.	Mellin's Food Co., London, Eng.
					<i>Arthabaska Station.</i>	
" 14	18666	3 tins.	0 75	Lactated Food.....	J. O. Bourbeau.....	Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.
" 14	18667	3 "	0 75	"	H. H. Guay	" "
					<i>Stratford, Ont.</i>	
" 6	19056	3 pkgs.	1 50	Nestle's Milk Food.	E. W. Nashmyth, drug-gist.	H. Nestle, Switzerland
" 6	19057	3 "	1 00	Lactated Food.....	H. W. Thomson, druggist	Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., U. S.
					<i>London, Ont.</i>	
" 6	19058	3 "	1 00	Ridge's Patent Food.	J. Callard, Richmond St.	Ridge's Patent Food Co.
" 6	19059	3 "	1 50	Horlick's Malted Milk.	W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas St.	Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Racine, Wis.
" 6	19060	3 "	0 90	Robinson's Patent Barley.....	C. McCallum, Dundas St.	Keen, Robinson & Co., England.
					<i>Windsor, Ont.</i>	
" 7	19061	3 "	1 25	Mellin's Infants' Food.	J. E. D. Avignon, drug-gist.	Doliber, Goodale & Co., Boston, Mass.
" 7	19062	3 "	0 75	Reed and Carnrick's Soluble Food.	J. S. Labell & Co., drug-gist.	Reed & Carnrick, London and New York.
					<i>Woodstock, Ont.</i>	
" 8	19063	3 "	1 00	Imperial Granum....	W. A. Karn, druggist.	M. S. Innis, New York.
" 8	19064	3 "	1 50	Peptogenic Milk Powder.	F. Hyde, druggist. . .	Fairchild Bros. & Foster, New York.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS.

1.—ARROWROOT.

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen × 6.25.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference).	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1	18247a	13.84	0.50	3.06	3.06	1.24	0.06	81.28			Maranta starch	Ellis.
2	18247b	13.86	0.50	3.06	3.06	1.24	0.06	81.28			Arrowroot "	McGill.
	Dupl. . .	14.18	0.36	3.36	3.36							"
	Mean. . .	13.96	0.29	3.21	3.21	1.24	0.06	81.28			Arrowroot starch.	

2.—CARDINAL FOOD.

1	16621	9.03	1.45	2.96	4.72	7.68	10.87		70.97		Wheat starch.	Bowman.
2	17549	10.66		3.98	1.22	5.20	9.59		74.55		Arrowroot "	McGill.
	Dupl. . .	10.50		3.76	1.16	4.92						"
3	18252a	8.84	0.88	7.60	3.10	10.70	8.91		70.67		Cereal starch. Reducing sugar as lactose about 5 p.c.	Ellis.
4	18252b	10.12		6.06	2.70	8.76	12.29	1.48	67.35		Wheat (and oat) starches	McGill.
	Dupl. . .	9.78	0.96	5.00	3.50	8.50					Wheat starch and a small percentage of a reducing sugar.	Fiset.
5	18658	8.34	0.58	5.02	4.00	9.02	10.25		71.81			
	Mean. . .	9.61	0.64	4.91	2.91	7.82	10.38	1.48	67.35	72.00	Wheat starch and about 5 p. c. of reducing sugar.	

3.—DYERS' FOOD.

1	16613	9.40	0.08	0.00	3.89	3.89	9.81		76.82			Bowman.
2	18234a	10.80	0.08	0.56	4.54	5.10	9.10		74.92		Barley starch	Valade.
3	18234b	10.24	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	9.66	0.96	75.14			McGill.
4	18245	8.84	0.60	2.70	3.60	6.30	9.25		75.51		Cereal starch	Ellis.
5	18648	7.94	0.57	0.41	3.51	3.91	9.62		77.90		" and rice; a trace of reducing sugar.	Edwards.
	Mean. . .	9.44	0.27	0.73	3.91	4.64	9.49	0.96	75.14	76.29	Cereal starch.	

4.—DYER'S MALTO-GRANUM.

1	18242a	9.60	0.22	11.52	3.71	15.23	8.25		66.70		Wheat starch—Reducing sugar as maltose = 3.99. Cane sugar = 7.89.	Valade.
2	18242b	10.06	0.00	9.88	3.66	13.64						McGill.
3	18653a	8.90	0.50	9.39	3.50	12.89	9.00		69.06		Wheat starch—Reducing sugar as maltose = 2.08. Cane sugar = 14.26.	Edwards.
4	18653b	9.96	0.00	9.46	3.96	13.42	8.36	0.80	67.46			McGill.
	Dupl. . .	10.00	0.00	9.59	3.06	12.56						
	Mean. . .	9.71	0.14	9.95	3.60	13.55	8.54	0.80	67.46	67.88	Reducing sugar about 3 p. c. Cane sugar about 10 p. c. Wheat starch.	

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS—*Continued.*

5.—IMPERIAL GRANUM.

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen × 6.25.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference).	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1	16619	4.77	0.83	...	...	...	14.87	...	...	...	Wheat starch	Bowman.
2	17101	9.03	1.15	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wheat starch	Kenrick.
3	17543	5.33	0.50	...	3.86	3.86	13.44	0.44	76.43	...	Wheat starch	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	5.44	0.40	...	4.24	4.24	...	...	...	...	Wheat starch	"
4	19063a	5.64	...	...	3.72	3.72	13.33	0.55	76.76	...	Wheat starch	Harrison.
5	19063b	...	...	...	...	...	13.44	...	...	...	Wheat starch	McGill.
	Mean...	6.04	0.72	...	3.94	3.94	13.77	0.49	76.60	...		

6.—MOTHER'S FOOD.

1	18246a	8.84	0.40	6.50	2.80	9.30	7.96	...	...	73.50	Maize and cereal starches. A little cane sugar.	Ellis.
2	18246b	10.54	0.00	3.70	5.40	9.10	9.24	2.08	69.24	...	Maize and wheat starches.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	10.58	0.00	3.26	4.82	8.08	...	...	...	...	Maize and wheat starches.	"
	Mean...	9.99	0.13	...	...	8.83	8.60	2.08	69.24	73.50	Maize and wheat starches. About 3 p. c. cane sugar.	

7.—RIDGES' PATENT FOOD.

1	16620	7.86	1.60	...	4.36	4.36	15.73	...	...	70.45	Wheat starch	Bowman.
2	17098	7.80	0.25	...	7.07	7.07	14.48	...	...	70.40	Wheat starch	Kenrick.
3	17542	7.56	0.06	...	4.72	4.72	12.91	0.56	74.19	...	Wheat starch	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	7.46	0.18	0.30	4.08	4.38	12.91	...	...	75.07	Wheat starch	"
4	18237a	9.20	0.14	0.70	3.50	4.20	13.73	...	...	72.83	Wheat (?) starch	Valade.
5	18237b	9.60	...	...	4.54	4.54	...	...	...	...	Wheat (?) starch	McGill.
6	18249	7.80	0.62	0.46	4.36	4.82	13.47	...	...	73.29	Cereal starch	Ellis.
7	18656	8.18	0.87	...	...	...	12.93	...	...	...	Wheat starch	Edwards.
8	18660	7.82	0.70	0.92	4.90	5.82	14.19	...	...	71.47	"	Fiset.
9	19058	7.92	Trace.	0.80	4.20	5.00	14.19	0.50	72.39	...	"	Harrison.
	Mean...	8.12	0.48	0.34	4.67	5.02	13.83	0.53	...	72.01	"	

8.—ROBINSON'S BARLEY.

1	16622	9.99	0.80	...	2.43	2.43	7.87	...	...	77.91	Barley starch	Bowman.
2	17095	9.41	0.23	...	...	...	7.04	...	...	...	Barley starch	Kenrick.
3	17544	9.64	0.18	0.38	3.14	3.52	7.91	0.84	77.91	...	Barley starch	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	9.48	0.16	0.76	2.10	2.86	...	...	...	...	Barley starch	"
4	18236	9.92	0.36	0.98	2.08	3.06	7.61	...	...	79.05	Barley (?) starch	Valade.
5	18647	8.53	0.87	0.40	2.12	2.52	7.68	...	...	80.36	Barley starch	Edwards.
6	18664	8.88	0.68	1.06	2.10	3.16	6.94	...	...	80.34	Barley starch	Fiset.
7	19060	9.44	0.04	0.96	2.00	2.96	7.15	1.05	79.36	...	"	Harrison.
	Mean...	9.41	0.41	0.65	2.26	2.91	7.46	0.94	78.66	79.41	"	

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TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS—Continued.

9.—“WEMALTA” FOOD.

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen × 6.25.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference).	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1	18662a	7.66	1.10	6.86	3.82	10.68	12.00	.....	.....	68.56	Wheat starch. Cane sugar about 5 p.c.	Fiset.
2	18662b	8.86	0.66	5.58	3.04	8.62	12.36	0.88	68.62	.....	Cane sugar=5.93 p.c.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	8.98	0.92	5.52	3.18	8.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	" ...	9.08	0.70	5.64	5.04	10.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	Mean ...	8.65	0.85	5.90	3.77	9.67	12.18	0.88	68.62	.....	Wheat starch. About 5 p.c. cane sugar.	

10.—BARAVENA MILK FOOD.

1	18244a	6.54	1.34	23.70	3.00	26.7	8.75	.....	.....	56.67	Cereal starch. Reducing sugar as milk sugar = 2.6; cane sugar about 20.0 p.c.	Ellis.
2	18244b	6.98	1.06	19.22	6.12	25.34	8.68	0.88	57.06	.....	Reducing sugar as milk sugar = 3.97, cane sugar = 20.2. Wheat starch.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	7.00	1.10	19.84	6.00	25.84	8.82	0.64	56.60	.....	.....	"
	Mean ...	6.84	1.17	.....	.....	25.96	8.75	0.76	56.83	.....	Wheat starch. About 3 p.c. reducing sugar and 20 p.c. cane sugar.	

11.—CHRISTIE'S FOOD.

1	18240	7.40	4.76	28.42	5.10	33.52	7.88	.....	.....	46.44	Reducing sugar as lactose = 0.86, cane sugar = 22.81. Wheat starch.	Valade.
2	18243	3.78	3.92	30.50	4.10	34.60	6.12	.....	.....	51.58	Cereal starch. Cane sugar about 30 p.c.	Ellis.
3	18650	4.50	3.63	29.32	5.34	34.66	7.43	.....	.....	49.76	Wheat flour (and pea?). Cane sugar = 35.41.	Edwards.
4	18659	4.52	3.40	28.94	6.56	35.50	7.13	.....	.....	49.45	Wheat starch and about 30 p.c. cane sugar, with a trace of reducing sugar.	Fiset.
5	Special.	3.58	3.20	26.62	7.62	34.24	7.40	1.05	50.53	.....	Reducing sugar as lactose = 1.37, cane sugar = 31.23.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	3.66	3.18	26.34	7.52	33.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	" ...	3.57	3.28	26.61	6.27	32.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	" ...	3.46	3.04	27.20	5.50	32.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	" ...	3.48	3.06	27.00	5.90	32.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	Mean ...	4.22	3.49	27.89	6.00	33.89	7.19	1.05	.....	49.31	Wheat starch. About 30 p.c. cane sugar and 1 p.c. milk sugar.	

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS—Continued.

12.—ENGLISH MILK FOOD.

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen $\times \frac{6.25}{100}$.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference).	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1	18235a	5.40	0.62	19.70	9.50	29.20	10.50	.....	.....	54.28	Wheat starch. Reducing sugar = 16.86, cane sugar = 2.98.	Valade.
2	18235b	5.30	0.50	20.24	8.92	29.16	10.36	1.06	53.62	.....	Total sugar as invert, sugar = 21.3.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	5.44	0.60	26.36	4.04	30.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mean...	5.38	0.57	.....	.....	29.59	10.43	1.06	53.62	54.28	About 20 p. c. of invert or possibly malt sugar. Wheat starch.	

13.—FARINE RENAUX.

1	18655a	3.69	1.59	34.41	7.12	41.53	11.06	.....	.....	42.10	Reducing sugar as lactose = 9.11, cane sugar = 46.98. Starchy matter.	Edwards.
2	18655b	4.50	1.54	35.24	3.70	38.94	11.69	2.82	40.51	.....	Reducing sugar, a trace	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	4.42	1.54	35.34	3.80	39.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cane sugar = 36.40.	
	" ...	4.44	1.74	36.14	4.30	40.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mean...	4.26	1.60	35.28	4.73	40.01	11.38	2.82	40.51	42.10	About 35 p. c. of cane sugar.	

14.—HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

1	16614	2.31	0.78	50.69	.....	.....	15.25 (?)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bowman.
2	17096	2.44	1.04	41.80	.....	.....	13.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kenrick.
3	17547	2.44	1.74	.....	.....	.....	13.96	3.30	.....	.....	Reducing sugar as Maltose = 45.13	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	2.38	1.66	.....	.....	.....	13.72	.....	.....	.....	Cane sugar = 7.42	"
4	18251a	2.26	1.94	60.00	8.40	68.40	13.62	.....	.....	13.78	No starch. About 53 p. c. reducing sugar as maltose, and 9 p. c. cane sugar.	Ellis.
5	18251b	2.92	.....	54.00	10.88	64.88	13.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	2.80	0.84	50.96	6.64	57.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	" ...	2.86	1.34	61.02	2.40	63.42	13.72	.....	.....	18.66	.....	"
6	18649	2.72	1.47	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	Edwards.
7	18661	2.48	2.42	57.18	8.82	66.00	14.50	.....	.....	14.60	No starch. Sugar apparently maltose.	Fiset.
8	19059a	3.04	0.86	48.40	14.52	62.92	14.08	3.75	15.35	.....	Reducing sugar as maltose = 49.73. No starch.	Harrison.
9	19059b	2.24	1.30	.....	.....	.....	14.30	3.66	.....	.....	.....	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	2.26	1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
	Mean...	2.55	1.41	63.87	14.00	3.57	15.68	Reducing sugar as Maltose = 49.29 Cane sugar = 8.21	

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TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS—Continued.
15.—LACTATED FOOD.

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen + 6·25.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference.)	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference.)	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1	16617	5·75	0·50	...	...	33·82	10·68	...	...	49·28	...	Bowman.
2	17099	4·42	0·93	...	...	34·43	10·02	...	...	50·20	...	Kenrick.
3	17100	4·89	1·02	...	...	34·74	9·24	...	...	50·11	...	"
4	17545	7·76	...	28·78	4·08	32·86	10·43	2·44	46·51	...	...	McGill.
Dupl.	18239a	4·82	0·32	27·90	7·07	34·97	10·68	...	...	49·21	Wheat starch and leguminous (?) starch. Reducing sugar as lactose = 24·28; cane sugar = 6·25.	Valade.
6	18239b	6·34	0·10	29·04	4·54	33·58	...	...	...	...	...	McGill.
7	18250	4·78	1·24	30·60	2·90	33·50	9·27	...	...	51·21	Cereal starch. Reducing sugar as lactose = 30·0.	Ellis.
8	18652	4·49	0·66	26·39	7·93	34·32	10·60	...	...	49·93	Wheat and pea flour. Reducing sugar as lactose = 31·06.	Edwards.
9	18666a	5·86	0·62	27·22	4·64	31·86	9·55	...	...	52·11	Wheat starch. Milk sugar.	Fiset.
10	18666b	6·50	0·20	27·88	2·56	30·44	...	...	...	...	Reducing sugar as lactose = 30·45.	McGill.
Dupl.	18667	6·44	0·34	26·62	2·76	29·38	...	...	...	...	...	"
11	18667	4·82	0·60	29·78	3·36	33·14	9·44	...	...	52·00	Wheat starch and milk sugar.	Fiset.
12	19057	6·16	0·20	27·76	4·00	31·76	10·26	2·70	48·92	...	Wheat starch. Reducing sugar as lactose = 25·05; cane sugar = 2·58.	Harrison.
Mean...		5·77	0·48	28·24	4·27	32·90	10·01	2·57	47·72	50·50	Wheat (and possibly leguminous) starch present. Reducing sugar as lactose about 30 p.c. A small amount of cane sugar present.	

16.—MELLIN'S FOOD.

1	16618	4·19	...	43·19	41·60	84·79	11·56	...	...	...	No starch.	Bowman.
2	17102	4·09	0·00	29·11	56·33	85·44	9·79	...	...	0·68	...	Kenrick.
3	17548	3·94	0·00	51·08	29·40	80·48	10·30	...	...	...	Reducing sugar as Maltose = 53·26.	McGill.
Dupl.	18241a	3·92	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
4	18241a	5·54	0·48	41·37	41·00	82·37	9·98	...	...	1·63	...	Valade.
Dupl.	18241b	4·56	0·00	32·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alcohol extraction in complete.	McGill.
"	...	4·76	0·00	27·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"
"	...	4·46	0·00	25·78	57·34	83·12	9·76	3·36	0·00	...	"	"
"	...	4·96	0·00	64·80	10·76	75·56	...	...	...	...	Alcohol extraction of 2·5 grammes continued for 20 hours.	"
6	18651	3·36	0·18	45·96	33·74	79·70	10·61	...	...	...	Reducing sugar as glucose = 59·49.	Edwards.
7	18665	5·86	1·27	43·11	37·36	80·47	10·61	...	...	1·78	Starch altered by heat.	Fiset.
8	19061	6·16	1·26	56·54	27·24	83·78	9·25	...	...	...	Reducing sugar as Maltose = 62·60. No starch.	Harrison.
Dupl.	19061	4·52	0·34	58·66	26·24	84·90	9·14	3·35	0·00	...	...	"
Mean...		4·72	0·30	...	...	82·06	10·10	3·50	0·00	...	Reducing sugar as Maltose 50 --- 60 p. cent.	

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS.—Continued.

17.—MILK GRANULES.

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen × 6.25.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference)	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1	16615a	2.92	22.95	48.37	14.02	62.39	12.29	3.82	1.45			Bowman.
2	16615b	2.94	22.24	49.46	7.80	57.26	12.29	3.82	1.45			McGill.
	Dupl. ...	2.94	22.38	56.56	3.18	59.74	...	3.88	...		Alcohol extraction for 15 hours on 5 grms.	"
3	18663a	3.24	22.30	43.30	17.10	60.40	11.81	...	...	2.25	No starch. Milk sugar present.	Fiset.
4	18663b	2.68	21.44	53.80	2.96	56.76	12.49	...	...	6.63	Reducing sugar as lactose = 51.3.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	2.64	22.26	62.22	1.40	63.62	...	...	...	...	Alcohol extraction continued for 20 hours on 2.5 grms.	"
	Mean. ...	2.89	22.26	...	...	60.10	12.19	3.85	1.45	4.44	About 50 p. cent milk sugar.	

18.—MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

1	18657a	4.74	8.74	27.16	20.49	47.65	8.75	...	...	30.13	Mixed farinose. Reducing sugar as lactose = 20.19. Cane sugar = 10.47.	Edwards.
2	18657b	5.06	8.00	36.56	8.04	44.60	9.24	2.08	31.02	...	Reducing sugar as lactose = 30.52. Cane sugar = 15.10. Barley starch.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	4.96	7.56	43.00	3.64	46.64	...	...	...	...	...	"
	Mean. ...	4.92	8.10	...	...	46.30	9.00	2.08	31.02	...	About 30 per cent milk sugar and 15 per cent cane sugar. Cereal starches.	

19.—NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

1	16616	1.77	4.52	40.00	3.92	43.92	11.75	...	...	38.04	Wheat starch.	Bowman.
2	17097	2.85	4.51	36.98	7.16	44.14	10.92	...	...	37.58		Kenrick.
3	17546a	2.24	3.94	40.16	3.98	44.14	10.43	...	...	39.25	Reducing sugar as milk sugar = 8.07. Cane sugar = 38.8. Wheat starch.	McGill.
	Dupl. ...	2.26	4.14	40.04	4.00	44.04	10.39	...	...	39.17		"
4	17546b	2.76	3.72	40.60	3.16	43.76	...	1.50	...	...		"
	Dupl. ...	2.56	4.02	40.12	3.52	43.64	...	...	...	...		"
5	18238a	1.72	4.50	40.22	5.18	45.40	10.68	...	...	37.70	Reducing sugar as lactose = 6.64. Cane = 33.52. Cereal starch.	Valade.
6	18238b	2.08	4.20	39.42	4.78	44.20	...	...	...	...		McGill.
7	18654	1.42	4.84	38.92	4.07	42.99	9.87	...	...	40.86	Torrefied starch. Reducing sugar as lactose = 13.13. Cane sugar = 38.55.	Edwards.
8	19056	2.48	5.04	39.08	5.36	44.44	11.00	1.70	35.34	...	Reducing sugar as lactose = 8.12. Cane = 32.91. Wheatstarch(?)	Harrison.
9	Special.	2.06	4.82	39.28	2.96	42.24	Reducing sugar as lac-	McGill.

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TABLE II.—DETAILS OF ANALYSIS—*Concluded.*

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD—*Concluded.*

Serial Number.	Departmental Number.	Moisture.	Fat, by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen × 6.25.	Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by difference).	Remarks.	Analyst.
		p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
Dupl. ...		2.08	4.84	39.50	4.56	44.06	...	...	...	...	tose = 8.83. Cane sugar = 37.9.	McGill.
" ...		2.01	4.80	39.80	3.21	43.01	...	...	...	.....
Mean...		2.18	4.45	39.54	4.30	43.84	10.72	1.60	35.34	38.80	Reducing sugar expressed as lactose = 8.96. Cane sugar = 36.34.	

20.—NOURISHING MEAL FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

1	18248a	5.62	3.54	43.40	1.30	44.70	3.32	...	...	42.82	Maize starch. About 44 per cent. cane sugar.	Ellis.
2	18248b	6.06	2.88	41.72	2.30	44.02	3.92	0.42	42.70	...	Maize, crystalline matter and cocoa tissues. No reducing sugar. Cane sugar = 39.76.	McGill.
Dupl. ...		5.98	3.10	42.50	1.86	44.36	...	...	...	...	.....	"
Mean...		5.89	3.17	42.54	1.82	44.36	3.62	0.42	42.70	42.82	About 40 per cent cane sugar. Maize starch and cocoa.	

21.—PEPTOGENIC MILK FOOD.

1	17550	0.34	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Reducing sugar as lactose = 87.59.	McGill.
Dupl. ...		0.38	0.00	56.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	"
2	19064a	1.52	0.12	79.50	15.50	95.00	0.75	0.90	1.71	...	Reducing sugar as lactose = 78.16. No starch.	Harrison.
3	19064b	0.96	0.04	72.48	25.72	98.20	1.51	...	...	...	.....	McGill.
Mean...		0.80	0.04	...	...	96.60	1.13	0.90	...	...	Milk sugar from 80 to 90 per cent.	

22.—REID AND CARRICK'S BABY FOOD.

1	19062a	5.20	2.58	28.50	9.16	37.66	16.60	3.00	34.96	...	Reducing sugar as milk sugar, 29.41 per cent. Cereal starch.	Harrison.
2	19062b	5.90	1.96	33.42	4.90	38.32	...	2.56	...	...	Reducing sugar as lactose = 28.70. Cane sugar = 9.58.	McGill.
Dupl. ...		5.96	2.00	35.28	3.36	38.64	...	...	...	...	.....	"
Mean...		5.69	2.18	...	...	38.21	16.60	2.78	34.54	...	About 30 per cent milk sugar and 8.9 per cent. cane sugar.	

TABLE III.—Mean Results of Analysis.—

Number.	Number of Samples Analysed.	Name.	Moisture.	Fat by Petroleum Ether.	Loss to Alcohol.	Loss to Water.	Sum of losses to Alcohol and Water.	Total Albuminoids from Nitrogen $\times 6.25$.
			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1	2	Arrowroot	13.96	0.29	.....	3.21	3.21	1.24
2	5	Cardinal Food.....	9.61	0.64	4.91	2.91	7.82	10.38
3	5	Dyer's Food.....	9.44	0.27	0.73	3.91	4.64	9.49
4	4	" Malto-Granum.....	9.71	0.14	9.95	3.60	13.55	8.54
5	5	Imperial Granum.. ..	6.04	0.72	.....	3.94	3.94	13.77
6	2	Mother's Food	9.99	0.13	.....	.....	8.33	8.60
7	9	Ridge's Food	8.12	0.48	0.34	4.67	5.02	13.83
8	7	Robinson's Barley.	9.41	0.41	0.65	2.26	2.91	7.46
9	2	Wemalta Food.....	8.65	0.85	5.90	3.77	9.67	12.18
	41							

Group II.—

10	2	Baravena Milk Food	6.84	1.17	.....	.....	25.96	8.75
11	5	Christies' Food.....	4.22	3.49	27.89	6.00	33.89	7.19
12	2	English Milk Food.....	5.38	0.57	.....	.....	29.59	10.43
13	2	Farine Renaux	4.26	1.60	35.28	4.73	40.01	11.38
14	9	Horlick's Malted Milk	2.55	1.41	.....	.....	63.87	14.00
15	12	Lactated Food	5.77	0.48	28.24	4.27	32.90	10.01
16	8	Mellin's Food.....	4.72	0.30	.....	.....	82.06	10.10
17	4	Milk Granules	2.80	22.26	.....	.....	60.10	12.19
18	2	" with Cereals	4.92	8.10	.....	.....	46.30	9.00
19	9	Nestle's Milk Food.....	2.18	4.45	39.54	4.30	43.84	10.72
20	2	Nourishing Meal.....	5.99	3.17	42.54	1.82	44.36	3.62
21	3	Peptogenic Powder	0.80	0.04	.....	.....	96.60	1.13
22	2	Reid & Carnrick's Baby Food.....	5.69	2.18	.....	.....	38.21	16.60
	62							

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Group I.—Farinaceous Foods.

Ash.	Starch, Fibre or other substances (by difference).	Starch, Fibre, Ash, &c. (by Difference).	SUGAR.			Remarks.
			Reducing.		Cane Sugar.	
			Expressed as.	P. cent.			p. c.
0·06	81·28					Arrowroot starch.
1·48	67·35	72·00	Invert.....	5		Wheat starch.
0·96	75·14	76·29	A trace.			Cereal starches.
0·80	67·46	67·88	Maltose.....	3	10	" starch.
0·49	76·60					Wheat starch.
2·08	69·24				3	Maize and wheat starches.
0·53		72·01				Wheat starch.
0·94	78·66	79·41				Barley starch.
0·88	68·62				5	Wheat starch.

Mixed Foods.

0·76	56·83		Invert.....	3	20	Wheat starch.
1·05		49·31	Lactose.....	1	30	"
1·06	53·62	54·28	Maltose.....	20		"
2·82	40·51	42·10			35	
3·57		15·68	Maltose.....	49	8	
2·57	47·72	50·50	Lactose.....	30	Trace..	"
3·50			Maltose.....	50 to 60		
3·85	1·45	4·44	Lactose.....	50		
2·08	31·02		"	30	15	Cereal starches.
1·60	35·34	38·80	"	8·96	36·34	Wheat starch.
0·42	42·70				40	Maize starch and cocoa.
0·90			Lactose.....	80 to 90		
2·78	34·54		"	30	8 to 9	

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 15th July, 1898.

THOMAS MACFARLANE, Esq., F.R.S.C., etc.,
Chief Analyst.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit you herewith the results of analysis of one hundred and three samples of Infants' and Invalids' Foods, as found on the Canadian market. These samples represent twenty-two different brands, of which ten are manufactured in Canada; eight in the United States and four in other countries.

Canadian.	United States.	Other Countries.
Baravena. Cardinal. Christie's. Dyer's Food. Dyer's Maltogramum. English Milk Food. Milk Granules. Milk Granules with Cereals. Mother's Food. Wemalta.	Horlick's Malted Milk. Imperial Granum. Lactated Food. Mellin's Food. Nourishing Cereal. Peptogenic Powder. Ridge's Food. Reid and Carricks.	Arrowroot. Farine Renaux. Nestle's Food. Robinson's Barley.

These foods may be broadly classified in two groups. The first containing those which are essentially farinaceous, as containing about seventy-five per cent of starch; the second group containing the more decidedly saccharine and dextrinaceous foods. This grouping is followed in Table III., which presents the mean results of analysis of the different brands. Table II. gives the results of analysis in detail.

In the sequel I have sketched the method pursued in analyzing these samples. This may be helpful in performing similar work at a future time, and may suggest to technical readers, certain directions in which modifications of method may be advantageously introduced.

With but two exceptions these foods are based upon cereals, as the origin of their essentially nutritive material.

Peptogenic milk powder is not in the strict sense a food. Its professed object is to so change the composition of cows milk as to render this comparable to human milk. This it seeks to do by introducing milk sugar, and small quantities of albuminoids.

The average composition of woman's milk and of cow's milk as given by Prof. König is as follows:—

Kind.	Number of Analyses.	Sp. Grav.	Water.	Albuminoids.	Fat.	Milk Sugar.	Ash.
Woman's	107	1·0270	87·41	2·29	3·78	6·21	0·31
Cow's	793	1·0315	87·17	3·55	3·69	4·88	0·71
Difference . . . . .	{	.....	00·24	.....	0·09	1·33	.....
		0·045	.....	1·26	.....	.....	0·40

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

From this it appears that cow's milk is richer in albuminoids and poorer in milk sugar than woman's milk, and it is easily possible by proper dilution with water, to reduce the proportion of albuminoids, and at the same time, by addition of milk sugar, to bring up cow's milk to the standard of woman's milk in these respects. Since, however, the fat is not very different in amount, any dilution of cow's milk with water will require the addition of butter fat (cream) to keep the fat in normal proportion. Peptogenic milk powder makes no provision for increase of fat, since a mere trace of fat is contained in it, but directions for adding cream accompany the article.

While speaking of human and of cow's milk it may be well to state that we are not certain of the identity of the albuminoids, in kind, for these two milks. G. Denigés (Bull. Soc. Chim., 1896) says:—"The fact that the caseins from different milks, although dissimilar in appearance, behave in an absolutely identical manner towards mercuric potassium iodide points to a great similarity, if not complete identity, between them all." It is to be remarked that even if the chemical identity of these caseins were proven, their physiological identity, *i.e.*, their identity as regards digestibility would not be thereby demonstrated.

Milk Granules is essentially an evaporated milk. The proportions of fat-albuminoids and ash present indicate a concentration of not more than 5—6 parts by weight of milk to one part by weight, but the sugar implies a higher concentration than this, unless sugar has been added during the process.

The loss to water, after separation of sugars by alcohol, is an indication of the extent to which starchy matters present have been made soluble (dextrinized) by a cooking or a fermenting process. For the foods enumerated in Group I., of Table II., this number is fairly constant, and shows that—speaking generally—comparatively little of the starch has been made soluble. In the Mixed Foods (Group II.), the percentage of soluble starch is somewhat higher, reaching 6 per cent in one of them. It is quite evident that very few of them have been subjected to any process of cooking sufficiently effective to materially reduce the necessity for a thorough cooking before use.

In some of the foods the percentage of albuminoids is so high as to indicate the separation of a part of the starch naturally present, and the addition of gluten (or other proteid). In one only (Montserrat Arrowroot) has the reverse process been used. This consists essentially of arrowroot (maranta) starch. Two of these foods (Horlick's Malted Milk and Mellin's Food) are largely composed of malt sugar and other extractive matters of malt.

Most of these foods are highly nutritive, if we concede the digestibility of the forms in which nutritive material is present in them. This is a point which chemistry alone cannot determine. I shall only observe further that the high prices at which some of these foods are sold seem altogether disproportionate to their nutritive value, or to the reasonable cost of manufacturing them.

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

A. MCGILL,
Asst. Analyst.

METHOD EMPLOYED IN ANALYSING INFANTS AND INVALIDS FOODS.

1. All the samples are on the market in the form of air-dry powders; generally put up in tins, or in glass bottles; rarely in pasteboard packages.

2. They have been prepared for the estimation of moisture and for subsequent extraction, successively, with petroleum ether, alcohol and water, by inter-stratifying 5 grammes (in a few cases 2.5 grammes) of the powder, with about 7 to 8 grammes of dry asbestos fibre in a Macfarlane tube, whose weight is known.

3. The prepared tubes are then dried to constant weight at a temperature of about 95°-96° C., and the loss of weight is stated as moisture. It has been found convenient to leave the tubes in the oven over night (about 18 hours) and this period is found to be sufficiently long. Duplicates seldom differ by more than one or two units in the first decimal place (percentage). Where greater differences than this occur in duplicates, it is because some days (perhaps even a week or two) elapses between the first and second estimations, and the packages not being air-tight, the moisture varies with atmospheric changes. Protracted heating, so long as the temperature does not exceed 95° C, is not found to materially affect the weight.

4. The dry Macfarlane tube is next treated in a Soxhlet apparatus with light boiling petroleum (B. P. 50° to 80° C.), for 5 to 6 hours, or until the weight is constant. In order to prevent the dislodging of the material by the dropping of the solvent upon it, as well as to lessen the chance of forming channels through the mass in the tube, it is well to lay a perforated disc of procelain or of copper upon the asbestos before placing the tubes in the Soxhlet. The extractive matter is little else than fat. Results, as duplicates show, are fairly satisfactory, seldom differing by as much as half of one per cent, even where the amount of extractive is high. See Table II., under Christie's Food, Milk Granules, Milk Granules with Cereals, and Nestle's Milk Food.

5. The fat free residue is placed in a Soxhlet tube and treated with alcohol until a constant weight is obtained. Alcohol of about 91-93 per cent strength is used (64 to 67 per cent over proof). An alcohol of s.g.=0.8141 (93.15 per cent) is found to distil into the Soxhlet tube at s.g.=0.8132 (93.48 per cent) and the temperature of the solvent in the Soxhlet is 71°-73° C. Under the conditions described, alcohol dissolves cane sugar with comparative ease. This has already been referred to in Bulletin 54, page 22. Illustrations of the fact are found in Table II., under Baravena Food, Christie's Food, Farine Renaux, Nestle's Food, Nourishing Meal and Wemalta Food. In most cases—even where the cane sugar reaches 40 per cent—a five hour's treatment with alcohol suffices to extract perfectly a five gramme sample. That a very much prolonged treatment takes nothing more than sugar is shown in the case of Nestle's Food (No. 17,5466) where a 2.5 gramme sample was exhausted for 20 hours, the loss being 40.60 per cent. The mean loss (9 samples) is 39.54 per cent. In a sample of Farine Renaux, I was able to extract 37.16 per cent by continuing the extraction for 20 hours; the mean result for 5 to 6 hours being 35.28 per cent. In the case of Wemalta Food, which contains about 5 per cent of cane sugar, a 5 gramme sample was treated (in duplicate) for three successive periods of five hours each with the following results:—

LOSS TO ALCOHOL.

	A.	B.
For 1st 5 hours.....	4.90	5.10
“ 2nd “.....	0.64	0.52
“ 3rd “.....	0.04	0.00
Total.....	5.58	5.62

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

When other sugars, as milk sugar, or malt sugar are present, the alcohol extraction becomes more tedious and difficult. This is illustrated by the successive treatment (in duplicate) of a 5 gramme sample of milk granules (No. 16615b) for three 5-hour periods:—

LOSS TO ALCOHOL.

	A.	B.
For 1st 5 hours.....	19·90	34·22
“ 2nd “	21·52	14·78
“ 3rd “	8·04	7·66
Total	49·46	56·56

This sample contains something over 50 per cent of milk sugar.

In a sample of Lactated Food, containing about 30 per cent of milk sugar, a similar treatment gave as follows:—

LOSS TO ALCOHOL.

	A.	B.
For 1st 5 hours.....	27·08	19·54
“ 2nd “	0·36	6·34
“ 3rd “	0·44	0·74
Total	27·88	26·62

The same thing is well illustrated in the case of the so-called peptogenic milk powder, which is little else than milk sugar. It has been found impracticably tedious to dissolve out the sugar from a five gramme sample.

In Reid and Carnrick's Baby Food, which contains about 30 per cent of milk sugar with 8 to 9 per cent of cane sugar, it was only possible to obtain 35·28 per cent extractive by working on 2·5 grammes for 20 hours.

Malt sugar, like milk sugar, is less readily dissolved by alcohol than is cane sugar. In Horlick Malted Milk, which contains about 50 per cent of maltose, and about 5 to 10 per cent of cane sugar, the ordinary extraction for 5 to 6 hours fails to take out more than 30 to 35 per cent from a 5 gramme sample, and an approximately complete extraction requires about 20 hours with 2·5 grammes of material.

Mellin's Food, which contains about 50 to 60 per cent of maltose, is still more difficult to extract fully. By exhausting 2·5 grammes for 20 hours I obtained 64·80 per cent of extractive; but the 5 to 6 hour treatment of 5 grammes takes out less than 30 per cent.

6. After extraction with alcohol, the tubes are treated on the filter-pump with cold water (15° to 20° C) until about 250 cc. have passed through. The loss is chiefly dextrin; but, of course if the previous extraction with alcohol has been incomplete, any residual sugar will, be taken out by the water. An unknown, and no doubt a varying proportion of albuminoids, is soluble in water and will appear as cold water extractive.

Owing to the difficult solubility of certain sugars in alcohol, I have thought best to take into account the sum of the extractive by alcohol and by water, as well as the amount of each separately. This sum is often fairly constant when the separate terms are not so.

It has been found advisable to give at least 24 hours at about 98° to 99° C. for thorough drying of the tubes after the water treatment.

7. The total albuminoids are calculated, as usual, by the factor 6·25, from the total nitrogen, as found by Kjeldahl's moist combustion process. As a rule it has been found advisable to work on 2·5 grammes of substance.

8. The ash has been determined in the usual way, by burning 5 grammes in platinum, at as low a temperature as possible. Qualitative examination of the ash shows it

to contain the normal mineral matter of cereal grains, with added chlorides in a few cases.

9. In preparing a clear solution of the sugar for treatment with Fehling, allowance has to be made for the volume of the insoluble matter in the food, as well as for the volume of the precipitated casein, etc., on addition of clarifying reagents. The following process has been worked out in the cases of Nestle's Food and Christie's Food. The volume occupied by the insoluble matters was determined by the use of an efficient centrifugal machine.

To prepare a clear, ten per cent solution add 92 cc water to 13.34 grammes of the sample, contained in a 12 ounce bottle. Shake vigorously for 15 minutes by mechanical means. (If a mechanical shaker is not available, shake at 10 or 15 minutes intervals for two hours.) Allow to stand for 15 minutes, or until fairly well settled, and pour off two portions of 15 cc. each into test tubes. To each add 4 cc. of a saturated solution of common alum, mix, and then add 1 cc. of a binormal solution of ammonia, and again mix. Throw the whole on a dry filter. The filtrate is a 10 per cent solution of the sample.

It is evident that the process can only give approximately correct results when applied to other brands than those named. In the case of essentially farinaceous foods, the volume of insoluble matter is large and the solution will be stronger than 10 per cent; but this is of less consequence since the percentage of sugar in this class of foods is usually small. In foods like Horlicks' Milk and Mellin's Food, where the sugar content is large the error will be in the other direction, and the indicated sugar will be slightly less than the tenth. The possible error is probably well within 5 per cent.

10. The starch, fibre, etc., is calculated from the weight of the total residue left in the tubes (after treatment by ether, alcohol and water) by subtracting the total albuminoids. Soluble albuminoids are, of course, included in the total albuminoids, and thus an error is introduced into the starch and fibre determination, equal to the percentage of soluble albuminoids. So far as my experiments go these never amount to more than 2.5 per cent, and thus the error is not greater than that involved in the direct estimation of starch and fibre, by the usual processes. The error could be reduced by washing out and separately determining the soluble albuminoids; but this involves more labour than the value of the result seems to justify.

62 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 81)

A. 1899

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER

1898

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Department of Agriculture.

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Department of Agriculture.

REPORT

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

1898.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto of Minto, County Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

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

The legislation affecting the Department during last session consisted of Chapter 23, 61 Vic., intituled "An Act to protect Canada against the introduction of the Insect Pest known as the San José Scale."

Also, Chapter 7, 61 Vic., intituled "An Act to authorize certain contracts with steamship companies for cold storage accommodation."

Since the submission of my report for the year ended 31st October, 1897, it has been found advisable and in the public interest to change the classification of the Quarantine Stations of Pictou and of Port Hawkesbury in the province of Nova Scotia. A Proclamation therefore issued under date the 20th June, 1898, declaring these two Stations Unorganized Quarantine Ports.

A Protocol between Great Britain and Japan respecting Patents, Trade Marks and Designs, signed at Loudon, 20th October, 1897, not having been received by the Department in time to be included in last year's report, will be found herein. (See Appendix No. 40).

Canada participated, to a limited extent, in the Trans-Mississippi Exhibition held at Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A., between the 1st June and the 31st October, 1898.

The space allotted to Canada in the International Hall was 47 by 87 feet, and the exhibits consisted of agricultural products, fruits, minerals and lumber.

Mr. H. C. Knowlton, the officer in charge of the Canadian Exhibit, reports that Canada was awarded one silver medal on its whole exhibit and three gold medals on small grains from the province of Manitoba and the districts of Assiniboia and Alberta in the North-west Territories respectively.

By reference to Mr. Knowlton's report, which will be found as an Appendix hereto (See Appendix No. 41) it will be observed that he is of opinion that the action taken by Canada in participating in this Exhibition cannot but have a beneficial effect in connection with emigration from the Western States of the Union into Canada.

As an Appendix, will also be found a report from Mr. J. C. Duncan, who assisted Mr. Knowlton during the Exhibition. (See Appendix No. 42.)

By Order in Council under date 24th April, 1897, it was decided that Canada should participate in the Paris Exhibition to be held in 1900, and by Order in Council dated 20th October of the same year, the Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada in England, was appointed Canadian Representative on the Royal Commission Paris Exhibition.

On the 1st of July, I left Canada for England, being accompanied by Professor Robertson and Mr. Grindley, for the purpose of continuing on the spot investigations into the nature and possible scope of the demand of the Old Country markets for Canadian food products. I desired also to learn from meetings of Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies of British merchants, as well as by means of private discussions and examinations of products, how the Department of Agriculture could be further helpful to Canadian producers and exporters in the way of furnishing information as to the exact qualities and conditions of products which take the foremost place on those markets. I wished also to attract the attention of the consumers of Great Britain to the improved quality and general excellence of Canadian food products.

To accomplish these objects, I visited London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Glasgow, Dundee and Dublin, and met not only those engaged in the provision and produce trades, but public men in various capacities, and the representatives of the press. Through meetings, interviews and personal investigations, I was able to acquire much information of a character most useful to me in the administration of this branch of my Department. I was able also to give much information as to the policy and action of the Government in helping the farmers in Canada. I also drew attention to the character of Canadian farm products, the capacity of the country to produce these, and the progress being made in these respects in the Dominion.

I had more than one meeting with the Right Honourable Walter Long, Minister of Agriculture, with whom I discussed the questions affecting the trade in Canadian live stock and other agricultural products with Great Britain.

I also made some examination of the methods and scope of the work of the Department of Agriculture of the United Kingdom.

I had discussions with Sir George Brown and Professor Cope on the work of the veterinary staff of the Government.

I inspected the Lairages at Deptford, Manchester, Glasgow and Avonmouth.

Department of Agriculture.

I took occasion to visit the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and to attend the Dublin Horse Show and the County of Gloucester Agricultural Fair.

While in London, I met the Colonial Committee of the British Imperial Commission having control of the British Empire exhibits at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner in England, was appointed, early in the year, the representative of Canada on this committee. He was chosen chairman of the Colonial Committee, and representative of all the colonies on the Executive Committee of the Imperial Commission. During the time I was in London, several matters affecting Canada's representation at the Paris Exhibition were under discussion, and progress was made so that they were afterwards, under the skilful guidance of Lord Strathcona, carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

I also looked into the proposal of the London Exhibitions Company, Limited, to hold a "Greater Britain Exhibition" at Earl's Court, in 1899, and met the Secretary and several members of the Directorate several times.

Taking advantage of being in England, I went over to Paris, partly to judge of the proposed site of the Colonial Exhibition building, on the Trocadero grounds, and obtain other information about the Exhibition; and partly to investigate the manner in which the state gives aid to agriculture in France.

I visited the chief Agricultural College, at Grignon (Seine-et-Oise), with Professor Lézé, and was shown over this celebrated institution by the director, M. Ed. Philippart.

I examined the Chesnoy School of Practical Agriculture, near Montargis (Loiret), under the management of M. Jolivet. I also studied the system of illustration stations which, in the judgment of leaders in the development and improvement of agriculture in France, has contributed so greatly to the splendid crops and remarkably clean cultivation of the fields which, wherever I went, were the conspicuous features of French farming.

When in Dublin, I was invited to attend the annual meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society and to address them on the subject of the work of the Canadian Government in aid of agriculture. This organization, which has made rapid progress under the devoted and enlightened leadership of the Right Honourable Horace Plunkett, M.P., is evidently exercising a marked influence for good on Irish agriculture; and I was gratified to find them looking towards Canada for information and hints which would help them in their plans and undertakings.

With a view to completing the information which had been partially obtained by correspondence, I paid a visit to the Imperial Patent Office, in London, and by the courtesy of Mr. Martin, secretary to the Controller of Patents, in the absence of the latter from town, I went through the offices and discussed with various officers the details of their regulations and practice. The insight thus acquired into the working of this office will be extremely useful in the administration of the Patent branch of my Department.

I must express my appreciation of the consideration, courtesy and friendliness shown to me by every one with whom I came into contact. The officials of the Government, of the several cities and trade organizations, and private individuals to whom I

applied for information, were one and all ready to impart it cheerfully and with good will.

I am glad to acknowledge the generous assistance which was readily given to me by the representatives of the various newspapers and journals whom I had the pleasure of meeting. I have a grateful remembrance of the many journalists, who showed me much kindness as a representative Canadian. The newspapers in leading and following public opinion paid much attention to the subjects of Canadian agriculture, products and trade.

It appears as though substantial benefits may come to our trade in farm products by reason of the information which, with the valued and effective co-operation of Professor Robertson, was by this visit presented to the British public, and by reason of the increased interest in Canada and Canadian goods which was by it excited in the minds of our best customers and others.

Owing to my absence in Europe, I was unable during the past year to attend as many of the Agricultural Exhibitions, and meetings of Dairymen's and Fruit Growers' Associations in the different provinces as I did in the year 1897. This I much regret, as by attending these gatherings an opportunity is afforded, as reported last year, of meeting and conversing with the leading farmers of the country, thus better understanding their needs and the wants of the industry, and at the same time presenting to them the work and scope of my Department.

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

The difficulties in the way of successful farming become greater and more numerous every year. Some of them arise from the partially exhausted condition of the soil in localities ; and from the need for maintaining or increasing the fertility in all places. The simple cultivation which prepared a suitable seed-bed out of virgin soil is no longer sufficient. Weeds also—the thieves of plant food—are now an ever present trouble. The greatest difficulties are mainly of four sorts : (1) those which beset the farmers in the growing of crops ; (2) those which arise from the demands of markets for superior qualities of all products ; (3) those which come from the change to diversified or mixed farming consequent on the growth of population in cities and towns, and the new opportunities provided for exporting fine perishable products through cold storage and other improved transportation facilities ; and (4) those which result from the low prices for most of the staple farm products through the world-wide keen competition in the markets to which the surplus of Canadian farm products are sent.

The Department of Agriculture continues to help the farmers in all these matters. Where it has no power to remove difficulties it endeavours to furnish information which can assist the farmers to overcome them with the least expense and the greatest benefit to themselves.

The first essential in all profitable agriculture is to obtain large crops of good quality at as little expense as possible. After a farmer has settled upon the areas of crops he will put in, there remains the matter of selecting the particular variety of each sort of seed he will sow or plant. The Department is trying to impress the importance of that upon the minds of the farmers.

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The feeding of the crops or part of them to live stock is the second essential to successful farming in Canada ; and the better the crops of cereals, fodder and roots, the better is the chance to make the live stock on the farm pay. The feeding of live stock also makes provision for using up some inferior grains and other things not saleable, and turning them into superior qualities of animal products. To do that profitably gives room for the exercise of skill, wide exact knowledge and true economy.

The third essential to a continuation of good farming is ability to keep up the fertility of the land without purchasing fertilizers to such an extent as to absorb all or most of the profits. The growing of clovers, pease, beans, and other leguminous crops, the feeding of them to live stock and a careful saving of everything on the place that has manurial value, are in the right direction. The Department tries to direct attention to these fundamental principles which are still apt to be overlooked in farm practice.

Whether a farmer sells what may be called primitive raw products, such as grain, hay, roots, or other crops, or feeds these to live-stock, and markets them in other forms reduced in volume but increased in value, as in butter, cheese, cattle, swine, poultry, eggs, horses, sheep, or wool, he needs reliable information on the qualities of those for which there is likely to be a good demand and a fair price. Sometimes that information is thrust upon him harshly enough, by close market contact,—by getting only a ruinously low price for what he has to sell, if it proves unsuitable for the market he supplies. As far as the Department through its various agencies can help the farmers in that matter, it is endeavouring to do so. In the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for last year, of which Parliament authorized the printing of over one hundred thousand copies, an effort was made to furnish detailed information on the preferences of the British market in regard to nearly all the staple farm products, and to indicate how Canadian farmers can produce those of the right quality in the condition required by the best class of customers.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Department and other organizations, the great majority of farmers have not yet been touched directly by any of the agencies at work for their benefit. Helpful, scientific knowledge is away in advance of the practice on the farms. It is evident that the best service which can be rendered to the farmers, is to put them somehow, in the way of trying to find out for themselves what they would be the better for knowing in regard to crops, products and markets, and then to make it as easy as possible for them to gain the information and to apply it.

Bulletins and reports for imparting information, have some value, particularly to the investigating farmers. The Department has availed itself of these means to a large extent. The agricultural press and the newspapers of Canada, have given invaluable assistance in publishing what has been supplied to them, in a most liberal and effective way. Fully half of the time and energy of the Commissioner's Branch have been taken up in correspondence and the giving of personal advice and information to farmers, and others connected in some capacity with the art or commerce of agriculture.

In so far as the work of the Department directly for farmers can take the character of object lessons to illustrate principles, practices and methods, it will the more speedily tell for good on their occupation.

The chief matters to which attention was given in this Branch in 1898, were :—the cold storage service ; the extension of markets ; trial, shipments of products ; government dairy stations in the North-west Territories ; and, general dairying service.

The subjects which press most for further action by this Department in 1899, are :— the improvement of curing rooms, at cheese factories ; the development of a domestic and export trade in fattened poultry ; the prevention, as far as possible, of the production of soft bacon ; the diffusion of such information, as may lead to a better state of business in the production of beef ; and the establishment of simple illustration stations for farmers in localities where such are urgently needed.

If, through the co-operation of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Provincial Departments of Agriculture and various local organizations, every farmer could be touched personally and directly in his occupation even once in ten years, by the life, principles, methods and inspiration of a thoroughly good teacher and leader, the benefit would be incalculable.

COLD STORAGE ON STEAMSHIPS.

Contracts were entered into with agents of steamship companies to provide a regular cold storage service for the carriage of butter and other perishable products from Montreal to points in Great Britain.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. agreed to provide cold storage on five steamships to give a weekly service between Montreal and Avonmouth for Bristol.

Messrs. H. & A. Allan agreed to provide cold storage on two steamships to ply between Montreal and Liverpool ; three steamships to ply between Montreal and London ; and on one steamship to ply between Montreal and Glasgow.

Messrs. R. Reford & Co., for the Thomson Line, agreed to provide cold storage on three steamships to ply between Montreal and London ; and, on behalf of the Donaldson Line, on one steamship to ply between Montreal and Glasgow.

Messrs. David Torrance & Co., for the Dominion Line, agreed to provide cold storage on two steamships to ply between Montreal and Liverpool.

Sailings of the steamships of the Allan and Dominion lines between Montreal and Liverpool were to be so arranged as to give as nearly as practicable a weekly service between these two ports ; and the sailings of the steamships of the Allan and Thomson lines were to be so arranged as to give as nearly as practicable a weekly service between Montreal and London ; and the sailings of the steamships of the Allan and Donaldson lines, were to be so arranged as to give as nearly as practicable a fortnightly service between Montreal and Glasgow.

Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, agreed to provide cold storage on three steamships to ply between St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and London.

The Manchester Liners, Limited, agreed to provide cold storage on three steamships to ply between Montreal and Manchester during the season of navigation on the St. Lawrence River, and to ply between St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., and Manchester during the remainder of the year.

The contracts provide that the steamship companies shall carry in cold storage, butter, cheese and other perishable products as demand for space may arise, at a charge not exceeding ten shillings per ton of 2,240 pounds of butter and cheese, and at the same charge for an equivalent space occupied by other products, in addition to the current charge for freight on butter and cheese not in cold storage.

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Messrs. Pickford & Black agreed to provide cold storage on the steamship "Beta" to ply between Halifax, N.S., and the West Indies.

Arrangements were made for one steamer of the Beaver Line, and later on for one steamer of the Canadian Steamship Company to provide cold storage from Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Great Britain.

The following is a statement of the quantities of some Canadian products carried in cold storage from the port of Montreal during the season of navigation of 1898:

Butter	209,172 packages.
Meats.....	7,668 "
Cheese	5,514 "
Fruit.....	25,564 "
Eggs.....	1,321 "

COLD STORAGE ON RAILWAYS.

Arrangements were continued for the running of refrigerator cars fully iced on the main routes on railways leading into the shipping ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown. The railway companies provided the refrigerator cars, and every car was iced to receive butter and other products requiring cold storage, at stations between the starting point and destination. Shippers who made use of these refrigerators cars were charged the regular "less than carload rates," and no extra charge was made to them for the cold storage services.

COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

Cold storage warehouses of sufficient capacity for the trade are provided in Montreal as private business concerns. For the protection of perishable products intended for export and for the extension of business, it is desirable to have cold storage buildings at other centres. As the volume of trade at first would not likely be sufficient to induce business men to put up such buildings for the accommodation of products intended for export, a grant was offered to those who would provide cold storage buildings at central points. The grants were to be in the nature of guarantees that the earnings from the cold storage business at these points would yield at least 5 per cent on the cost of the buildings and plant.

The rates to be charged were to be satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture, and the grants from the Government were not to be called upon, except to make up any deficiency between the net earnings and the sum of five per cent on the cost as mentioned. Advantage was taken of this offer at Quebec only.

An agreement was made with Messrs B. and M. Rattenbury, the owners of a cold storage building at Charlottetown, P. E. I., to provide cold storage there for the use of the public at reasonable rates.

COLD STORAGE AT CREAMERIES.

To encourage the owners of creameries to provide cold storage accommodation at them to protect the butter in cold storage from one day after it is made, I caused it to be announced that the Government would, subject to ratification by Parliament, grant a bonus of fifty dollars (\$50) per creamery for every creamery at which the owner would

provide and keep in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations, during the season of 1897 ; and further bonuses of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per creamery for 1898, and of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per creamery for 1899, if and when the refrigerator room was provided and kept in use according to the plans and regulations during these years.

Plans showing the style of construction to be adopted for the insulation of old cold storage rooms and the methods of constructing new cold storage buildings and ice houses were furnished on application.

When the bonus was made available for the year, a great many of the owners of creameries did not appear to understand the benefits which would result to themselves from providing cold storage ; and some did not learn of the offer of the Government bonus in 1897, in time to construct the cold storage for use during that summer. To encourage the owners of creameries to provide the cold storage which is so necessary, I intimated that the Government would extend the provisions of the bonus offered in the circular published 26th October, 1896, for one year :

“ To the owners or lessees of creameries who did not obtain the bonus of fifty dollars (\$50) for 1897, the Government will grant a bonus of fifty dollars (\$50) per creamery if and when they provide and keep in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations during the season of 1898, and the further bonuses of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each for the seasons of 1899 and 1900 if and when the refrigerator room has been kept in use according to the regulations during those two seasons.”

“ Thus the owner of a creamery who provides the necessary refrigerator room and keeps it in use according to the regulations during the three years ending 1899 or 1900, as the case may be, may receive altogether a bonus of one hundred dollars per creamery.”

Payment of the first instalment of the bonus (for 1897-98-99) has been made to the owners of 72 creameries ; and payment of the first instalment of the bonus (for 1898-99-1900) has been made to the owners of 114 creameries.

COLD STORAGE INSPECTORS.

An inspector of cold storage visited creameries which had provided cold storage rooms through Ontario and part of Quebec. He also visited places where cold storage buildings were being put up for the protection of general food products of a perishable character. Another cold storage inspector with headquarters in Montreal, inspected the refrigerator cars on their arrival, examined the cold storage chambers on steamships, and looked after any through shipments of butter or other perishable products intended for cold storage, when notified by the shippers to do so.

EXTENSION OF MARKETS.

By my direction the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying accompanied me to Great Britain during the summer to see the existing conditions of the markets for perishable farm products there, to learn the preferences for styles of packages and qualities of goods, to give information to Chambers of Commerce, Produce Exchanges and merchants concerning the arrangements made by the Government for providing a cold storage service for the carriage of those products, and to start an agent of the Department in his work for the extension and improvement of trade in Canadian farm products.

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The Commissioner reports to me that the superior qualities of Canadian flour for bread-making are not generally known by bakers or those who are directly interested. For sweetness, whiteness and strength, Canadian flour is unsurpassed. Bakeries for the sale of bread, made from Canadian flour would doubtless be a profitable commercial venture for some business men in Great Britain, and would be of direct benefit to Canadian producers.

An independent analysis of various flours showed the Canadian flour to contain ten per cent more albuminoids than the flour imported into Great Britain from European countries.

The trade in Canadian oat-meal is growing, and the fine qualities which it has from the soil and climatic conditions of Canada, are causing it to be preferred wherever it is introduced.

An examination of Canadian cheese in several of the large commercial centres, revealed the fact that a considerable proportion of it had been landed in Great Britain in a slightly heated condition. That prevents it from being taken by the class of customers who buy the best Scotch and English cheddars. Special information on this subject has been given to the cheese manufacturers in Canada through the issue of a bulletin. Steamship companies agreed to provide ventilated cool storage in the steamships for the carriage of the cheese. Through the improvement of curing rooms at cheese factories, by which they can be kept continuously at a temperature between 60 and 65 degrees, and the improved cool chambers in the steamships, it will be possible to deliver Canadian cheese in Great Britain, with the flavour and quality as fine as those of the best English and Scotch.

Some complaint was heard from dealers in butter, that Canadian butter became slightly flat and stale when exposed in the shops for some days after it was received from the cold storage chambers of steamships. It was learned that butter, from countries which are competitors of Canada in supplying that article to the British markets, is treated with a small quantity of some harmless preservative that keeps the flavour sweet or practically unchanged for a week after it is received by the shopkeepers. Canadian butter-makers and exporters will have to adopt the practice followed by their competitors, or devise a better one.

During the early part of the summer, some complaint was made about the quality of some Canadian bacon. A little of it was complained of as being too fat, and a large proportion of it as being somewhat soft. Soft sides often fetch from four to eight shillings per hundred-weight less than firm sides of similar weight and of otherwise apparently equal quality. By my direction a systematic investigation has been begun to discover the cause, and if possible, prevent the production of soft bacon.

It was learned from dealers in eggs that Canadian eggs were gaining in favour. The Canadian package is preferred to all others, and the Canadian eggs, in size, condition and flavour are generally giving satisfaction. When the eggs are carried in cold storage on the steamships, the surface is so cold that moisture from the humid and warm air of Great Britain, is deposited on the outside of each egg. That brings about a "mussy" condition and prevents the egg from keeping well. Consequently the importers prefer to have the eggs delivered in a cold condition to the steamship, and then carried in cool, ventilated chambers across the ocean. That leaves them with bright dry, shells when the cases are opened.

An investigation was made of the method followed for the artificial fattening of chickens in Great Britain. The demand for well fattened chickens is growing rapidly and extensively. After the return of the Commissioner from Great Britain, I authorized the establishment of two poultry-fattening stations, to test the process of poultry-fattening in Canada and to illustrate how it could be applied. Trial shipments of these fattened poultry were forwarded to Liverpool and London. The reports received state that the poultry arrived in fine condition, pleased the trade well in every way and were sold at good prices. The fattening of Canadian turkeys and chickens before they are killed would lead to a great increase in the profits and a great extension of the trade.

An agent of the Department has been occupied chiefly in gathering information on the condition in which Canadian fruits, and poultry are landed in Great Britain, and in seeking to discover methods whereby they can be landed in a still better condition there. His report will be duly published.

Through the Commissioner's Office, arrangements were made for the sending of a trial shipment of honey from Ontario to Liverpool. It met with a ready sale, created a growing demand, and has been followed by the shipment of several carloads, which are reported to have been sold at prices entirely satisfactory to the shippers.

Small trial shipments of maple syrup and maple sugar were made. These could not be sold at any profit to Canadian producers. Maple syrup is not in demand in Great Britain as in America; and the sugar, even for confectionery purposes, could be sold for only a few cents per pound. The confectioners say they can get almost similar results by using common brown sugar and some extract with a maple flavour.

TRIAL SHIPMENTS OF FRUIT.

Special provision was continued for trial shipments of tender fruits, such as peaches, pears, tomatoes and grapes. A small cold storage building cooled by ice was provided at Grimsby, Ontario. Nine growers of fruit there had agreed to furnish a quantity of these fruits per week; but from partial failure of their crop of pears, they did not furnish the quantities expected from them. The information which has been gained,—and it is not evident that it could have been gained without the making of fairly large shipments,—has been sufficient to show that pears and the early, tender, varieties of apples can be shipped in cold storage, landed in good condition and sold readily at satisfactory prices. It does not appear that Crawford peaches or tomatoes can be landed in sound condition regularly through cold storage. Grapes have been delivered in undeteriorated condition; but there was no demand for them at prices at which Canadian growers can afford to dispose of them. The flavour was not liked, and the plentiful supply of grapes from the continent of Europe kept the prices low.

CREAMERIES IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A sum was placed in the estimates and voted by Parliament to promote the establishment and maintenance of creameries in the North-west Territories. This has helped to promote the well-being of the population there by affording the farmers a chance of producing and marketing these food products which can be carried to distant

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markets with the smallest part of their value being absorbed in transportation charges. Agreements were made with the butter and cheese manufacturing associations at nineteen places whereby the Department took charge of the manufacturing of butter at them according to the regulations published in the bulletin, "North-west Territories Creameries." The Department also took the management of fifteen cream separating or cream collecting stations, tributary to the creameries.

Two of the creameries in Alberta were continued in operation during the winter. The butter-makers at most of the creameries report that there are good prospects of an increase in the output of butter from them for next season. Full details of the business will be found in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying.

GENERAL DAIRYING SERVICE IN THE PROVINCES.

The following paragraphs indicate the other principal work which was carried on during the year in the different provinces.

In the province of Quebec, the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings during the year; and during the winter he delivered a series of lectures to each class of students at the dairy school of St. Hyacinthe.

A series of meetings was held in the province during the winter of 1897-98, to discuss principally the subjects of cold storage for butter, the improvement of cheese factories and the principles and practice of good dairy farming.

In the province of Nova Scotia a dairy station was conducted at Nappan. Cheese has been made there during part of the summer, and butter during the winter.

The Dairy Superintendent of Nova Scotia has travelled throughout the province, visiting cheese factories and creameries and addressing meetings of farmers at various points.

He also assisted in carrying on the dairy school at Sussex, N. B., and addressed meetings in other places in New Brunswick.

The Department has withdrawn entirely from the management of the dairy stations in Prince Edward Island. I am informed that the cheese factories and creameries on the island which had been under the management of this Department, are now conducted by the directors of the several dairying companies with economy, efficiency and success.

It is reported that 46,000 boxes of cheese were exported from the island for the season of 1898. The winter butter-making movement has been extended; and I am informed that at nineteen factories in Prince Edward Island winter butter-making will be carried on during the winter of 1898-99. This shows a rapid development of co-operative dairying in that province from 1892, when there was but one factory taken charge of by the Department.

In the province of British Columbia, an expert attended a few meetings and gave further help in the establishment of co-operative creameries and cheese factories and in the extension of dairying. The development of mining in British Columbia and in the Klondike region is opening new and profitable markets for butter and other dairy products from British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

In the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba, superintendents of dairying are employed by the provincial governments, and consequently no work of direct instruction, except the attendance at conventions, and the distribution of bulletins and reports, from this Department was undertaken in them.

BRANDING AND REGISTRATION BILL.

Under the Act passed "to provide for the Registration of Cheese factories and Creameries, and the Branding of Dairy Products, and to prohibit misrepresentation as to the dates of Manufacture of such Products," certificates of registration have been issued to 900 cheese factories and creameries, and applications are being received regularly.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

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

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

BUTTER.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B. N. A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869	10,649,733	1,698,042	534,707	1,015,702	.....	1,496	14,870	95,777	26,986
1880	18,535,362	3,058,069	2,756,064	111,158	.....	.....	24,710	163,290	2,847
1881	17,649,491	3,573,034	3,333,419	58,522	.....	.....	30,574	143,935	6,584
1882	15,161,839	2,936,150	2,195,127	529,169	.....	.....	32,052	169,270	10,538
1883	8,106,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	.....	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,695	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	.....	23,789	180,238	631
1888	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	.....	5,226	164,329	1,431
1889	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879	.....	.....	22,921	124,349	2,782
1890	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059	.....	.....	29,342	119,939	1,636
1891	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054	.....	20,447	24,021	101,649	5,944
1892	5,736,696	1,056,058	877,455	6,038	.....	5,160	27,207	133,770	6,428
1893	7,036,013	1,296,814	1,118,614	7,539	.....	1,175	35,042	127,412	7,032
1894	5,534,621	1,095,588	936,422	6,048	1,125	.....	25,560	109,263	14,170
1895	3,650,258	697,476	536,797	5,365	.....	267	35,028	108,439	11,580
1896	5,889,241	1,052,089	893,053	2,729	.....	9,370	34,299	105,472	7,166
1897	11,453,351	2,089,173	1,912,389	6,233	8,513	33,490	115,754	12,794
1898	11,253,787	2,046,686	1,915,550	3,738	17,574	31,619	51,045	27,160

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

CHEESE.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	To Great Britain.	To United States.	To France.	To Germany.	Other Foreign Countries.	B.N.A. Provinces.	British Indies.
	Lbs.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784			891	1,954	340
1880	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507			170	5,710	210
1881	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500			14	10,027	540
1882	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,571,076	18,436			242	8,196	2,318
1883	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468			202	15,490	1,863
1884	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,428	24,866			188	19,248	262
1885	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	86,978			205	15,899	1,207
1886	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	546
1887	73,604,448	7,103,978	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
1893	133,946,365	13,407,470	13,360,237	23,578			2,689	18,679	2,297
1894	154,977,480	13,488,191	15,439,198	9,552			3,036	21,948	14,284
1895	146,004,650	14,253,002	14,220,505	5,058		16	5,463	9,785	12,175
1896	164,689,123	13,956,571	13,924,672	10,359	299		4,861	7,509	8,871
1897	164,220,699	14,676,239	14,645,859	4,486	94	24	5,365	11,954	8,457
1898	196,703,323	17,572,763	17,522,681	14,604		1,428	6,889	12,784	14,377

IMPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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

BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	* Cwt.	£ Stg.		* Cwt.	£ Stg.
1886	1,543,566	8,141,438	1886	1,734,890	3,871,359
1887	1,513,134	8,010,274	1887	1,836,789	4,514,382
1888	1,671,433	8,913,045	1888	1,917,616	4,546,408
1889	1,927,842	10,244,636	1889	1,907,999	4,490,970
1890	2,027,717	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	2,183,009	11,965,190	1892	2,232,817	5,416,784
1893	2,327,474	12,753,593	1893	2,007,462	5,160,918
1894	2,574,835	13,456,699	1894	2,226,145	5,474,940
1895	2,825,662	14,245,230	1895	2,133,819	4,675,130
1896	3,037,718	15,344,364	1896	2,244,525	4,900,342
1897	3,217,802	15,916,917	1897	2,603,178	5,885,521

* Cwt. 112 lbs.

The export commerce of the country in most of the farm products is increasing at a very rapid rate. The following comparative statement of the value of the exports of some of the farm products of Canada during the years 1896 and 1898, shows the growth in that short period and indicates somewhat of the great possibility for further expansion of this trade :—

VALUE OF SOME CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS EXPORTED IN YEARS 1896 AND 1898.
(Years ending June 30th.)

	1896.	1898.	Percentage of Increase.
	\$	\$	
Wheat.....	5,771,521	17,313,916	200
Flour.....	718,433	5,425,760	655
Oats.....	273,861	3,041,578	1,010
Oatmeal.....	364,655	554,757	52
Pease.....	1,299,491	1,813,792	39
Cattle.....	7,082,542	8,723,292	23
Cheese.....	13,956,571	17,572,763	25
Butter.....	1,052,089	2,046,686	94
Pork, bacon and hams.....	4,446,884	8,092,930	82
Eggs.....	807,086	1,255,304	55

CROPS.

The year 1898 has been one of good crops throughout the greater part of the Dominion. In the middle and western provinces farmers have had unusually favourable returns, but in the east the weather during the greater part of the season was unfavourable and some of the crops have been below the average. Nevertheless, the season on the whole has been a most encouraging one.

In Ontario the hay crop has been large, about one-third above the average. Notwithstanding the unusually hot and dry weather in May, June and July, which prevailed over a large part of this province, the returns from cereal crops have been highly satisfactory, and the quality of the grain is unusually good. The crop of winter wheat has been large and profitable; the total yield was over 25 million bushels. Spring wheat also gave returns much above the average. Barley has yielded well, and oats which now occupy much the largest area of any of the cereals have given an excellent average. Pease gave the poorest returns of any of the crops, and while there have been fair yields in some localities, in others the ravages of the pea-weevil have reduced the returns to a low figure. Indian corn, of which the quantity grown is increasing, has given a fair average crop. Potatoes and roots have also done fairly well and are generally of good quality.

The early ripening small fruits yielded abundantly, but the dry weather reduced the crops of the later sorts. The yield of apples has been light in some districts, but in others the returns have been good. The crop of pears, which is increasing in extent and growing in importance, has been satisfactory. The returns of peaches have been disappointing in some parts of the Niagara district, while in other sections, especially in Essex, the trees have been laden with fine fruit. The season has been generally favourable for grape growing, and the vines have yielded abundantly.

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In Quebec the hay crop has been an excellent one, considerably above the average. The yields of spring wheat, barley and pease have been very encouraging. The oat crop was a good one in some districts, in others it was light, and probably on the whole will be somewhat below the average of past years. Potatoes have given encouraging returns, and field roots which are now grown much more extensively than in the past have produced satisfactory crops. The cultivation of Indian corn has also increased, and this crop has given good returns. Greater attention is paid to the raising of improved stock in this province, and the quality of the animals now produced for dairy purposes is steadily improving.

In the Maritime Provinces the crop of hay has been an extra heavy one. The season, however, was backward, seeding was late, and the conditions afterwards for grain growing were unfavourable. The crops of oats and barley have given fair returns but are said to be below the average. Spring wheat gave very poor results. In Prince Edward Island it was almost a failure, and in many other districts it was badly rusted and shrunk. The crops of turnips have been fairly satisfactory, and mangels above the average. Potatoes have not given an average crop, and in many districts the yield has been small and of inferior quality.

In Manitoba an increased area was under cereals. In the larger part of the province to the east, the crops were heavy, but in some of the western and southern districts, owing to very dry weather in the spring, they were lighter than usual and will probably be below the average. Of the seventy municipalities in the province, it is estimated that sixty-two have exceeded the average by from five to fifteen per cent, and that the remaining eight have given from seventy to eighty per cent of their average yield. The heavy rains which occurred during the time of the wheat harvest were very discouraging, and for a time it was feared that much of the crop would be seriously injured. It was afterwards found that the damage was much less than expected, and while the unfavourable weather added considerably to the cost of harvesting, most of the grain when threshed proved to be of good quality. Hay gave almost an average return, but in some districts it was injured from excessive rainfall during harvesting. The yield of field roots and garden vegetables was much above the average. Potatoes gave large returns.

In the North-west Territories the crop of wheat has on the whole been a very good one, but in Eastern Assiniboia, owing to copious rains, the cost of harvesting has been increased and some loss has occurred from the lowering of the grade of the grain. The loss, however, will be much less than was expected. In that part of the territory lying between Wolseley and Moosejaw the crops have been heavy and were saved with but little loss. In the Prince Albert section good crops have been had, and there has been no loss from bad weather. The same may be said of the district from Calgary to Edmonton. The oat crop has been much better than last year over the whole country. Potatoes have varied much in yield; in some districts the crop has been good, in others unsatisfactory.

In the agricultural districts in the interior of British Columbia the area under wheat has been larger than usual, and the yield in most cases excellent and much above the average. Oats also and potatoes have yielded well. In those valleys where fruits are grown the returns have been very satisfactory. The cattle in the ranges are said

to be in better condition than for some years past, prices for beef owing to increased demand in the mining districts have ruled higher, and ranching has become more profitable.

West of the coast range on the mainland and on Vancouver Island the season has been favourable, and the crops of hay, oats, roots and corn have all been good, and there has been a ready demand for these products at fair prices.

Small fruits and cherries were plentiful, and the prices good throughout the season. Plums were as usual a heavy crop, and where care was taken in picking and preparing them for market the returns have been satisfactory. The crops of apples and pears have been below the average, but the quality has been fairly good and prices satisfactory. A large and increasing trade in British Columbia fruits is now carried on with the mining districts and also with the cities and towns in the North-west Territories and Manitoba.

CATTLE TRADE.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The importation of horses and mules, cattle, sheep and swine into the Dominion reported during the past season was as follows :—

Horses and Mules	7,645
*Cattle	1,726
Sheep	7,703
Swine	280
Goats	1

The above were brought in at various points as shown in detail in the report of the Chief Veterinary Inspector. (See Appendix No. 14.)

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK TO EUROPE.

The exportation of live stock from Canadian ports for the year ended 31st October, 1898, numbered :—

Horses	4,693
Cattle	99,852
Sheep	39,491

(For details see appendix No. 14.)

—
In addition to these 17 calves were born in quarantine

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EXPORTATION OF CATTLE TO THE UNITED STATES.

There has again been an increase in the number of Canadian cattle exported to the United States. The numbers exported during the three previous years were as follows:—

1895.....	882
1896..	1,646
1897.....	57,857
*1898.....	88,605

The above indicates that the removal of the regulations which required a quarantine detention of 90 days on cattle entering the United States from Canada has enabled the farmers and stock raisers of the Dominion to find a large and increasing market in the United States for their live stock.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

In all divisions of the work carried on by these useful institutions, considerable progress has been made during the past year. The farmers of Canada are taking advantage of the opportunities given them to gain information on subjects relating to their calling and the volume of correspondence is continually increasing. The demand for the publications containing the records of work in progress is very large and the number of farmers who visit the farms to gain information increases from year to year. The Experimental Farms as originally intended have become a bureau of information on agricultural affairs where all can apply. Frequent demands are also made on the time of the officers in attending the more important agricultural and horticultural meetings, and some extended journeys have been made during the past year to distant parts of the Dominion to make investigations and to disseminate information on subjects of special importance.

AGRICULTURE.

Investigations in this branch of the work have been conducted on many lines. In testing the relative usefulness of natural and artificial fertilizers and combinations of these when applied to different crops, additional testimony has been secured as to the economy of applying barn-yard manure to the land, when fresh from the barn-yard, and thus avoid much of the waste which occurs when this material—so valuable to the farmer—is permitted to ferment and rot and to become more or less leached in the barn-yard. Further demonstration has also been made regarding the added fertility given to land by the ploughing under of crops of green clover. Marked success has attended this portion of the work, and the practical object lessons afforded by the increased crops grown on land so treated have been very instructive and convincing. This cheap and easy method of adding plant food to the soil and at the same time improving its texture and increasing its power of holding moisture is being adopted and practised with much advantage by many farmers in different parts of the provinces.

TESTING OF CEREALS.

The testing of all the more promising varieties of cereals and other important farm crops has been continued. Many of these have been imported from distant countries

* This is up to the 30th September.

where the conditions of climate resemble those of some parts of Canada. To these have been added the many varieties found in commerce in Europe and America, also the different sorts which have been produced at the experimental farms by cross-fertilizing and selection. These have all been sown during 1898 in uniform trial plots at all the experimental farms, and the results show the great importance of the exercise of care and judgment in the selection of seed, and that the weight of the crop obtained depends much on the vigour and productiveness of the variety chosen for sowing. The information gained on this subject, which must be of much practical value to the farming community, was promptly published and disseminated in bulletin No. 32 of the experimental farm series. Some varieties of wheat recently brought from Australia, for which partial or total exemption from rust is claimed, have also been under trial. Several promising fodder plants have been experimented with, including an early variety of Soja Beans from Japan, and a Japanese millet. These latter have been tested on all the experimental farms and are likely to prove useful introductions.

The best time for the sowing of cereals has been further tested, and nine years' experience has now been gained on this important topic. When the average of ten years' experience can be given, it is probable that the evidence obtained will be so far free from the errors arising from exceptional seasons as to permit of safe conclusions being reached.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES OF SEED GRAIN, ETC.

Increasing interest is manifested from year to year in the distribution of samples of such varieties of grain as have been specially productive at the experimental farms among farmers in different parts of Canada for the improvement of seed. More than 32,000 farmers have personally applied, and have participated in this distribution during the past year. This branch of work is doing much in many districts towards improving the character and quality of the seed used by replacing the less productive sorts with those of greater productiveness, which must eventually effect a material increase in the average yield of the more important farm crops grown in this country.

NEW FRUITS FOR TEST IN THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

The propagation of many new varieties of fruits which have been produced by crossing some of the hardiest known sorts is progressing satisfactorily. A large number of new sorts have been planted at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, and are showing a degree of hardiness which is gratifying, and gives promise of success. A considerable number of additional varieties will be forwarded to increase the collections on the North-west farms during the coming year.

THE FATTENING OF STEERS AND SWINE.

Further tests have been undertaken in the fattening of steers and additional information gained as to the usefulness of certain fodders and combinations of fodders in the economical feeding of cattle. Different mixtures of grain have also been used in these tests to find out how beef may be produced at the lowest cost.

The experimental work undertaken in connection with the breeding and feeding of swine has been considerably enlarged to meet the demand for information in connection with this rapidly growing industry. In the cross-breeding tests the aim has been to produce an animal specially adapted for the requirements of the trade with Great

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Britain, and the trials made in feeding different sorts and mixtures of grain have been undertaken to ascertain their relative value in the production of pork. In addition to these a special series of experiments has been carried on with the hope of gaining information as to the cause of soft pork

FOWLS.

Additional experience has been gained in this branch by experiments conducted in the management and feeding of poultry with the view of producing a rapid development of the young fowls and of obtaining a large number of eggs during the winter season when high prices can be had. Special experiments have also been conducted in the fattening of fowls for market.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

The large collection of ornamental trees and shrubs which form the groups with which the grounds along the drive ways and about the buildings are adorned command the attention of every visitor. Not only do they impress with their beauty, but they also convey most useful information to those interested in tree growing as to the adaptability of particular species for special purposes, their beauty of form is displayed and their suitability for shelter and their hardiness is demonstrated. The hedges also, of which there are now more than 80 varieties, are objects of much interest, and the large collections of perennial plants grown in the borders and beds are a constant source of pleasure during the summer months.

HORTICULTURAL BRANCH.

Most of the varieties of fruits in the orchards, vine-yard and small fruit plantations made satisfactory progress this year. The apple trees, on the whole, produced good crops; plums and cherries, very good crops; small fruits also yielded well. About 130 varieties of grapes ripened, the season being especially favourable to that fruit. A number of new varieties of promising fruits were added, among them many seedlings originated in the colder parts of Canada, some of which may prove of great value. An orchard containing over 500 trees of hybrid apples produced at the Central Experimental Farm, was also planted. There are now being tested at the Central Experimental Farm the following number of varieties of fruits:—Apples, 653; pears, 69; plums, 130; cherries, 50; grapes, 169; gooseberries, 121; raspberries, 128; currants, 69; strawberries, 290; or 1,676 varieties in all.

There were about 1,000 varieties of vegetables tested this year, notes being taken on those points which were deemed of greatest value. Experiments in growing tobacco were also continued, 35 varieties being tested.

A row of Norway spruce trees was planted along the north and part of the west sides of the orchard, which it is hoped will soon afford considerable protection to the fruits.

The trees in the forest belts have, on the whole, made satisfactory growth. Cultivation was continued in those parts of the belts where it was thought necessary. Measurements have been taken of the circumference and height of the trees as in the past, and other notes taken.

The Arboretum is growing in interest every year, as the trees and shrubs increase in size and number, and now offers a fine field for study to those interested in botany and is a source of reliable information as to the hardiness and usefulness of a large number of economic and ornamental timber trees. The perennial border contains many rare and beautiful flowers, which proved a source of much enjoyment to visitors. Notes were taken during the summer on the hardiness, time of blooming, vigour, etc., of the different species and varieties. More than 500 specimens were collected and dried this year towards forming a herbarium of the trees, shrubs and perennial plants growing in the Arboretum.

Many seedling apples, apples for name, diseased fruit, vegetables, twigs and bark have been sent in for examination, and replies given as promptly as possible.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY AND BOTANY.

In the division of entomology and botany several species of insects have been bred through all their stages so as to find out at which stage in their development remedial measures can be applied to the greatest advantage and also to secure for the museum specimens in good condition. An effort has been made towards arranging the entomological collections and it is hoped at an early date to have some instructive cases available for reference by visitors who may wish to know the appearance of the injurious crop insects which are mentioned in the official reports or the public press. Large numbers of specimens have been sent in for identification from students in all parts of the Dominion. Many of these or duplicates of them have been presented to the farm museum.

Among the insects which have demanded the attention of the entomologists during the year may be mentioned the San José Scale with regard to which every effort is being made by the federal and provincial governments to prevent further introduction into Canada and to eradicate it in those few localities where it has been detected; Tent caterpillars which appeared in immense numbers in several provinces, the Green Maple-caterpillar which was very destructive at Ottawa and Niagara as well as in one or two intermediate points, the currant and plum plant lice. Many different species of scale-insects were sent in this year, owing to the attention which had been drawn to this class of insects by the Ontario San José scale inspectors. Similarly the Spruce Chermas was sent in from many points in Ontario subsequent to the appearance of a provincial leaflet on this subject. The imported Larch Saw-fly (*Nematus Erichsonii*) and the cattle Horn-fly were decidedly more abundant in some places than last year.

In Manitoba some small swarms of the Rocky Mountain locust were investigated in the country lying on the north slope of the Turtle Mountains. In the same province serious injury was done to the groves of aspen poplar by the Pallid Aspen beetle. A closely allied insect, the Cotton-wood Leaf-beetle (*Lina scripta*) also attacked willows in the North-west Territories. In British Columbia the apple crop was attacked by the Apple-fruit Miner, and associated with it were large numbers of a small moth described many years ago as an enemy of the plum, *Semasia prunivorana*.

In the division of botany studies have been continued of grasses and other fodder plants, and experiments have been instituted for the retention of drifting sands and also for the holding of alluvial soil on lands lying along river banks and subject to inundation during the spring freshet. During the past season, the entomologist and

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botanist has attended several farmers' meetings in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and also visited the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia where he delivered a series of addresses chiefly upon noxious weeds and their eradication, but also upon injurious insects and the best means of preventing their ravages.

CHEMICAL DIVISION.

The following may be cited as among the more important branches of work undertaken during the past year by the Chemical staff of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

1. The continuance of inoculation experiments with *Nitragin*, using clover and horse beans. *Nitragin* is a preparation or "culture" of the bacteria or germs which reside in the nodules on the roots of legumes and its employment has been advised to induce a more luxurious growth of clover, and other legumes. It is by the aid of these germs that these plants are able to appropriate free atmospheric nitrogen, a property which they, among all farm crops, alone possess. The results obtained this year in the Laboratories of the Farm are not quite so encouraging as those reported last year by the Chemist, and no doubt this work will have to be continued for several years before it can be established whether *Nitragin* has any economic value for the farmers of Canada or not.

2. The examination of worn or partially exhausted soils. Samples of soil are sent in to the Farm Laboratories by farmers from all parts of the Dominion for diagnosis. These, as far as time permits, are submitted to a partial analysis, and from the data so obtained a report is furnished indicating the best means for the soil's improvement. Analysis has frequently made evident deficiencies in humus, nitrogen, lime, etc. These can be supplied very cheaply by adopting "green manuring," the application of marl, and other economical methods recommended in these reports. In this way, much valuable assistance has been rendered our farmers. The Farm is in receipt of many letters testifying to the practical benefit of this work.

3. The determination of the manurial worth of certain naturally-occurring fertilizers, *e.g.*, mucks, tidal deposits, marls, sea-weed, etc. There are many substances in Canada possessing more or less plant food, and which at small expense could be utilized as fertilizers. The past year has added much to our knowledge of these materials.

4. The feeding value of many species of native hay, grown on uplands and sloughs, respectively, in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, has been ascertained. With the same object in view, many of the grasses grown under the direction of the Botanist of the Farms at Ottawa have been analysed. The latter investigation was begun in 1895.

The Soja bean has been tried on the Central Farm as a silo crop, being used to bring up the albuminoids or flesh-formers of Indian corn. Analyses have been made of the plant taken from plots (1) sown at different times, and (2) from those in which the rows were at varying distances apart. The results go to show that too close seeding to a slight degree diminishes the feeding value of the crop, by reducing the percentage of albuminoids.

The following feeding stuffs, at the requests of farmers, dairymen, and stock feeders, have also been submitted to analysis: Oat dust and oat feed, a by-product in oatmeal manufacture; crude molasses, from the sugar refinery; cocoa shells, from a chocolate factory.

5. Much assistance has been rendered fruit growers by the analysis of fungicides and insecticides and in advice regarding the preparation of these compounds.

6. The question of well water as found on Canadian farms has received further study. About one hundred samples have been analysed during the past year. It is gratifying to state that farmers are taking more and more interest in the matter of pure water, and are availing themselves of the privileges offered by the Experimental Farms for the examination of rural waters.

7. The chemical work in the experiments on the preservation of barn-yard manure, begun nearly two years ago, has been completed, and the results, with deductions therefrom, appear in the annual report of the Chemist for the current year. The particulars there published are worthy of careful study. They show that the losses during the rotting of the manure under cover and protected from the weather, are very much less than from rotting manure that is exposed; that, under the most favourable conditions, there is a loss of organic matter and nitrogen; that there is no loss of phosphoric acid and potash from properly protected manure, but that the latter element especially drains away in comparatively large quantities from "exposed" manure, even on a fairly tight board floor. The investigation shows the desirability of checking or controlling fermentation by keeping the heap compact and moist, thus excluding excess of air. It also makes clear how readily soluble plant food, especially potash and nitrogen, leach away from exposed rotting manure. The advisability of using sufficient litter, together with some special absorbent, such as moss litter, air-dried swamp muck, or ground gypsum, is also made apparent by these experiments.

8. The answering of questions relating to agricultural chemistry has entailed a very large amount of work. Every year the questions sent in by farmers or through the agricultural papers become more numerous. In connection with this class of work, lectures and addresses on agricultural topics delivered at meetings of Farmers' Institutes and the larger Conventions may be mentioned.

The letters received, most of which contain requests for specific information, numbered during the past year 1,308. Samples received from farmers for examination during the same periods number 282.

9. All the tuberculin supplied to the Government Veterinary Inspectors has been sent out through this Division. From Nov. 1st, 1897, to Oct. 31st, 1898, 10,266 doses have been so forwarded under instruction from my Department.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN, N.S.

Among the more important branches of work carried on at the Experimental Farm for the Maritime Provinces during the past year has been the improvement of the dairy herd and demonstrating the feasibility of producing large quantities of milk throughout the year. The herd now contains a number of excellent animals, both pure bred and grade cows, selected with special reference to their milking capacity. Many experiments have also been conducted with cereals, fodder crops and roots, to gain information regarding the most productive and useful sorts. Further tests have also been made in the draining of land.

The horticultural work has included the planting and testing of a considerable number of additional varieties of fruit and a large number of different sorts of

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vegetables, with the object of finding out which are best adapted to supply the needs of the people in the Maritime Provinces. Further work has also been carried on in the testing of such ornamental trees, shrubs and plants as are likely to prove useful in those provinces.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

Much work has been done on this farm in the testing of cereals, fodder crops and roots, to find out which varieties are the most profitable for farmers to grow in Manitoba. Experiments have also been conducted to gain further information regarding the best preparation of the land, the quantity of seed to use per acre to obtain the best results, also the most profitable time for sowing.

Tests have been conducted with native and imported grasses, clovers and other fodder crops, including many varieties of Indian corn, which have been grown with much success for the making of ensilage. Experiments have been continued with remedies proposed for smut in wheat, barley and oats, and useful information has been gained on this subject. Further experience has also been gained in the feeding of steers, using such fodders and coarse grains as are most generally available to the farmers of Manitoba, to find out those most useful for the production of beef. Some hives of bees have also been sent to this farm from the apiary at Ottawa, and the experiment of their introduction has been attended with fair success.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T.

At the Experimental Farm for the North-west Territories further useful work has been done in testing different methods of preparation of land to overcome difficulties arising from the climate. The general adoption by the farmers in the Indian Head district of the methods of summer-fallowing of land carried on at the Indian Head farm is producing excellent results and unusually large crops of wheat have been produced for the past two years all through this section of the country. The use of trial plots for testing the comparative merits of many different varieties of wheat, oats and other cereals have been continued and much interest has been manifested in this branch of the work. The usefulness of the awnless brome grass *Bromus inermis* for the production of hay and pasture has been further shown, and many experiments have been conducted with other promising grasses and fodder plants.

Additional experiments have been made with flax and canary grass, both of which can be grown successfully in the North-west. Some further tests have been conducted in the feeding of steers and in demonstrating the relative value for this purpose of some of the fodder materials available to the farmer in the North-west Territories.

A number of additions have been made to the varieties of trees and shrubs under trial in the arboretum and the list of hardy sorts useful for planting in the North-west Territories is being gradually increased. Much success has attended the testing of vegetables, the climate of the North-west seems to be well adapted for bringing some sorts to great perfection, additional varieties of small fruits have been tried, and some fruit has been produced this year on the Indian Head Farm on varieties of the Manitoba wild plum, some of which are likely to prove useful. The shelter belts of forest trees

have made fine growth, and are now proving very useful in furnishing shelter for buildings, stock and crops.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B.C.

The trial plots under uniform conditions of the many different sorts of farm crops have been conducted at this farm also and much information has been gained regarding the varieties most useful in the coast climate of British Columbia. Experiments have been conducted in the growing of grasses, clovers and other fodder crops, also with field roots, potatoes and many different sorts of vegetables. Further tests have also been made to determine the best time for sowing different sorts of grain in this climate.

The experiments conducted with different varieties of fruit have been continued and many new varieties have been added to the collection. A large number of different sorts of apples, pears and plums new to this country have borne fruit during the past year, and careful notes have been taken on each sort as to the quality, productiveness and time of ripening of the different sorts. Some of these varieties are of much promise.

The correspondence conducted at all the branch farms is large and is increasing in volume from year to year. The officers in charge have also responded to many invitations extended to them during the past year to attend meetings of farmers and fruit growers in different parts of Canada, and have thus had many opportunities of explaining more fully the nature of the work in progress at the different farms.

Fuller particulars of the many branches of work in progress at all the Experimental Farms will be found in the Annual Report, copies of which may be had on application to the Director at Ottawa.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The distribution to the Agricultural Societies in the North-west Territories of the \$7,000, voted at the last session of Parliament will be dealt with by my Department as in former years.

It is estimated that the number of societies entitled to participate in the distribution of the grant this year will be forty (40) the same as last year, reports having been received from this number.

ARCHIVES.

The work of this Branch is attended to carefully. Indexing and cataloguing are carried on systematically, so that all work received is at once made accessible to investigators. Copying the state documents in London and Paris is proceeding as rapidly as the nature of the work will admit, and many most important documents have been received from both capitals. The collections of printed state papers has been largely added to during the year, and are readily accessible from the careful manner in which they have been catalogued, of which investigators take full advantage.

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III.—PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The following comparative tables show the transactions of the Patent Branch of the Department of Agriculture, from the calendar year 1888, to the year ending 31st October, 1898 :—

Years.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.				Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.
	Applications for Patents.	Patents.	Certificates.	Total.		
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307
1891.....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231
1892.....	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500
*1893.....	2,614	3,153	292	3,445	229	1,345
1894.....	3,291	2,756	462	3,218	301	1,445
1895.....	3,387	3,074	422	3,496	343	1,550
1896.....	3,728	3,488	413	3,901	306	1,420
1897.....	4,300	4,013	284	4,297	377	1,551
1898.....	4,200	3,611	262	3,873	363	1,657

* For 10 months only.

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.
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	78,016 72
1890.....	78,192 61	3,202 00	1,320 15	931 83			504 19	84,150 78
1891.....	72,664 26	2,411 95	1,124 60	782 29			340 53	77,723 63
1892.....	71,840 84	2,794 66	1,270 13	793 32	236 52	89 96	195 33	77,216 76
*1893.....	58,441 81	2,633 71	1,244 70	796 15	285 18	337 81	110 73	63,850 19
1894.....	73,061 77	3,142 74	1,793 40	764 07	347 21	1,449 80	123 57	80,682 56
1895.....	78,223 52	3,194 00	1,854 35	761 54	245 98	1,951 30	129 79	86,358 48
1896.....	83,060 61	3,130 56	1,790 65	898 27	420 60	2,245 79	57 04	93,532 52
1897.....	93,298 16	3,250 23	2,108 57	969 33	252 53	2,110 89	123 21	102,117 92
1898.....	91,176 44	3,641 00	1,935 74	706 50	266 44	1,463 10	172 73	99,361 95

* For 10 months only.

The Patent Office fees received during the year ended the 31st of October show a surplus of \$63,120.53 over the working expenses of the office as per subjoined table :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cash received.....	99,361 95	Salaries.....	24,792 32
Cash refunded.....	1,839 25	Patent Record.....	9,609 85
		Receipts over expenditures.....	34,402 17
Net cash.....	97,522 70		63,120 53
			97,522 70

The following is a table of the countries of residence of the patentees for the years named :—

Countries.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Canada.....	565	609	620	606	671	685	661	707	740	756	710
England.....	152	203	116	122	298	206	177	179	215	266	261
United States.....	1,425	1,788	1,623	1,519	2,227	2,061	1,731	1,980	2,270	2,666	2,312
France.....	21	18	10	10	26	24	24	21	24	26	39
Germany.....	33	51	23	36	106	88	108	102	117	126	124
Other countries.....	61	56	36	50	89	89	55	85	122	173	165
Totals.....	2,257	2,715	2,428	2,343	3,417	*3,153	2,756	3,074	3,488	4,013	3,611

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

Provinces.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Ontario.....	354	383	425	394	464	437	404	451	430	464	383
Quebec.....	123	129	125	140	131	151	162	177	201	178	171
New Brunswick.....	19	22	20	16	19	23	13	13	12	20	26
Nova Scotia.....	35	30	17	22	16	29	15	19	32	22	27
Prince Edward Island.....	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	6	2	2	4
Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	18	32	14	28	22	26	38	18	28	36	45
British Columbia.....	9	11	16	5	18	16	27	23	35	34	54
Totals.....	565	609	620	606	671	*685	661	707	740	756	710

* For 10 months only.

Statement of the number of Patents issued under the Act of the session of 1892, 55-56 Vic., chap. 24, on which the fees are paid for periods of six, twelve or eighteen years, at the option of the patentees ; and of Patents on which certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of Patents originally granted for periods of five and ten years.

Year.	Periods for which the Fees were paid on first issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after issue.			
	6 yrs.	12 yrs.	18 yrs.	6 yrs.	12 yrs.	5 yrs.	10 yrs.
1892 (Six months ended 31st December).....	2,141	3	35		3	387	25
1893 (Ten months ended 31st October).....	3,098	9	46		3	279	10
1894 (Twelve months ended 31st Oct.).....	2,701	9	46		4	433	25
1895 " ".....	3,049	5	20			416	6
1896 " ".....	3,443	11	34		2	401	10
1897 " ".....	3,981	8	24		15	262	4
1898 " ".....	3,586	3	22		176	9	0

It appears from the preceding tables that there has been a large and steady increase of the business of the Patent Office since 1888 in the amount of fees received except in 1898.

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The largest number of those who have taken out Patents of invention, in Canada, are residents in the United States. There is a slight decline in the number of Patents issued during the year 1898, and it may be remarked that the same fact appears in the Patent Office at Washington, owing probably, to the war between the United States and Spain. The fees received for services rendered by the Branch during the year, show a surplus of \$63,120.53 over the expenditure.

Patentees who are resident in foreign countries, continue to avail themselves of the privilege granted under Section 8 of the Patent Act, by giving notice to the Commissioner of intention to apply for Patents in Canada: the number of these notices registered during the year was 689.

The Patent Act confers on the Commissioner the power of granting to patentees extensions of time in which they may import and within which they must manufacture their inventions in Canada. The number of cases in which satisfactory reasons were shown to justify the granting of the importing privilege during the year was 1,191; and of the manufacturing privilege 2,006.

The total number of applications for Patents, during the year, which were reported on by the examiners was 4,228, and of these eighty were refused for want of novelty, or for otherwise not complying with the requirements of "The Patent Act."

During the year the Rules and Forms of the Canadian Patent Office were, under authority of an Order in Council, revised and amended in important particulars having for one of its objects to provide facilities for amendments of applications when such are in the hands of the examiners. It is in the interest of both the applicants and the Office that great care should be taken by applicants in the preparation of the papers, which are required by the Rules and Forms. Copies of these are furnished gratuitously to all applicants; and the directions in them should be closely observed.

The Canadian Patent Office Record continues to be published monthly. It contains a transcript with drawings of all claims of Patents granted, dates of filing, dates of issue, and length of term for which granted; also names and residences of Patentees. This publication is of great and increasing value to all who are interested in patents. It affords convenient and easy reference to the claims of all patents granted in Canada, and thus enables both inventors and the public to see exactly what is patented.

This publication is supplied to foreign Patent Offices in exchange for their reports; and it is also sent without charge to a large number of free libraries in Canada, and in foreign countries, with the object of diffusing in the public interest the information therein contained. The publication is also furnished at the rate of 20 cents per monthly number or \$2 per annum: and back numbers in print are furnished at the same price.

In January, 1898, the Deputy Commissioner of Patents effected an arrangement with the United States Commissioner of Patents for a free exchange of copies of all United States Patents issued up to that date, some 640,000, for copies of drawings only of Canadian Patents; issued up to the same date, some 64,000. The Washington Office agreed to furnish United States patents in classified form. The two countries are to continue exchanging copies of their issues from year to year.

The Canadian Patent Office not having in possession, printed copies of Patents, did not undertake to furnish such in this exchange; and therefore it was agreed, that copies of drawings only should be furnished in duplicate.

In order to provide for the necessary plant and to employ the skilled labour required for carrying out our part of the agreement to exchange, Parliament voted last session \$5,000.

The plant is now nearly complete and the work will soon begin.

The Washington Patent Office began in May last to supply the copies agreed and several thousands of these have been already received.

The Canadian Patent Office is indebted to the London and Washington Patent Offices for their weekly official reports; which are of material assistance to the examiners and other officers of the Patent Branch of my Department, in the discharge of their respective duties.

Patentees under the instalment plan who have paid fees for one or more partial terms of their patents not infrequently postpone payment of the further fees required to keep their patents in force until after the date within which they are payable; consequently the patents expire, and it is not in the power of the office to revive them. A revival can only be secured by a private act, the obtaining of which entails considerable expense to the patentee. The attention of patentees is therefore called to the necessity of their making payments for extensions in time.

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

DETAILED STATEMENT of all Moneys received from 31st October, 1897, to 31st October, 1898.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assigna- ments.	Copies.	Total.
	\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November, 1897.....	845 00	52 46	20 00	4 00	24 03	2 50	947 99
December, "	805 00	125 10	55 00	6 00	2 00	13 50	1,006 60
January, 1898.....	1,410 00	56 50	44 00	8 00	6 50	1 50	1,526 50
February, "	859 00	82 50	63 50	.....	2 00	4 00	1,011 00
March, "	1,655 00	86 05	95 00	6 00	17 00	4 50	1,863 55
April, "	885 00	65 50	95 00	4 00	9 00	5 00	1,063 50
May, "	805 00	76 00	45 00	2 00	13 00	10 50	951 50
June, "	776 50	76 70	30 00	2 00	10 00	7 55	902 75
July, "	1,213 13	70 50	102 00	.....	19 00	8 00	1,412 63
August, "	781 50	72 00	90 00	.....	10 00	5 00	958 50
September, "	655 15	61 50	25 00	2 00	35 00	16 00	794 65
October, "	910 00	68 50	55 00	2 00	47 50	13 00	1,096 00
Grand total.....	11,600 28	893 31	719 50	36 00	195 03	91 05	13,535 17

Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this Division from 1887, to 31st October, 1898, inclusive :—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copy-rights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												\$ cts.
1887	1,543	1,543	554	167	245	245	105	105	16	16	56	8,192 53
1888	1,655	1,889	566	167	288	288	71	71	29	29	71	9,262 86
1889	1,721	1,987	616	178	280	280	88	88	26	26	49	9,111 88
1890	1,766	2,169	688	222	293	293	68	68	21	21	104	9,876 38
1891	1,651	2,385	541	174	307	307	129	129	11	11	51	9,236 96
1892	1,773	2,300	536	159	294	294	30	30	27	27	66	9,496 29
1893	1,432	2,070	475	126	257	257	41	41	19	19	55	8,013 33
1894	1,882	2,720	546	216	311	311	39	39	20	20	77	9,463 63
1895	2,184	3,279	601	163	374	374	52	52	20	20	70	11,673 26
1896	2,185	3,437	653	212	331	331	68	68	14	14	161	10,579 54
1897	2,606	3,548	756	273	446	446	75	75	13	13	94	14,101 93
1898	2,576	3,453	734	275	423	423	136	136	15	15	114	13,535 17

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 1,308 during the year ended 31st October, 1898. This consisted of 697 registrations of copyrights, 423 registrations of trade marks, 136 of industrial designs and 15 of timber marks. There were also issued 262 certificates of copyrights, 29 registrations of interim copyrights, and 11 certificates, 8 registrations of temporary copyrights, and 2 certificates. The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 114.

The correspondence of this Branch of the Department amounted to 2,576 letters received and 3,453 sent.

The amount of fees received during the year, as certified by the Accountant, amounted to \$13,535.17.

It may be remarked that the number of trade marks registered was less than the previous year by 23, which at \$25, would represent the sum of \$575; and if this amount were added to the total received, it would make the fees of the last the same as the previous year, within \$9, the amount that year being unprecedentedly large. The decline in registration was from the United States, and this may be probably accounted for by the political disturbances during the year, arising from the war.

V.—QUARANTINE.

The General Superintendent of Quarantines reports that the past year has not been marked by more than the average incidents of the infectious diseases.

Dr. Montizambert, the General Superintendent of Quarantines, who is also Medical Superintendent at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station reports that :

Disease was reported or discovered upon, but nine (9) vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence out of five hundred and sixty-one (561) inspected and consisted of measles, diarrhœa and enteric fever.

There were thirty (30) admissions to the Quarantine Hospital and two deaths, one from diarrhœa and one from enteric fever.—See Appendix No. 2.

It is most gratifying to be able to report that the Quarantine Regulations as revised and amended by Order-in-Council under date the 18th August last, have been carefully acted upon and strict watchfulness maintained.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

The Inspector of Leprosy and Physician at the Tracadie Lazaretto, Dr. A. C. Smith, reports that there are twenty-one (21) inmates in the Institute, fifteen (15) of whom are males and six (6) females, and that during the past year there were two (2) deaths and three (3) new patients admitted. (See Appendix No. 13.)

VI.—STATISTICS.

The statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture is based upon the Union Act which specifically assigns census and statistics to the exclusive authority of the Parliament of Canada.

In accordance with this assignment of duties, the Parliament of Canada passed chap. 21, Acts of 42 Victoria.

In the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, this Act forms chapters 58 and 59. Chap. 60 is the authority for the collection of criminal statistics.

By Chap. 15, Acts of 1890, the collection and publication of labour statistics are defined to be part of the duties of the Minister of Agriculture, acting under the general authority conferred upon him by chap. 59, R.S.C., and the sum of \$10,000 is authorized to be spent annually in the work. This Act, however, has not been put in force.

As misapprehension seems to exist leading to indiscriminate and unofficial publication of statistics, sections of the Act, chap. 59, R.S.C., are here given :—

The first section provides for the collecting, abstracting, tabulating and publishing of vital, agricultural, commercial, criminal and other statistics by the Department of Agriculture.

The fourth section gives the Minister of Agriculture power to arrange with any Lieutenant-Governor in Council, or with any provincial organization, for the collection and transmission of information collected under provincial systems.

The fifth section says :—

“The Minister of Agriculture may, in collecting statistics, in the manner provided

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by this Act, call upon any and all public officers to furnish copies of papers and documents and such information as lie respectively in the power of such officers to furnish, with or without compensation for so doing, as is regulated, from time to time, by the Governor in Council."

The sixth section provides for the publication of an abstract and record of the various departmental or other public reports and documents.

The seventh section gives power to the Governor in Council to authorize the Minister of Agriculture to cause special statistical investigations as regards subjects, localities or otherwise to be made.

The eighth section empowers the Minister of Agriculture to cause all statistical information obtained to be examined, and any omissions, defects or inaccuracies discernible therein to be supplemented and corrected as far as possible.

The ninth section is as follows :—

"Every one who wilfully gives false information or practises any deception in furnishing information provided for by this Act shall, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars."

By another section in the Act, the Governor in Council is empowered to appoint temporary clerks or employees for an indefinite period.

The evident aim and intention of these several Acts is the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics which shall form part of the Department of Agriculture, and in which shall be consolidated the general statistics of the country, the officers in charge of which shall have every facility necessary to enable them to obtain the needed statistics from the several departments of the Federal Government, of the Provincial Governments, or by special statistical investigations.

A general collection and issue of Dominion Government statistics by the Statistical Division, as directed by the statute, would establish uniformity, coupled with increased accuracy and large economy in compilation.

The public appear to appreciate the efforts of this Division of the Department of Agriculture, the preparation of general statistics in answer to inquirers having been greatly in excess of former years; the aim is to give all inquirers the best information obtainable. The statistician's office has become a general inquiry office for all parts of the world. During the year, the number of letters received was about 3,000 and the number sent 2,500.

In the course of these inquiries the statistician has been forced to confess the fact that Canada lags behind other countries in many branches of statistics.

In no branch have there been so many inquiries as to that relating to agricultural statistics. These inquiries have necessarily been answered in a most unsatisfactory way, owing to the absence of any system of collecting agricultural statistics 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.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

No steps have been taken as yet to provide a better system of collecting vital statistics than that which was abrogated in 1891.

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the provincial and territorial authorities have placed on the statute-books Acts dealing with the collecting of vital statistics. Section 4 of Chap 59, Revised Statutes, already quoted, gives the necessary legislative authority to enable my Department to join the provincial authorities in making arrangements for the better collection of different kinds of statistics, without limiting the power of my Department to enter upon provincial fields not worked by provincial organizations. By a combination of forces the result would be more satisfactory than by any other system that could be originated by the federal authorities. Instead of clashing statistics there would be statistics having a joint approval.

This plan could be carried out in respect to agricultural statistics; so that while each province could have its own statistics for publication, the world at large would have those of the Dominion. The very great attention given to crop statistics in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany and Australia, and the large monetary operations based upon them, make it almost imperative upon Canada to provide her farmers and business men with these aids to successful efforts.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

In the report for 1897, the Statistical Division has grouped the crime of the country for the period 1887-1897. During that period there were 407,417 convictions under the two heads of indictable offences and summary convictions. This is a yearly average of 37,037. The year 1897 supplied 37,978 convictions; so that it is slightly above the normal number.

The total convictions for indictable offences during the eleven years was 49,481, an annual average of 4,500 such convictions. In the year 1897 the number was 5,721, indicating a larger than the normal number.

The growth of the graver crimes included under the general head of indictable offences as compared with the less serious offences is seen in the following statement of—

PERCENTAGE OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES TO TOTAL CONVICTIONS—INDICTABLE AND SUMMARY.

	Total.	Indictable.	Per cent.
1887	34,643	3,270	9·4
1888	37,792	3,751	9·9
1889	38,608	4,213	10·9
1890	38,705	3,946	10·2
1891	37,617	3,974	10·5
1892	35,293	4,040	11·4
1893	35,653	4,630	13·0
1894	36,165	5,258	14·5
1895	37,685	5,474	14·5
1896	37,278	5,204	14·0
1897	37,978	5,721	15·0

Taking a per head basis, the returns indicate that there were 7·07 convictions for indictable offences to every 10,000 inhabitants of Canada in 1887, and 11·06 convictions to the same number of persons in 1897.

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During the period 1887-97, convictions for crime against the person increased from 749 in 1887 to 1,205 in 1897—an increase of 60 per cent. In the same period convictions for crimes against property increased from 2,522 to 4,516, an increase of 79 per cent. The greatest increase in this subdivision is in offences against females which increased from 60 to 163; or 172 per cent. Analysis of this group shows that the chief increase is under the head of assaults on females, wife beating, &c.

During 1887-97 the convictions for crimes against property show generally large increases; burglary increasing from 265 to 549, an increase of 108 per cent; larceny, an increase from 1,993 to 3,558, or 178·8 per cent. Forgery increased from 264 to 409, or 55 per cent.

In summary convictions, which include about 85 per cent of the total convictions, the total for the 1887-97 period is an annual average of 32,537; the convictions in this class for 1897 are 32,257, showing a small decrease for the last year.

Take the two most important groups; “Drunkenness” and “Offences against the Liquor Licence Acts.” On looking over the number of convictions since 1887, it will be noticed that during that period drunkenness has increased in every province of the Dominion, except in Ontario, where on the contrary, a remarkable decrease is shown. In taking for instance the two years 1887 and 1897, it is found that in the year 1887, 52·8 per cent of the total convictions (11,732), for drunkenness belonged to Ontario, while in 1897 the proportion had dropped to 23·3 per cent out of a total of 10,586 convictions. The other provinces have increased in the following proportions:—

	1887.	1897.
Quebec	From 25·1 per cent	to 36·5 per cent.
Nova Scotia	“ 8·6	“ 11·6 “
New Brunswick	“ 4·0	“ 11·3 “
Manitoba	“ 4·5	“ 4·7 “
British Columbia	“ 2·2	“ 6·0 “
Prince Edward Island	“ 2·4	“ 2·8 “
The Territories	“ 0·4	“ 2·8 “

The number of convictions for “Offences against the Liquor License Acts” has also decreased considerably in Ontario, during the same period of time, while it has increased in all the other provinces. In 1887 the total figures for such convictions in Canada were 3,776 against 2,099 in 1897, distributed by provinces in the following proportions:—

	1887.	1897.
Ontario	70·5 per cent	37·2 per cent.
Quebec	15·9	“ 19·3 “
New Brunswick	6·0	“ 16·2 “
Nova Scotia	1·9	“ 10·0 “
British Columbia	2·1	“ 6·0 “
Prince Edward Island	2·1	“ 5·4 “
The Territories	1·2	“ 3·4 “
Manitoba	0·3	“ 2·5 “

According to population, the number of convictions for drunkenness and offences against the Liquor License Acts stand as follows per 10,000 inhabitants :—

Provinces.	Drunkenness.		Liquor License Acts.	
	1887.	1897.	1887.	1897.
Ontario.....	30·4	11·0	13·1	3·5
Quebec.....	20·5	24·6	4·2	2·5
Nova Scotia.....	10·3	26·3	1·6	4·5
New Brunswick.....	31·5	38·2	7·1	10·5
Prince Edward Island.....	25·1	26·7	7·3	10·4
Manitoba.....	45·5	30·0	1·0	2·5
British Columbia.....	34·9	42·5	10·4	8·4
The Territories.....	5·6	23·5	5·0	5·7
Canada.....	25·3	20·4	8·1	4·0

The comparison between the two years 1887 and 1897 with respect to convictions for drunkenness indicates a marked improvement. The number of convictions in 1887 having been 11,732, and in 1897, 10,586.

In agreement with this decrease in convictions for drunkenness is the fact that offences usually associated with drinking habits also show a decrease.

The total convictions for assaults indictable and summary in 1887 were 5,557, and in 1897, 4,890, a decrease of twelve per cent. In the same years the convictions for drunkenness numbered 11,732 and 10,586 respectively, a decrease of ten per cent.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK.

This work is published by my Department under authority of chap. 59, sec. 6, Revised Statutes of Canada.

The demand for the work increases every year. Requests for the 1897 edition, from the governments, public libraries and chambers of commerce of France, Germany, the United States, Italy, Japan and other foreign countries have been received, while the number required for the United Kingdom and other portions of the British Empire has been larger than ever. The demand within Canada continues.

In accordance with my statement in Parliament, the Year-Book has been reduced in size, thus enabling me to provide a larger edition to meet the increasing demand, without addition to the expense.

Testimonials expressive of the value of the Year-Book have been received by the score. The following are samples :—

Anton Radzig, statistician, St. Petersburg, Russia : “ Your interesting and so very valuable Year-Book.”

Under Secretary of Agriculture, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope :

“ I am to convey to you the thanks of the Secretary of Agriculture for this valuable addition to the shelves of our library.”

T. O. Currie, Canadian Government agent, Stevens Point, Wis.:

“ It has always proven of great assistance to me in connection with our emigration work.”

Department of Agriculture.

John A. Johnson, Commissioner Bureau of Labour, Topeka, Kan.:

"I regard the work as a splendid compilation and is a credit to its author."

W. S. Dingman, editor "Herald," Stratford, Ont.:

"This is one of the most useful publications of the government and a highly desirable handbook to possess."

J. Spencer Ellis, editor "Dominion Review," Toronto, Ont.:

"It is a most valuable compilation and is excellently put together."

D. C. Fraser, M.P., New Glasgow, N.S.:

"It is a most excellent compendium and contains more useful matter for the number of pages than anything I think yet published in Canada."

The Conger Publishing Co., Picton, Ont.:

"Its contents are invaluable, covering as they do, a full range of everything that a live Canadian wants to know concerning the trade, commerce, &c., of this country."

J. H. Codd, Royal Colonial Institute, London, W.C.:

"I have frequently good opportunity to use the valuable information furnished by the Year-Book of Canada, for the benefit of the country as well as myself."

Sir Henry Nevill Dering, B.T., H. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Mexico:

"Sincere thanks for this valuable and interesting publication."

"Standard," Antigua:

"A work of such magnitude is beyond our ability to review with any attempt at justice. It reveals the growth and importance of the Dominion in a mass of figures, on almost every possible subject, and strengthens the desire to be annexed to such a country."

"Royal Gazette" Bermuda:

"It supplies in a very compact form the most reliable mass of matter in the shape of facts and figures."

Worthington C. Ford, Haddon Hall, Boston, Mass., (late Statistician at Washington, D.C., U.S.):

"I find your Year-Book of high service to me. It is one of those issues that yearly become more useful and to me it is indispensable."

R. V. Somerville, Representative "Globe" Toronto, London, Eng.:

"I am very much obliged indeed for the Year-Book and can assure you that its value will be greatly appreciated in this office."

Rev. D. J. Casey, Rector St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough:

"I have found it exceedingly useful."

Edw. D. Jones, Madison, Wis.:

"It is a very admirable handbook and will serve my purpose excellently."

Walter A. Dodsworth, "Journal of Commerce", New York, N.Y.:

"It is a most useful compilation."

F. L. Hoffman, Newark, N.J.:

"It is the most useful publication which annually comes to me."

Rev. H. A. Harley, the Rectory, Digby, N.S. :

"The book is crammed with serviceable knowledge and I shall keep it nearest to my elbow of all my books."

E. L. Horton, Jr., East Stearnburg, N.Y., U.S. :

"It is a very valuable and interesting work."

Geo. Wright, Publisher, New York, U.S. :

"Allow us to compliment you on the extreme neatness, as well as on the simple and concise construction of your publication."

C. J. Thomas, Montreal, P.Q. :

"The present edition of the Year-Book by far supersedes all other editions, and is invaluable in all its details. I do not see how professional men can do without it. No library is complete without having it amongst their other works on Canada."

Geo. W. Grant, Toronto, Ont. :

"It is of great service in commercial matters."

Prof. J. W. Black, Colby University, Waterville, Maine, U.S. :

"It is a valuable compendium and I thank you sincerely for this copy."

C. B. Murray, "Cincinnati Price Current", Cincinnati, U.S. :

"A very splendid work, and I heartily congratulate you for such a complete and comprehensive presentation."

Sir Joshua Fitch, London, Eng. :

"It is very interesting and useful."

R. Alexander, Galt, Ont. :

"I am a teacher and I find the information in the Year-Book a great aid in my work."

B. R. Atkins, editor "Kootenay Mail" :

"Your excellent Year-Book to hand. The contents of such a book deserve more than paper covers."

Railway Review", Chicago, U.S. :

"We find the work a very convenient and valuable reference for all general statistics of the Dominion."

"The Nation", New York, U.S. :

"We have received the valuable statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1897."

In collecting information, a large number of circulars have been issued, and I am happy to bear testimony to the willingness with which the several Provincial Governments, business men, farmers and the public generally have answered the circulars. In connection with the issuing of the Year-Book about 6,000 letters have been sent and received.

In addition to the statistical work required for the Year-Book, tables and statements wanted by ministers and members of Parliament, the business community and by specialists in various countries, many of them necessitating a large amount of research, have been supplied.

The whole respectfully submitted,

SYDNEY A. FISHER,

Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture.

APPENDICES

Department of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF QUARANTINES.

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

31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report, to the 31st October, 1898, as General Superintendent of Quarantines.

The year has not been marked by more than the average incidents of the infectious diseases. On the Atlantic side the immigration has not been large, there having been a falling off in the number of passengers arriving by the St. Lawrence destined to Chicago, as a distributing point for the north-western parts of the United States. A similar diminution has been reported from Atlantic United States ports of arrival. It has doubtless been due in great part to the Spanish-American war. There has been the average amount of infectious diseases amongst the crews. On the Pacific side the continued presence of cholera, bubonic plague, and small-pox in the Orient has necessitated the continuance of the disinfection of the effects, and the bathing of persons of all steerage passengers arriving, and the disinfection of the local mails from China and Japan.

Asiatic Cholera.—This disease has been present this past year in India, China and Japan. It has not invaded Europe or this continent. Its presence in, and threatening from, the Orient has, however, been one of the factors leading to the continued extra precautionary measures at your British Columbian quarantine.

Of this year's contributions to the literature of this disease, not the least interesting is the further article by Professor Hankin, of the Government Laboratory, Agra, published in the *British Medical Journal*, on the method of checking cholera by the treatment of wells with potassium permanganate. The method he recommends is that every well in a cholera-infected village should be treated with a sufficient quantity of potassium permanganate to produce a pink colour that lasts till the following day. Generally two or three ounces of the permanganate will be found sufficient for each well, but the quantity will vary greatly with the amount of organic matter present in the water. If the water be very foul it may be necessary to dissolve eight ounces or more of the permanganate in the water. It appeared to Hankin that the reduction in the number of vibrios, which reduction persisted for several days after all traces of permanganate had vanished from the water, was chiefly due to the permanganate having destroyed some pabulum necessary for the reproduction of the cholera vibrios.

Epidemic Dysentery.—This disease has prevailed in Japan. Dr. Stuart Eldridge, Sanitary Inspector, United States Marine Hospital Service, in a sanitary report from Yokohama, dated August 23rd, 1898, and addressed to the Supervising Surgeon General at Washington, states that dysentery has now undoubtedly assumed the form of an endemo-epidemic of annual occurrence there; and adds that so thoroughly has the great infectiousness of this form of disease been demonstrated by experience there, and so fatal is it, that he feels justified in reiterating the suggestion already made, that the Bureau should, in every respect, treat it as a danger of little less importance than cholera.

The Bubonic Plague.—This disease has been present in India, China, and Formosan ports, throughout the year. In Bombay the epidemic referred to in my last annual report has continued. The officially reported deaths from this disease this year have exceeded 100,000. It reached its maximum intensity in the month of May. Recent

reports show some improvement, the deaths from plague in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending on the 1st of this month having been only 2,500, as against 3,000 for the preceding week. In the Poona district, the town of Hubli still shows a high mortality from the disease. Southward from Poona, in several towns and villages, plague is increasing in virulence. Dharwar and Bangalore are suffering severely; in the Hyderabad State and in Mysore cases are recurring with persistent frequency, but nowhere in the southern district, has the disease attained epidemic proportions. Calcutta reports remain as heretofore, a case or two occurring now and then followed by a complete intermission, and although the authorities are anxious concerning the future, there is no reason for alarm in the meantime.

The Quarantine Board at Alexandria urged the Egyptian Government to prevent this year's pilgrimages to Mecca, on account of the plague in India. At first there seemed to be every likelihood that this advice would be accepted, for the Ministers were unanimously agreed as to the necessity, and went so far as to forbid provisionally the issue of passports to intending pilgrims. The assent of the Khedive, with whom the final decision lay, had however to be obtained, and on March 13th the important question was considered at a special meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Khedive presiding. The Khedive refused his consent, on the ground that the suppression of the pilgrimage is opposed to the precepts of the Koran. In view of his opposition the Government abandoned the measure, but imposed certain restrictions with a view to reduce the number of pilgrims, and tend to diminish the dangers of infection to Egypt on their return from the Hedjaz. Though Egypt has been free of plague for nearly half a century, it is not to be forgotten that previous to this the disease was practically endemic there, and had more than once spread thence to other countries. Should plague be again imported into Egypt, it would probably long persist, and this would be a catastrophe destructive not only to its population, but to its increasing commerce, besides being a danger to Europe and to this country. Should the plague unfortunately get established among the pilgrims at Mecca, there would be great danger that they would bring it back with them to Egypt, even under the strictest precautions. It has occurred with cholera, and what has happened with cholera can with even greater facility happen with plague.

During this year cases of plague were brought to Aden, to Djiddah in Arabia, to Suez, and to London. In each of these instances the disease was held and stamped out by efficient quarantine. Much solicitude was felt about the approach of plague from India to Europe. Great pains were taken to prevent its reaching Turkey by the Red Sea, or the Russian Caucasus by overland travel.

When on March 25th it was announced that three pilgrims from Adramut had died of plague at Djiddah, stringent orders were given to take the necessary steps in order to check the spread of the evil. The communications between Djiddah and Mecca were interrupted by land. Pilgrims going to Hedjaz had to land at Lith. And the inhabitants of Djiddah had to undergo ten days' observation at Abou Saad if they were going to Mecca.

Dr. Noury Bey, Quarantine Officer, sent by the Quarantine Administration of Constantinople, writes of this outbreak as follows: "L'épidémie a éclaté parmi les portefaix travaillant aux "Haouch," sortes de grands entrepôts construits dans deux des quartiers de la ville (quartiers de Yemen et de Mazloun). Ces portefaix appartiennent à la tribu "Hadrami." Ils ont été presque seuls atteints cette année, comme du reste l'an dernier. L'enquête à laquelle nous nous sommes livré nous a démontré que l'origine première de la contamination doit être rapportée à des sacs de riz venant de Bombay et entreposés dans les Haouch. (Contamination directe, ou contamination par les rats et souris ?)"

The outbreak lasted twenty-seven days. There were thirty-five cases, of which thirty-two died and three recovered.

At Suez, the English steamship "Carthage" arrived on July 12th, from Bombay to London. On the 6th July a case of bubonic plague had occurred, a fireman, who immediately was isolated in a boat. On arrival at Aden on the 8th the patient was removed to hospital with two of his companions who had to attend to him. The steamship was sent to the Springs of Moses to undergo disinfection.

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In London some alarm was felt upon the announcement that a steamship with a case of plague on board had arrived in that port from Bombay. This vessel left Bombay on July 2nd, with a native crew. On July 6th a Lascar fireman became ill with plague. On arrival at Aden the patient was landed on an island reserved for infectious cases, a steam disinfecter was obtained, and all the effects of the crew were disinfected. On July 14th another fireman was taken ill with similar symptoms. He was isolated in a boat, and the crew's effects were again treated in the steam disinfecter. On arrival at Gravesend the ship was boarded by the assistant port medical officer, who ordered the removal of the patient and his attendants to the port hospital at Denton.

In Hong-Kong, from 1st January to 5th May, 792 cases and 690 deaths from plague were officially reported. The disease is believed to have come from Macao, a Portuguese possession some thirty miles along the coast, where it is stated that it has existed for some time, unknown to the Government of Hong-Kong, as the Portuguese authorities have not seen fit to warn their neighbours that they were affected by plague.

In the Civil Hospital, Hong-Kong, out of the nine sisters acting as nurses, three, Sisters Frances Higgins, Gertrude Ireland, and Frances Young, are reported to have died of plague. In India two English ladies died of plague at a small place on the Western Ghats. An English nurse, Miss Morgan, died of this disease at the Poona Plague Hospital. A European nurse died of it at the Parsee Plague Infirmary. Dr. H. W. Bruce of Maligau, sustained a severe attack. These facts, together with a number of similar events, have shown quite conclusively that the supposed immunity of whites against the plague is not proven. As a general rule, Europeans are so placed as to be under comparatively slight danger of infection, as compared with the poorer classes of natives, and their habits of life safeguard them to a certain extent from contracting, or succumbing to, the disease. When Europeans, however, are seriously and repeatedly exposed to this infection, the frequent occurrence of cases amongst them contradicts any supposed invulnerability.

In Vienna almost a plague panic has arisen since the death from this disease on the 20th of this month of Barisch, an employee in the Bacteriological Department of Professor Nathnagle's establishment. Barisch's duties were to clean and feed the rabbits, rats, and guinea-pigs that were the subjects of experimental inoculation, and to assist in cultivating the plague bacillus for the purposes of scientific investigation. Five cases in addition to that of Barisch have occurred. The two nurses, another of the assistants, Barisch's wife, and Dr. Mueller, the physician who attended him. Dr. Mueller died of the disease on the 23rd. He was considered an authority on the plague, having been to Bombay for the purpose of studying it on the spot, and he survived all its dangers there. The lectures at the Pathological Institute have been suspended, and all Prof. Nathnagle's assistants and attendants have been inoculated. All the animals at the establishment which had been made the subjects of experiments with the plague bacillus have been killed and cremated. The Austrian Government has appointed a committee containing representatives of national and municipal bodies to devise measures to prevent the spread of the plague.

Hitherto three of the homes of the Bubonic Plague have been recognized, two of them in Central Asia, and the third in Southern Arabia. Now, according to a correspondent of the *Medical News*, the range has been extended, for while in German East Africa, Koch found that a fourth focus of plague—a locality in which, according to the natives and missionaries, the disease has been endemic for as long as there is any tradition—exists on the northern shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza in Uganda. His attention was called to the fact by the recurrence in Kisiba, the most north-westerly district of German East Africa, of certain suspicious cases. At his request an army medical man investigated the disease directly in the infected district, and sent the specimens of a number of cases to Koch on the coast, three months' journey away. The specimens were in excellent condition when they arrived, and Koch came to the absolute conclusion that genuine plague was endemic at least in this part of Central Africa. From here he thinks that certain epidemics have gone down the Valley of the Nile and so invaded Europe. The otherwise inexplicable epidemic of the disease at Tripoli in the seventies probably had its origin in some such way as this. This plague-spot is, in the

progress of civilization, gradually becoming less segregated than it was. Caravans often come from this district, and the English in British East Africa are engaged in building a railroad from the coast into this Victoria Nyanza district of Uganda, which will be completed in two years, and will thus still further add to the danger of the importation of the disease into Europe.

The latest published study of the action of disinfectants upon the micro-organism of plague is that of Kasanski, (*Centr. fur Bak.*, XXIII. 25, 1898), quoted by Dr. A. G. Young, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Maine, in his "Notes on Disinfectants and Disinfection," just published. According to Kasanski, on silken threads, exposed to air and light, the bacillus retained its vitality from five to fifteen days, but cultures kept at a temperature of 58 C. in the water-bath were destroyed with certainty within one hour. In water from the public supply, it remained alive for from ten to forty-eight days; on sterilized potatoes sixty-two days. Dried upon silken threads the bacillus was destroyed in from one to two minutes by from 1:3000 to 1:1000 of mercuric chloride; by 1:2000 of hydrochloric acid; by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent of carbolic acid; by 5 and 10 per cent formalin; and by 5 and 10 per cent acetic acid. Potassium permanganate, lime water, and green soap were uncertain in their action.

Much stress has been laid upon the hope of staying the spread of plague, and limiting the mortality, by the inoculations of Haffkine's serum. In order to set an example to his subjects, His Highness Aga Sultan Mohomed Shah on January 12th last in presence of his followers, had himself inoculated by Haffkine's serum. In a lecture delivered at Poona, Haffkine claimed for his method a substantial success, and he quotes the following facts in support of his contention: First, as regards animals being rendered immune. Twenty rats from a ship newly arrived from Europe were seized; of these ten were inoculated. Subsequently the twenty rats were kept together in a cage, into which a rat suffering from plague was introduced. Of the uninoculated nine were seized with plague, and died; whereas of those rendered immune only one contracted the disease. Secondly, at Uran, a village possessing 1,000 inhabitants, when plague broke out, 429 persons were inoculated with the serum. Of these only seven were attacked by plague, and all recovered; whilst of the uninoculated twenty-six were seized, and twenty-four died. Thirdly, in the town of Lower Damaun 2,197 persons were inoculated, 6,033 remaining unprotected. Of the latter 1,482 died, whereas only thirty-six of the persons inoculated succumbed to the disease. Fourthly, at Lanowli, a village with 700 inhabitants, some two hours' distance from Bombay, 323 persons were inoculated, and 377 were content to remain unprotected. Amongst the former there were fourteen cases and seven deaths; amongst the latter, that is the uninoculated, seventy-eight persons contracted the disease, of whom fifty-eight died. Fifthly, at Kirkee, out of a total of 1,530 inhabitants, 671 availed themselves of the treatment, whilst 859 remained unprotected. Of the latter 143 had plague, with ninety-eight deaths; whereas of the inoculated thirty-two cases occurred, with seventeen deaths only.

The question of re-inoculation is now occupying the observers. The chief question is not, does Haffkine's serum give protection, but how long does the protection last? Evidence seems to show that the fluid now in use does not afford protection for more than a few months. This being the case it is considered necessary to re-inoculate every three months, and the dislike of the natives to be subjected a second time to the process is no doubt the chief cause of the objections raised to the whole experiment.

Since my last annual report, the Report of the Russian Plague Commission has been issued in the *Russki Arkhiv*, and has been translated and commented upon in the *Medical Record*. Of the various governments which sent scientific commissions to study the epidemic of plague in India last year, there was none which was more directly and immediately interested in the practical results of such an inquiry than the Russian. Extensive epidemics of cholera have within recent years invaded Russia in Europe from her Central Asian possessions, and the sanitary authorities have been more or less concerned lest the Bubonic Plague advance northwards and enter Europe through these same channels. The commission consisted of Professor Vysokovich and his assistant, Dr. Zabolotny; Dr. Redrow, the third member, was ordered to Poona almost immediately upon his arrival in Bombay, and so took no part in the main labours of the commission. The report of this commission is an excellent monograph on the plague as

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regards chiefly its etiological, bacteriological, clinical, and therapeutical features, but it contains few facts that were not already well-known to those conversant with the results of earlier investigations in Bombay and during the previous epidemics in Hong-Kong and Amoy. Vysokovitch admits that the plague is a most formidable disease when once it has fastened its clutches on any one, native or European, but he regards it as comparatively easy of control by reason of the slight resisting powers of its bacillus, which cannot live long in water, and perishes when dried. It is an "indoor" germ, the contagion being carried in clothing and other fomites or transmitted by direct contact. The members of the commission could not satisfy themselves as to the truth or otherwise of the popular belief that the disease is spread by rats and grain. If rats are not instrumental in transporting the disease, the plague can be very certainly prevented from entering a country by means of an effective quarantine.

Naturally the experiments in serum-therapy made by Yersin and Haffkine are referred to at some length. In the experience of the Russian commission neither Yersin's nor Haffkine's serum conferred any lasting immunity, a dose of ten cubic centimetres of the former or five cubic centimetres of the latter making a monkey immune for only ten days or two weeks. The injection of a fresh agar-agar culture, kept at a temperature of 60 C. for one hour, produced immunity more slowly, but the protection so obtained was more lasting. The curative effects of the serum were better, yet they could hardly be regarded as entirely satisfactory when it is stated that forty per cent of the cases treated by Yersin's serum terminated fatally. Apparently, therefore, we cannot yet rely upon serum treatment to repress an epidemic of the plague. "And so" says the *Medical Record*, "we must still look to the much abused quarantine to preserve a country threatened with a visitation of this reviving enemy of the human race."

Small-pox. This disease has prevailed widely throughout the year. Cases were reported from Belgium, Bohemia, Brazil, China, Cuba, England, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, Scotland, Spain, Straits Settlements, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

It has threatened Canada both from the Atlantic and the Pacific side, from Europe, Cuba, and South America, and from the Orient.

In the British Parliament a bill has been introduced the design of which was stated to be to render the vaccination law more stringent in some of its provisions, and to introduce some improvements in the methods of public vaccination. Unfortunately a rider in the shape of a "conscience clause" was attached to the bill, and the result is that now vaccination is no longer compulsory. The following is the clause: "No parent or other person shall be liable to any penalty under section 29 or section 31 of the vaccination act of 1867, if within four months from the birth of the child he satisfies two justices in petty sessions that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers to the vaccination officer for the district a certificate by such justices of such conscientious objection." Commenting on this, one of the medical papers says: "If false beliefs conscientiously held are to be allowed to stand in the way of the safety of the community, then there is an end of all sanitary legislation. A person who is allowed to refuse vaccination on conscientious grounds may refuse to isolate a patient with small-pox, and the State cannot consistently force him to do so. And this in the country of Jenner."

How imperfect the vaccinal protection in England already is, is shown by such outbreaks as that in the town of Middlesborough last winter, when the number of cases of this disease exceeded 700.

We may expect under the "conscience clause" of this new Vaccination Act the rapid increase of the unprotected and therefore susceptible element amongst the people of England.

The regulations of the Local Government Board for Ports in the United Kingdom limit the meaning of the term "infected" to infected with cholera, yellow fever, or plague. A vessel arriving at a port in the United Kingdom with small-pox on board is not therefore held to be an infected vessel.

Under all these conditions we may look for a marked increase in the frequency and amount of small-pox in Great Britain, and a corresponding increase in the menace

to this country of this disease in our close and continuous intercourse with the Mother country.

Yellow Fever. This disease has been present in Brazil and in the West Indian Islands. It has appeared also this autumn in the United States, principally in Louisiana and Mississippi. The total number of cases reported from these two States up to the 22nd instant has been 2,005. Sanarelli has continued his experiments with his "antiamarillic" serum. The prophylactic power of this serum against Yellow Fever has as yet been tested only on a relatively small scale, but the success is very encouraging. An outbreak of this disease occurred in a prison in San Carlos do Pinhal in Brazil, and in spite of isolation and disinfection was making steady progress. The serum was injected into all the prisoners and warders, with the result that not a single case occurred afterwards. Whether or no his "bacillus icteroides" is the causative microorganism of yellow fever is still a question *sub judice*. Sanarelli has this year published two articles on this subject in the *Annales de L'Institut Pasteur*, May and September, 1898. Certainly he has already made mankind his debtors by his persevering efforts to combat one of the worst diseases of warm climates, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to carry his labours to a successful conclusion.

Leprosy.—The Carrasquilla anti-leprosy serum—as to which favourable expectations were being claimed at the time of my last annual report—has been found ineffectual by the committee appointed to study its action by the Academy of Medicine of Bogota, at the request of the Government of the United States of Colombia. Twelve patients were carefully treated by Carrasquilla and scientifically observed by the Committee during a period of nine months, and they report that the serum failed to modify the symptoms of the course of the disease in any case (*Revista Méd. de Bogota*). At the Leprosy Conference in Berlin, Hallopeau showed that the Carrasquilla serum had been extensively tried in Paris with no good result, and Alvarez gave a similar report from Honolulu. Abraham had also tried it in a case without effect, and he mentioned the negative results which had been reported from the Cape of Good Hope.

The "Transactions" of the Berlin Leprosy Conference have been published since my last report. It consisted of experts from all parts of the world. With regard to the question of what should be done with lepers, some who held very strong views as to the contagious nature of the disease, founded generally on a theoretical or laboratory acquaintance with it, clamoured for the absolute isolation and segregation of all lepers; others admitting that the disease is due to a specific bacillus, and the possibility of its communicability, would place leprosy and tuberculosis in one class, and claimed that the accumulated evidence goes to show that leprosy is rather less communicable than tuberculosis; while there were many experts present whose practical experience had convinced them that the disease was in no wise contagious, and that harsh measures of seclusion would be not only cruel but futile. The main result of the Conference in this regard, has been the adoption of a middle course. While acknowledging leprosy to be a bacillary disorder, and in the category of the communicable diseases, it recommends only such legal measures as have been found serviceable in Norway, such as the notification of cases, detention of vagrant lepers, and the isolation as far as possible in their own families. Such measures, indeed, have already to a large extent been recommended by the Indian and Cape Leprosy Commissions.

In the Scandinavian districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin this disease has been frequently introduced by immigrant Norwegians and Swedes. Altogether some 160 cases have been known, all of them having contracted the disease before coming to America. Now there are only some twenty-seven. The State of Minnesota ordered a colony to be established, which was kept up for some time. The health officials made exhaustive studies of the disease, and finally coming to the conclusion that it was neither contagious nor hereditary, they released the patients, who were allowed to go where they pleased. The places of their abode were kept on record, however, so that a careful watch could be kept over the course of the malady. Many of these lepers have married, and their children have shown no sign of leprosy, nor has there been any increase of the disease in the State. No secondary case has occurred either from contagion or heredity.

Dr. Ashburton Thompson, the Chief Medical Officer of the Government of New South Wales, has recently published an interesting pamphlet on *Leprosy in Hawaii: a*

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critical Study. The Hawaiian group consists of eight islands, the native population of which has dwindled down from 71,019 in 1853 to 40,622 in 1893; while during the same period the foreign population has increased from 2,119 to 49,278. Of the foreigners Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese form the largest proportion. The present prevalence of leprosy in the Hawaiian group is usually ascribed to the importation of Chinese lepers about 1855 or 1860. Dr. Thompson, however, shows that there is strong reason for believing that the disease was prevalent among the aborigines as early as 1822, oftimes mistaken for other diseases. The origin of the disease in the Hawaiian group must therefore be regarded as unsettled. The attempts at isolation in the settlement on the island of Molokai have been only partially successful. They are chiefly of importance because in connection with them Dr. Thompson is able to give some valuable evidence as to the case of the Kokuas and of the Kamaainas. The Kokuas are husbands, wives, or parents of leprosy patients who have elected to be ostracised with them, while the Kamaainas are the old inhabitants of the district in which the leper settlement was established. A large number of these remained after the starting of the settlement, and were thus exposed to the risk implied in the importation to them of an extraordinary number of lepers in a stream constantly renewed for thirty years. With regard to the Kokuas all that can be said, on the strength of the somewhat imperfect evidence available, is that they probably did not acquire leprosy in any remarkable proportion as compared with the general population. As to the Kamaainas not only is it clear that they were not affected in remarkably large proportion, but "it is even tolerably certain that the number which ever suffered was very small".

The facts detailed in Dr. Thompson's investigation into leprosy in the Hawaiian group support his views as to the telluric origin of the disease, communicated to the Public Health Section of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. In this paper it is shown that long-continued intimate contact with lepers is often suffered with impunity, while leprosy is often contracted when there has been no conscious contact with any leper. Evidently the discovery of the bacillus leprae does not necessarily imply that leprosy is spread by personal communication. Tetanus is an infective disease, but it is seldom if ever maintained by communication between those suffering from it and the healthy. The vast majority of instances of the apparent spread of leprosy by infection are spoilt by having been observed on areas of recognized endemicity, so that the influence of locality cannot be excluded. Having regard to this consideration, it appears clear that leprosy is only communicable by the sick, if at all, with great difficulty. The same conclusion is supported by the fact that imported lepers do not always (if they ever do so) create a new area of endemicity, as they ought to do on the hypothesis of direct or indirect communicability. Boeck and Hansen traced 160 lepers from Norway to the United States, where they lived under no restrictions at all, and yet not a single secondary case of leprosy arose. Within the last ten years there have been at least 56 known cases of leprosy in England. In all these cases, with one exception, the disease was known to have been acquired by residence in leprosy countries. With one exception, which is stated to have occurred twenty-five years ago, the disease has never been known to spread to other persons in England.

The Bacillus of Whooping-Cough.—Advices from Europe have announced within this year that Czapelewski, the celebrated bacteriologist of Cologne, has confirmed the discovery of the bacillus of Whooping-cough made by Dr. Henry Koplik, of New York. Koplik and Czapelewski worked independently, but arrived at precisely the same results. Koplik, however, was the first to announce the discovery, and thus New York may justly claim the honour. A Russian, Afanessjew, discovered a bacillus some years ago which he claimed to be that of whooping-cough, but his announcement was not generally accepted by the profession, as his methods were not modern, and Kurloff only found it in complicated cases, so did not consider it specific. This new Koplik bacillus, however, it is claimed is found in every case without exception. So small is it that it can be seen only under a microscope of the most powerful kind. In fact, with the exception of that of influenza, it is the smallest yet discovered. It is from one-third to one-half as long as the diphtheria bacillus, and in the terms used by bacteriologists is described as from eight-tenths to one and seven-tenths of a micro-millimetre in length, and from three-tenths to four-tenths in width. Animal experiments have been tried, but it has been

found impossible to reproduce the disease in animals. So far, therefore, no experiments can be tried with it in the way of immunization and preventive medicine.

New Disinfectant.—The disinfectant recommended by Kronig and Paul, discovered in the course of their painstaking tests of various disinfectants by the light of the new physicochemical theories of solutions and electrolytic dissociations, is a mixture of potassium permanganate and hydrochloric acid. This solution kills the most resistant spores from extremely virulent anthrax bacilli in a few minutes, while it is cheap, non-toxic, convenient, and equal to a 5 per cent solution of mercuric chloride. They ascribe its remarkable microbicidal power to its extremely active actions. *Ann. de la Soc. Med.-Chir. de Liège*, June 1898.

Protargol, a New Disinfectant.—The prolific factory of the Bayers at Elberfeld has this year presented a new candidate for disinfectant honours, a compound of silver and ptolein. This substance was discovered by Eichengrun, the chemist of the above factory, and is termed "protargol." Benario, of Frankfort, has examined its action and publishes his results in the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*. He states that it is an energetic bactericide, a 1 per cent solution destroying the bacteria of anthrax, and of enteric, fever as well as pneumococcus, bacterium coli, staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, etc. Professor Neisser, of Breslau, who also tried it, reports favourably of its action in certain cases.

Formaldehyde.—The experiments and literature of the year have pretty definitely fixed the place of this agent as a valuable surface disinfectant. Rechter of Brussels has obtained penetration into, and saturation of, cadavers by its use in hermetically sealed evaporation chambers: *Annales de L'Institut Pasteur*, July, 1898. But it has little power of penetration under ordinary conditions. This conclusion is in accord with that of Aronson, Pfuhl, Rieman, Bosc, Roux, Trillat, Vailliard, Lemoine, Miquel, Van Ermengen, as well as observers on this continent. It has no injurious effect on clothing, fur, paper, leather, photographs, india-rubber, or metal goods. The bindings, illustrations, and print of books are in no wise affected by its action. The most delicate colours and fabrics of textile goods are unaffected, except perhaps some of the lighter aniline dyes in violet and light red, which also quickly bleach in sunlight.

In quarantine work its place would therefore seem in ships' cabins where the stripped surfaces can be disinfected by it without the injurious effects of steam or mercuric chloride on the fixed metal and other fittings and decorations, and for the effects of seamen and passengers, when all that can be exposed to steam or washed with mercuric chloride solution are being so treated, the remaining articles of fur, india-rubber, leather, etc., that would be destroyed by steam or by drenching, can be disinfected without injury by exposure to this gas in suitable chambers.

Quarantine Regulations.—From such considerations as the above, I have felt justified in recommending the including of formaldehyde amongst our quarantine disinfectants. And in this year's issue of our Quarantine Regulations you have confirmed and carried this into effect. Our rules for its employment are, in the main, based on those issued by the United States Government for their National Quarantines under the Marine Hospital Service. This secures the similarity of usage so desirable for the two countries with their contiguous ports of arrival, and long international frontier.

To the degree indicated under the preceding heading of Formaldehyde, this disinfectant may thus take the place, as a surface disinfectant, of sulphur dioxide as simply evolved by burning sulphur in pots.

The use of the sulphur dioxide, however, should be retained for large steerages and empty holds of vessels, too large for the use of steam. For such large compartments the sulphur dioxide driven in from the sulphur furnace under pressure of the exhaust fan may well, in my opinion, remain our chief reliance. Employed in this manner at your St. Lawrence Quarantine from 10 to 14 per cent of sulphur dioxide has been the ordinary percentage found in the holds of vessels, according to the distance from the intake pipe. Even the 10 per cent is of course greatly more than can be obtained by burning sulphur in a room. And it is a percentage of sulphur dioxide fatal to all pathogenic micro-organisms.

American Public Health Association.—The annual meeting of this international health association was held this year at Ottawa, September 27-30. It was well attended

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by delegates from Mexico, the United States and Canada. There was, however, an unusually small number of quarantine and health officers from the southern parts of the United States, owing to the returning of the transports with troops from Cuba, and the presence, or threatening, of yellow fever in the southern states. Many interesting and valuable papers and discussion formed part of the proceedings. Of those most important from the quarantine standpoint may be mentioned: the report of the committee on the cause and prevention of infectious diseases; what constitutes an epidemic; report of the committee on the etiology of Yellow Fever, with two added papers on that diseases by Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, President of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico; two papers on leprosy; an interim report by the committee on disinfection and disinfectants, with added discussions on the methods of testing disinfectants, and the methods of using them, in cities, in hospitals, and in quarantine work; and papers on the dissemination of infectious diseases by flies, mosquitoes, and other diptera.

The following were amongst the resolutions adopted by the association: a resolution that the association reaffirms its endorsement of the creation of a national department of public health for the United States; a resolution recommending that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, to wait upon the President of the United States, with a view of obtaining a bacteriological commission to go to Havana to study the cause and prevention of yellow fever; a resolution urging upon the United States government the necessity of establishing a leper colony, similar to such institutions as now exist in Canada and Mexico, where lepers can be segregated; and a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee for the purpose of presenting a definition of the term "epidemic," for the guidance of health authorities in executing such laws as call for the declaration of the presence of an epidemic.

The next annual meeting of this association is to be held in Minneapolis, in November, 1899.

St. Lawrence Quarantine.—The year has been a light one. Total number of vessels inspected 561. Number of persons inspected, 47,865. Of these 4,791 were first-cabin, 4,970 second-cabin, and 11,233 steerage passengers, and 26,872 crew. At Grosse Isle, the immigrant carrying vessels constituted 13 per cent of the whole, and those without immigrants 87 per cent. There were thirty admissions to hospital, with two deaths. The diseases were enteric fever, measles and acute diarrhoea. The mail steamers were met at Rimouski as usual.

Halifax, N.S.—The year has been one of more than usual activity at this station. Passengers have had to be landed at Lawlor's Island Quarantine, from several vessels with infectious diseases. Small-pox and measles were the diseases found.

Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.—Vessels inspected 134. This port was free from infectious diseases except one case of measles.

St. John, N. B.—One case of diphtheria, and two cases of measles occurred at this port during the year.

Miramichi N. B.—The arrivals at the Chatham Quarantine were ninety-six during the year. No infectious disease was found on any of them.

Charlottetown P. E. I.—Vessels at this port forty. No infectious disease.

Victoria, B.C.; William Head Quarantine.—This port shows increased and increasing work. Beri-beri, small-pox, enteric fever, and measles were found among arrivals. During the year the bodies of over 10,000 Chinese and Japanese passengers have been bathed, and their clothing and effects disinfected.

Victoria City, B. C.—No infectious disease has arrived during the year from Puget Sound ports.

Vancouver, B. C.—Vessels inspected thirty-five. One case of enteric fever.

St. Mary's, Alberta.—This is—like all other frontier railway crossings—an unorganized inland quarantine station. Here the sub-collector of customs, acting as the ex-officio quarantine officer, quarantined a family from Utah, for whooping cough, to prevent that disease being added to the measles already existing at Cardston.

Paspebiac, Que.—Owing to the announcements that a new passenger steamship line is to be opened shortly between Milford Haven and Paspebiac, I deemed it my duty on the 14th instant to ask your attention to the necessity that will arise for providing for special quarantine inspection at this port, should this line become established.

Pictou, N. S., and Port Hawkesbury, N. S.—By proclamation, dated the 20th June last, these two ports ceased to be regular quarantine stations, and passed into the class of the unorganized maritime quarantine stations.

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

F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D. ; F.R.C.S. ; D.C.L.
Gen'l Supt of Quarantines.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT M.D., ED., F.R.C.S. ; D.C.L.)

31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report on the St. Lawrence Quarantine Service to the 31st Oct., 1898.

The number of vessels inspected has been 561. The number of persons inspected 47,865. Of these, 4,791 were first-cabin passengers, 4,970 second-cabin, and 11,233 steerage, and 26,872 crew. There were inspected at Rimouski thirty-five vessels, carrying 1,447 first-cabin, 5,527 second-cabin, and 4,792 steerage passengers, and 3,357 crew. At Grosse Isle, 526 vessels, with 3,344 first-cabin, 3,443 second-cabin, and 6,440 steerage passengers, and 23,515 crew. The inspections of immigrant-carrying vessels at Grosse Isle were sixty-nine, or 13 per cent ; those of vessels without immigrants 457 or 87 per cent. These figures while giving correctly the numbers inspected, are slightly in excess of the actual numbers arriving, as when disease was found on any one of the vessels that touched at Rimouski, she was sent to Grosse Isle and there her inspection was made again.

Since the date of my last annual report, infectious disease has been reported by, or found on, the following vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence, named in the order of their arrival ; ss. "State of California," "Vancouver," "Gallia," "Scotsman," "Malin Head," "Turanian," "Lake Huron," "Ormiston," and "Pomeranian."

The diseases so reported or discovered were measles, diarrhœa, and enteric fever.

The admissions to the quarantine hospital numbered thirty. Of these two died, one from diarrhœa, and one from enteric fever.

The death from diarrhœa was that of Captain Whyte of the ss. "Turanian." He was landed at the station, after eight days of severe unchecked diarrhœa on shipboard, in a state of extreme prostration. He rallied to a certain extent under treatment, but his heart was weak, and he sank in spite of all that could be done.

The death from enteric fever was that of a stoker from the ss. "Ormiston." Perforation of the intestine occurred as a complication and consequence of the disease, and led to the fatal result.

There is one case of enteric fever still in hospital.

Two anti-vaccinationists were landed from the ss. "Carthaginian" and a family of six from the ss. "Yorkshire." These persons, all steerage passengers, declining to submit to vaccination on ship-board or on arrival here, elected rather, as the law allows, to remain under observation here until the usual period of incubation of small-pox had expired, counting the date of leaving the port of departure as that of the last possible exposure, as there was no disease on board the vessels.

With your sanction the use of formaldehyde as a disinfectant has this year been

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introduced at this station. Two regenerators of 25,000 cubic feet capacity each, with a sufficient supply of formaline have been added to the appliance.

The Canadian Medical Association during its annual meeting, held this year at Quebec, visited the Grosse Isle Quarantine, on the 18th August. After their return to Quebec a resolution was adopted by the association expressing satisfaction with the appliances and methods in use at this station.

At the sub-station of Rimouski the usual inspections have been carried on. And, as usual, I have gone down from time to time, and coming up on the mail steamer, have made a through inspection between Rimouski and Grosse Isle.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 3.

REPORT ON HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S., 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1898.

The year has been one of more than usual activity at this station from a quarantine point of view, inasmuch as we have had a large number of immigrants landed and more sickness requiring attention and detention than for any year of the many since the quarantine station was established.

The facts in detail connected with the steamers "Pisa," "Christiania" and "Sorento," from Hamburg to this port with passengers for North-west Canada have been communicated to you, and need only be briefly referred to in this report.

The first case of disease during the year was a case of diphtheria on board of the ss. "Balmoral" which arrived here from London on 29th January, this man (chief engineer) was removed and soon recovered.

The ss. "Pisa" arrived from Hamburg on the 24th May, having 806 passengers to be landed at this port, these were all steerage passengers and immigrants. I found three of these people suffering from small-pox. In accordance with your orders not only the sick but all on board the steamer except the crew and those booked for New York were landed at the quarantine station—806 in all—the greater part of these were discharged after eighteen days, no other case of small-pox having appeared. While at the station, measles broke out among the children, which necessitated our keeping a considerable number in quarantine for several weeks.

The steamer "Roumanian" arrived from Liverpool on 22nd June, having one case of small-pox among the steerage passengers, the sick person with the steerage passengers were removed to the quarantine station.

The steamer "Christiania" on 6th July arrived from Hamburg having several cases of measles among the steerage passengers, these, with their families, were landed at the quarantine station.

The steamer "Sorento" arrived from Hamburg on 13th July, having several cases of measles among the immigrants, as in the case of the "Christiania," I had the sick persons with their families taken to the station. We had at this time more than 1,000 people on the island.

Eleven children died before we got all away from the station, measles being the cause of the death of all except two who died from pneumonia. I found that the station in its present condition was inadequate to accommodate so many people comfortably—in fact we laboured under great inconveniences in consequence of the station not being properly equipped, the necessity of having a good deal done in the shape of additional buildings, baths, fittings, &c., has been made so apparent that arrangements are now being made to have the station put into a proper condition.

The usual inspection of steamers and other vessels has been carried out.

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. 4.

REPORT ON NORTH SYDNEY, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(HORACE RINDRESS, M.D.)

NORTH SYDNEY, 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended 31st October 1898.

With the exception of one case of measles which I found on the schooner "St. Anne" from St. Pierre arriving here on 17th October inst., this port has been entirely free from any quarantinable contagious or infectious disease. The above mentioned case of measles is now being cared for at the quarantine station. During the year past I have carefully observed the instructions and regulations of your department.

The total number of inspections for the year up to date number 134.

Steamboats.....	88	Cis-Atlantic..	47
Sailing vessels.....	46	Trans-Atlantic.	87

The recent repairs to the wharf and buildings at the quarantine station were much needed and the result adds very much to the appearance of the buildings, &c.

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

HORACE RINDRESS, M.D.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No 5.

REPORT ON PORT HAWKESBURY QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. MACDONALD, M. D.)

QUARANTINE STATION, PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., 1st July, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to report that there has not been any contagious or infectious disease at this Quarantine Station up to the present date.

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

P. A. MACDONALD,
Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

N.B.—By Proclamation under date 20th June, 1898, this Station has become an Unorganized Quarantine Port.

No 6.

REPORT ON PICTOU, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOHN McMILLAN, M. D.)

QUARANTINE PICTOU, 10th November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg leave to report that twelve vessels from foreign ports have been inspected during the season to 30th June, 1898. There was not any infectious or contagious disease in the port during the season. There was no cases for treatment at the Quarantine Hospital.

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

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

N.B.—By Proclamation under date 20th June, 1898, this Station has become an Unorganized Quarantine Port.

No. 7.

REPORT ON ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. E. MARCH, M.D.)

QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1898.

A return of the vessels inspected at this station has been forwarded to your department from time to time, as directed, and shows a decrease in the number of inspections from the previous year. This resulted from the calling of the Beaver Line steamships at Halifax, a reduction in the exportation of lumber during the period of the Hispano-United States war, and the instructions received by me to exempt from inspection vessels arriving from New York and all ports north.

Since my last annual report fourteen vessels arrived from ports whose authorities were issuing foul bills of health, but thirty vessels arrived from ports which I knew to be infected with the graver quarantinable diseases.

During the continuance of the small-pox epidemic at Middlesborough and the Hartlepoons vessels arriving therefrom, although they had not been inspected prior to sailing, brought clean bills of health, and two Spanish steamships, one coming from Havana, and the other from Cienfuegos, just after the close of the war, presented bills of health which stated that no disease of an epidemic or infectious character existed in either of these cities nor their vicinities.

Such certificates are worse than worthless. Therefore, throughout the year I have kept in touch with the statistics concerning yellow fever, plague, smallpox and Asiatic cholera which are received at the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, from his own officers in infected countries. These are published each week in the Medical Record and as received I correct them from former reports so that they cover the epidemiological conditions for the current month. The corrected sheet is then pinned to a map of the world which hangs upon the office wall and enables one to get a mental picture of the gravely infected areas of the earth's surface which, perhaps, could not so readily be obtained in any other way.

None of these graver diseases have been encountered here during the year.

Infectious diseases were observed on, or reported by, the steamships "Glen Head," "Mantinea," "Laguno," "Teelin Head," "Conino," "Larne," "Vlug," "Belfast," "Madrelino," "Riojana," and "Taymouth Castle," the barques "Dronningen," "Stella Marie" and "Finland," and the schooners "Americana" and "Emma."

These comprised one case of diphtheria (which was fatal, the victim being buried at sea,) two cases of measles, four cases of malarial fever, five cases of syphilis, six cases of parasitic skin diseases and ten cases of tuberculosis.

Local measures of disinfection were employed wherever necessary without the detention of the vessel in any case.

The improvements made at the station during the year consist of the installation of a heating apparatus for the new building, the sheathing of the walls and ceiling of the tank room uniform with the rest of the interior, the attachment of a vacuum apparatus to the steam disinfector, the erection of a coal and engine house, the completion of the boat slip to low water spring tide mark, the laying of seventy-five feet of board walk and the reconstruction of about four hundred feet of fencing.

In view of the fact that this winter's business will undoubtedly prove to be larger than any in the history of the post, I am of opinion that the small unoccupied building near the steward's residence might, if put in repair, be used as an isolation hut if required. Three or four cases could be accommodated in it, and this is probably as many sick as we shall have to care for at any one time.

An effort is being made by members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to secure a

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site and erect a monument here in memory of the seven hundred victims of typhus fever who lie in the unmarked graves of the quarantine burial ground. Personally I am greatly in sympathy with this movement. It is also meeting with much favour among the citizens generally, and particularly so among the friends, relatives and descendants of these most unfortunate, yet still beloved, dead.

I am informed that the committee having the matter in charge will shortly lay their plans before you for your approval, and when the time for action comes I shall be pleased to receive from you permission and instruction to extend on your behalf to these citizens in their laudable undertaking, such official courtesy and assistance as I may be able.

On July 11, inspecting auditor Gross of the Auditor General's Department made an official visit here, and on October 19, His Worship the Mayor and the Common Council of the city of St. John did your officer a similar honour. Lord Hershell and his secretary Mr. Williamson, the Honourable the Surveyor General of the province of New Brunswick, the Director of Public Safety of the city of St. John, and other gentlemen accompanied them, and, after witnessing the performance of the needle and shower baths, and other apparatus, joined in their expression of satisfaction with the character of the facilities provided by your department at this port for "converting the immigrant into a clean apprentice to a clean country."

On the evening of the fourth of May last the St. John Medical Society, by invitation and with your permission, held its regular meeting at this station. The new disinfecting building and apparatus having undergone a close inspection, and the method of steam disinfection of clothing, &c., having been demonstrated before them, I presented for their consideration a paper on Tuberculosis and the Forecastle. The discussion of the paper occupied the time of two meetings of the society, and was participated in by Drs. Daniel, Bruce, Morrison, Wetmore, T. D. Walker, Inches, Hetherington, Christie, Doherty, Wheeler, Crawford and MacLaren.

An account of the meeting and discussion and an editorial on the subject appeared in the June number of the *Maritime Medical News*. These were favourable to the proposals which I had submitted. The October number of the same journal contains the paper *in extenso*. Both of these journals have already been sent to you.

The following points are of value in the early diagnosis and differential diagnosis of German measles, scarlet fever and measles, and may be of use to quarantine officers at other stations.

In each of these diseases there is an enanthem, or internal eruption, which appears before the exanthem. In German measles it occurs as a distinctly rose-red eruption upon the velum of the palate and uvula, extending to, but not over, the hard palate. The spots are the size of large pin heads. They are irregularly, not crescentically arranged, and are very little elevated above the level of the mucous membrane. They are visible twenty-four hours before the skin eruption. In scarlet fever the enanthem appears from twelve to twenty-four hours before the skin eruption. It is first visible upon the pillars of the fauces in the form of characteristic puncta, whence it rapidly spreads over the mouth as a scarlet red coalescing eruption which ends in the desquamation of epithelium producing the appearance familiar as "strawberry-tongue."

In measles it begins upon the soft palate, from thirty-six to forty-eight hours before the external rash, in the form of purplish papules arranged crescentically.

The mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and air passages are probably the seat of infection in these diseases, the *enanthem* resulting from the proliferation of the infecting organism in these membranes, and the *exanthem* following from the absorption of its toxin, as we sometimes see after the injection of diphtheria and other antitoxins.

My thanks are due to Surgeon-General Walter Wyman for copies of valuable papers prepared under his direction during the year by the medical officers of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. E. MARCH, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 8.

REPORT ON CHATHAM QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. MACDONALD, M.D.)

CHATHAM, N.B., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1898.

The arrivals from foreign ports since 31st October, 1897, number 96. Twenty-seven of these were steamships. Clearances were made from ports in the following countries, viz., Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, Norway, Austria, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Italy, France, Spain and South Africa.

No disease of a contagious or infectious character was found on any of the vessels inspected here.

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

J. MACDONALD,
Inspecting Physician.

No. 9.

REPORT ON CHARLOTTETOWN QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. CONROY, M.D.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending this 31st day of October, 1898.

The total number of arrivals at this station direct from foreign ports was (40) forty, classified as follows :—

From Great Britain.....	2
“ Newfoundland.....	10
“ West Indies.....	5
“ Brazil.....	2
“ British Guiana.....	1
“ United States.....	18
“ St. Pierre Miquelon.....	2

Careful inspection was made in every case requiring it.

Vessels from American ports north of New York were allowed pratique without inspection. No dangerous disease of a contagious character was found on board any vessel.

The hospital property is well cared for by the keeper.

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

P. CONROY, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 10.

REPORT ON WILLIAM HEAD QUARANTINE STATION.

(A. T. WATT, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., October 31, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ending October 31, 1898.

A greater number of vessels have been calling at British Columbia ports this year than ever before. This has been owing principally to the Klondike gold rush. As the gold fields have shown every sign of permanency, a large number of vessels will be steadily employed in the transportation business to the north. These, in case of sickness on board, would come to William Head for any necessary quarantine treatment, although they are under clause 9 of the regulations at present exempted from regular medical inspection.

The trade with the Orient has increased considerably during the past year. The Northern Pacific Steamship Company have put more steamers on the run and are making more frequent trips. The Canadian Pacific Company have the two large steamers, which were bought for the Klondike trade, now on their way to Hong Kong to be fitted up, I am told, for regular service in conjunction with the *Empresses*, between that port and here. A third Oriental line has made Victoria the first port of call. This is the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha*—the Japan Mail Steamship Company—which commenced running their steamers here last month: they are to call every four weeks. Last month two cargo steamers were chartered to make regular trips between here and Vladivostock, and it is promised that as soon as the trans-Siberian railway is completed, a regular passenger line will be in operation. The interests which the United States have acquired in Hawaii and the Philippines will undoubtedly lead to steamship lines between those islands and Pacific coast ports. Already two different companies are advertising to despatch steamers in November from Puget Sound to Honolulu. One of these lines will also call at British Columbia ports, and it is announced that this line will soon be extended to New Zealand and Australia. Within the last year Wellington, N.Z., has been made a port of call by the Canadian-Australian steamers, of which there are now three, one arriving every four weeks. The Northern Pacific Company's steamers are being put under the American flag in order to enable them to trade between the new American ports and Tacoma. These vessels are now to call at Honolulu, and probably at Manilla. During the past summer representatives of three or four of the large trans-Atlantic lines have been on the coast with a view to ascertaining the prospects of success should their companies decide to place steamers on the trans-Pacific route. It is stated that favourable reports have been made, so that it is likely that some of these companies will take a hand in developing the trade which the opening of China and the East is giving opportunity for.

The possibilities of this trade are enormous. During the last decade it has expanded to a remarkable extent, while it is acknowledged that as yet only a commencement has been made.

The growth of the shipping on this coast has thus been traced on account of the importance added to the William Head station, which fortunately is so situated that it can and does undertake the quarantine work for all the B.C. ports, and to a certain extent also for Puget Sound, since the N.P. and N.Y.K. boats pass the quarantine on this side before proceeding there, and the disinfection of steerage passengers as done here is accepted as sufficient by the quarantine officer at Port Townsend.

Just here I might mention that one of the reasons influencing the *Nippon Yusen Kaisha* to send its steamers to Victoria, is the fact that such facilities now exist at William Head that the routine disinfection (as now ordered under both the Canadian and United States regulations for the Pacific coast) can be carried out with greater despatch. The capacity of the steam sterilizing apparatus here is several times—four

or five at least—larger than that at the station near Port Townsend, so that the work can be done here very much more expeditiously. The large size of and easy access to the wharf is a further point in favour of this station.

The fact that matters of this kind are taken into consideration by steamship companies and the fact that this large company which formerly sent its steamers to Puget Sound direct has been induced partly now to call first at a Canadian port because of superior quarantine facilities must serve to emphasize all that has been said as to the necessity of making this station capable of dealing with the increasing shipping and of accommodating the greatest number of passengers who may come on the largest steamers. While this station is an excellent one now it is capable of further improvement both in regard to the size of the disinfecting plant and the accommodation for passengers.

I am glad to report that during the past year no serious contagious diseases have reached the station.

A case of beri-beri arrived on the "Empress of China" on April 26, and was treated here for eight weeks making complete recovery. The patient was a Japanese who had come from a district in Japan where the sickness was common.

On April 6, the N. P. ss. "Olympia" arrived and reported landing a case of small-pox in Moji, Japan, on March 15. The patient was the 3rd engineer who had shipped at Hong Kong. Dr. Eldridge, U. S. sanitary inspector of Yokohama, examined into the circumstances and reported that the isolation of the patient had been incomplete. Nothing was done to disinfect the passengers and ship beyond disinfecting the quarters in which the patient had been. Every one on board was vaccinated, but the vaccination of a number particularly of the Japanese passengers was not very successful. All who did not present signs of recent successful vaccination were detained for observation for over two weeks after their complete disinfection on arrival here. More successfully vaccinated were released after disinfection. No case of small-pox developed.

On August 9, the "Empress of Japan" arrived with two cases of typhoid fever on board and reported landing two more cases at Yokohama. The two patients remained here one for six and the other for eight weeks, both making good recovery. Two other cases occurred after the ship's arrival at Vancouver. The patients were all members of the crew-European sailors. They had all drunk a lemonade which they had bought from a Chinese peddler who came on board the ship in Hong-Kong. The water of which this lemonade was made must have been contaminated with sewage. The cause of the outbreak could not have been the water supply of the ship which was the same for the six hundred and thirty-seven persons on board, or the cases would not have been confined to the white sailors of whom there were only about twenty. As a precaution, however, the water tanks were emptied and cleansed and a fresh supply taken in.

On August 11, the ss. "Avrangi," from Sydney, N. S. W., arrived having on board three cases of measles. The patients were kept in the hospital here for about two weeks, making a month from the time of their taking ill. Two other cases had been landed at Suva, Fiji Islands. The cases all developed amongst 2nd cabin passengers, except one, a sailor, who was exposed at time of removal of cases to ship's hospital. Measles were reported on bills of health, to be prevalent in both Australia and New Zealand. On October 7 the ss. "Warrimoo" arrived also from Australia, the 3rd officer having the measles. He had been ill three weeks and was kept another week at quarantine. The quarters occupied by these patients were disinfected and the ship then given pratique.

Bubonic plague has again manifested itself in several of the Chinese cities during the past winter and spring.

A case of the disease broke out on the ss. "Peru" one of the regular passenger steamers plying between Hong Kong, Japan and San Francisco, before the steamer reached Japan. The disease was also found on the ss. "Glenturret" on arrival at Shanghai and on the Japanese ss. "Hi Koyau Maru" on arrival at Nagasaki. The quarantine measures taken sufficed to prevent the disease spreading either on board ship or to the shore. A newspaper despatch from San Francisco of two days ago states that the French barque "Duchess Anne" has arrived at that port from Hong Kong and that there had been two deaths on board from bubonic plague. The vessel was ordered to quarantine.

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During the past four years there have been more or less severe epidemics of bubonic plague in a number of cities in China from which immigrants come or which are ports of call for Oriental lines. The first cases appear at the beginning of winter and the greatest number about spring. During the summer and fall the epidemic dies out, few or no cases being reported. From experience a recrudescence of the disease is looked for by the residents of Hong Kong and other cities when the cold weather comes. I have asked different persons who have lived in China why this should be, and I have been told that it is attributed to the taking of winter clothing out of the pawn-shops of which there are hundreds in all Chinese cities. The majority of lower classes pawn their heavy clothing as soon as they are done with it for the season. Every spring therefore at the height of the epidemic the winter clothing of hundreds of Chinamen some of it certainly infected is stored away together in dark, unventilated, back-rooms. The conditions under which these bundles of clothes are kept are eminently favourable to the germs of the disease retaining their vitality as well as for allowing clothing not originally infected to become so. A certain amount of this clothing must retain the infection until the following winter and be the means of causing the usual outbreak. Another reason why more cases of the disease are reported in winter is that the populace is then huddled together indoors for warmth, and any disease has a good opportunity for spreading.

In support of the reasons given for this recrudescence and attainment of maximum severity in cold weather is the fact that small-pox in China and Japan as well follows a similar course.

If it is so that contagion plague will live in packed clothing for the length of time necessary in order to cause the annual outbreak observed in China there is good reason indeed for the routine disinfection of the effects of Chinese immigrants as now carried out at all the quarantine stations on the Pacific Coast.

In connection with having this routine disinfection done at the ports of departure as was recommended by Dr. Montizambert, General Superintendent of Quarantines, no word has reached me of this desirable end being gained. Nothing has as yet come so far as I know of the proposed arrangement between the steamship companies to erect a disinfectant plant for their common use. On the contrary I was informed by one of the owners of the Northern Pacific steamers that that company preferred to submit to the few hours detention at quarantine for disinfection rather than go to the expense and trouble of having it done before sailing.

If this is the general feeling and the companies are not going to take action for their own protection and convenience the question arises of framing some regulation requiring the disinfection to be carried out before the vessel can clear for this country. Such a requirement was imposed upon the steamship companies by the late Hawaiian government so far as the immigrants to Honolulu were concerned, but as they came over in the same steerage with other immigrants bound for San Francisco re-infection could take place. The matter is therefore one for united action between Canada and the United States, the countries now interested.

Now that Hawaii is part of the United States and a branch of the Marine Hospital Service has been established there, Honolulu will afford a most valuable sanitary outpost for inspecting the immigrants crossing the Pacific to America, since all the steamers bound to San Diego, San Francisco, Columbia River or Puget Sound are likely now to make Honolulu a regular port of call. It is also of interest to note that a quarantine station under the Marine Hospital Service is being equipped at the mouth of the Columbia River. This will be of advantage to Canada since any special treatment in the way of disinfection will not need to be repeated on arrival of vessel here. In this connection I might say that regular steamers under the management of the Northern Pacific Company now, since the Oregon Asiatic steamers were taken off about a year ago, run to Portland, Oregon. These steamers sometimes call here after being in Portland and formerly were disinfected.

During the past year a number of greatly needed improvements and repairs were made to the station.

A small wharf was built for the quarantine steamer "Earl," so that she can now lie at the station all winter without harm and can have a place to go when a ship is at

the big wharf. The large wharf was also further repaired : all the supporting piles which were eaten away by the teredo worm have been renewed. A dolphin composed of a bunch of nine piles has been placed in line with and a hundred feet from the outer end of the big wharf. This makes approach to the wharf safer and at the same time saves the corner of the wharf from being hit heavily. Some more work is to be done to the wharf during the winter as some of the brace piles and the approaches to the wharf require attention.

A "New York" filter with a capacity of 40,000 gallons a day has been put in so that now the water supply of the station is excellent. The weeds which have grown during the summer in the lake from which the supply is taken are to be cleaned out shortly. Larger water mains are to be laid to the different buildings on the grounds so as to afford protection in case of fire.

A second wire has been strung from Victoria, giving a metallic circuit for the telephone and the service is thereby very much improved.

The buildings for the detention of the cabin passengers have been fitted with berths and other furnishings except such as are intended to be brought up from the vessel when the building is occupied. There is now good accommodation for about sixty persons.

Three cottages for the accommodation of the staff are to be erected during the coming year.

A number of small buildings are to be erected shortly ; these are boat-house, ice-house, store-house and outside kitchen near the steerage inspection buildings. A fence is to be built around the hospital. Some other minor improvements are to be made. Considerable work in the way of making roads and trails around the grounds and clearing was done during the year by the staff, and the buildings have all been kept in repair, and so forth.

The wharf and disinfecting building were wired for electric light, so that connection can be made with the dynamo on board the steamers. This is of great advantage when work has to be done at night. A few of the steamers have no electric plant so that coal oil has to be used for lighting on the wharf, as it still has to be in all the buildings at the station.

During the last twelve months the clothing, bedding, etc., of over 10,000 Chinese and Japanese has been disinfected with steam and the people bathed. Articles which could not be bathed were treated with sulphur fumes or bichloride solution. Nearly a thousand persons have been dealt with in one day owing to the arrival of two ships. On an average an Oriental liner arrives every ten days, and the average number of people to be dealt with is two hundred and seventy odd. Articles which until now have been treated with sulphur or bichloride will hereafter be more safely and quickly disinfected by formaldehyde.

The quarantine steamer "Earl" had to be laid up for repairs to boiler three or four times in the past year and once for repairs to hull. A little over a year ago the boiler was in such bad shape that the steamboat inspector reported that he thought that it would be cheaper to get a new boiler than to keep on doing repairs which could not be guaranteed to last. When I understood that it might be a matter of getting a new boiler, the question at once arose of putting so much expense on the "Earl," especially as the hull is not supposed to be good for more than a few years, not nearly as long as a new boiler would last, and since the boat is not of the right build or large enough for the work of boarding vessels in the open straits, I therefore reported against any large expense on the "Earl," asking instead for a new boat which would be more suitable for the service in rough weather. A larger and better boat is still as great a need as ever. Until last spring it had been impossible to stop the leaking of the boiler which had been going on for about four years. During May, however, all the patches around which the leaks were found were taken off and carefully bedded and replaced. There has been no leaking since, so that they may continue tight for some considerable time to come.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. WATT, M.D.,

Supt. B.C. Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 11.

REPORT ON VICTORIA QUARANTINE STATION.

(R. L. FRASER, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Quarantine Report for Victoria.

The number of passengers from Puget Sound and California Ports has been unusually large this year, due no doubt to the mining activity in the Yukon district. Coasting steamers from neighbouring ports being exempt from quarantine regulations were not inspected. No case of contagious disease arrived here during the year.

Two destitute cripples (both professional beggars) were refused a landing and were returned to Seattle.

I examined a number of foreign vessels for Dr. Watt when he was unable to attend to them.

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

R. L. FRASER, M.D.,
Quarantine Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

REPORT ON VANCOUVER QUARANTINE STATION.

(L. N. MACKECHNIE, M.B., TOR.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ending the 31st October, 1898. Thirty-five vessels came under my inspection during this term, and with but one exception no case of infectious or contagious disease was found on board. The case referred to was that of the pilot, who on the 29th of October brought the barquentine "Spinaway" into port, and who had only boarded her a few hours before. I found him suffering from typhoid fever. He had been ill for several days, and evidently had contracted the disease previous to boarding the "Spinaway." The place of infection was most likely Steveston, some 15 miles distant, where he had been for a few days previously.

Several vessels arrived at this port with some members of their crew ill from diseases not contagious or infectious.

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

L. N. MACKECHNIE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 13.

REPORT ON THE LAZARETTO, TRACADIE, N.B.

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

TRACADIE, N.B., 31st December, 1898.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report on the Tracadie Lazaretto for the interval comprised between 1st November, 1897 and 31st October, 1898.

Including the three Icelandic patients there are to-day twenty-one inmates of the lazaretto, fifteen males and six females, representing all stages of leprosy. Classifying them for convenience we may represent the number in the first stage to be five, in the second eleven, and in the third, or final, stage five. The ages vary from eleven to sixty-two years.

During the year there were two deaths, and three new cases were admitted. The general health of the inmates is at present good. Medical aid consists in treating symptoms, meeting emergencies, prolonging life and making it more bearable. In cases outside the province supposed to have been associated with syphilis I found iodide of potash very useful in determining and separating the complications. I received a consignment of Carrasquilla's anti-leprous serum, and made use of it in the hospital but with negative results.

Under the ordinary precautions our lepers are free to receive the visits of friends and ministers of religion and are attended by a chaplain. When admitted to the institution our lepers were, with one or two exceptions, unable to read. They have no employment, and pass the time in in-door games, and out-door walks during suitable weather. They are seemingly happy; but, among the men, the unoccupied intellect, *at times*, finds an inclination to give annoyance which even the gentle influence of the religious ladies in charge can hardly prevent. The lazaretto is an asylum, based on the highest humanitarian plane. Comfort, and all that can conduce to the amelioration of the unfortunates inmates is considered, even the secular education of the younger patients being attended to.

Since the establishment of a lazaretto in 1844 leprosy has been more or less kept in check in this province; and during the past few years a more careful segregation has led to a notable diminution. I am fully convinced that when those affected with the disease are not early removed to the hospital, but remain at home, unsegregated, other members of the family become leprosy. When on the other hand patients are removed early, or securely isolated, there is no spread of the malady. The chief influence in causing the decrease of leprosy would appear to be the exclusive dealing with the individual leper as himself the source of ill to others. Our experience in this matter agrees with that of others in foreign countries. It may be of interest to add that in the case of a patient brought by me from another province last year, there was exemplified the occasional long period of incubation of leprosy, nearly thirty years having elapsed since this patient had been exposed to the contagion of the disease.

During the year, as in former times, I have been called on to examine persons falsely, sometimes maliciously, reported leprosy and to give the necessary certificates.

Vaccination for small-pox is now believed by many to be a patent agency in the diffusion of leprosy. In Mexico, and in the Sandwich Islands, after a general vaccination numerous leper centres developed in various parts where the disease had previously been unknown. As very few, if any, of our residents in leprosy districts have yet been vaccinated this subject is worthy of consideration.

Another matter to which I am directing attention is the disposal of our leprosy dead now being buried in the centre of this village. Bacteriologists have shown that the bacilli of leprosy, unlike many others, resist putrefaction—at present it is not known how long. I believe that the soil is dangerously poisoned for many years by the bacilli of anthrax.

Department of Agriculture.

The probable emigration from, as well as increased immigration to the newly acquired Hawaiian territory with its large leper colonies is causing uneasiness in the United States, and measures are already being taken to prevent the introduction of leprosy into California. The conditions do not exist to cause or permit the general spread of the disease in Canada, but we should not neglect every safeguard against it, for it is an insidious disease, and may gain a foothold in communities without attracting attention. The great majority of physicians are strangers to the disease and would mistake it for something else, but the quarantine officers of the different stations will have qualified themselves to detect even suspicious symptoms.

Leprosy in Cape Breton requires no special attention from the department ; I hold it well under control.

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

A. C. SMITH, M.D., &c.,
Inspector of Leprosy, and Physician to Tracadie Lazaretto.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE CATTLE QUARANTINES IN CANADA FROM
1ST NOVEMBER, 1897, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1898.

(PROFESSOR D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., V.S. Edin., D.V.S. McGill, Chief Inspector of
Live Stock for Canada.)

SIR,—I herewith submit the annual report of the cattle quarantine of the Dominion and append hereto the reports of the pathologist Professor Adami and the inspectors employed throughout the country.

It will be observed that there has been a slight falling off in the exportations of cattle, horses and sheep to Europe as compared with the previous years ; this, however, is offset by the increase of exportation, especially of cattle, to the United States. There has also been a market opened up for live stock to the West Indies which although not extensive is capable of great expansion. I am happy to report that the health of live stock throughout the Dominion has been excellent, no epizootics have prevailed in any class. This is well illustrated by the small number of animals rejected and detained by the inspectors at the shipping ports.

I beg again to call your attention to the necessity for encouraging improved breeding, especially of cattle and horses. The importations, although larger than last year are still light and quite insufficient for the improvement of stock in the country.

I beg to call your attention to the subject of tuberculosis in cattle which engaged to a considerable extent the attention of the department and on which I have reported somewhat at length.

I regret to say that hog cholera continues to appear in the province of Ontario ; glanders continues to exist in the North-west Territories and Manitoba, owing to fresh importations from the south.

Sheep scab, I am happy to say, at the date of this report, is not known by the Department to exist in the Dominion.

I am pleased to be able to report that not only have your inspectors not been called on to deal with any epizootic diseases, but the health of live stock generally throughout Canada has been almost phenomenal and amply justifies us in claiming Canada to be one of the most healthy climates, perhaps the most healthy in the world for live stock

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM MARITIME PORTS.

Table showing numbers shipped during the last four years :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses
1895.....	99,606	187,338	.....
1896.....	101,502	117,428	11,531
1897.....	117,428	62,406	10,651
1898.....	111,948	47,050	7,057

Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the total shipments from each Canadian port, giving separately the numbers of Canadian and United States live stock respectively:—

Port.	Canadian.	Total.	United States.	Total.	Grand Total.
Cattle—					
Montreal to Britain	95,242		7,201		
Quebec "	885				
St. John, N. B. "	3,075		4,768		
Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Britain	650				
Halifax to West Indies	125				
" to Newfoundland	2				
		99,979		11,969	111,948
Horses—					
Montreal to Britain	4,302		2,277		
St. John "	337		54		
Halifax "	4				
Charlottetown "	50				
Halifax to West Indies	33				
		4,726		2,331	7,057
Sheep—					
Montreal to Britain	36,231		675		
Quebec "	232				
St. John, N. B. "	605		4,238		
Charlottetown "	2,423				
Halifax to West Indies	3,246				
		42,737		4,913	47,650
Pigs—					
Charlottetown	19				
		19			19
Grand total		147,461		19,213	166,674

It will be seen that of the total of 111,948 cattle shipped, 11,969 were United States cattle.

Of the 7,057 horses shipped, 2,331 were United States horses.

And of the 47,650 sheep shipped, 4,913 were from the United States.

This shows a falling off of the exportations to Europe for the past year as compared with the previous one of 5,607 cattle, 17,642 sheep and 3,627 horses, but an increase in cattle of 201, sheep 359 and horses 1,315, from the United States.

The decrease is accounted for in many ways: first, as a matter of fact, there is a decrease in the whole bovine population of both countries. Official reports show that while the population of the United States shows an increase of 5,000,000, during the last five years, the bovine population has decreased 5,000,000, hence the increased demand for Canadian cattle for breeding and feeding purposes, a demand that has depleted Canada of stockers and raised the values of all classes very considerably, so that there were actually fewer cattle to feed for export.

During the year ended 30th September there were no less than 88,605 cattle, valued at \$1,270,869, exported to the States from Canada. When we consider that these were for the most part yearling and two-year-old steers, it is not difficult to foresee that for some years to come there must be a reduction in the numbers of exportable cattle from Canada, and further, cattle must advance in price even for home use. The opening up of this great American market for all classes of our cattle, a market which of necessity will grow year by year, must prove to be a great benefit to Canada. As shown above, the increase of population and decrease in the numbers of cattle in the United States must necessarily lessen the numbers of exportable cattle from that country till in time it will tax its capabilities to meet its own demands. Whereas Canada, with her unoccupied tracts of rich grazing lands and fertile areas, can profitably extend to an unlimited degree her live stock production. Canadians may become the breeders, and our neighbours in the States the feeders of cattle.

THE WEST INDIES AS A MARKET FOR LIVE STOCK.

By reference to the report of Inspector William Jakeman, D.V.S., of Halifax, here-with appended, it will be seen that 125 cattle, 3,246 sheep and 33 horses were exported from that port to Jamaica, Bermuda and Demarara, West Indies—a trade that may be considerably expanded now that a direct line of steamers is running to Jamaica.

ANIMALS REJECTED AND DETAINED BY INSPECTORS.

Rejected and sent to the abattoir for actinomycosis	71 cattle.
Detained temporarily for lameness	18 "
" "	9 sheep.
" for influenza	35 horses.
" for strangles	10 "

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of inspection were satisfactorily performed at the Maritime ports, at Montreal by Doctors Baker, D.V.S., C. McEachran, D.V.S., and B. A. Sugden, D.V.S.; at Quebec by Dr. J. A. Couture, D.V.S.; at St. John by Dr. Frink, V.S.; at Halifax by Dr. William Jakeman, D.V.S.; at Charlotte-town, P.E.I., by Mr. A. A. Leckie, M.R.C.V.S. Reports from these gentlemen will be found as appendices hereto.

EXPORTATION FROM MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The following table was kindly furnished by the General Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses carried by that company from Manitoba and the North-west Territories from 1st November, 1897, to 31st October, 1898, for export from Canadian ocean ports:—

Cattle	33,075
Sheep	1,348
Hogs	28
Horses	28

In addition to which there were exported from Manitoba to the States:—

	Cattle.
Via Deloraine	3,315
" Emerson	2,780

ADAPTABILITY OF CANADA FOR STOCK-RAISING.

No country is better adapted for stock-raising. From Atlantic to Pacific, this industry can be profitably engaged in, and now is the time for the Canadian farmer to turn his attention to raising cattle for beef production. Let him not overstock his land, however; too much consideration cannot be given to quality, the actual food and labour bestowed on low-priced and high-priced cattle differs but little, but the cash returns differ greatly, as well as the demand for first class cattle. The advantages to a farmer to have a well-bred herd of cattle are very great. His live stock consumes his hay, roots and feed stuffs, and from the sale of the live stock he indirectly obtains a better price for these than he otherwise could. Moreover, the feeding and taking care of the cattle give himself and his family employment during the winter. Further, from the growing of roots and other crops for feeding purposes the farmer derives a two-fold benefit:

1. A knowledge of the better methods of cultivation required for these crops.
2. An enhanced value from good cultivation and enrichment of the land from the manure of the cattle.

As a rule, he will be able to readily sell properly bred cattle. Stock-raising, also, is a very interesting occupation and conduces to prevent to a great extent the drifting of the farmers' sons and daughters to the cities.

Department of Agriculture.

FRESH BLOOD NEEDED

I have again to repeat that there is urgent necessity for improvement of Canadian stock by importation of fresh blood; this was strongly impressed on me by a recent visit to Liverpool. The following extract from my special report, page 6, will convey my impressions:—

“In the lairages we found a consignment of fat cattle owned by J. W. Snell, which I presume were justly pronounced about the best bred and best finished lot of Canadian cattle which had landed there during the past shipping season. The gentleman who was showing us round, remarked: ‘What a pity that all our Canadian cattle are not like these’. This led to an assertion being made which substantiated the statement contained at the foot of page 4 of my annual report for 1897, viz.: ‘It is evident to all interested observers that year by year Canadian cattle are failing to hold their own in quality, and the time has come when they must be improved by the importation of fresh blood from abroad.’

“We were shown a large number of United States cattle evidently from the far west. They were good rough cattle, but capable of being much better finished. A consignment of Argentine Republic cattle was also shown us, and here I saw convincing evidences of the adaptability of that country for stock-raising.” They have been importing of late the best blood in Britain with the result that their cattle have improved very much, a convincing evidence of the advantages to be derived from the use of improved breeding stock.

“If we could derive the benefits of our nearness to British markets as compared with them, we must also produce cattle of the most improved and most profitable breeds.

“These, in the estimation of men in the trade, are Shorthorns (Scotch in preference), Polled Angus, Galloways, Herefords, and South Devons (which are larger than the North Devons) and Sussex.

“The hardy Scotch shorthorn is most favoured for Canadian purposes.”

HORSE BREEDING SHOULD BE RESUMED.

That horse breeding can yet be made profitable there need be no doubt. That branch of stock-raising has seen its worst day. The scarcity of good horses for all purposes is very much felt in all populous centres and large cities.

The wholesale relinquishment of breeding of horses, both in Canada and the United States for nearly ten years back, is having its effect on the numbers marketable, and consequently on the prices obtainable. Canadian horses are now well known and much appreciated in Britain, and the Canadian farmer who raises carriage, saddle and draught horses of good quality and breeding, with size, bone, and action, *will have no difficulty in realizing handsome profits*. None but the best, however, will pay. The breeds which will be found most profitable are thoroughbred crosses, and heavy-draught, the former are best produced by crossing the thoroughbred stallion of large size and heavy bone on the Canadian mares such as are used for carriage and express purposes. They should be very carefully selected for size, bone, action and temper. Light bone, flat feet, imperfect action, long backs, short necks, coarse heads, sluggish tempers and light colours should be avoided in all breeds. The cost of rearing a good horse is little more than that of rearing a scrub. Breed the best, nothing but the best, and give the young colts requisite care and attention. Of draught horses, Clydesdale and Shire will pay best; in them size is most important, the nearer to a ton they can be produced the greater the value for exportation. Such can only be produced by using expensive imported stock—medium size draught-horses do not pay as well. In London, Liverpool, Glasgow and other large cities horses from 1,200 lbs to 1,500 lbs. are largely used in omnibuses and vans for goods delivery. To find ready sale, however, they must have good knee and hock action, and be prompt in their movements; a class hitherto difficult to find in Canada. They can be produced by using large sized hackney stallions on large selected mares.

It must not be forgotten, however, that unless some pains are taken to develop action in the colt it need not be expected in the grown horse; but, given the conformation the action will develop readily by education.

It is true that "a good horse is never a bad colour," yet light colours and too much white as a rule lessen the value and saleability of most horses.

IMPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The following table will show the numbers and species of live stock imported at the different stations in the Dominion.

	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Mules.
Halifax, N.S.	17	3		2		
Charlottetown	2	4				
St. John, N.B.	25*	3				
Quebec, Que.	116	2	318	52	1	
Sarnia, Ont.	28			73		
Emerson, Man.	12			150		
Deloraine, Man.		2,000				
Macleod, Alta.	312	3,144				
Victoria, B.C.	36	481	6,937	3		416
Vancouver, B.C.	1,101	558	448			93
Nelson, B.C.	73	242				
Osoyoos, B.C.	4	505				94
Total	1,726	7,042	7,703	280	1	603

* 17 calves were born at quarantine, of which 1 died.

It will be observed that the number of horses imported at Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia quarantines was very large, over 7,000 head. These could scarcely be said to be for the improvement of stock in Canada, in fact they were largely worn out, but gentle cow-ponies and riding horses of every kind en route to the Klondike, many of them of the most worthless description which were brought in at very low prices and sold to gold seekers at large profits. Much complaint was indulged in by the people of Alberta who with large herds of horses to sell were unable to dispose of them as they otherwise would have done were it not for this American competition, and suggestions were made to impose a minimum valuation for customs duties, claiming that most of them were entered at altogether too low a value.

The subject is certainly one worthy of the attention of the Department of Customs.

It will be observed too that the number of cattle imported to the ranching country is about nil as compared with former years, this is due to the high prices ruling in the States of Montana, Oregon and Washington. Most of the stockers are now being bought in Ontario.

As remarked at another portion of this report a whole importation of high class shorthorn cattle, with one exception, was condemned for Tuberculosis, and three out of fourteen Swiss cattle were also condemned on being tested.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on importers that they should have their purchases tested before shipment from transatlantic points, as, if not accompanied with satisfactory certificates, they will have to be tested before leaving quarantine.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the duties of quarantine inspection have been very satisfactorily performed by the inspectors at the different stations.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the past year a great deal has been accomplished throughout the Dominion in lessening the numbers of animals suffering from this disease. In accomplishing this several factors co-operated, the most important of which has been the dissemination of information on its true nature, its dangers to human and animal life, its contagiousness and intercommunicability from animals to man and from man to animals. Free testing of herds with Tuberculin by Government veterinarians has proved to be of the greatest

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value, not only in enabling owners of cattle to discover the diseased animals, which could not be discovered by any other known method, but it has set the minds of many at rest by proving their herds free from this dangerous malady.

The regulations requiring all breeding animals and milch cows to be tested before or on entering the United States, has been the means of inducing breeders, who looked to that country as their market, to purge their herds of this disease. It would be difficult to estimate the advantages to live stock interests and public health throughout the Dominion by what has thus been accomplished even in one short year, at comparatively little cost to the country. It is to be hoped that this good work will be continued and extended, till this, virtually the only contagious disease of cattle existing in Canada, is exterminated.

During the year much valuable information of a practical nature has been obtained from one source and another and some dubious points have been settled both by our own investigations and those of others.

As will be seen by reference to my special report of my visits to the laboratories of European scientists engaged in investigating and dealing with this disease, I had special opportunities of discussing various moot points (see page 32 of Report of a Visit to Great Britain and the Continent) with Prof. M. Nocard in France, Prof. Ostertag in Germany and Prof. Bang in Denmark.

TUBERCULIN AS A TEST.

Prof. Nocard is a firm believer in the reliability of Tuberculin as a test. He says it never lies and he thinks that in cases where it is supposed to err, if a thorough search was made for it tubercle would be found, very frequently at the bifurcation of the trachea,—sometimes in a joint or a bone,—but if Tuberculin gives a reaction tubercle must be found. Professor Ostertag is also a firm believer in its correctness. Professor Bang doubts its absolute reliability:—he considers that 87 per cent would represent its maximum of correctness. They agreed that in all cases of udder infection the milk is dangerous. Nocard does not think milk is dangerous if there is no disease of the udder, but, as a precautionary measure he recommends all milk before being given out from creameries to be sterilized by raising it to 185° Fahr.

M. Nocard referring to the danger from eating flesh from tuberculous animals, stated that if the flesh of animals suffering from advanced tuberculosis was squeezed, the juice if injected into the peritoneum of the guinea pig would invariably produce tuberculosis, yet the animal might be fed for a long time on the muscle and no tubercle would result; hence he is of the opinion that the danger from the ingestion of flesh of tuberculous animals is slight. Prof. Ostertag agrees with him on this point. Prof. Bang confirms their statements as to the virulence of diseased udders, and he also believes that milk is sometimes infective without the udder being diseased, as no doubt occasionally bacilli would find their way into the blood stream and thence into the milk in the udder.

In this country our experience with Tuberculin is that an error is scarcely known to occur. Of about 100 post-mortems made by Dr A. E. Moore, of Montreal, who is specially engaged in testing cattle, tubercle was found in every instance; of sixteen killed at the Central Experimental farm in only one animal did we fail to locate the tubercle. Of the ten cows killed at Outremont Experiment Station, tubercle was found in every one, although not one showed clinical symptoms. Of the seven calves killed there was not one reacted and not one was affected. At one farm in the Eastern Townships, 27 animals, were tested and Dr. Moore and I found tubercle in every one of them. We could multiply similar instances.

THE INFECTIVE PROPERTIES OF MILK.

Milk from diseased udders has been sufficiently proven to be dangerously virulent, as will be seen by the following extract from the British Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, (page 17, Sec. 60-61-62): "According to our experience, then, the condition required for ensuring to the milk of tuberculous cows, the ability to produce tuberculosis in the consumers of their milk is tuberculous disease of the cow affecting the udder, it should

be noted that this affection of the udder is not peculiar to Tuberculosis in an advanced stage but may be found also in mild cases."

Further with reference to this disease, Dr. Martin writes: "The milk of cows with Tuberculosis of the udder possesses a virulence which can only be described as extraordinary, all animals inoculated with such milk showed tuberculosis in its most rapid form."

Dr. Woodhead investigating, for his own purpose, the effects of unboiled milk, speaks in similar terms of this virulence of milk derived from tuberculous udders and inoculated into test animals. The two observers had occasion to use milk from a cow that had tubercular disease in one quarter only of the udder, and they found the milk from the other three quarters to be perfectly harmless on inoculation; but the mixed milk taken from the four teats was to all appearance just as virulent as the milk from the diseased quarter. Butter, skimmed milk, butter-milk, obtained from a cow having a tuberculous udder by the usual processes, but with complete precautions against accidental contamination of articles used in the manufacturing, all contained tuberculous matter actively injurious to test animals.

And not only the virulence but the rapidity with which milk can obtain its harmful quality attracted Dr. Woodhead's attention. He reports "A most important point is that the spread of tubercle in the udder goes on with most alarming rapidity; this I was able to observe in the cows constantly under observation, but I have also noticed on several occasions during the interval between fortnightly inspections, carried on along with a veterinary surgeon, that the disease has become distinctly developed. It may be, of course, that the early evidence has been overlooked at the previous inspection, but whether this is the case or not, the spread of the disease was so rapid as to afford very good ground for alarm. The very absence of any definite sign in the early stage is one of the greatest dangers of this condition," and both Dr. Martin and Dr. Woodhead insist that no tuberculous animal of any kind should be allowed to remain in a herd.

The inference is that if milk from diseased udders proved to be so virulent in animals it will be equally dangerous for human use as food, and as one diseased quarter renders the milk of all four quarters infective when mixed; the milk from one diseased udder may render the milk of a large dairy infective to calves, children, or old people; and while it has been proved that usually no tubercle bacilli are to be found in milk from cows free from udder disease, yet it has also been demonstrated that the extension of the disease to and in the udder is often rapid and liable to be overlooked, so that even under the observation of experts it may not be discovered at the outset and a cow that may be harmless to-day, to-morrow may be most dangerous.

OUTREMONT STATION FOR INVESTIGATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The experiments conducted at the Outremont Station go to support the views of Nocard and Bang, as well as Drs. Martin and Woodhead as to the slight danger from the ingestion of milk from cows free from udder infection.

Of seven calves fed from 6 to 9 months on the milk of tuberculous mothers which reacted to tuberculin, but showed no clinical symptoms, and but slight invasion by disease on post-mortem examination, not one was found to react from tuberculin, and no tubercle was found on post-mortem. This is valuable testimony in support of the views of others, and the deduction to be made is that in dealing with milk infection we have to deal mainly and vigorously with diseased udders, and as such may escape observation;—unless the milk is sterilized, there is always danger in using milk from a tuberculous cow.

We learn from this that milk infection in cattle is a much less important factor in extending the disease than others now to be considered.

TUBERCLE OF THE BRONCHIAL GLANDS VERY INFECTIVE.

We may divide tuberculous cattle into those that are *actively infective* and those that are *possibly infective*. In the first class we must include those with diseased udders—discussed above—those with tubercle in the respiratory organs, the intestines, kidneys, uterus and liver.

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TUBERCLE OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

This class is by far the most important and most dangerous. This remark applies to both people and animals. Bronchial and pneumonic tuberculosis furnish a constant source of tubercle bacilli escaping into the air tubes, and being coughed up dry on boards or walls whence they are readily moved by air currents through the room or byre, producing the most certain of all infections in this disease, viz. : dust infection, or infection by inhalation.

One cow or bull with bronchial tuberculosis may infect a large herd and building, just as one consumptive person in a house may infect other inmates and render the house dangerous for those who enter it. Out of hundreds of post-mortems made by the veterinary staff of the department, tubercle has been found in nearly every one to affect the bronchial glands ; hence every one of these, no matter whether tubercle could be found in their milk or not, was a menace to the health of other animals and persons immediately in attendance on them.

My own experience in dealing with this disease throughout Canada during the past thirty years enables me to refer to numerous herds which were decimated by the introduction of tuberculous animals. The experience of General Laurie, in Nova Scotia, was a bitter one. His magnificent herd of Devons was entirely lost through a bull, imported from England, proving to be tuberculous. At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, a large number of the herd were lost through purchase of animals which proved to be tuberculous. I could name several herds near Montreal which were exterminated and their owners forced by losses thus incurred to give up stock-raising. In one instance one man lost 80 head from this disease before he realized its nature, and contagiousness. In this case his loss was due to a tuberculous bull imported from the States, and from this herd numerous losses were incurred by his neighbours.

The danger from coughing cows cannot be too forcibly stated, leaving aside for the present the danger to human health and life. I will state that one cow may do sufficient damage to reduce a stock owner from affluence to poverty. It should be an axiom of every school of agriculture, and the words, *beware of a cow that coughs* should be ever in view of the pupils. I should suggest it, as a *headline for copybooks in preparatory schools*. Dr. Moore relates an instance of a farmer in the Eastern Townships who bought an old cow in an advanced stage of tuberculosis for a few dollars. She was only two months with his herd. On testing the herd, 12 in number, all but one reacted, and on post-mortem those reacting showed tubercle in an early stage.

The frequency of the infection of the bronchial glands is due to the infection being by inhalation (dust "infection") ; the bacilli in the sputum coughed up from diseased lungs, drying, and being wafted about on air currents, gain an entrance to the bronchial blood vessels, and through the blood stream to the bronchial and peribronchial glands, and being arrested at the bifurcation of the trachea penetrate the mucous membrane and gaining the vessels of the glands immediately establish themselves there and tubercle is speedily formed. Fortunately all animals in a herd are not equally susceptible, and some resist successfully the infection, yet there are instances in which none escape.

Of almost equal importance in point of danger is the infection of buildings. How often have we known of men through being careless about disinfection, having lost a second herd after restocking, through infection from the buildings, and also how many instances could be cited of whole families, even in our most enlightened cities, dying on after another of tuberculosis contracted from coming in contact with consumptive relatives, but often also from inhabiting an infected house.

Tuberculosis of the uterus, liver, intestines, and kidneys must also be classed *actively infective*. The bacilli in these cases, escaping in the discharges, drying and floating in the air, are inhaled and produce the disease.

No animal suffering from tuberculosis in any organ or tissue of the body can be said never to become infective, the bacilli may enter the blood current and be extended to other organs and the extension cannot always be observed.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES CLEARLY THE DUTY OF STOCKMEN.

The alarming prevalence of the disease in Britain, France, Germany, and Denmark, ought to be a warning to Canadian breeders to be extremely careful not to import tuberculous animals, and as they can rely on tuberculin if honestly used, to discover the disease in nearly a hundred per cent of cases there is no excuse for their neglecting the test.

I feel it my duty, however, to advise them to study testing themselves and see that reliable tuberculin only is used, and that the test is made as directed in the official bulletin issued by this department, and on no account to buy an animal without a test having been made.

Our experience at the Point Lévis Cattle Quarantine of the results of testing by British veterinarians has been most unfortunate. In the case of one unfortunate importer who obtained a veterinary chart and certificate of freedom from tubercle, the herd was tested again in Canada eight weeks after, with the result that thirteen out of the fourteen were found to be tuberculous; one cow being so far advanced with the disease that she died in quarantine from it, and on post-mortem examination exhibited very extensive general tuberculosis. It is impossible to estimate the damage and losses that might have followed if this herd had been released from quarantine and been dispersed, one here, one there, into perhaps a dozen or more healthy herds; or, in other words, it would be difficult to compute the saving to Canadian live stock interests by the testing at Point Lévis of this one herd.

Yet, in the face of several similar experiences, there are men in the importing business who would, if allowed, import without a test, and some even raise a cry that the testing has the effect of preventing importation. Fortunate, indeed, is it for Canadian stockmen that testing prevents this veritable bovine plague from being further extended by fresh importations.

How many fortunes would have been saved to the cattle kings of twenty years ago who speculated in Bates Shorthorns at prices ranging from \$12,000 to \$45,000 per head, if they could have diagnosed by tuberculin the tuberculous condition of the animals in which they were investing fortunes. Koch's discovery came too late to be of service to those dealing in animals of almost fictitious value, or to save as might have been done, large sums paid for diseased animals.

It has not come too late, however, to enable stock owners of to-day to protect themselves from having diseased animals foisted on them. There is no defensible objection that can be raised to retesting them in Canada. Tuberculin as it is prepared, contains only the toxins of tubercle bacilli. It is thoroughly sterilized, and by Koch's new method it is subjected to a crushing process whereby no possibility of a living organism remains, consequently it could not cause tuberculosis; in fact it can do no harm whatever. Mistakes have occurred, diseased animals have been imported. Is it not entirely in the interest of the owner, if he is importing to augment or improve his own herd, to have the additional security against an infectious disease, to have them tested again, free of cost to him.

If he is not a breeder but a speculator, then it appears to be clearly the duty of the government to order a retest, to prevent fraudulent practices, which are attended by such national injury to one of our most valuable industries.

It is urged that some owners refuse to sell at all, rather than sell subject to testing, then better not buy at all than buy diseased animals. A breeder who knows his herd to be free from disease will not refuse to have them tested; conversely, if he refuses to have his animals tested, the inference is that he knows, or at least suspects that they are diseased.

For a time, and even now, some breeders in Canada refuse to sell subject to a test. It happens that at the present time there is a large demand for pure-bred bulls in the ranching district of Alberta, where tuberculosis is scarcely known as yet—surely it is the duty of stockmen to combine to prevent its introduction by insisting on every breeding animal at least (better too if stockers are included) being tested before being placed on the ranges. It is only a matter of justice and right that the herds of that country should be protected from such a menace; and this should be done at once ere it becomes too late.

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Now is the time to act in this matter, large numbers of bulls are being sent into Manitoba and the west; the active demand and the reduction in freight rates for pure-bred stock induce this, and western stockmen will be blind to their own interests if they do not take an uncompromising stand against tuberculosis being introduced.

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION, OUTREMONT.

Acting on your instructions I had erected at Outremont a building specially arranged for investigation work, and had removed into it 10 cows from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, all of which had reacted to the tuberculin test, but none of them showed any clinical symptoms whereby the disease could be diagnosed, one only showing a tumour as large as an egg which we supposed to be tuberculous. Six of the cows produced calves either shortly before or during the time they were in the station, and one was bought, making seven calves. These with a large number of guinea pigs and rabbits constituted the material for experimentation.

Professor J. G. Adami, of McGill University, was appointed to conduct the experiments, to determine particularly how far milk from such cows was infective, by feeding the calves on it, and by intra-peritoneal injection of concentrated milk. In this and more detailed laboratory work embracing microscopic and bacteriological investigations he had an able assistant in Dr. C. F. Martin, who have made a joint report.*

A study of this report enables us to arrive at the following conclusions which establish the following facts and confirms us in views which we have previously held, viz:—

1st. That the tuberculin test was reliable in each case at the first injection, but it is not to be relied on in subsequent tests. Of seven cows which gave marked reaction, six weeks before at Ottawa, only two gave a definite reaction; thirty days later the ten cows being again injected with tuberculin, one only of the seven previously tested reacted (No. 1); and two of the remaining three (viz., 5 and 9). Three months afterwards, Nos. 4 and 7 were injected with a double dose of tuberculin without reaction, and five days after injections of quadruple doses were given the same cows with the same result.

These experiments go to substantiate the findings of the Continental Veterinarians, that retests are not to be relied upon unless several months have elapsed, and even then they may fail and do so in many cases.

2nd. That tubercle bacilli are difficult to find in milk from tuberculin-diagnosed cases in which no udder lesions exist, and that the ingestion of such milk by calves is not as dangerous as is usually supposed. Of the seven calves fed from 6 to 9 months on the milk of these tuberculous cows, not one contracted the disease, nor was the disease produced in the 46 guinea pigs or 42 rabbits inoculated with the milk of these animals, with three exceptions, two being guinea pigs and one a rabbit, or, in other words, a little over 4 per cent of guinea pigs inoculated succumbed; and over 2 per cent of the rabbits inoculated became tuberculous. Two guinea pigs inoculated with milk to which small quantities of a pure culture of tubercle bacilli had been added, showed at an early period a gradual evidence of the disease.

By means of the tuberculin test the less virulent can be discovered and separated from the healthy—these of value may be isolated, kept quite apart from the non-reacting ones and bred from. The calves if taken away from their tuberculous mothers as soon as born may prove to be healthy, and as shown by the experiments at Outremont, even if fed on their mother's milk they may escape the disease. We would, however, not advise the feeding with milk from reacting cows unless it is sterilized by being raised to 187° F.

TEMPORARY CESSATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL WORK AT OUTREMONT.

Objection having been taken by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners of Outremont to the proximity of this station to their school, and all the animals having been destroyed, it has been deemed advisable to move the barn to another location, approved of by the municipal authorities, to the use of which as an experimental station no objection can be raised by even the most fastidious.

* See Appendix No. 39.

FREE TESTING BY GOVERNMENT VETERINARIANS.

Testing by Government veterinarians has not been as generally taken advantage of by stock breeders as it ought to have been ; want of knowledge of the test and the fear of pecuniary loss has debarred many from applying to have their herds tested.

It is possible, too, that some fear to have their suspicions confirmed. An unwarranted agitation by a few interested parties against the test has had some local effects in delaying the universal adoption of this almost infallible means of diagnosing this disease in cases when it cannot be done by any other means. During the past year, 5,698 animals have been officially tested, out of which number 508 were found tuberculous. It must be borne in mind that these tests were made on herds in which the disease was known to exist, in such a case the 10 per cent or so discovered to be diseased is not a large proportion, but even that must not be taken as in any way indicating the prevalence of the disease in Canada. The above numbers do not include those tested for exportation to the United States.

CAN TUBERCULOSIS BE ERADICATED.

Year by year I make the assertion that it can ; and the suggestion that it ought to be. As will be seen from what has already been stated above, much progress has been made, but much yet remains to be done.

Another year's experience has confirmed me in the belief that this disease is much less prevalent in Canada than in more populous and older countries, and that it is unquestionably as yet within our means to eradicate it from our herds at a cost trifling as compared with the benefits, present and prospective, to the live stock interests and public health of the Dominion.

With the wider dissemination of information as to the nature of this disease and the manner in which it is spread, it is hoped that it will be gradually reduced in the country and before long may reach the point where more drastic remedies may be possible by which it might be entirely eradicated.

USEFUL HINTS TO VETERINARY INSPECTORS—TO GUIDE THEM IN TESTING FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

See that before you leave your office for the farm, you are provided with sufficient tuberculin for the number of cattle to be tested, and that it is diluted ready for use (that sent by the department is already diluted).

See that your syringes and needles are sterilized and in working order.

Take with you your disinfectants, scissors, sponge and bradawl. Where you have a large number to test you will economize time as follows:—Use three thermometers simultaneously, one man should assist you in using them, by inserting them and watching that they are not dropped and broken ; you yourself should read and note the temperatures. Often however, you may meet with an owner who may save you time by doing this for you. Two temperatures before injection will be enough—the quieter you go about it the quicker you will progress. If dexterous you can take the temperatures and note them in three animals every five minutes.

While you are engaged taking the temperature, another man should be clipping the hair and washing the skin clean at the place where the injection is to be made, a space of about three inches in diameter. Every owner is obliged to furnish you with necessary assistance ; this you must arrange for beforehand.

INSTRUCTION FOR INJECTING THE TUBERCULIN.

Do not test an animal with an abnormally high temperature, nor a cow within two months of calving, nor till three weeks after.

If the number is small commence about nine o'clock in the evening—if large earlier.

A man to whom the cattle are accustomed should take hold of the head—you should stand on the right side of the animal and reach across its shoulder, if its size and your own height will admit of this. This position causes the animal to cringe towards you

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at the moment of puncture instead of from you ; lessening the liability of your being kicked and of breaking the needle if it jumps sideways as it is apt to do.

Before puncturing the skin the man who clipped the hair should sponge the part with a 10 per cent solution of carbolic acid, (it acts as a disinfectant and local anæsthetic.) Be very particular about seeing that the proper dose is administered—considering the age and size.

No change should be made in the food or treatment of the animals during the test. At six o'clock next morning begin to take the temperatures. While in the case of some owners they may be entrusted to take the temperatures before injection, you must in all cases take them yourself after ; they should be taken every three hours for twelve hours, beginning at six o'clock a.m. Be particular in filling the charts to give the dates, name and address of the owner, fill up the maximum column, and the remark column as indicated in the heading.

SPORADIC APHTHÆ, OR THRUSH.

The occurrence of this disease in cattle in the vicinity of Petrolia and Tilbury, Ontario, in a somewhat widespread form was investigated and reported by me in October last. I herewith subjoin the report.

This disease appears occasionally in certain sections of both Canada and the United States at irregular intervals, and so far without the real cause having been discovered. It is due to some digestive derangement from eating certain grasses or herbs which appear occasionally, especially in the autumn, which are possessed of toxic properties, resulting in vesicular eruptions affecting more particularly the mucous membrane of the mouth, gums, lips, dental pad, and in some cases sympathetically the feet.

A somewhat widespread occurrence of this disease occurred in 1890 in the State of Maryland and extended across the State, ten counties being visited by this condition, causing considerable alarm owing to the similarity in many respects of its symptoms to foot and mouth disease.

In the recent occurrence in Ontario, the disease did not spread to any alarming extent and presented no features of a contagious character. As will be seen by the report, in one instance a cow and a heifer had been pasturing in a field with thirty other cattle, and only these two animals were affected. In another case, a cow isolated and having no communication with other cattle was severely attacked, and her calf which cohabited with her, and was fed on her milk, did not contract the disease.

The disease may be described as a Sporadic Aphthous Fever of a non-contagious character affecting the mouth and interdigital spaces of the feet, usually of a mild type, and running its course, if not interfered with, in about fifteen days. There is but little rise in temperature, and only occasionally is there much arrest of the secretion of milk. The mouth in some cases becomes very sore ; yet the animal retains its appetite and will eat with avidity such food as it can take without hurting the sensitive mucous membrane of the mouth. The soreness of the mouth will be indicated by the champing, smacking of the lips and the dribbling of saliva from the mouth.

The feet when affected become swollen, especially in the interdigital spaces and fissures form, from which a purulent discharge escapes. The animal is more or less lame, in some cases so lame that they assume a recumbent position and are made to rise with difficulty.

When the mouth is examined the mucous membrane specially of the maxillary pad, the upper jaw, and the gum surrounding the incisor teeth of the lower jaw will be found to be excoriated, the mucous membrane thickened and cracked and almost as if it had been burnt with a hot iron. The breath is offensive, and in some cases the tongue may be more or less involved, and mastication and delutition seriously interfered with.

In a report received from J. H. Armstrong, Tilbury, dated November 21st, he says : "Referring to the affected animals, they have all made a complete recovery. There was another case after you were here, but it was very mild, and soon recovered."

Mr. Spencer Jupp, veterinary surgeon, Petrolia, also reports, November 19th, he says, "It seems to be dying out in this district. We have only had five cases since

you were up here October 22nd. As far as we know it is not contagious, as it has not spread in any of the herds."

As a rule this form of vesicular eruption of the mouth in cattle and in horses will disappear when the animals are taken from the pasture fields and the food thoroughly changed.

It produces no ulterior injurious effects on the cattle affected.

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF DISEASE AFFECTING THE MOUTHS AND FEET OF CATTLE AT PETROLIA AND TILBURY, IN THE COUNTY OF KENT.

Arriving at Petrolia on the 22nd October, I called upon Mr. Denham who had reported the existence of the disease, who referred me to the veterinary surgeon Mr. Jupp, who happened to be from home, but his partner Mr. Young kindly accompanied me to show me the cases in and around Petrolia.

The first place we visited was that of Mr. Pierce, in the town of Petrolia. Mr. Pierce's byre consisted of a shed, divided into two compartments, in one of which was an aged cow and a heifer, and in the other two calves. The cow and the heifer had been pasturing in a field a short distance from the town in which were about thirty other cattle, young and old; these two only being affected out of this number. The yearling heifer was of a light red colour, in rather poor condition, and had a rough coat. The muzzle was raw and sore. The maxillary pad on the upper jaw was swollen and excoriated with transverse cracks and angry looking sores. Similar sores existed around the gum of the incisor teeth of the lower maxillary. The muzzle and lips, especially the angles of the mouth were swollen. The appetite was good, but the animal fed with pain and difficulty, in consequence of the soreness of the mouth. The interdigital spaces of all the feet were swollen and sore, the soreness being confined to these spaces. They had been dressed with tar, as had also been the muzzle. She was lying, and so painful were her feet that she could scarcely be persuaded to rise. This heifer had shown symptoms for nearly three weeks.

In the adjoining stall was an aged red cow which had been dehorned, with slight excoriations in the mouth which were looking healthy and healing. In her the appetite was good.

In both cases there was a dribbling of ropy saliva from the mouth. The temperature in both was $101\frac{1}{2}$. The old cow had no foot symptoms, but was a little stiff in her movements. She was sick for about a week; had been removed from the pasture to the stable about three days before.

The case of the heifer, according to Mr. Pierce's own statement, had been very much aggravated by improper treatment.

Mr. Pierce promised to place the two calves in the adjoining part of the stable alongside of these infected ones to test whether or not the disease was communicable.

We next visited the farm of Mr. Morrison, near Petrolia, who has twenty-seven head of cattle, three of which have taken the disease; two of them being milk cows. They had it in a very mild form, and are now well.

In one case, which was then under treatment, the maxillary pad was excoriated; saliva dribbling from the mouth; and the interdigital spaces swollen and sore. She is lame and stiff. Her appetite, however, is good, and she is in good condition. The temperature is $101\frac{3}{4}$. The margins of the eyelids are sore and discharge purulent matter.

This cow had no communication with the other two. There were 20 in the same field with her. None of the rest are affected.

We next visited Mr. Morrison's neighbour, Mr. William E. Gillett, near Petrolia. He had an aged black dairy cow, one out of 12 running in the same field. She presented symptoms similar to those of Mr. Morrison's. She has been treated for two weeks. The sores of the mouth and gum are healing. She had no soreness of the feet or udder. Her temperature is 101. She was isolated from the others, and being fed upon soft sloppy diet.

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We next visited the farm of Mr. Stewart, near Petrolia. Mr. Stewart has 30 head altogether, 16 of which run in one part of the farm, and 14 on another part. The 16 consisted of 11 cows and five calves. Out of this lot, five have taken the disease; also two calves were showing symptoms at the time of my visit, the calves being very stiff and lame, and the mouths presenting slight sores, not vesicular however, but the dental pads swollen and cracked.

These cases are all recovering, and there is nothing to indicate that the disease is at all contagious.

At Wyoming I met Mr. Richard Coghlin, V.S., who reported similar cases: Isaac Fisher having two cows, one of which is affected; William Dunn had three cattle, two being affected. He reported sores on the maxillary pad, the breath foetid, and no affection of the feet or udders in these cases, only being a little stiff.

These animals he reported to be recovering rapidly by simply washing the mouths with a solution of alum, and feeding them on slops which they eat freely.

I next proceeded to Tilbury, County of Kent, where I met Mr. James Armstrong, V.S. We visited the farm of Paul Robinson, about ten miles from Tilbury, who has four cattle, a cow and calf at home and two in the bush, the cow being affected. They were not in contact with any infected cattle. The calf gets all her mother's milk, which is fed to her after being milked from the cow. Both are running together in the field. The calf was in perfect health. The cow had been ill for about 11 days. She is still a little stiff, and somewhat difficult to get on to her feet. Her appetite is good, however, and she eats well, and even when at the worst would masticate corn cobs if placed into her mouth, so that she could get them between the molar teeth, without hurting the anterior part of the mouth. There is some excoriation of the muzzle and dental pad still visible. Her temperature was 102 when first seen by Mr. Armstrong about a week ago. It is now 101.

This cow was kept in the stable with horses and pigs, none of them contracting the disease.

We next visited the farm of John Kett who has seven head of cattle, all running together; only one cow so far shows symptoms since five days. Symptoms are similar to the others: soreness of the dental pad, which is swollen and the mucous membrane looks as if it had been burnt, being cracked and sore, very tender to the touch. Her temperature is 101½, her feet are not affected. The appetite is good, and she is in fair condition. The owner stated that she would eat corn greedily if it was placed well back in her mouth.

We next visited the place of Peter McLeod. He has two cows and one calf; one cow only has been affected; was treated by Mr. Armstrong, and was nearly recovered at the time of the visit. The other cow and calf are all right.

The disease is what may be called non-contagious Apatha, or Thrush. It is often seen in both horses and cattle; is due to derangement of the digestive organs, which is accounted for in that district, I think, by the continued rains, the continued greenness of the grasses, and it may be also due to the prevalence of ergot or smut, as I observed that considerable smut was to be found in the corn, upon which most of them seem to have been fed. Some cases, however, could not be traceable to the smut or corn, as they were fed in pasture fields, and had no access to corn.

Whatever the cause may be, the disease is non-contagious, and I expect that as soon as the cattle are taken up from the fields and kept comfortably in the byres, that the disease will entirely disappear.

I have recommended to the practitioners in these districts to treat them by giving them sloppy diet, bran mashes with a little ground oil-cake, and washing the mouths with a solution of borax, sweetened with honey, and where the feet are affected to dress them after the acute symptoms have passed over, with equal parts of tar and tallow, well boiled together, and a small quantity of sulphate of copper finely powdered, well incorporated with it.

I do not anticipate that there will be much further extension of this disease in the district, and there is certainly no reason whatever for its being carried out of the district, as I think it is due to some local cause.

SO-CALLED TEXAS ITCH—BUFFALO MANGE (*ALOPECIA*)—SHEDDING OF HAIR.

Early in April last a report was made by Col. Herchmer, Commanding the North-west Mounted Police, of the existence of what was designated Mange in cattle at Crane Lake. A similar report reached this office of the existence of this disease in cattle on the Little Bow River in Alberta.

On investigation it was found not to be Mange which is due to a parasite, but a condition not due to either animal or vegetable parasites, but to causes so far imperfectly known, although generally supposed to be connected with derangement of nutrition in the *vascular* structures of the skin and accompanied by atrophy of the hair bulbs (*Freidbeiger*). Among other causes it is attributed to, "a spare alimentation, to the ingestion of certain fodders hay from low, swampy meadows"—(Formin).

In range cattle various causes contribute to the production of this disease in addition to nutrition derangement. We have seen it following a mild spell of weather in mid-winter during which the circulation of the skin and hair growth, resulting from the moistened atmosphere and hot sun, become active. If the mild spell is followed by intense cold, the hair bulbs, grown out of season (if we may use the expression) are frozen and deprived of nourishment, die and desquamate, just as plants do under similar circumstances.

The disease prevails most frequently on the low lying prairie lands, it is also seen in the foothill country, but less frequently, and doubtless swampy meadows are responsible for it in a great measure there also. It invariably disappears when the advancing season and summer sun restore vitality to the skin and hair bulbs in particular, and more especially when the new grass produces complete change in the food and acts as a purgative of impurities from the alimentary canal. It sometimes happens that owing to the impoverished condition of the animals lice (*Pediculæ*) will be found on the skin. They are, however, secondary in the causation, but when present necessitate more active treatment for their destruction.

Animals will recover from ordinary symptomatic Alopecia spontaneously as early summer advances; recovery will be protracted if lice or other organism be present to produce irritation.

HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE.

This disease, I regret to have to report, still continues to exist in the province of Ontario—at this date there being 119 farms under quarantine and one township in close quarantine, all movement of hogs being stopped.

Number of farms quarantined on 31st October:

Western Peninsula.....	88
Toronto district.....	17
Ottawa ".....	14
Total.....	119

During the twelve months ending 31st October there were slaughtered and the owners indemnified therefor, 2,964 diseased hogs, 2,665 hogs in contract. Indemnity paid, \$12,280.20 to that date. The details of the operations in this connection will be found in the reports of Inspectors in charge of the infected districts, herewith appended.

By reference to the report of M. B. Perdue, Kingsville, as to South Essex—(see Appendix No. 23)—hitherto the most infected district, it will be seen that there have only been twenty-five outbreaks in which 381 animals were killed for disease and 46 for being in contract, the total indemnity being \$1,048.17. Quarantine has been removed from South Gosfield and South Colchester, Malden and Anderdon being the only two townships still quarantined in this electoral district. He points out that the disease is most prevalent during the winter months; thus, from October till March he had twenty-two outbreaks, 365 pigs diseased against eight outbreaks and 132 hogs affected from March till October. He further makes the following satisfactory remark:

Department of Agriculture.

"While the disease is highly contagious, it has been effectually stamped out whenever found, under the present method of dealing with it; in no case during the year where farms have been disinfected and released from quarantine have I found a second outbreak among the hogs afterwards kept there."

Inspector Orchard, Windsor, reports from North Essex, a former centre of infection also, that during the past year only eleven outbreaks in which there were 75 diseased and in contact, all of which were slaughtered and \$366.70 paid as indemnity. (See appendix No. 25). This goes to confirm the report of Mr. Perdue for South Essex.

Inspector Thorne, Wallaceburg, the district surrounding which has also been a focus of the disease, reports thirty-three outbreaks, 330 diseased pigs and the sum of \$914 paid as indemnity.

Inspector Joseph Kime, Chatham, reports in three townships in Kent County, viz.: Chatham, Raleigh and Dover, sixty-five outbreaks, in which 2,770 hogs were killed as diseased and contact. It will be seen that forty-six of these outbreaks occurred in September and October. (See appendix No. 24). As a matter of fact this exposes a most flagrant case of non-reporting on the part of the farmers. It appears that the farmers who had this disease among their hogs were deluded by some person selling them a remedy which they used in hope of curing their hogs. No sanitary measures were adopted, and the utmost secrecy was maintained as to the health of the hogs. At last the farmers, finding the remedy useless, reported the position of affairs to Dr. Kime and on his investigating, forty-six farms had to be quarantined and 1,563 pigs, young and old, slaughtered. These farmers not only ignored the obligations resting on them under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, but set all rules of common sense and self interest at defiance. It is little wonder, considering how little assistance the quarantine officers receive from those who should help them most, that the extirpation of this disease is vexatiously delayed.

HOG CHOLERA NEAR OTTAWA.

In September last Professor Baker accompanied Dr. James, of Ottawa, to investigate reported outbreaks of hog cholera in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, counties of Russell and Carleton. The disease was found on ten farms, the infection being supposed to have been introduced from pigs bought on the Ottawa market.

On the 31st of October I accompanied Dr. Perley, of Ottawa, over the infected district, and directed him to proceed with the slaughtering of all the diseased and contact hogs. I had often been told but till then I had no conception of the extent to which such want of sanitation was possible in hog raising and feeding, as we witnessed on some of the places visited.

If the whole of the infected places have been discovered, the slaughter, thorough disinfection and sanitation that has been made, should exterminate the disease. It is to be hoped that the County Council will enforce more rigorously sanitary regulations within its jurisdiction.

Up till the 31st October there were nineteen outbreaks in Russell and Carleton counties, 317 diseased pigs and 115 contact were killed.

It would appear that the disease has been in existence for probably two years without being reported.

The necessity for taking some active measures under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act to awaken farmers and hog feeders to their responsibility and liability for not reporting the existence of contagious disease, is made apparent by these extensive outbreaks near Chatham and Ottawa.

Inspector A. B. Campbell, V.S., Berlin, in August last reported an outbreak of hog cholera in the county of Waterloo, which I investigated with him, and the post-mortem examinations confirmed his diagnosis—and evidence of its existence for a considerable time in the district was adduced. This is another instance of the disastrous results arising from the non-reporting of disease by the farmers. Since that time several infected herds have been discovered, and it was found necessary to close quarantine two townships till such time as the extent of the infected area has been determined.

In the majority of cases in this outbreak the symptoms have been undefined and the mortality from the disease slight. As is usually the case, however, the disease is

increasing in virulence and the longer it continues in the district the more fatal it will become.

Inspector J. A. Armstrong, Nelson, B.C., reported an outbreak of hog cholera at Rossland, in March, on the hog ranches of one Catlett, a Mexican, and Jung Quan, a Chinaman—the former lost 183 diseased, and 104 contact, and the latter 16 diseased.

I visited these ranches personally in June and found that the disease had been introduced from Kansas, U.S., whence a man named Clinton had imported some breeding swine. Clinton is said to have lost heavily by the disease and as a consequence left the district.

The diseased hogs were all killed and the disease has been completely stamped out there.

FACTS WHICH EVERY SWINE BREEDER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT HOG CHOLERA.

Hog cholera is extremely contagious and infectious. No other disease is more so, it can be conveyed to healthy swine in an endless number of ways both by direct contact and intermediary agents, buildings, railroad cars, platforms, wagons, crates, clothing and boots of attendants, &c., &c.

The pathogenic (disease producing) agent is the hog cholera bacillus. This bacillus has been demonstrated to possess different degrees of pathogenic power under certain conditions which are not always equally favourable for its development.

Dr. Theobald Smith has shown experimentally that they become more pathogenic the oftener they are passed through the tissues of experiment animals, increasing in virulence up to the twelfth of the series.

Our experience goes to support the results obtained by experiments. We know that when the disease first appears in a district it is often so mild, and the usual symptoms so undefined that it is difficult for even men of experience to recognize it as genuine Hog Cholera, hence we are not surprised to find not only the farmers of the district but usually the Veterinarians also protesting that in the absence of the usual text book symptoms, they cannot believe it to be genuine Hog Cholera.

From his experiments Dr. Theobald Smith deduces the following conclusions :

(1.) The chief carriers of the infection are the swine themselves. This disease having its chief seat in the intestines, a discharge of bacilli from the ulcers of chronic cases, or of such as have survived an attack, may take place long after the subsidence of an outbreak or after they have changed hands. Infection may thus be carried over in the herd until a new susceptible generation of young pigs appear to continue the losses. Outbreaks occurring without any traceable importation of infection from without, are very probably due to latent infection in the herd itself.

(2.) The custom prevailing in some parts of the country of not promptly removing dead hogs or of allowing them to be gnawed at or even partly consumed by the living, is a potent cause for the perpetuation and strengthening of the infective agent. In such cases the bacilli consumed may cause mild unrecognizable attacks with discharge of bacilli from the bowels subsequently.

(3.) Preventive inoculation with living cultures may disseminate and perpetuate the disease, because the attenuated vaccinal cultures may regain their normal virulence in the bodies of swine after a certain lapse of time.

(4.) The waves of epizootics which appear to sweep over the country at long intervals may be due to a sudden increase of virulence of the specific bacilli after they have been passed through the body of swine for some years.

(5.) Pathogenic bacteria are always a menace, and no pains should be shunned to restrict their dissemination and multiplication in every possible way by quarantine, by disinfection and by the destruction of the dead with fire if possible.

HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE ARE DUE TO DIFFERENT BACILLI.

The two diseases while distinct are usually seen conjoined in an outbreak of Hog Cholera, in fact Professor Welch asserts that the bacilli of Swine Plague is always to be found in the throats of swine, but they remain inert, at least non-pathogenic, until the Hog Cholera bacillus by its effects on the intestines induces that disease, when they

Department of Agriculture.

become active, and descending the air tubes produce the pneuemonic affection to which the name of Swine Plague has been given. The two diseases thus occurring in the same herd perplex the uninitiated and lead to divergencies of opinion as to the disease under investigation.

During recent outbreaks in the county of Waterloo the symptoms in most instances consisted merely of an occasional cough, positively no other symptoms, and only an occasional death occurred; but in every case on post-mortem examination and bacterial cultivations conducted at McGill University it proved to be genuine Hog Cholera, and these animals having passed through a mild attack of the disease might be sold and transported to any distance as healthy pigs, yet their intestinal evacuations would prove to be infective to healthy swine with which they subsequently cohabited.

COMPLETE RECOVERY CAN SCARCELY BE SAID EVER TO OCCUR.

Even in these very mild cases on post-mortem examination it is invariably found that ulceration of the intestinal coats has occurred, and although cicatrization has taken place to a considerable extent the pathogenic bacilli will be found in the diseased part of the intestine.

Hence it will be seen that so-called recovered swine are always dangerous.

The following extract from the report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain appointed to inquire into the etiology, pathology and morbid anatomy of swine fever, 1895, points to this chronic infective form as of frequent occurrence:—"There are also, and always have been, many cases of the obscure or chronic form of the disease, in which the morbid changes go on slowly for many weeks or months and finally attain an excessive state of development without being attended by any symptoms which are usually accepted as diagnostic of swine fever.

"Some very important information to the obscure form of swine fever was obtained by the committee by the examination of swine which had been isolated for a period of two months on infected premises; at the end of the time they had been certified to by a veterinary surgeon to be free from swine fever, and would in the ordinary course have been released. In several of these instances instead of being released the swine were, at the request of the committee, slaughtered, and the organs sent for examination. In each set of specimens characteristic lesions of swine fever were detected."

FEEDING HOGS ON HOTEL SWILL.

Certain foods favour the pathogenic power of the bacilli. Hotel swill, although not necessarily producing hog cholera, may contain pork in one form or another, ham, bacon or sausage in which the bacilli are present and may thus be the infecting medium.

There can be no doubt, however, that such food as the refuse of kitchens, consisting of all sorts of substances used as food, by inducing gastric derangements facilitate the admission of the infecting bacilli into the circulation.

I would again repeat the suggestions made in my last report on the subject of feeding swine.

The attention of hog breeders and feeders should be called to the subject of feeding their swine. It is well known that most farmers keep a swill barrel in which sour milk and sour whey are collected. To this they add kitchen refuse and such cereals as barley, oats, peas, corn, &c., not unfrequently animal matter as well. It does not require a chemist to discover that fermentation products and toxins are generated in the mixture, which must prove indigestible and produce disorders of the stomach and intestines, the result being the development of symptoms which resemble very closely those of swine fever, lacking only its contagious character and post mortem-lesions.

If swine feeders would but consider that the stomach and intestines of the pig resemble very closely their own, and imagine the household being forced to eat what they give to the pigs, from the delicate little suckling pig to the fat hog, they might expect their families, young and old, to be attacked by severe gastric and intestinal derangement.

I would strongly urge that the agricultural boiler be brought more into use by the swine raiser and feeder. Boiling food will at least ensure freedom from disease germs.

Great improvements can be made in the manner of feeding corn to hogs ; too often the surplus corn is rooted out of the trough if such is used, and trampled into the mire where it undergoes fermentative changes, and when afterwards eaten, it produces gastric and intestinal disturbance.

The management of hogs requires the application of common sense in the housing and feeding as does the management of the other domestic animals.

Buyers of pork would do well to refuse to purchase it unless they know that the pigs were fed on wholesome food and kept in sanitary surroundings.

ANTHRAX.

This disease can scarcely be said to exist in Canada, as will be seen by the following table and the subjoined reports by Inspectors. The total number of deaths reported for the Dominion during the past year was 148, and these include Symptomatic Anthrax, or Black Quarter.

	Animals dead.
Veterinary Inspector Mountford, Prince Albert, reports	69
“ “ Sweetapple, Fort Saskatchewan	56
“ “ Stevenson, Calgary	3
“ “ Mathews, Regina	7
“ “ Tracey, “	4
“ “ Moore, Montreal (Lachine)	9
	—
	148

It is improbable, however, that these represent all the losses from this disease, probably also some of these reported to have died from anthrax may have died from black quarter or some obscure cause, as none of the reports show that the diagnosis was confirmed by microscopic or bacteriological research.

It is gratifying to have to report no serious losses from this disease such as characterize it in other countries where the annual losses are severe. The only outbreak of anthrax reported in the eastern portion of the Dominion is that made by Dr. Moore (see Appendix No. 29) of an outbreak at Lachine in August last ; the microscopic and bacteriological examination made by Prof. J. G. Adami confirmed the diagnosis. It occurred on an old dumping ground for carcasses and refuse. The owner of the field had fifteen cattle of his own, none of which contracted the disease (probably they had become immune as sometimes happens in cases where animals are reared on anthrax infected ground), whereas nine family cows belonging to townspeople died very suddenly from the disease.

The removal of the town cattle, quarantining the field, disinfecting as far as possible, burning the carcasses and preventing movement on to or from the field, which was locked, caused the disease to disappear.

GLANDERS.

I am happy to be able to report that no information has reached me of the existence of glanders in any of the eastern provinces of the Dominion, nor has it been discovered in any of the 7,057 horses inspected for exportation at Montreal, St. John, N.B., Halifax, and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

I regret, however, to have to report its continuance though to a lessened extent in the Territories, and Manitoba. In the Territories 96 horses were shot during the past year as against 125 the preceding year, and in Manitoba 97 were shot as against 70 during the previous year.

This disease is specially looked after by the Veterinarians of the North-west Mounted Police, whose reports are herewith appended. It appears to be met with from Battleford south as far as the boundary line—thus :—

Department of Agriculture.

	Horses shot.
Veterinary Surgeon Pringle, Battleford, reports	1
“ “ Mountford, Prince Albert	15
“ “ Sweetapple, Fort Saskatchewan	2
“ “ Stevenson, Calgary	1
“ “ Fraser, Lethbridge	2
“ “ Burnett, Regina	14
“ “ Mathews, “	26
“ “ Tracey, “	31
“ “ Farr, Maple Creek	4
Total	96

In British Columbia neither Inspectors Blanchard, Victoria ; Bland, Vancouver ; or Armstrong, Nelson, report any cases of this disease. Christie, inspector at Osoyoos, reports having inspected 505 horses entering from the States, and found it necessary to shoot 14 head for being affected by glanders.

REPORT FROM MANITOBA.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Hugh McKellar, chief clerk, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg :—

“ December 8.—The number of horses destroyed in Manitoba by the officials of this department in connection with the disease of glanders, for the year ending 31st October last, was 97 ponies or horses.

“ I may say that 75 per cent of this number was either branded bronchos from the North-west Territories coming into the province from the west or from the United States, or directly traced to contact with the same. It seems impossible to stamp out this disease in Manitoba so long as no check or quarantine inspection is made of bronchos coming into the province from the west or from the States.”

It is to be feared that fresh introductions from the south have been made during the past two summers, owing to the large number of cheap ponies brought into the country for sale to miners and prospectors.

Inspection of large numbers of horses on the prairie cannot be other than unsatisfactory, as glanders in a latent form can only be detected by close examination or the mallein test, which is usually under the circumstances impractical, for want of necessary facilities. Unfortunately for want of proper stabling accommodation at the public stopping places usually found on the northern trails and in the poorer settlements, contact and stable infection of travellers' horses is almost unavoidable in sections of country where the disease exists.

Unfortunately also many of those who purchase cheap horses for riding and packing purposes have little knowledge of horse flesh and are ignorant of the indications of disease, or the danger to which even one diseased horse may expose those men and horses with which it comes in contact. Thus ignorance tends to spread this insidious malady.

MALLEIN AS A TEST.

Mallein, which is a sterilized glycerine extract from culture of the bacillus Mallei, the pathogenic bacilli of glanders, is the analogue of Tuberculin, and is believed by those who have had most experience of its use as a diagnostic agent to be as reliable in discovering occult cases of glanders when not discernible by symptoms, as is tuberculin in tuberculosis. Prof. M. Nocard of Alford, France, chief veterinarian to the government, regards it as almost infallible ; and it is his opinion that in certain stages of the disease it may be curative ; Prof. Ostertag of Berlin, Germany, is also a believer in mallein as a test, but not to the extent believed in by M. Nocard. Prof. Bang of Copenhagen, believes in it as he does in tuberculin, but does not regard it as curative. Our own experience with it in eastern Canada has, for want of cases, been limited,

but it has been confirmatory of its value as a diagnostic of the views of the above-named professors, as has been that of the inspectors in the Territories and British Columbia.

Its Injection and Results.—It is injected sub-cutaneously in the same manner as tuberculin—the normal temperatures being taken twice during the previous day. If glanders exists; within from 6 to 8 hours there will be a hot painful swelling at the point of injection and a rise in temperature of 2 degrees to 5 degrees or more, and probably a rapid development of the general clinical symptoms may follow. In all instances where practicable the test should be applied to every doubtful case, and to all animals which have been exposed to infection direct or mediatory.

Fortunate, indeed, is the fact that the bacillus of this disease readily dies, if exposed to sun light. The bright scorching sun of our territorial region and the strong winds so often prevailing there, are our surest safeguards against it, as is also the usual practice followed by travellers of turning horses loose on the prairie or on a picket line instead of into a stable or shed, thus preventing to a large extent both direct and stable infection.

Relying upon these aids and the excellent work being done by the North-west Mounted Police in this connection I have every confidence that, widespread as glanders appears to be in the Territories, it can and will be extirpated within a few years. If owners of horses in the country would only co-operate with the Government officers, by at once segregating any horses in their possession showing chronic nasal discharges or swollen glands between the jaws, and at once reporting them to the nearest Mounted Police post, or by letter or postal card to Commissioner Herchmer, Regina, much valuable time would be saved and the extension of this deadly disease prevented to a considerable extent.

FACTS WHICH HORSE OWNERS OUGHT TO KNOW ABOUT GLANDERS.

It is contagious and communicable both by direct contact and mediatory agents, feed boxes, drinking troughs or pails.

It is communicable to man, when the virus comes in contact with a sore—or into the mucous membrane of the eyes, nose or mouth.

It is incurable in both animals and man.

In man it is a most painful and loathsome disease, with offensive discharges from the throat and nostrils, and unhealthy boils and blebs all over the body.

In buying horses, nasal discharges should always be viewed with suspicion, and horses with such should be refused unless on expert advice.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

As will be seen by the reports of the Inspectors of export cattle there were only 71 cattle rejected for Actinomycosis during the past year as against 114 during the preceding year at the ports of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax and Charlottetown, P.E.I., being a decrease of 43. This is to be accounted for largely by the instructions to inspectors to seize and send all animals affected by this disease to the abattoirs where they are slaughtered and, if badly diseased, confiscated and put into the rendering vat.

It is to be hoped that the action of the Railroad Companies refusing to carry cattle suffering from this disease to Montreal will still further lessen the numbers rejected by the inspectors.

By reference to the reports of the Veterinary Staff of the N. W. Mounted Police herewith appended it will be seen that 200 cattle were killed in the Territories for Actinomycosis.

Department of Agriculture.

	Killed.
Mountford, Prince Albert, reports.....	21
Sweetapple, Fort Saskatchewan, reports	15
Stevenson, Calgary (Ranch region), reports	66
Farr, Maple Creek, reports.....	24
Burnett, Regina, reports.....	7
Mathews, reports.....	46
Tracey, reports.....	19
Pringle, Battleford, reports.....	2
Total killed.....	200

This of course represents only a portion of the numbers of animals so affected in the Dominion.

EXCITEMENT REGARDING ITS COMMUNICABILITY UNWARRANTED.

This disease is caused by spore bearing fungi (*omycets*) which are found on the grasses and which gaining entrance to the tongue, gums or other organs, produce the tumours which characterize it. The ray fungus is found in all countries and climates, but seems to thrive best on open ranges. It occurs in cattle most frequently, is rarely seen in horses—it affects swine occasionally, is seen in man as a very rare affection, but no evidence has yet been adduced of its communication to man by ingestion of flesh of animals affected by this disease.

It has been transmitted from man to animals by direct inoculation. It would appear that neither the fungus nor its spores migrate far from where they first gain entrance—thus if the tongue be the organ affected it is usually confined to that organ; if the gums, it lodges in the cancellated tissue of the maxillary bones;—but of course some spores may be swallowed, or passing into the blood stream be carried to other organs, though it would seem that this rarely happens.

During a recent visit to Berlin, Germany, I discussed the subject with Prof. Ostertag, who differs in his views on this disease from most pathologists. He has never succeeded in reproducing it by inoculation, nor by feeding with diseased tissues. He questions its contagiousness; the *omycets*, he says, are on the grasses, hay or straw, and he states that in every case which he examined he found a spear or vegetable substance in the focus of infection. He instanced its occurrence on the udders of swine from specules of straw penetrating the abdominal skin and in this way introducing *omycets*; also its occurrence in horses' shoulders, and showed a photograph of a tumour caused by the *botryomyces*. He called our attention to the transverse crevice in the tongues of cattle in which sharp-pointed spears of grass or straw will readily lodge, and may be the means of introducing the fungi. Asked how he explained the frequency of this disease in cattle fed on distillery swill which had been sterilized by boiling, he could only account for it by the cattle eating the hay or straw used for their bedding, and thus getting the spores introduced into the mouth.

Osler's experiments made at the Veterinary College, Montreal, gave negative results.

In Britain little attention is paid to actinomycosis, because it is very seldom that an animal is permitted to live till the disease attains its full development—there cattle can be fed and marketed at all ages and at any season of the year; when an animal shows signs of this disease it is fattened as rapidly as possible and slaughtered. Quite different is the case with Canadian range cattle, which are mostly grass fed, when turned off; or stockers, placed in distillery byres and there fed for six or seven months on hog swill and chaff which seem to favour development of this disease. Too often, affected animals are kept till the disease in the jaws is so far advanced as to make it difficult for the animal to feed and thus it becomes emaciated and worthless. On the European Continent, as animals are slaughtered at an early stage of the disease few carcasses are entirely condemned by the inspectors at the abattoirs, nor is the disease dealt with as a contagious one in Britain, France or Germany.

I have for seventeen years past known Indians in the North-west Territories, consume the carcasses of Big-jawed cattle whenever they could obtain them, and usually

carcasses of such as have been shot for this disease and left on the prairie are carried off and eaten by them, yet I have never known of a single case of the disease among any of the tribes: Blackfeet, Bloods or Piegans, of whom I have intimate knowledge; therefore, I conclude that communication through consumption of flesh from Big-jawed cattle by men, if it occurs at all, is very rare, wherefore the wholesale condemnation of such meat is an error, nay, a needless waste. I believe about 90 per cent of such carcasses are quite fit for food, but this should be so determined by the inspector. The European system of condemning it when the disease is general, but passing it when it is only local should be followed here also; at the same time as all beef is not killed at abattoirs the public must be protected, as well as the reputation for healthfulness of Canadian cattle, and inspectors must continue to prevent such cattle from being shipped abroad, or from being killed for food except under supervision. They must send them to the abattoirs, thus placing them under the control of the municipal health boards.

INSPECTION OF STOCK CARS.

The duty of inspection of live stock cars has been done satisfactorily by Mr. Auger, whose report is herewith appended.

It will be seen that the cars engaged in international traffic are cleaned and disinfected in accordance with regulations. He also reports an improvement in the stock-yards in the 130 which he visited.

SHEEP SCAB.

I have pleasure in reporting that no report of this disease reached the department or this office up to the date of this report. It is, however, improbable that it has been entirely eradicated and small outbreaks may from time to time be expected—yet the fact of none being reported, and none being found in the 47,650 inspected at the seaports for exportation, shows that good work has been done in eradicating it.

ENZOOTIC OPHTHALMIA IN CATTLE AND SHEEP.

A few cases of Enzootic Ophthalmia in cattle were reported from several sections in Ontario.

This disease, which is due to some local cause, is seen occasionally during the summer, in range cattle in Alberta, and some seasons to a somewhat alarming extent, and it is occasionally seen to affect flocks of sheep in Ontario. It is attributed to various causes, such as alkaline dust, minute flies, irritant pollen of certain unknown plants, and bright sunshine.

The symptoms are opacity of usually both eyes, with defluxion of tears, in some cases vision is seriously interfered with which in range cattle is sometimes very serious as they have to find their food and often move about over very irregular ground.

It generally runs its course and terminates in recovery of the eyes in about three weeks, sooner if occurring in domestic cattle which can be housed and treated. Occasionally cornitis with ulceration sets in and the usefulness of the eye may be destroyed.

It is not contagious, but a number of animals in the locality may be affected by their being exposed to the same cause.

Quarantine measures are unnecessary in this disease.

TREATMENT.

Domestic cattle should be placed in a darkened byre and the eyes fomented with tepid water—and sponged with a solution of sulphate of zinc (3 grains to the ounce) in soft, filtered water. In range cattle it must be left to nature. We have usually found it end in recovery without permanent injury.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

This disease continues to reappear in the infected district, notwithstanding the careful disinfection and slaughtering of the diseased animals.

Department of Agriculture.

By reference to the report of Dr. George Townsend, New Glasgow, it will be seen that 123 cases have been reported, and \$888.66 paid as indemnity during the past twelve months, as against 95 head and \$802.63 paid during the previous year.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
V.S. EDIN., D.V.S. MCGILL,
Chief Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 15.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(M. C. BAKER, D.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 26th November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to report that my duties during the current year just ended have been principally that of inspecting stock for export at the Canadian Pacific Railway stock-yards.

During the year there were passed free from disease and fit for shipment 53,882 head of cattle and 21,569 head of sheep, of which 4,288 cattle were from the United States.

The only disease discovered was actinomycosis in cattle, for which 52 head were rejected, and 14 cattle were also rejected for lameness.

These rejected for actinomycosis were marked and sent to the abattoir where they were slaughtered under the supervision of the local health officers. If the disease was purely local, the affected parts were confiscated and the balance of the carcass used as food. If the disease was generalized the whole carcass was confiscated.

I beg also to report that on 13th May in accordance with your instructions I made a retest for tuberculosis of the herd belonging to Mr. Reburn, Massawippi, a full report of the results of the test having been sent to Ottawa at the time.

On 19th July I visited Ottawa to examine into a supposed outbreak of hog cholera. I failed on post-mortem examinations to find the disease.

In September I visited with Dr. James several piggeries near Ottawa, where hog cholera was and had been existing for some time, reporting the result of my visit to the department at the time.

With these exceptions I have not been called upon to investigate any contagious or supposed to be contagious disease among animals.

With the exception of actinomycosis and tuberculosis, the cattle of the Dominion are I believe free from contagious disease.

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

M. C. BAKER, D.V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 16.

REPORT OF HORSES REJECTED FROM SHIPMENT.

(C. McEACHRAN, D.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 26th November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to report that since the 1st of November, 1897, until the 31st of October of this year, 6,579 horses were inspected, found free from disease and shipped to Britain from the port of Montreal.

Of these 2,277 came from the United States.

During the year in all 45 horses were held back, 35 suffering from influenza and 10 from strangles.

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

CHAS. McEACHRAN,
Inspector

No. 17.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AT GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STOCK-YARDS, MONTREAL.

(B. A. SUDGEN, D.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 2nd November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to report that from the 1st of November, 1897 to the 31st of October, 1898, there were inspected and passed for shipment during the different months the following number of cattle from the Grand Trunk stock-yards :—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Of this number there were	
			U. S. Cattle.	U.S. Sheep.
1897.				
November	2,718	2,961		
1898.				
April	275			
May	12,562	220	598	
June	3,787	1,444	392	675
July	8,627	2,450	435	
August	6,811	2,252	240	
September	4,913	2,499	228	
October	3,868	3,511	300	
Totals	48,561	15,337	2,913	675

Department of Agriculture.

During the same time there were rejected as follows :—

	Cattle. Actinomycosis.	Lame.	Sheep. Lame or suspicious.
November, 1897.....	4	....	1
May, 1898.....	8	2	....
June, 1898.....	2	1	1
July, 1898.....	3	1	....
August, 1898.....	2	....	4
September, 1898.....	....	....	....
October, 1898.....	....	....	3
Totals.....	19	4	9

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

B. A. SUGDEN,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 18.

REPORT ON POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION,

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

QUEBEC, P. Q., 31 Oct., 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report of Point Levis Cattle Quarantine.

As you will see by the inclosed statements there has come into this Quarantine during this season :—

Cattle.....	116
Sheep.....	318
Swine.....	52
Horses.....	2
Goat.....	1

All the animals are owned by Canadians, except 36 sheep that went to Illinois, U.S

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

J. A. COUTURE, D.V.S.,
Assist. Inspector.
Point Levis Cattle Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT OF CATTLE IMPORTED AT QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1898.

Date of Arrival.	Per	From	NUMBER AND BREED.				Breed.	Owner.	Address.
			Bulls.	Cows and heifers.	Calves.	Total.			
1898.									
May 11	SS. Canadian. . . .	London. . . .	1	4	2	7	Dexter Kerry.	Hon. G. A. Drummond.	Montreal.
" 19	" Lake Superior.	Liverpool ..	1	6		7	Guernsey . . . }	* J. N. Greenshields	Danville.
" 19	" " " " " "	" " " " " "		5	1	6	Ayrshire. . . . }		
June 22	" " " " " "	" " " " " "		6		6	Hereford. . . . }	W. H. Hunter. . . .	The Maples.
Aug. 2	Gallia.	" " " " " "	2	3	5	15	Shorthorn. . . . }	+Robt. Miller. . . .	Brougham.
Sept. 13	Salacia.	Glasgow. . . .		2	1	3	" " " " " "	James Crerar. . . .	Beech Ridge.
" 13	" " " " " "	" " " " " "		2	8	11	" " " " " "	Art. Johnston. . . .	Greenwood.
" 13	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	3	6	12	21	" " " " " "	H. Cargill & Son. . .	Cargill.
" 28	Amaryanthia. . .	" " " " " "	1			1	" " " " " "	Hon. John Dryden. . .	Brooklin.
" 28	" " " " " "	" " " " " "		17	12	29	" " " " " "	John Isaac.	Markham.
" 29	Lake Huron. . . .	Liverpool ..	1	9		10	" " " " " "	Hon. M. H. Cochran.	Hillhurst.
			9	66	41	116			

*Three calves were born in quarantine. +One cow died in quarantine.

STATEMENT OF SHEEP IMPORTED AT QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1898.

Date of Arrival.	Per	From	NUMBER AND BREED.			Breed.	Owner.	Address.	
			Rams.	Ewes.	Total.				
1898.									
May 11	SS. Canadian. . . .	London. . . .	1			1	Southdown. . . .	Hon. G. A. Drummond.	Montreal.
July 26	" Lake Superior.	Liverpool ..	26	83	109	Cotswold. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	8	7	15	Shropshire. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	11	7	18	Oxfords. . . . }	Harding & Miller.	Brougham.	
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	2	3	Southdown. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	1	2	Lincoln. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	3	4	Dorset-Horn. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	8	21	29	Shropshire. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2	5	7	Oxfords. . . . }	*J. E. Brethour. . . .	Burford.	
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2	2	4	Southdown. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1		1	Dorset Horn. . . . }			
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	5	10	15	Cotswold. . . . }	Jos. G. Snell.	Edmonton.	
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	3	4	Oxfords. . . . }	Smith Evens.	Gourock.	
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	2	3	Lincoln. . . . }	Gibson & Walker. . .	Ilderton.	
" 26	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	3	4	" " " " " "	R. W. Steavens. . . .	Lambeth.	
Aug. 2	Gallia.	" " " " " "	13	6	19	Shropshire. . . . }	Robt. Miller.	Brougham.	
" 2	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	3	5	7	Oxfords. . . . }			
" 2	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	19	9	28	Shropshire. . . . }			
" 2	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2	3	5	Oxfords. . . . }	George Allen.	Allerton.	
" 2	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1	2	3	Southdown. . . . }			
" 24	Lake Huron. . . .	" " " " " "	25		25	Shropshire. . . . }	Robert Miller.	Brougham.	
Oct. 4	Lake Superior. . .	" " " " " "	1	10	11	Hampshire. . . . }	Hon. M. H. Cochran.	Hillhurst.	
" 4	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	1		1	Dorset-Horn. . . . }			
			134	184	318				

*Three of these sheep died in quarantine.

Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF SWINE IMPORTED AT QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1898.

Date of Arrival.	Per	From	NUMBER AND BREED.				Owner.	Address.
			Boars.	Sows.	Total.	Breed.		
1898.								
May 19..	SS "Lake Superior"	Liverpool.	2	...	2	Yorkshire	J. V. Greenshields	Danville.
July 26..	"	"	11	20	31	"	J. E. Brethour	Burford.
" 26..	"	"	1	2	3	Berkshire.	"	"
" 26..	"	"	8	8	16	Tamworth	"	"
			22	30	52			

STATEMENT OF HORSES IMPORTED AT QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1898.

Date of Arrival.	Per	From	Number of Horses.	Owner.	Address.
1898.					
July 26....	Canadian Pacific Ry....	Detroit.....	2	M. Swift....	Quebec.

STATEMENT OF GOATS IMPORTED AT QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1898.

Date of Arrival.	Per	From	Number of Goats.	Owner.	Address.
1898.					
July 26....	"Lake Superior".....	Europe.....	1	J. E. Brethour.....	Burford.

N.B.—This animal died in quarantine.

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

No. 19.

REPORT ON ST. JOHN CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION,

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

ST. JOHN, N.B., Oct. 31, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of work at this station. Inspections for tuberculosis were made at the farms of Messrs. H. H. Mott, and H. D. Mott, Cambridge, Queens Co., N.B., at Mr. J. W. Thurrott, Maugerville, Mr. W. F. Flewelling, Hampton, N.B., and at the farm of Mr. G. A. Thompson, St. John, N.B. The cattle on these farms were subjected to the tuberculin test, and appended will be found a statement of results. The total number tested being 85. Temperature re-action was observed in five cases found in the herd belonging to Mr. E. H. Turnbull. Two of the five animals were destroyed. On post-mortem, tubercular mastitis was found in one, and although a most careful examination was made, no evidence of tubercle was found in the other. The animal was suspected, prior to inoculation, by the owner and myself, though it was in good bodily condition. The remaining three were subsequently re-tested, and no temperature re-action was observed. These animals were tested in April, and up to the present continue in good health and condition, although displaying marked temperature re-action at the time of the test.

During the inspection of Mr. Thurrott's herd, at Maugerville, N. B., two animals aged five and three years, (the offsprings of a cow, imported from Ontario in 1895, which had been destroyed in another part of the province, last year, suffering from a most advanced case of general tuberculosis,) were tested with tuberculin and gave no evidence of disease.

An inspection was made at the farm of Mr. I. H. Mauzer, Aroostook Junction, N.B., to ascertain if sheep scab existed there. On inspection, the farm was quarantined, the animals dipped in an antiparasitic, the yards and surroundings cleansed and disinfected. A subsequent visit was made and no evidence of disease was found on the sheep, and the farm, by order of the Department was released from quarantine.

An investigation was held into the reported existence of contagious disease at the farm of Mr. Anastase Basque, Tracadie, N.B. A careful examination into this case did not confirm the report. The evidence in detail was submitted to the chief inspector who confirmed the opinion which was forwarded by me to the Department that the losses of live stock on this farm were not caused by contagious disease.

QUARANTINE.

On the 17th March, 25 head of Ayrshire cattle arrived at the port by ss. "Keemun" from Glasgow, belonging to W. S. Ogilvie, Esq., Montreal. These animals were confined in quarantine the prescribed period of ninety days. They were subjected to the tuberculin test in Scotland, and were discharged in good health. 17 calves were born in quarantine, one died from local causes. By order of the Department one of the best stables, with grounds attached, was secured on the west side for a temporary quarantine. The one selected has proved suitable, being completely isolated, with good water and grounds for exercise and will contain comfortably twenty-eight head of cattle.

Three Clydesdale stallions imported from Glasgow, by ss. "Alcides," were inspected, and having the necessary health certificates from Great Britain, were allowed to proceed.

INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK FOR EXPORT.

A careful examination was made of all animals for export on Atlantic steamers. No diseases was found on them. Two animals were detained on account of injury in transit. I have again to call the attention of the Department to the lack of proper

Department of Agriculture

facilities for the housing and proper shelter of these animals after unloading from the cars, and prior to their being placed on shipboard. First rate facilities are provided for the care of horses in close proximity to the ships, but the opportunities afforded to cattle for the eighteen hours rest are very inadequate indeed. If the mortality of cattle is to be reduced to a minimum, it is imperative that they shall not be loaded until they have a chance to feed, water and rest comfortably for the time specified by law, and if the present conditions are allowed to exist, some interests will assuredly suffer. I submit a statement containing particulars of shipments of live stock from the port.

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

JAMES H. FRINK,
Inspector.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Canada.

EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES LIVE STOCK FROM ST. JOHN, N. B., FROM DECEMBER 3, 1897. TO APRIL 13, 1898.

United States Cattle.	United States Sheep.	United States Horses.	Total export Live Stock.	Condemned.
4,768	4,238	54	9,060 head.	None.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK FROM ST. JOHN, N. B., TO GREAT BRITAIN FROM DECEMBER 3, 1897, TO APRIL 13, 1898.

Canadian Cattle.	Canadian Sheep.	Canadian Horses.	Geldings.	Mares.	Carriage.	Draft.	Total export Live stock.	Condemned.
3,075	605	337	233	104	162	175	4,017	None.

REPORT OF QUARANTINE ON LIVE STOCK FROM GREAT BRITAIN AT THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Date.	Owner.	Steamship.	From.	No.	Breed.	Born in Quarantine.	Total.
1898.							
March 17	W. S. Ogilvie	Keemun	Glasgow	25	Ayrshire	*17	42

* One calf died in quarantine from local causes.

EXPORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK CATTLE TO UNITED STATES FROM PORT OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Date.	No. of head.	Shipper.	Destination.	Class.	Total.
1898.					
June 22.....	1	W. N. Bucknam	Maine.....	Milch.....	
October 18.....	58	J. F. Flagg	Auburn, Me.....	".....	59

IMPORTATION OF HORSES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	No. of head.	Shipper.	Destination.	Class.	Total.
1898.					
December 27.....	3	Dalgibby & Co.	Montreal.....	Clydeedale.....	3

INSPECTIONS FOR TUBERCULOSIS, 1898.

Name.	Residence.	Breed.	Re-acted.	Re-tested.	Re-action. Second Test.	Post Mortems.	Dis-eased.	Total No. Tested.
J. M. Thurrott	Maugerville.....	Jerseys & grades	None.					9
E. H. Turnbull	Milledgeville.....	Mixed.....	5	3	None.	2	1	36
G. A. Thompson	St. John.....	"	None.					16
H. H. Mott	Cambridge.....	Jerseys & grades	None.					11
H. D. Mott	"	Mixed.....	None.					12
								85

Department of Agriculture.

No. 20.

REPORT ON HALIFAX, N.S., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

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

HALIFAX, 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my annual report of cattle quarantine at port of Halifax from October 31 1897, to October 31 1898.

IMPORTED.

Nov. 20, 1897. Per ss. "Halifax," from Boston, Mass. :—1 bay mare the property of Charles Smith, Esq., of Sambro, N.S.

Dec. 20. Per ss. "Siberian" :—14 head of shorthorn cattle from London, England The property of Messrs. Isaac & Campbell of Toronto. Discharged from quarantine, Feb. 28, 1898.

March 12, 1898. Per ss. "Halifax," from Boston, Mass. :—2 horses the property of James Archibald, Esq., of Musquodoboit, N.S.

July 16. Per ss. "Portia," from New York :—1 Guernsey cow and one calf the property of E. B. Brown, Esq., of Prince Edward Island. Tuberculin certificates accompanied the same.

July 16. Per ss. "Portia," from New York :—1 Jersey bull calf the property of E. B. Elderkin, Esq., of Amhrst, N.S. Tuberculin certificates accompanied the same.

Sept. 28, Per ss. "Halifax," from Boston :—2 pigs the property of T. R. Lyons, Esq., of Waterville, N.S. Discharged from quarantine October 3, 1898.

Oct. 21, 1898. Per ss. "Harlaw," 156 head of cattle off wrecked ss. "Ganges," at Newfoundland.

January 3, 1898. By request of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, I visited the farm of W. E. Skinner, Esq., of Berwick, N.S., and applied the tuberculin test with results as per chart forwarded to the department.

I also visited the farm of James Chesley, Esq., of New Germany, N.S., to investigate a disease said to exist amongst the cattle in those districts, and upon investigation found the cattle had suffered from an obstinate form of Diarrhœa due to drinking stagnant water and eating frozen grass which subsided with change of feed and water.

May 10, 1898. Received a letter dated May 7, 1898, requesting me to visit the farms of John Mackeen, Esq., of Mabou, C. B., also Dr Gunn of Strathorm, C. B., and apply the tuberculin test, which I did. On May 17, 18th, 19 and 20 tested 38 as per chart forwarded to the Department. August 17th By request of W. B. Scarth, Esq., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, by letter of July 26 1898, I visited the farm of John Mackeen, Esq., and retested seven (7) head of cattle which I had tested in May last, and only one of the seven reacted, as per chart sent to the Department.

January 21. I received a letter from the Deputy Minister of Agriculture asking me to visit Cape Breton to apply the tuberculin test to cattle belonging to Messrs. Burchell Bros. of New Campbellton, C. B., also any others that might be required in the neighbourhood. I proceeded to North Sydney, C. B., on January 26 and on January 27 commenced and applied the test to nineteen (19) head of cattle and am pleased to say that none of the animals reacted as will be seen by chart forwarded to the Department.

EXPORTED.

November 9, 1897. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of Pickford and Black line, to West Indies :—3 cattle and 105 sheep.

November 15. Per ss. "Beta," of P. and B. line, to West Indies :—220 sheep.

November 29. Per ss. "Portia," Red Cross line, to St. John, Newfoundland :—2 cattle.

December 2. Per ss. "Taymouth Castle," of P. and B. line, to Bermuda :—181 sheep and 3 horses.

Dec. 14. Per ss. "Beta," of P. and B. line, to Jamaica :—112 sheep and 10 cattle.

Dec. 15. Per ss. "City of Halifax," to London, England :—one horse the property of Mr. Huddleston.

Dec. 31. Per ss. "Alpha," of P. and B. line, to Jamaica :—10 cattle and 20 sheep.

Dec. 31. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of P and B. line, to Bermuda :—170 sheep and 7 horses.

January 14, 1898. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford and Black line, to Bermuda :—202 sheep, 6 cattle and 2 horses.

Jan. 26. Per ss. "Taymouth Castle," of Pickford and Black line, to Bermuda :—95 sheep and one horse.

February 1. Per ss. "Alpha," of Pickford and Black line :—25 sheep to Jamaica.

Feb. 15. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford and Black line, to Jamaica :—209 sheep.

Feb. 25. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of Pickford and Black line, to Bermuda :—70 sheep and 6 cattle.

March 1. Per ss. "Alpha," of Pickford and Black line, to Jamaica :—49 sheep.

March 15. Per ss. "Beta" of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—2 cattle, 108 sheep and 1 horse.

March 24. Per ss. "Taymouth Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to Damarara :—1 cow and 84 sheep.

April 1. Per ss. "Deltas," of Pickford and Black line, to Jamaica :—25 sheep and 2 cattle.

April 15. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—93 sheep, the property of H. R. Silver, Esq., of Halifax, N.S.

April 15. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—9 cattle, 24 sheep and 1 horse.

April 22. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to Bermuda :—4 head of cattle, 20 sheep and 6 horses.

May 5. Per ss. "Dilwara," of Trooper line, to Jamaica :—1 horse, the property of Capt. Reid, of 1st Leinster Regt.

May 5. Per ss. "Dilwara," of Trooper line, to Jamaica :—2 horses, the property of Colonel Glansey, of 1st Leinster Regt.

May 5. Per ss. "Dilwara," of Trooper line, to Jamaica :—1 horse, the property of Lieut. Major, of 1st Leinster Regt.

May 5. Per ss. "Dilwara," of Trooper line, to Jamaica :—1 horse, the property of Major St. Legan, of the 1st Leinster Regt.

May 7. Per ss. "Damara," of Furness Line, to London, England :—1 reindeer, the property of the Imperial Government.

May 10. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black Line, to Jamaica :—4 head cattle and 47 sheep.

May 19. Per ss. "Taymouth Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to Bermuda :—4 head of cattle, 84 sheep and 2 horses.

June 16. Per ss. "Damara," of Furness line, to London, England :—1 horse, the property of Messrs. Pickford & Black.

June 17. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to West Indies :—33 head of cattle, 102 sheep.

June 18. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—132 sheep.

June 30. Per ss. "St. John City," of Furness line, to London, England :—2 horses, the property of General Montgomery Moore, of London, England,

July 15. Per ss. "Taymouth Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to Damarara :—8 head of cattle and 92 sheep.

July 20. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—175 sheep.

August 11. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to West Indies :—9 head of cattle and 165 sheep.

August 20. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—1 cow, 170 sheep.

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September 8. Per ss. "Taymouth Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to West Indies :—6 head of cattle, 140 sheep and 4 horses.

September 14. Per ss. "Beta," of Pickford & Black line, to Jamaica :—182 sheep

October 6. Per ss. "Duart Castle," of Pickford & Black line, to Bermuda :—7 head of cattle, 110 sheep and 1 horse.

October 15. Per ss. "Beta, of Pickford & Black line, to Bermuda :—35 sheep.

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

WM. JAKEMAN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 21.

REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

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

TORONTO, 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to report that the general health of horses, cattle and sheep has been good throughout the province.

HORSES.

Influenza existed to some extent in various parts of the province but has not of a severe type.

CATTLE.

Have been generally healthy, a few cases of anthrax were reported ; also some cases of Black Quarter but nothing of an alarming character.

In some districts cattle suffered from disease of the eyes "Enzootic Ophthalmia."

SWINE.

Hog cholera and swine plague again existed in some districts, and since January there have been several outbreaks, in the county of York and in western Ontario, and in the districts of Ottawa and Niagara Falls. This disease has been usually most severe among swill and offal fed hogs and is more difficult to control near large cities where hogs are kept in small herds and fed as above mentioned.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

N . 22.

REPORT ON POINT EDWARD CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(ARTHUR BROWN, V. S.)

SARNIA, 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of cattle and swine received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, from the 1st of November, 1897, to the 31st of October, 1898.

The swine imported were of good quality, a preference being shown for White Chesters and Poland Chinas.

There have been no diseased animals in the quarantine this year, and I may state that no contagious disease exists in this district, with the exception of some cattle with tuberculosis and actinomycosis.

Attached you will find a detailed statement of the animals received into quarantine, also cattle that were imported by settlers and cattle that were imported for breeding purposes, that did not require to be placed in quarantine during this period.

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

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ARTHUR BROWN, V. S.,
Inspector.

STATEMENT of cattle received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward from 1st November, 1897, until 31st October, 1898, also cattle that were imported for breeding purposes having the necessary tuberculine test and health certificates, also cattle forming part of settlers' effects.

Date of Entry.	Gal- ways.		Hol- steins.		Dur- hams.		Common Bred.		Valua- tion.	Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Jan. 20..	1	3							\$ 40 00	Jan 28..	N. Clark, Mt. Bridges, Ont.
Mar. 3..								1	30 00	Mar. 3..	A. Monroe, Courtright, Ont.
" 4..								4	80 00	" 4..	T. J. Thomas, Ailsa Craig, Ont.
" 9..								2	40 00	" 9..	H. Horst, Hanover, Ont.
April 12..			1	11					1,300 00	April 12..	Geo. Rice, Woodstock, Ont.
May 5..								1	30 00	May 5..	A. D. Cromwell, Tilsonburg, Ont.
June 3..								2	300 00	June 3..	T. E. Robertson, Ilerton, Ont.
Aug. 30..								2	50 00	Aug. 30..	Arthur St. Clair, Toronto, Ont.
Total..	1	3	1	11			2	10	\$1,870 00		

Total number of cattle, 28.

ARTHUR BROWN, V. S.,
Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

Report of Swine received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, from 1st November, 1897, to 31st October, 1898.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Berkshire.		Red Jersey.		Victoria.		Date of Removal.	Value.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1897.													
Nov. 1											Nov. 15	40 00	Joseph Bennette, Clatham, Ont.
" 15			1		1	1					" 29	60 00	Charles Garbutt, Mitchell, Ont.
Dec. 10				1							Dec. 24	35 00	Robt. Willis, jun., Glen Meyer, Ont.
" 30	1										Jan. 13, '98	30 00	John Marriton, Owen Sound, Ont.
1898.													
Jan. 5											Jan. 19	200 00	S. C. Nutter, Sherbrooke, Que.
" 11			1								" 25	50 00	W. J. Duck & Snary, Dresden, Ont.
" 18				1							Feb. 1	40 00	R. B. McMullin, Leamington, Ont.
" 20											" 3	40 00	Gideon Snyder, Jarvis, Ont.
" 20					1	1					" 5	50 00	"
" 22									1		" 22	100 00	Chris. Fahner, Exeter, Ont.
Feb. 8		1		2							" 25	40 00	W. J. Duck, Ridgctown, Ont.
" 11											" 25	40 00	John Stretzinger, Franwich, Ont.
" 21			1	1							Mar. 7	75 00	H. Park, Norwich, Ont.
Mar. 3											" 17	50 00	S. C. Nutter, Sherbrooke, Que.
" 10											" 24	40 00	E. D. George, Putman, Ont.
" 16		2									" 30	100 00	H. George & Son, Putman, Ont.
" 20											April 15	25 00	J. B. Clark, Blenheim, Ont.
April 1	1										" 16	40 00	H. George & Sons, Crampton, Ont.
" 7											" 21	150 00	S. C. Nutter, Sherbrooke, Que.
" 9				5							" 23	100 00	Chris. Fahner, Crediton, Ont.
" 12											" 26	50 00	J. G. Snell, Brampton, Ont.
" 14											" 28	100 00	"
May 11								1			May 25	100 00	James Dodge, Uttoxeter, Ont.
" 19											June 2	100 00	La Durval, St. Jean Port, Joly Lelette Dist., Que.
June 2	1				1						" 16	15 00	W. A. Shields, Milton, Ont.
" 2	1										" 16	60 00	Thos. E. Priestman, Welland, Ont.
" 2	1	2									" 16	40 00	Geo. W. Alton, Port Rowan, Ont.
" 2	1	1									" 17	50 00	Daniel DeConcey, Mitchell, Ont.
" 3	2	1									" 30	40 00	Wm. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.
" 16	1	1									" 30	40 00	R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.
" 22	1	2									July 6	60 00	G. W. Hanshaw, Thorndale, Ont.

REPORT of Swine received into Ontario Cattle Quarantine at Point Edward, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Poland China.		Berkshire.		Red Jersey.		Victoria.		Date of Removal.	Value.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1898.											1898.	\$ cts.	
July 7	1	1								2	July 21	100 00	J. A. Farlinger, Morrisburg, Ont.
" 16	2	1									" 30	25 00	Chris. Fahner, Crediton, Ont.
" 19							1				" 30	100 00	D. G. Otthberison, Ingersoll, Ont.
" 28		1									Aug. 2	20 00	Tape Bros., Ridgetown, Ont.
Aug. 3	1										" 11	15 00	Wm. McBride, Portage la Prairie, Man.
" 25	1	1									" 17	25 00	Tilman E. Bowman, Berlin, Ont.
	19	14	3	21	5	3	2	1	2	3	Sept. 8	30 00	J. H. Chalk, Calton, Ont.
												2,195 00	

Total, 73.

ARTHUR BROWN, V. S.,
Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 23.

REPORT ON HOG CHOLERA OR SWINE PLAGUE IN SOUTH ESSEX, ONTARIO.

(M. B. PERDUE, V.S.)

KINGSVILLE, 4th November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a report of the work of inspection in South Essex for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

The disease most prevalent, and in fact almost the only infectious disease among animals in this district, is swine plague. Following is a statement, by months, of hogs slaughtered for this cause:—

Month.	Owner.	Diseased Hogs.	Contact Hogs.	Amount of Indemnity.
				\$ cts.
Nov., 1897..	Henry Deslippe.....	18	5	55 83
"	Richard Atkinson.....	43	1	131 33
"	Joseph Paré.....	6	1	25 50
"	Frank Laramie.....	10	2	59 58
"	William A. Dowler.....	31	0	38 00
"	George Laramie.....	10	0	19 67
"	G. H. Heddrick.....	22	0	39 67
Dec., 1897..	A. J. Bondy.....	17	0	35 00
"	Alonzo Durham.....	1	0	2 00
"	Edward Honor.....	35	4	130 67
"	R. G. Freeman.....	14	5	58 92
"	H. O. Lewis.....	9	0	9 00
Jan., 1898..	Peter Amlin.....	3	0	6 00
"	L. H. Robinson.....	17	0	34 00
"	Leonard Saunders.....	4	1	17 50
March, 1898.	Hartwell Mann.....	4	0	6 67
April, 1898..	Adolphus Charette.....	10	0	20 00
June, 1898..	E. J. Bondy.....	3	0	14 33
"	Oliver Richardson.....	24	4	124 00
July, 1898..	Joseph Menard.....	21	5	66 75
"	Alfred Howse.....	7	0	9 33
Aug., 1898..	Peter Sandford.....	2	0	6 67
Sept., 1898..	Patrick Powers.....	63	10	105 08
"	James Mayville.....	2	4	14 00
Oct., 1898..	Thomas Giniac.....	5	4	18 67
Totals—Outbreaks, 25.....		381	46	1,048 17

The above shows that by far the greater number of cases have developed in the winter months.

Including the month of October, 1897, there were up to March 31, 1898, 22 outbreaks affecting 365 hogs, as compared with 8 outbreaks affecting 132 hogs, for the following six months of summer. This does not include contact hogs slaughtered.

The quarantine has been removed from the Township of South Gosfield and South Colchester. Malder still remains under quarantine, as it is lying next to Anderdon, where most of the recent outbreaks have occurred.

Judging from the general condition of the different premises where outbreaks have occurred, the principal predisposing causes are filthy pens and yards and insufficient shelter. The disease is specially liable to attack corn-fed hogs that are exposed to the rain or cold winds.

The contagion spreads rapidly when once started in a herd. This is shown by the fact that so few sound hogs were found in lots affected.

In each case all diseased and contact hogs on the premises were slaughtered at once, and out of 427 killed during the year, only 46 were found to be in a healthy condition.

But while the disease is highly contagious it has been effectually stamped out wherever found, by the present methods of dealing with it.

In no case during the year where premises have been disinfected and released from quarantine have I found a second outbreak among hogs afterwards kept there.

Of actinomycosis there were six cases among cattle. Two were beyond recovery and were destroyed by the owners. Four recovered under treatment. The premises in all cases were properly disinfected.

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

M. B. PERDUE.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 24.

REPORT ON HOG CHOLERA OR SWINE PLAGUE IN COUNTY OF KENT, ONT.

(JOS. KIME, JR., V. S.)

CHATHAM, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in connection with contagious disease in swine in the vicinity of the city of Chatham, county of Kent, western part of Ontario.

November, 1897.—I visited and inspected farms and hogs in the townships of Chatham, Dover and Raleigh, and in all three townships I slaughtered hogs affected with swine plague, but more so in the township of Dover, 18 farms being found to have diseased hogs upon them. One farm in the township of Chatham, and one farm in the township of Raleigh ; 471 hogs being slaughtered in all.

December, 1897.—The townships of Dover and Raleigh being the only townships affected, disease being found on three farms in Dover township and seven farms in the township of Raleigh ; 300 hogs being slaughtered in all.

January, 1898.—Disease was found on one farm in Dover and four in the township of Raleigh ; 94 hogs were slaughtered in all, and one farm was quarantined on suspicion,

February, 1898.—No reports and no disease found in any of the townships in this district.

March, 1898.—Report of disease from one farm in Raleigh township and one farm in the township of Dover ; 58 hogs were slaughtered in all.

April and May, 1898.—No report and no disease found in any of the townships in this district.

June, 1898.—Disease found on one farm in Raleigh township and one farm in the township of Dover ; 72 hogs were slaughtered in all, and two farms quarantined on suspicion in the township of Dover.

July, 1898.—A report being left at my office of disease in hogs on a farm in the township of Dover, Kent County, I visited and found hogs affected with swine plague, and with the assistance of Dr. Mole, V.S., of Toronto, slaughtered 17 hogs.

August, 1898.—Disease found in hogs in three townships, four farms being affected in Dover, one in Raleigh and one in the township of Chatham ; 193 hogs were slaughtered in all.

September, 1898.—Reports of disease in hogs from two townships. One farm found to be affected in Chatham township and twenty-four farms affected in the township of Dover ; 704 hogs were slaughtered in all.

Reports being left at my office as to hogs dying all over the township of Dover, I could not understand it, and was greatly disappointed for I was of the opinion that we had the disease under control, but upon investigating I found that farmers had had diseased hogs and not reported, using different remedies, etc. This I reported to the Department and told farmers that in their own interest and the interest of their neighbours, they should report existence of disease or even suspicion of it, and thus prevent the spread.

October, 1898.—Contagious disease found in hogs in three townships, one farm affected in Raleigh, three in Chatham township and eighteen in the township of Dover ; 859 hogs were slaughtered in the three townships.

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

JOS. KIME, JR., V. S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 25.

REPORT OF VETERINARY INSPECTOR FOR NORTH ESSEX.

(GEO. W. ORCHARD, V. S.)

WINDSOR, 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit my report of work done for the Department of Agriculture from 31st October 1897, to 31st October, 1898.

January 1.—Gave "Certificate of Health" for "Locke," a setter dog exported by R. Bangham, Windsor, Ont.

January 13.—Visited and inspected cattle barns at Walkerville

" 14.—Visited farm of Alex. Bizarre, Sandwich West, quarantined for hog cholera.

January 17.—Visited farms belonging to Mr. Howard, Windsor, Smith, Chappel and Bizarre, Sandwich West, and A. Totten, Maidstone Tp.

January 18.—Visited St. Thomas, and in company with J. Donohue, V.S., and H. Evely V.S., inspected farms in Yarmouth Tp., on which hog cholera had broken out.

January 21.—Visited farm of Mitchell Dam, Pike Creek.

" 24.—Visited farm of Alex. Bizarre, Sandwich West.

February 18.—Visited farm of Alex. Bizarre, Sandwich West.

March 4.—Visited and released from quarantine the farm of Alex. Bizarre, Sandwich West.

March 21.—Visited and quarantined for actinomycosis farm of Wm. Wallace, Maidstone Tp., one cow affected, prescribed treatment as given by Dr. McEachran.

March 21.—Visited and inspected farm of John Lagueux, Tecumseh, under quarantine for hog cholera.

March 26.—Gave John Lagueux his release from quarantine.

" 28.—At Canadian Pacific Railway inspected and allowed to pass one cow, one calf and two hogs, forming part of "settlers effects" of Alex. Wilson, going to Alberta, N.W.T.

March 29.—Visited and quarantined farm of Jas. Fields, Sandwich West, suspected hog cholera in one sow, 10 small pigs on the farm all well apparently.

April 9.—Visited farm of Jas. Fields, Sandwich West.

" 25.—Visited " " "

May 11.—Visited and inspected premises of R. White, Sandwich, hog cholera reported, six hogs on the place, found no disease.

May 12.—Released Jas. Fields, Sandwich West, sow not affected as at first supposed.

May 24.—Visited Wallaceburg, and in company with Mr. Thorne V.S., visited and inspected J. R. McDonald's hogs, about 80 in number, and found hog cholera among them.

June 13.—Visited and inspected farm of Peter Seguin, Pike Creek, found no contagious disease, as reported, among his hogs.

July 11.—Visited and inspected farm of William Wallace, Maidstone Tp., and found cow quarantined for actinomycosis fully recovered.

July 13.—Visited and quarantined for hog cholera farm of Albert Fields, Sandwich West, two hogs on farm, both affected and caused to be slaughtered; appraised at \$2.66.

July 13.—Visited and quarantined farm of B. Pratt, Sandwich West, for hog cholera, one small hog left, which I caused slaughtered, did not place any value on it.

July 13.—Visited and quarantined farm of Samuel Beaume, Sandwich West, seven hogs on the farm, which I allowed to be fattened.

July 13.—Visited and quarantined for hog cholera, farm No. 1. belonging to Henry Marentette, Sandwich West, 7 hogs on this farm, 4 I caused to be slaughtered

Department of Agriculture.

and 3 which were isolated were left to be fatted ; appraised value of the 4 slaughtered \$1.00.

July 20.—Visited and quarantined farm of Henry Hedrick, Rochester Tp., for actinomycosis in a 2-year old steer, isolated him and prescribed treatment.

July 22.—Visited and quarantined for hog cholera, farm of John McLean, Maidstone Tp., 6 hogs on the farm, 5 affected and one in contact, all slaughtered ; appraised value \$14.66.

July 22.—Visited and quarantined farm of Frank Chevalier, Maidstone Tp., hog cholera reported to exist on this farm, found no evidence of disease, quarantined for safety, 9 hogs on the farm.

August 22.—Visited and quarantined for hog cholera, farm of John Moore jr., Sandwich West, found 19 hogs on the farm, 5 affected and 14 in contact ; slaughtered whole herd ; appraised value \$85.90.

August 23.—Visited and quarantined farm No. 2. belonging to Henry Marentette, Sandwich West, 28 hogs on this farm, 12 hogs affected, and 18 in contact, all slaughtered, also 3 on farm No. 1. slaughtered the same day ; appraised value of 31 hogs, \$59.50.

September 2.—Visited and inspected farm of Henry Hedrick, Rochester Tp., quarantined for actinomycosis, found steer fully recovered.

September 8.—Released Henry Hedrick from quarantine.

September 8.—Visited and quarantined for actinomycosis in a 3-year old cow, the premises of John Kenyon, South Woodslee, prescribed for her.

September 12.—Visited and quarantined for hog cholera the farm of Jas. Mayville, Anderdon Tp., found 6 hogs on the farm 2 affected and 4 in contact, slaughtered them all ; appraised value \$14.00.

September 21.—Visited and quarantined for hog cholera, farm of Fred Peck, Sandwich West Tp., found 28 hogs on the farm, 16 affected and 12 in contact, slaughtered all ; appraised value \$58.33.

October 1.—Gave to P. T. Vanzile, a certificate of health for 17 sheep for export to U. S.

October 7.—Inspected and passed red cow, 8 years old, forming part of "settlers effects" of Edgar S. Dean, not accompanied by health certificate.

October 4.—Visited and quarantined farm of William Terry, Sandwich West, for hog cholera, found 18 hogs on the farm, 8 affected and 10 in contact, all slaughtered ; appraised value \$46.65.

October 11.—Visited and quarantined farm of Geo. Margerm, Sandwich West, for hog cholera, found 41 hogs on the farm, 16 hogs affected and 25 hogs in contact, all slaughtered ; appraised value \$81.00.

October 14.—Tested with tuberculin, a red cow, 6 years old, belonging to Addison Mandell, for export to United States, no reaction, gave certificate of health.

October 22.—Visited farm of J. Allan, Dougal Road, Sandwich West, and inspected his hogs 27 in number, found no disease.

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

GEORGE W. ORCHARD, V.S.,
Inspector for North Essex.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

No. 26.

REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. ROBINSON, V.S.)

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—It is again my duty to present a report of work as Quarantine Inspector at the Port of Emerson for the year ending 31st October instant.

The monthly reports of inspections were all duly forwarded, a yearly tabulated summary of which I now append, as also a statement of exports.

There has been nothing of striking importance coming under my official notice worthy of special mention, unless it be the return, on October 19th instant, of two head of cattle belonging to a Mr. McGillivray of Dakota, which that gentleman had bought in Manitoba for importation into the United States; and which, upon inspection and test by the United States Veterinarian had been pronounced affected by tuberculosis. These cattle are now detained in quarantine here awaiting that gentleman's instructions as to their disposition.

In the matter of quarantine detentions I have only to report two head of swine, the property of D. Fraser & Sons, which were imported for breeding purposes, were detained the statutory 15 days with satisfactory results, no disease developing, they were released. These same importers had also a heifer quarantined which was, after the tuberculin test had been favourably administered, also released.

As district veterinarian I have been called upon to apply the tuberculin test to 28 head of cattle for which I issued the usual certificates for 12 head only; in addition to which I have also been called upon to issue export certificates for 2,780 head of cattle as shown in the table of exports appended herewith.

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

P. A. ROBINSON, V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT of cattle Exported by way of Emerson and Gretna to the United States during the year ended 31st October, 1898.

Month.	No. of Cattle.
1897.	
November	318
1898.	
February	97
March	133
April	1,435
May	605
June	24
August	74
October	94
	2,780

P. A. ROBINSON,
Inspector.

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1898.

STATEMENT showing the Importations at the Emerson Quarantine Station for year ended 31st October, 1898.

Date.	Importer.	Where from.	Where to.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Remarks.
1897.						
Nov. 12.	J. F. Campbell	Drayton, N.D.	Dominion City	4		
1898.						
Feb. 16.	D. Fraser & Sons	Northcote, Minn	Emerson, Man.		2	
Mar. 31.	Jas. Sparks	Forest River, N.D	Portage la Prairie	1	1	
July 9.	D. Fraser & Sons	Northcote, Minn	Emerson, Man.	1		
Aug. 12.	Jacob Empey	Pembina, N.D.	"	2		
Oct. 8.	Saml. Johnson	Drayton "	"	2		
" 19.	A. C. McGillivray	Dickenson "	"	2		Returned from Dickenson as diseased.
" 24.	Gordon & Ironsides	St. Paul, Minn.	Winnipeg, Man.		143	Imp'ted for slaughter.
" 29.	Saml. Johnson	Drayton, N.D.	Emerson "		4	
	Total			12	150	

P. A. ROBINSON, V. S.,
Inspector.

EMERSON, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1898.

No. 27.

REPORT ON CHARLOTTETOWN CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(A. A. LECKIE, V.S.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of the proceedings at the Quarantine Station here to the 31st October, 1898, beginning as you are aware January 1st last, that being the date of my appointment.

ANIMALS EXPORTED.

1898.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.	Pigs.
April	43	14	3	0
May	185	43	18	8
June	103	377	12	0
July	126	261	2	0
August	56	149	9	0
September	61	1,034	5	7
October	76	545	1	4
	650	2,423	50	19

ANIMALS IMPORTED.

May 11.—Bay stallion (Home Rule) for Rattenbury & Co., from St. John's, Newfoundland.

May 24.—Bay mare for P. P. Morrison, Tryon, per ss. "Halifax" from Boston.

July 19th.—Guernsey cow and calf from Boston, per ss. "Halifax" for E. R. Brow.

June 7.—Two chestnut fillies 3 and 4 years old, for Prowse Bros., per ss. "Halifax" from Boston.

All these animals have been inspected and found healthy.

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

ANDREW A. LECKIE, M.R.C.V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 28.

REPORT ON INSPECTION FOR TUBERCULOSIS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(W. H. PETHICK, V.S.)

CENTRAL BEDEQUE, P. E. I., 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions just received I have the honour to submit a brief report of my work for the eight months ended 31st October, 1898.

I have pleasure in stating that the general health of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on P. E. Island has been excellent, the only exception being a somewhat fatal disease of young calves and lambs. I had not the opportunity of a thorough investigation, but judging from the symptoms as described to me, I believe it to be a form of indigestion generally due to improper food and management accorded the delicate young animals.

During my term of office I have had the pleasure of meeting large numbers of farmers and dairymen at meetings held in the various districts, and discussing with them the important matter of contagious diseases of animals, dealing more especially with tuberculosis in cattle, its cause, symptoms, the manner in which its spread can be prevented, and the danger to human health consequent to the disease in domestic animals, these meetings have been well attended and I believe much appreciated.

Referring you to the appended tabulated statement you will notice that 26 herds, ranging from 1 to 15 head, have been tested by me for tuberculosis by means of the tuberculin test and in only one case was there a reaction. Believing as I do that this disease exists only to a limited extent on this island, that is compared with other and older countries, I thought it my duty to urge upon members of our Local Government the necessity of prohibiting the importation of cattle which have not first been subjected to the tuberculin tests, and judging from the general feeling aroused on this point I have reason to hope that the matter will be regulated by the necessary legislation at the next session.

Beside dealing with tuberculosis I have endeavoured to assist our farmers by pressing upon them the necessity of properly caring for the health and comfort of all animals on our farms and especially during the season when they are housed.

Regarding actinomycosis, which I regret to say is somewhat prevalent on the island, I beg to say that our farmers are anxious to rid their herds of this disease. And acting upon my advice many have willingly slaughtered and buried such animals as were in the advanced stage, and subjected many recent cases to iodide of potassium treatment, obtaining in many instances favourable results.

My duties as port inspector have been considerably limited owing to the facts that the greater proportion of live stock sent to foreign ports are shipped from Charlottetown where they are inspected by Mr. Leckie. The 36 horses, 24 cattle, 70 sheep and 40 swine inspected by me before leaving the port of Summerside were all in excellent health and condition.

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

W. H. PETHICK,
Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

INSPECTION for Tuberculosis, by W. H. Pethick, V.S., Government Inspector, Prince Edward Island.

Owner.	Residence.	Number of Cattle Tested.	Diseased.	Post Mortem Held.
T. C. Muncey.....	Cape Traverse	1	None.	
Jno. Davidson	Centreville	3	"	
J. F. Holland.....	"	9	"	
W. B. Cameron.....	Albany	7	"	
Jno. Donnaly	"	9	"	
A. C. Holland	Chelton	5	"	
Chas. Holman.....	Trelby.....	13	"	
M. Muttart	Cape Traverse	5	"	
Geo. Woodside.....	Margate.....	5	"	
A. Simpson	Bayview	15	1	1
P. Barwise.....	Ross' Corner	1	None.	
R. Muttart	Cape Traverse	8	"	
Chas. S. Wright.....	Centreville	9	"	
L. Muttart	Tryon	6	"	
W. Haslam.....	Springfield.....	1	"	
Albert Bell	Sea Cow Head	14	"	
A. Howatt.....	Tryon	1	"	
Jno. Irving.....	Cape Traverse	8	"	
A. McDonald	Kinkora.....	6	"	
Thos. Clarke	Cape Traverse	10	"	
Jno. R. Bowness	Bedeque.....	3	"	
Benj. Duggan.....	Searletown	1	"	
Robt. McMurdo.....	Wilmot Valley.....	18	"	
Melborn Leart.....	"	13	"	
M. Gillis	Cape Traverse	1	"	
David Walker.....	Wilmot Valley.....	9	"	
W. A. Wright.....	Searletown	13	"	

Department of Agriculture.

No. 29.

REPORT ON THE TESTING OF CATTLE FOR TUBERCULOSIS, &c.

(A. E. MOORE, D.V.S.)

MONTREAL, 19th November, 1898.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of cattle that I have tested with tuberculin during the year.

The total number of cattle that I have tested during the year from October 25, 1897, to October 25, 1898, is 1,547, consisting of 184 herds, containing from 1 to 76 animals in each herd.

101 herds being in the province of Ontario,

83 " " " " Quebec.

From the 1,547 heads 106 animals were found tuberculous and 22 were suspicious.

I have performed post-mortem examinations on nearly all those condemned, and have found the disease present in every case. Sometimes the lesions were very minute requiring a very close examination, but in the majority of cases they were well marked.

In November, 1897, a report came that calves were dying in the vicinity of Kingscroft, P.Q., and acting on your suggestion, Dr. McEachran advised me to visit that neighbourhood which I did on November the 8th, and found that the calves were dying of Moose or Verminous Bronchitis due to worms in the bronchial tubes. About 20 animals had died.

On the 5th of August, 1898, the Town Council of Lachine notified the Department that family cows were dying at Lachine, P.Q. I visited Lachine August the 5th and found that five cows had died very suddenly and that two more were ailing. On questioning the owners I found that they were all pasturing in one field. I performed post-mortem and found all the symptoms of anthrax. Portions of the spleen and specimens of blood were sent Dr. Adami who confirmed my diagnosis.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. MOORE, D.V.S.,

Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 30.

REPORT OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE COMMISSIONER.

(L. W. HERCHMER.)

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on quarantine, and the health of domestic animals in the North-west Territories, together with the reports and statements of the various veterinary surgeons and veterinary staff-surgeons employed in connection with the enforcement of the “Animal Contagious Diseases Act.”

As their statements are generally very full and explain themselves, and as I am only just convalescent from a severe attack of typhoid fever, I trust that you will allow me to make a very short report.

On the whole the Territories have been very free from disease, particularly in the ranching districts proper, which, with the exception of some “lumpy jaw” and a few isolated cases of glanders, were free from disease.

Actinomycosis still exists all over the country, but has very much decreased during the last year. The small farmers, with only four or five head of cattle, naturally object to have probably their best cow killed, but they are now becoming alive to the danger incurred by the rest of their herd, and are destroying them when treatment is found useless. In the more settled portions of the country, there is still a good deal of glanders, caused generally by the low, dirty unfloored stables, but the veterinarians are gradually getting the better of the disease, and as farmers get better off, the stables will improve.

I am glad to report that an abundant crop this year, and fair prices, has placed most farmers in a position to build good barns and stables.

There has been some anthrax, but not more than must be expected.

The veterinary staff under my supervision have worked well and with good judgment, and there has been very little friction with parties owning diseased animals; and the constables of the force on detachment have shown great energy in searching out cases of disease and promptly reporting them; and you will observe that, with the exception of a few isolated cases, the whole work has been performed by North-west Mounted Police.

I would beg to call your attention to the very large number of horses imported this year, and to the excessively small value at which they have been allowed to enter; this is very discouraging to breeders here, as frequently horses are entered at \$20, which their owners ask \$80 and \$100 for immediately afterwards.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner.

REGINA, 25th October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding Depot Division,
North-west Mounted Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a summary of work performed by me during the past year, in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, Insp.,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Department of Agriculture.

SUMMARY of Quarantine Work done by Inspector Burnett, V.S., since 31st October, 1897.

Name.	Residence.	Date.	Number of Animals Destroyed.		Disease.	Remarks.
			Horses.	Cattle.		
Experimental Farm.....	Indian Head.....	Nov. 29 to Dec. 10, 1898.		2 cows	Tuberculosis.	Examined and tested 51 head of cattle; 2 were destroyed for tuberculosis; stables were thoroughly disinfected.
Messrs. Piggot Bros.....	Cannington.	March 29, 1898.				Examined bunch of cattle; 8 had died, I should judge, of pneumonia due to exposure from cold; could not make any post mortem examination on account of carcasses being frozen; one two-year old I considered to be suffering from tuberculosis, this animal was destroyed; I recommended that these cattle should be tested.
N. W. M. Police.....	Regina.....	April 13, 1898.		1	Glanders.	Tested horse registered No. 1920 and found him affected with glanders, had him destroyed and burned and stables disinfected.
Cornelius Bergen.....	Rosthern.....	June 15, 1898.		1 cow	Lumpy jaw.	Had lost 2 work oxen and one calf, bodies had been buried for some time; I inspected herd and found one old cow suffering from lumpy jaw; Mr. Bergen being away I left word that the animal was to be isolated and killed.
Bernard Hippner.....	"	"			"	Had lost one ox.
P. Epp.....	"	"			"	" and one horse.
Henry Bergen.....	"	"			"	one horse.
André Bergen.....	"	"			"	two cows.
André Fast.....	"	"			"	two horses.
André Cornelson.....	"	"			"	one horse.
C. Epps.....	"	"			"	one cow.
D. Maupeldt.....	"	"			"	one horse.
Mr. Mackay.....	"	"			"	This man had a number of cattle owned by Hillyard Mitchell, M.L.A.; he had killed two suffering from lumpy jaw, and had one steer isolated at time of my visit, this animal not being badly affected I advised him to treat it, and left a prescription for him. I am of opinion that the deaths above mentioned in the Rosthern district were due to ordinary causes.
Kearns Estate.....	Fort Qu'Appelle...	June 23, 1898.		3	Total 11 glanders.	Here I inspected a band of horses numbering about 50 head, in a pasture, these last 11 head I found to be affected with glanders and had them destroyed and their carcasses burned.
Kearns, W.....	"	"		3		I could find no trace of disease in remainder of band, had them quarantined for a month to be reexamined.
Anderson, P.....	"	"		3		This animal was the property of Mr. J. A. McDonald, Fort Qu'Appelle, and was destroyed.
Pingle, A.....	Winnipeg.....	"		1		This animal was destroyed and burned.
Kearns, M.....	Indian Head.....	"		1		This animal was destroyed and carcass buried.
Gibson, Robt.....	Fort Qu'Appelle...	June 24, 1898.		1 steer	Actinomycosis	
Mr. Littler.....	Cottonwood.....	July 4, 1898		1	Glanders	
Millar Robt.....	Lumsden.....	" 11, 1898		1 ox	Tuberculosis.	

SUMMARY of Quarantine Work done by Inspector Burnett, V.S., since 31st October, 1897—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	Date.	Name of Animals Destroyed.		Disease.	Remarks.
			Horses.	Cattle.		
Clancey, Mr.	Regina	July 5, 1898.		1 steer	Actinomycosis	This animal was the property of one Hinch and tied up in Clancey's stable. I advised Clancey to see the owner and get him to destroy it. At the same time I quarantined Clancey's place.
Assist. Com. Mellree D. H. Gillespie	"	Aug. 18, 1898.		1 wean'g calf	"	This calf was destroyed and the carcass burned. I examined a cow belonging to this man and found it suffering from actinomycosis; the animal was isolated and allowed to be treated and is still under supervision. Inspected 9 horses and colt—no disease.
Jas. Patterson Jno. Snailles Chas. Lamb Mr. McCague	Moosejaw " " "	Sept. 5, 1898. " " "		1 mare and colt.		" 1 horse " 1 mare and colt " 1 bay mare and colt (<i>tested</i>) both affected with glanders, they were destroyed and burned. I recommended a thorough inspection of horses along the valley west of Lumsden next spring.
Walter Murray Jno. Peterson	Montana Grenfell	Sept. 23, 1898. " " 24, 1898 " 27 & 28 '98		1 red heifer.	Actinomycosis	Inspected 42 head of horses for this man and found them free of disease. Inspected 485 head of cattle, 19 of which I found affected with actinomycosis.
Phillip Temple				1 cow	Actinomycosis	Inspected 630 head of cattle, these animals were being shipped to Calgary; there was only 1 animal affected, suffering from actinomycosis which I had isolated.
L. Coy	Grenfell	Sept. 26, 1898.		1 mare	Glanders	Inspected one red cow for this man and found her affected with actinomycosis; this, with the 20 above mentioned, I quarantined in Phillip Temple's corral until the remainder of the cattle were shipped. They were then to be removed to the Grenfell Turf Club's ground under police supervision; two of the animals affected, one belonging to Phillip Temple, and one of the 19 I recommended to be destroyed; since then one has been destroyed and an order from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture has been received to destroy the other.
Duncan McLean	Whitewood	" 29, 1898.				Inspected this man's band of horses and found one bay mare affected with glanders. I had her destroyed and the carcass burned.
B. Limoges	"	" "		1 steer	Actinomycosis	At this man's farm I inspected 1 two steers, the property of Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides, they were affected with actinomycosis. I ordered them to be isolated.
						At this man's farm I found a steer affected with actinomycosis; the owner promised to have the same destroyed.

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Veterinary Surgeon.*

Department of Agriculture.

NORTH PORTAL, 25th October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, the following annual report of work performed by me in connection with the Department of Agriculture :—

During the past winter months the principal contagious disease I have had to deal with has been "glanders." Besides this I have been called upon to investigate some fourteen reported cases of actinomycosis, one of symptomatic anthrax and one of typhoid.

As a diagnostic agent, on Glanders, I have administered the "Mallein Test" in fifty-one instances. Of this number, in sixteen cases I obtained a positive reaction, in five cases a "suspicious" result, which suspicious cases were quarantined, and retested at the expiration of six weeks.

Besides the above mentioned sixteen cases which I condemned after the result obtained from the mallein test, I have destroyed fifteen horses where the disease was so apparent that I did not consider the test necessary.

In all cases where a glandered horse had been destroyed I was careful to see that the carcasses was buried six feet under ground or burned. With regard to disinfection, etc., in and around stables, all litter, straw, manure, feed boxes, mangers, etc., were burned and the remaining woodwork thoroughly scalded and cleaned, and the whole interior of stable thoroughly whitewashed with strong lime whitewash containing crude carbolic acid in the proportion of 1 lb. to 5 gallons of wash.

Below is a list of those persons whom I have had occasion to do quarantine work among, because of "glanders" having broken out in their stables.

Date of Report.	Owner's Name.	Address.	Locality.			Date of Inspection	No. Tested.	Positive Reaction to Test.	No. to be Re-tested.	No. Destroyed without Test.	Total No. Destroyed.	Remarks.
			Sec.	Tp.	Rg.							
Oct. 10	Rev. Hoskins. . . .	Grenfell				Oct. 15	2	1	1		1	
" 14	J. Davis	"				" 21	1					
" 16	J. Thompson	"				" 23	1		1			
" 28	Crooked Lake.	Indian Agency. . . .				" 28 29	4					
Dec. 23	J. W. Caffnata. . . .	Stoney Beach.	24	18	24	Dec. 28-30	5	3	2		3	
May 10	D. A. Morgan	Boscurvis	34	1	2	May 13-14	2	2		1	3	
" 14	J. K. Mackenzie. . .	North Portal	12	1	5	" 23-24	6			1	1	
" 17	A. H. Evans	Boscurvis	16	1	2	" 29-30	4	2			2	
" 29	H. H. Wiggins	Oxbow	22	4	2	June 5-6	6	3		1	4	
" 29	J. Ewan	Alameda	36	3	4	" 9-10	4	2		1	3	
" 29	T. Collopy	"	2	4	4	" 10-11	1					
June 8	A. K. McLennan. . . .	"	31	31	2	" 12-13	4			3	3	
" 8	Thos. Walker.	Boscurvis	20	1	2	" 15-16	1					
" 8	H. McLaughlin. . . .	Oxbow	10	5	1	" 17-18	1					
" 20	D. McLennan	Alameda	17	4	2	July 7-8	4			3	3	
" 30	H. McLean	Carlisle	36	7	4	" 17-18	1	1			1	
July 12	W. McCague	Moose Jaw	12	20	27	" 12-13	4	2	1	1	3	
Sept. 26	Chas. Hart	Carnuff	36	3	33	Sept. 29				1	1	
Oct. 10	R. G. Willock	Carlisle	30	6	4	Oct. 13				2	2	
" 11	T. J. Shere.	Oxbow	35	2	2	" 14				1	1	
Totals							51	16	5	15	31	

May 2nd, was notified that disease had broken out among horses at Souris Coal Mine, supposed to be an outbreak of glanders. I went at once and investigated. I found a very fatal type of Influenza was raging and that three of the company's horses had died. I directed that better sanitary conditions be instituted, and to prevent any further spread of the disease, I quarantined all horses belonging to the mine on the premises, with the result that the disease soon died out.

TYPHOID.

An outbreak of Typhoid occurred among a band of horses belonging to McEwan & Stevenson, at Estevan, on July 14. I went at once and found three horses already dead, one dying and two showing symptoms of the disease in its first stages. I had the band removed to another grazing ground, prescribed treatment for the three sick ones, with the result that two recovered, one being nearly dead when found, died during night. The carcasses were burned. The band I quarantined for ten days, after that period there being no further signs of disease among them, I allowed them out of quarantine.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

The following is a list of the names of those persons whom I have visited and found to have cattle on their premises affected with lumpy jaw:—

Date of Report	Owner's Name.	Address.	Locality.			Date of Inspection	No. of Cases Affected.	Action Taken.	Remarks.
			Sec.	Tp.	Rg.				
Oct.	1 J. Martins.....	Wolseley....	1	17	9	Oct. 16	1	Quarantined	Recommended to be shot.
"	1 D. Opst	"	4	17	9	" 16	1	"	"
"	3 W. Oslers	"	22	18	10	" 16	2	"	treatment.
"	5 A. Martin	"	28	18	10	" 17	1	"	to be shot.
"	6 D. McKaig	"	22	18	10	" 19	4	"	treatment.
"	10 W. Waddell....	"	24	17	11	Nov. 8	1	"	to be shot.
Nov.	1 A. Lakeman....	"	36	17	9	" 9	1	"	treatment.
"	1 G. Bingham....	Indian Head	10	16	14	" 10	1	"	to be shot.
"	1 J. Silverthorn...	Lumsden....	19	22	16	Dec. 14	1	"	destroyed.
1898.						1898.			
July	1 Robt. Coleman....	Oxbow	20	2	1	July 10	2	"	treatment.
"	2 Geo. Foreman....	"	36	4	1	" 17	1	"	"
"	2 Robt. Carnduff....	Carnduff	"	"	"	" 20	1	"	"
"	2 Geo. Hughes....	"	"	"	"	" 20	1	"	"
Oct.	1 J. J. Gibson....	Oxbow	12	4	2	Oct. 1	1	"	to be shot.
Total.....							19		

Of the above, cattle recommended for treatment have been under treatment to qualified practitioners, and have all recovered and been admitted out of quarantine. Those recommended to be shot were all destroyed or died in quarantine, and the carcasses were disposed of according to law.

SYMPTOMATIC ANTHRAX.

Only one outbreak of this disease occurred or came under my notice during the past winter months. Byron Decker 6-2-5, Alameda, lost four cattle in a few hours. I removed and quarantined the remainder of his herd of cattle to an adjoining farm, for six weeks. I directed Mr. Decker to destroy an old sod stable, where he had been tying his cattle up each night, and also to burn several stacks of rotting straw and manure, which I had reason to believe harboured the disease. Since then there has been no further manifestations of anthrax on Mr. Decker's farm. The carcasses of diseased animals were burned.

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

ANGUS N. TRACY, D.V.S., S. Sgr.

Department of Agriculture.

REGINA, 4th November, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
Depot Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith a summary of work performed by Staff-Sergeant Matthews in this district for the past year, in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

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

JOHN F. BURNETT, Inspector,
Veterinary Surgeon.

SUMMARY of Work done by R. G. Matthew, D. V.S., since 31st October, 1897—*Concluded.*

Owner's Name.	Residence.	Date.	Number of Animals.		Disease.	Remarks.
			Horses.	Cattle.		
Wm. Cleavers	Salkcoats	Aug. 25	1	1 cow	Actinomycosis.	Examined; owner consented to have her destroyed and burned.
John Bradford	"	" 26			"	" 33 head; found no disease.
Norman McDonald.	White-wood.	" 27			"	" 1 horse
John Davis	"	" 29	1		Glanders	Destroyed; owner to burn and disinfect stables.
A. T. Bond	"	" 29		1 steer	Actinomycosis.	Quarantined; to be destroyed under police supervision.
M. Daniel	Forest Farm.	" 29	1	1 steer	Glanders	Destroyed and buried; stables, &c., disinfected.
H. Davis	"	" 29		1 steer	Actinomycosis.	Examined 241 head for shipment; 1 cow brought in by Albert Wilton, of Sunnymead affected with actinomycosis, sent back and quarantined.
H. A. Malleins	White-wood.	" 30	1	1 cow	"	Destroyed and buried by owner.
D. F. McMillan.	Wapella	" 31	1	"	Actinomycosis.	"
E. Jackson.	"	" 31	1	1 steer	"	Examined 40 head of horses and 20 head of cattle; no disease.
Town Herd	"	" 31			"	" 10 " no disease.
R. McLeod	Moosomin	Sept. 1			"	" 18 "
E. Kottrell	Flemming	" 2			"	Placed in quarantine for treatment.
W. Cockerill	"	" 2	3	3 cows	Actinomycosis.	"
John Cleuents	Fairmeade	" 5		1 steer	"	"
John E. Clements	"	" 5		2 steers	"	Destroyed and buried.
John Clendinin	"	" 5		1 cow	"	Quarantined for treatment.
W. P. Hunt	"	" 5		1	"	" may destroy.
John Gardner.	Wolsely	" 15	1		Glanders	Destroyed; buried and stables disinfected, also inspected remainder of herd; no disease.
M. Gardner.	"	" 16	1		Glanders	Destroyed; burned, and stables disinfected.
H. Edwards	"	" 16			"	Examined 4 horses; no disease.
John Hunter	"	" 17	1		Glanders	Tested; definite reaction; destroyed; burned and stables disinfected under police supervision.
Johnston & Spicers.	Qu'Appelle Station	" 19			"	Examined 320 head of cattle for shipment; no disease.
Joseph Glenn.	Indian Head	" 19		2 steers	Actinomycosis.	" 35 head; two steers affected; quarantined.
Hiram Schwandt.	Srashingburg	Oct. 3			"	due to influenza but no glanders as suspected.
Wm. Schwandt.	"	" 3			"	Examined 8 horses; no disease.
Andrew Heck.	"	" 3			"	" 3 "
L. Kerr.	"	" 3			"	" 1 "
Echevas (Indian)	Muscowpecting Reserve.	" 21	3		Glanders.	Brought into his band by a horse from Fort Qu'Appelle. Destroyed and burned.
Wm. Thompson.	Abernetly	" 29			"	Examined and tested 1 gray mare; no disease.
Archib. Nicol.	Kenlis	" 30	3		Glanders	" the three; all reacting; destroyed and burned bodies; stable disinfected.
J. F. Hubbs	"	" 31			"	Examined and tested one mare; no disease.

Department of Agriculture.

MAPLE CREEK, 25th October, 1898.

The Commissioner
North west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—In compliance with the instructions contained in your memorandum of the 20th instant, I beg to forward herewith the annual report of Veterinary Surgeon Farr in connection with the work performed by him for the Department of Agriculture.

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

GEO. B. MOFFATT,
Superintendent Commanding "A" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MAPLE CREEK, 24th October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of the work done for the Department of Agriculture for the year ending 24th October, 1898.

January 3.—I examined three horses for Mr. Heffer, from Montana, and consider them free from disease.

January 4.—Examined three horses for Mr. Allan, from Montana, and consider them free from disease.

January 17.—I went to Mr. Cooper's ranch, at Josephburg, and found four head of his cattle suffering with lumpy jaw, and quarantined them.

I went from there to Mr. Smibert's ranch and found one of his horses suffering with glanders and ordered it destroyed and buried, and told Sergeant Stewart to see that my instructions were carried out, and also to see that the other two horses were kept in quarantine, which he did and reported on the same. I then went to Mr. Kayasti's ranch and found one of his cows suffering from lumpy jaw and quarantined it. I then went to Medicine Lodge detachment.

January 18.—I went to Mr. Payton's ranch, on Plum Creek, and found four of his cattle suffering with lumpy jaw and quarantined them: his cattle were also suffering with mange. I gave him instructions how to treat them and returned to Medicine Lodge detachment.

January 19.—I went to Medicine Hat.

January 20.—I went to Mr. Middleton's Ranche at Dunmore and found two head of cattle suffering with lumpy jaw, one belonging to Mr. Middleton and one to Mr. Walbrook, and I quarantined them both.

January 21.—Returned to Maple Creek.

January 24.—I examined five horses for Paul Levaville, from Montana, and consider them free from disease.

In December, '97, I examined a horse belonging to Warnock which was running with a band of horses belonging to Messrs. Wood & Anderson of Old Fort Walsh. I found this horse suffering with glanders, I had it destroyed and the remainder quarantined.

On the 26th of January, '98, I released this band as they showed no symptoms of disease.

February 3.—I examined Mr. McLean's cattle, on my way to Medicine Lodge, and consider them free from disease.

February 4.—I released Mr. Smibert's horses from quarantine, which were quarantined on the 17th of January, I found that he had carried out my instructions as to disinfecting the stable, etc.

February 5.—I went to Mr. Payton's Ranche, on Plum Creek, I saw the five head of cattle which I had quarantined on the 18th of January and could see no improve-

ment, I also quarantined one more, but he said he would destroy them all but two, those two he wished to treat, his cattle were still suffering with mange.

February 5.—I examined Mr. Peachey's cattle, on Plum Creek, and found one suffering with lumpy jaw and quarantined it.

February 7.—I inspected Messrs. Reid's, Sexton's and Patterson's cattle on Willow Creek, and consider them free from disease.

February 8.—Inspected Mr. Kayaski's animal which was in quarantine and found no improvement, (still in quarantine). I also inspected Mr. Dunn's cattle of Josephsburg and found one of them suffering with lumpy jaw and quarantined it.

February 9.—I inspected Mr. Robinson's cattle, at Josephsburg, and found one with a lump on its head, but think it was caused from an injury. I then went to Mr. Cooper's ranch and examined his cattle, and he had killed all but two, that were suffering with lumpy jaw, they have been destroyed since. I then went to Medicine Hat.

February 11.—I inspected a steer belonging to Mr. Mayberry, near Dunmore, it was suffering with lumpy jaw and he destroyed it. I also examined a horse belonging to Mr. Collie which was reported to be suffering with glanders, but it was a case of nasal gleet.

February 12.—I returned to Maple Creek.

March 1.—Examined a horse for Mr. Bruce, near Irvine, and found it suffering with glanders and ordered it destroyed and the place disinfected,

March 3.—I went to Crane Lake to examine the A. C. A. Co.'s cattle and found a great many of them suffering with mange. I gave them instructions as to treating and disinfecting the place, and returned to barracks.

March 8.—I went to Mr. Bruce's Ranche, near Irvine, and found he had carried out my instructions as to shooting and burning the horse that was suffering with glanders and disinfecting the place.

April 11.—I went to Swift Current and inspected Messrs. Sanders' Goodwin and Hutching's cattle and found them free from disease.

April 19.—I examined twenty-seven head of bulls which were going on herd and considered them free from disease,

April 20.—I inspected eighty head of bulls which were going on herd for the summer and considered them free from disease.

I also examined one horse for Mr. Cross from Montana and consider it free from disease.

April 22.—I inspected twenty-three head of horses for Messrs. Ripley and Gibbon and found them free from disease.

April 28.—Went to Josephsburg.

April 29.—Went to Mr. Dunn's Ranche and examined the steer that was in quarantine and found no improvement, and Mr. Dunn said he would destroy the animal.

I then went to Mr. Weiss' Ranche and found one of his cattle suffering with lumpy jaw, and with Mr. Weiss' consent I shot the animal.

I then went to Mr. Brown's Ranche and inquired whether he had any mange among his cattle, but he had none. I then went to Medicine Lodge detachment.

April 30.—I went to Mr. Payton's Ranche on Plum Creek, but his cattle were on the range. I examined his bulls that all had mange in the winter. He treated them according to my instructions and they were all correct. I then returned to Medicine Lodge Detachment.

May 2.—I inspected one horse for Mr. Lewis, on Willow Creek, which was brought in from Montana and consider it free from disease.

May 3.—I went to Mr. Weiss' Ranche and asked him if he had found any more lumpy jaw; he said there were two at John Bohnets that belonged to Finglestein of Winnipeg. He gave them to Bohnets to treat, and if he cured them he was to get one for his trouble.

I examined and found they were not cured and quarantined them.

May 4.—I then returned to Maple Creek, I rode through several herds of cattle on my return but found no diseased ones among them. I went to Crane Lake, saw several herds of cattle on my way, but there was no diseased ones among them. I examined

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some of the A. C. A. Co.'s Cattle, but the mange had all disappeared, the most of these cattle were on the range so I could not see them.

May 13.—Went to Walsh to examine some sheep reported suffering with scab. I inspected the different sheep ranchers flocks in that neighbourhood, but found none suffering with a contagious disease.

May 15.—I inspected one hundred and nine head of horses for Mr. De Marr from Montana, and consider them free from disease.

May 24.—I went to Swift Current and examined twenty-seven head of horses for Mr. Swain from Montana, and consider them free from disease.

June 10.—Went to Medicine Hat.

June 11.—Went to Josephsburg.

June 13.—Examined one steer for Mr. Robinson, and found it suffering from lumpy jaw, and I quarantined it.

June 14.—I inspected twenty-one head of horses for the Circle Diamond round-up while gathering American cattle in Canada, and found them free from disease.

June 16.—I inspected sixty-eight head of horses for Messrs. Martin & Brakenridge brought from Montana, and found them free from disease.

June 17.—I inspected one horse for Mr. Coulter from Montana, and consider it free from disease.

June 21.—I inspected sixteen head of horses for Mr. Peters from Montana, and consider them free from disease.

June 22.—I inspected a sick cow for Mr. Young. This cow had been sick for some days, and they thought it was some contagious disease. I examined her and found her suffering with pneumonia.

July 6.—I inspected a horse reported by Sergt. Bottby to be suffering with glanders. This horse was grazing about five miles from Ten Mile detachment. There were no other horses with him. This horse was suffering with glanders, and after taking a description of him and having had the paper signed by two witnesses, I saw the animal destroyed and properly buried.

July 7.—I returned to Maple Creek.

July 8.—I inspected one horse for Mr. Hillard, which he bought from the Circle Diamond Round-up, and considered him free from disease.

July 22.—I went to Fores and examined thirty-nine head of cattle shipped in by Mr. Hanley, and considered them free from disease.

July 25.—Went to Josephsburg.

July 26.—I went to John Bohnet's ranch on Ross Creek and inspected one steer that I had previously quarantined for lumpy jaw and found no improvement. He is still in quarantine.

July 27.—I went to Mr. Mayberries' ranch. He had one steer suffering with lumpy jaw, and destroyed him.

I also examined one steer for Mr. Peechey on Plum Creek and quarantined it.

July 28.—I examined a steer for Mr. Murray at Medicine Lodge, and considered it was not suffering from lumpy jaw.

July 30.—I went to Graburn to examine a steer for Mr. Struthers reported to be suffering with lumpy jaw, but he had already destroyed the animal.

August 13.—I inspected five car loads of cattle for Messrs. Gordon & Ironside, shipped from Maple Creek, and considered them free from disease.

Sept. 12.—I examined twenty-eight head of horses for G. H. Coulter from Montana, and considered them free from disease.

Sept. 19.—I inspected sixty-one head of horses and eight colts for Mr. Penland from Montana, and considered them free from disease.

Sept. 29.—I inspected sixteen car loads of cattle shipped from Maple Creek, and considered them free from disease.

October 1.—I inspected thirty-one car loads of cattle shipped from Maple Creek, and considered them free from disease.

October 3.—I went to Swift Current and examined a horse for Mr. Lamer. This horse had been reported to be suffering with glanders, but considered it only a cold.

October 12.—I examined one steer belonging to Mr. Wallace on Pia Creek. It

was suffering with lumpy jaw, but it was in a field. I ordered them not to turn it on the range.

October 14.—I examined a steer at Mr. Bohnet's ranch that had lumpy jaw, and it was quarantined. I found no improvement. It is still in quarantine.

October 18.—I inspected two horses for Mr. Chaston from Montana, and considered them free from disease.

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

J. W. FARR, S.S.,
District Vet.

The Officer Commanding "A" Division,
Maple Creek, N.W.T.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD, 4th November, 1898.

SIR,—In reply to your memo. of 20th October, I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of Insp. Wroughton, V.S., and Veterinary Staff Sergt. Mitchell, of the work performed by them during the year in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

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

The Assistant Commissioner,
N.W.M. Police,
Regina,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supr. Commanding District.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BARRACKS, MACLEOD, 31st October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
MacLeod Dist.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will forward to the Commissioner this my annual report of quarantine operations since my last report dated the 7th October, 1897.

In reviewing the work, I am pleased to report that infectious and contagious diseases are very uncommon in this district, and that the health of all domestic animals generally speaking throughout this section of the country has been of the best.

Owing to the protracted winter and late spring the mortality amongst young she stock on the ranges was during the early part of the year very great, being much debilitated from hardship and exposure, these young animals were unable to bring forth their young, and many perished, both mother and offspring.

Some few cases of black-leg have occurred from time to time.

Actinomycosis has been dealt with whenever found.

One serious outbreak of "glanders" occurred at Lethbridge, but was promptly dealt with, and I am glad to say successfully stamped out, as no further cases have developed themselves.

Mange was reported to exist in a band of horses imported into this country, but this was not the case and was in my opinion an error in diagnosis.

I now beg to submit a more detailed report of work performed.

In the latter end of October, 1897, some nine head of cattle were shipped from Lethbridge, suffering from "big jaw," (actinomycosis). The suspicious manner in which

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these animals were shipped led to the discovery of the disease, efforts were made to trace them, and those implicated were proceeded against under the provisions of the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, and dealt with accordingly.

In November an animal belonging to a man named Kuntz, near the falls on the middle fork of the Old Man's River, was found to be suffering from actinomycosis, the owner objected to destroying him, and the animal was accordingly quarantined. Eventually the owner destroyed it.

Mr. Brown, of the Brown Ranch, at St. Mary's, destroyed an animal suffering from the same disease, as also did Mr. Whitney at Kipp.

In December no cases of infectious or contagious diseases were brought to my notice.

In January some rumours reached me that "black-leg" existed on the Blood Indian reserve. On looking into the matter I am of the opinion that they were not cases of "black-leg." Unfortunately I was unable to make any post-mortem examination.

I attribute death in these cases principally to the lack of water; we had had an unusual long spell of very cold weather with little or no snow, such snow as there was, was frozen into solid ice, the approaches to springs, etc., were so slippery with ice that young or weakly animals could not get at them; I am more confirmed in this opinion as a beneficial fall of snow which occurred soon after, seemed to check the mortality, and the so-called "black-leg" disappeared, as shown by the report of Staff-Sergeant Hilliard, stationed at Stand-off, who on the 27th February reports "no deaths from black-leg lately," and again on the 10th of March he also reports "no more cases."

Corpl. Ambrose, stationed at the Piegan Reserve reported some "big jaw" to exist on the reserve.

Five animals were destroyed for this disease, viz. :—

A steer belonging to an Indian named "Crow Eagle" on the 20th February.

A two-year old belonging to an Indian named "Gopher" on the 23rd February.

A steer belonging to an Indian named "Big Swan" on the 26th February.

A steer belonging to Mr. Morden, J.P., and also one belonging to the Waldron Ranch were destroyed during the early part of March.

On the 19th March I was asked to examine three ponies from the South Piegan reserve, where glanders was said to exist. On making inquiries I found that there was no foundation for the report, and on examination found the ponies perfectly healthy.

On the 23rd March six hundred and twenty-six head of horses passed through Macleod on their way north from the United States. They had been examined by Staff-Sergeant Mitchell at St. Mary's, close to the boundary, and had also a clean bill of health from the State Veterinarian.

The month of March was most unusually severe, snowing and storming almost every day, a great many young cattle perished owing to the protracted winter, many young females were too weak to be successfully delivered of their young, and in most cases of this kind mother and offspring both perished.

On the 6th April Sergeant Hilliard reported the death of a young animal ten months old, supposed to have died of "black leg." The season of the year and other climatic conditions led me to be rather sceptical on this point.

I made a post mortem examination and from appearances attributed death to acute gastritis. However, as a matter of precaution, I sent some specimens to Professor Adami, of McGill University, who reports as follows :—

"The organ (spleen) was found to contain numerous rather short and thick bacilli of fair size with rounded ends, certain rare bacilli by presenting a minute clear central space, gave the suggestion that the organism was of spore forming nature. This organism was the only form uniformly distributed through the organ, there being scarcely any others seen and those on the surface."

"The micro-organism in appearance, is totally distinct from the anthrax bacilli, and again from the micro-organisms of hæmorrhagic septicæmia, the form it most nearly resembles is that of 'symptomatic anthrax' or black leg: but in the absence of typical spore bearing forms, with well developed spores, and from the fact that all the individuals seen are approximately of the same length, showing no longer rodlets, I am unable to report positively that the condition is one of this disease."

No further cases have been reported in this district, and I am still of the opinion that death was due to gastric derangement.

On the 23rd April I received instructions to go to the Crow's Nest Pass and inspect some five horses and eight hogs entering for one Gordon. On my arrival at the lake, some fifty odd miles from Macleod, I ascertained that some 75 or 100 miles from the lake there was a customs officer of the name of Gordon, at a place called the Crow's Nest Landing in British Columbia. When at the lake I found two settlers of the name of Rhodes with five horses, I inspected these animals, they had passed through the customs at the Crow's Nest Landing, B.C., had been held there for some time and finally allowed to go; they were free from disease and inspection fees had been collected by Mr. Gordon. I proceeded to the landing making very slow time, owing to the bad condition of the roads. On arriving at the landing I saw Mr. Gordon the collector, he informed me that the Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Armstrong, had been telegraphed to, but he had received no reply; he had detained the parties some time and finally let them go. The hogs he said had been brought in by Mr. Egan, one of the C. P. R. contractors to fatten and butcher, I found five of the eight hogs, they were free from disease. On returning I inspected five more horses at the lake and permitted them to proceed. On my return to MacLeod, Corporal Ambrose reported that he had destroyed two big jaws, one on the 25th and the other on the 30th of April.

On the 31st May I ordered the destruction of a mare, the property of W. D. Whitney, of Lethbridge, the animal was suffering from glanders in an advanced stage. I made a declaration constituting W. D. Whitney's livery stable an infected place under the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, and forwarded a notice of the same to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

All animals known to have been in contact and those exposed in the stable were subjected to the "mallein" test, with the result that of the five animals tested two reacted and three did not. Of these five none exhibited any clinical symptoms of the disease. The two that reacted were destroyed, and the others were allowed to go. The stables were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected; where it was difficult to do this the woodwork was removed, new flooring and mangers being put in where found necessary, and the whole stable washed and scrubbed with hot water and carbolic acid, afterwards limewashed (quick-lime and chloride of lime).

The following is the record of the five horses tested:—

No. 1.—Sorrel gelding, aged, property of W. D. Whitney, Lethbridge. On the 7th June mean temperature $100\frac{1}{2}$, pulse and respirations normal. He was injected with the "mallein" at 8.15 p.m.

Date.	Hour.	Pulse.	Res- piration	Tempera- ture.	Remarks.
1898.					
June 8.	5.15 a. m.	28	12	100	Slight local swelling, not very sore.
"	9.30 a. m.	48	12	$102\frac{1}{2}$	Swelling 2 inches in diameter, painful and hot.
"	12.30 p. m.	56	16	$104\frac{1}{2}$	Swelling more extensive 9 x 3 inches, hot and painful.
"	4 p. m.	60	24	105	Extensive swelling 5 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ hot, corded lymphatics.

June 9. Animal very dejected, swelling fully 10 inches in diameter. Animal unquestionably "glandered."

Department of Agriculture.

No. 2.—Bay gelding, 5 years, property of W. D. Whitney, Lethbridge. Had been driven with animal destroyed at St. Marys.

On 7th June mean temperature $100\frac{1}{5}$, pulse and respirations normal. Injected at 8.25 p.m.

Date.	Hour.	Pulse.	Respiration	Temperature.	Remarks.
1898.					
June 8....	5.15 a. m.	36	12	101	Slight flat swelling, not painful.
"	9.30 a. m.	48	20	$103\frac{2}{5}$	Flat diffuse swelling, not very sore.
"	12.30 p.m.	56	20	$103\frac{2}{5}$	Local swelling 5 x 3 diffuse, not very sore.
"	4 p. m.	52	24	$104\frac{1}{5}$	Extensive swelling 6 x 3, sore and hot, animal dull and dejected.

June 9.—Swelling greatly increased, extending down the jugular furrow. Lymphatics of neck corded, swelling very painful. Animal unquestionably "glandered."

No. 3.—Gray mare, the property of W. D. Whitney, Lethbridge; had been with No. 2.

Gray mare, 3 years. On 7th June mean temperature, $100\frac{4}{5}$. Pulse and respirations normal. Injection at 8.30 p.m.

Date.	Hour.	Pulse.	Respiration	Temperature.	Remarks.
1898.					
June 8....	5.15 a. m.	32	12	100	No swelling or constitutional disturbances.
"	9.30 a. m.	44	20	100	" "
"	12.30 p.m.	36	36	$100\frac{2}{5}$	" "
"	4 p. m.	48	40	$100\frac{2}{5}$	" "

Animal free from disease.

No. 4.—Gray gelding, aged, the property of John Allen, Lethbridge.

On the 7th June temperature $102\frac{4}{5}$. This high temperature was due to the animal being run in only about two hours previously on a very hot day. He had not been in contact, but was reported by Whitney and showed suspicious symptoms.

Date.	Hour.	Pulse.	Respiration	Temperature.	Remarks.
1898.					
June 8....	5.30 a. m.	44	12	100	No swelling, no pain.
"	9.30 a. m.	46	16	$101\frac{2}{5}$	" "
"	12.30 p.m.	48	24	$101\frac{2}{5}$	" "

The slight increase in temperature was due to the animal standing in the hot sun as I would not allow him to be taken into the stable.

Animal free from disease.

No. 5.—Pinto, gelding, aged, property of George Russell. He was tested at his ranche about twelve miles from Lethbridge. As I had to depend on unprofessional assistance, the pulse and respirations are only given when I took them myself. This animal had been placed in the team when the mare ordered by me to be shot was taken out.

Date.	Hour.	Pulse.	Respiration.	Temperature.	Remarks.
1898.					
June 8.	6 p. m.	32	12	100	Injected at 6 p. m. with mallein.
" 9.	5.05 a. m.			100	Swelling very slight and not painful.
"	9.10 a. m.			100	"
"	11 a. m.	38	12	100	" no pain."
"	3.30 p. m.			101	Swelling smaller and no pain.

Considered free from disease.

On the 22nd July, 1898, the stable was declared free from disease

On the 12th July I saw a stallion imported from the United States. The animal was suffering from chronic grease, and as the animal was of little value, I advised the owner to destroy him, which he did.

On the 13th another case of glanders was reported at Lethbridge. On making a test I found the animal free from disease.

In August no disease of any kind was reported to me.

On the 13th September I found some cases of black leg to exist in the vicinity of Lethbridge; the losses were confined chiefly to owners with only a few head. I advised them as to care and treatment. No fresh cases have been reported to me.

On the 12th instant I received a communication to the effect that a number of the horses had come down from the Crow's Nest construction and were being herded near the junction of the middle and north forks of the Old Man river, and that a rancher living close to the spot had stated that he suspected disease to exist amongst them.

I visited the herd of horses referred to and found no contagious or infectious disease to exist. Some cases of so-called "foot rot" due probably to the poisoning of local wounds by certain toxic matters found in the soil of the mountains, the product of decomposition of vegetable matter.

These cases with few exceptions were all doing well, and as far as I can see there were really no grounds for the report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Veterinary Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

ST. MARY'S, 28th October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
Macleod District.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions of the 20th instant, I have the honour to forward the following quarantine report for the past year:—

And including horses brought into this country from the United States by incoming settlers or imported by Canadians for purposes of sale, the number of animals entered at this point during the year represented a total of 3,144; while of cattle, brought in under similar conditions during the same interval, the total number entered was 312.

Of these horses about 1,200 were the property of incoming settlers, principally from Utah, Idaho and Wyoming and destined, with scarcely an exception, for the Mormon Settlement in the vicinity. The remainder, with the exception of about 500, including discarded cow-horses and pack-ponies brought in to supply the Klondike trade, represented a useful class of work horses, imported by Canadians for speculative purposes.

In this connection it might be mentioned that a careful oversight was invariably exercised with reference to the larger importations, and the same is true, with scarcely an exception, so far as the smaller lots were concerned, but, nevertheless, a rumour having become current toward the close of April that mange existed in a large importation of 643 (brought in during March) at certain Canadian ranges in the vicinity of Macleod and Mosquito Creek respectively, the writer, acting under instructions from the Officer Commanding Macleod District, visited the animals in question with the result that no foundation was found to exist for the widespread rumour. Evidently their ragged appearance in many instances, due to the desultory shedding of their coats, gave rise to the suspicions referred to.

Of the 312 head of cattle, to which reference has been made, 263 were ordinary grade animals, the property of incoming settlers, and, after inspection only, were allowed to proceed to their destinations. The remaining 49, however, were pure bred bulls imported for breeding purposes, and the non-compliance on the part of their owner with the regulations prior to their arrival at the Canadian frontier, necessitated the administration of the tuberculin test subsequently. Accordingly arrangements were made to administer the test at their owner's ranche some distance away, and, as a result, one yearling Galloway bull was found tuberculous and, by order of the O. C., was driven across the Canadian frontier to the country from whence he came.

A cutaneous affection of the skin known locally as "buffalo itch," and affecting ranche stock during the winter season, is said to have prevailed to a greater extent last winter than formerly. Assuming, however, that the existence of this condition, its nature and causes are already known to the authorities, because its presence among ranche cattle is said to have characterized each succeeding season, to a greater or less extent, almost back to buffalo days; suffice to say that its greater prevalence during the past winter may have been due to its (the season's) prolonged character, more than to any other cause.

An occasional instance of black leg has been reported here and there on the prairie, and two cases came under my own notice, but, considering the number of susceptible subjects, the loss from this cause has been very limited.

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

W. MITCHELL, V.S.,
Vety. S.-Sergt.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

CALGARY, 27th October, 1898.

The Assistant Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 20th inst. directing that Veterinary Staff Sergeant Stevenson's report, for work done for the Department of Agriculture for the past year, be forwarded without delay, I have the honour to inclose same herewith.

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

JAS. O. WILSON,
Inspector, Commanding "E" Division.

CALGARY, 25th October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
"E" Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of quarantine duty performed by me at "E" Division, for year ending October, 1898. In the month of November I examined the following number of head of stock:—

Nov. 1.—Examined 3 steers, the property of Hamilton, all affected with actinomycosis; shot and buried 2 and quarantined the other. Same date examined 1 cow, the property of J. Johnson, affected with actinomycosis; shot and buried same.

Nov. 3.—Examined and quarantined 1 cow affected with actinomycosis, the property of H. E. Smith.

Nov. 4.—Examined and quarantined 1 steer affected with actinomycosis, for H. Critchley.

Nov. 11.—Examined for Mr. Clement 1 cow, not necessary to quarantine.

Nov. 12.—Examined at the C. P. R. stock-yard 20 head of cattle, shipped by Hull Bros. from Calgary to Golden. All correct.

Nov. 24.—Examined the head of a steer butchered at High River by Mr. Todd, supposed to be affected with actinomycosis. All correct.

Jan. 3.—Quarantined 2 cows for N. Leech, affected with actinomycosis.

Jan. 12.—Examined 2 steers for C. H. Hooley, 1 affected with actinomycosis, the other all right. Same day examined, shot and buried 1 steer, the property of G. C. Acres, affected with actinomycosis.

Jan. 16.—Examined and quarantined 1 steer for A. H. Eckford, affected with actinomycosis.

Jan. 20.—Examined and quarantined 2 steers for J. Lineham, affected with actinomycosis.

Jan. 28.—Examined 1 bull for D. J. Bruce, affected with actinomycosis; quarantined the animal.

Feb. 7.—Examined, shot and buried 1 mare affected with mange. Mare not branded nor owner known.

Feb. 12.—Inspected W. Adams' cattle and advised him to have same tested for tuberculosis, which I did on the 22nd and 23rd inst., with the result that they were found free from said disease.

Feb. 23.—Examined and quarantined 1 mare affected with mange, property of A. W. Rowland.

Feb. 28th.—Examined and quarantined 1 steer for J. Patterson affected with actinomycosis.

March 1.—Inspected J. Owens' cattle, reported to be dying from some disease; examination proved them to be dying from starvation and exposure.

Department of Agriculture.

March 2.—Quarantined 1 steer for N. Leech, animal affected with actinomycosis.

March 8.—Examined and quarantined 2 steers for G. McAfee, affected with actinomycosis.

March 10.—Examined and quarantined 1 steer for A. Wallace, affected with actinomycosis.

March 9.—Examined and quarantined 1 steer for the Cornish Cattle Co., affected with actinomycosis. Animal was shot and buried afterwards.

March 16.—Examined and quarantined 1 steer affected with actinomycosis, property of D. G. Hackney.

March 21.—Examined and quarantined 2 animals affected with actinomycosis, one the property of Joe Whitney, the other of J. F. McInnes.

March 29.—Examined 1 heifer for W. J. Mackie, not necessary to quarantine animal.

April 13.—Examined, shot and buried 1 heifer affected with actinomycosis animal not branded owner not known.

April 19.—Held post mortem on steer that died at Sarcee Reserve; cause of death, black leg; had carcass buried.

April 23.—Inspected 42 horses and 14 mules shipped in from United States by T. D. Bell; several had the mange; quarantined the band.

April 24.—Released from quarantine 1 mare property of A. W. Rowland quarantined by my order on the 22nd Feb. for mange.

April 27.—Examined 1 steer (branded V.D. ribs); owner not known could not quarantine the animal.

May 2.—Examined and quarantined 1 cow for D. Carter, affected with actinomycosis; it was in the early stage, Carter said he would treat her which he did with the result that the animal recovered and was released from quarantine June 14.

Same date examined one steer for Garrow, affected with actinomycosis; quarantined same.

May 5.—Examined and released from quarantine 41 horses and 11 mules quarantined by my order for mange on the 23rd April, property of T. D. Bell.

May 8.—Released 1 horse and 3 mules the remainder of Bell's band, has stable properly disinfected.

May 9.—Examined and quarantined one cow for W. Cotteral, affected with actinomycosis.

May 13.—Examined and quarantined for actinomycosis one cow the property of G. Boston.

May 15.—Examined and quarantined one steer and one heifer property of R. Coperthorn; animals affected with actinomycosis.

May 16.—Examined and quarantined 2 steers, property of Bow River Horse Ranch, both affected with actinomycosis.

June 15.—Examined 1 steer, property of G. B. Cook, not necessary to quarantine.

June 16.—Examined 1 mare, the property of S. Roy, not necessary to quarantine.

June 17 and 18.—Tested, shot and buried one gelding, the property of A. G. Wilkam; animal affected with glanders.

June 18.—Examined one mare, the property of J. Hamilton, not necessary to quarantine the animal.

June 29.—Examined one steer, not necessary to quarantine.

Same date examined one steer for Cowan, not necessary to quarantine.

June 30.—Examined one black cow for T. Jackson; quarantined the animal as it was affected with actinomycosis.

July 2.—Inspected Jamieson's cattle as he had lost 2 head very suddenly; cause of death was due to anthrax, had carcasses burned.

July 4.—Examined one bull, property of D. Gunn Brown, not necessary to quarantine.

July 5.—Examined one steer, property of Hull, not necessary to quarantine.

July 7.—Inspected J. Telford's herd; he had lost several head very suddenly from black leg, ordered all the carcasses burned.

July 15.—Examined 1 bull for L. Youngbluth; quarantined same as the animal was affected with actinomycosis.

Same date examined 1 heifer for G. H. Cloakly ; animal affected with actinomycosis, quarantined same.

July 22.—Examined and quarantined one cow, the property of C. Short for actinomycosis. At the High River Round-up killed 27 head of cattle for actinomycosis. Sergt. Dee shot and buried 3 head for same disease.

August 10.—Examined and quarantined two animals for T. Langford, both affected with actinomycosis.

August 26.—Examined and quarantined one steer for N. Leach, affected with actinomycosis.

February 5.—Examined 18 head of sheep for Langford, reported to have the scab ; sheep all correct.

October 20.—Inspected A. W. Rowland's calves ; he had lost one, remainder affected with hoove, not necessary to quarantine.

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

GEO. T. STEVENSON, *D. V. S.*

PRINCE ALBERT, 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the health and condition of the stock in the neighbourhood of Prince Albert, for the year ending 31st October, 1898 :—

The general health and condition of the stock during the past year has been good. Though quite a number of horses in the neighbourhood of Prince Albert have suffered from influenza during the last month.

Ten cases of glander in horses came to my notice during the past year, all of which were shot and the carcasses burned and the stables disinfected.

Twenty-one cases of actinomycosis came to my notice, eight of which were shot and the carcasses burned and stables disinfected, eight are isolated and under treatment, the other five have been treated and released ; one old horse which was suffering from mange, was shot and burned.

Seven outbreaks of anthrax occurred in the past year, all of the dead animals were burned, and exposed cattle isolated and every precaution taken to stamp out the disease.

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

J. J. MOUNTFORD, *V. S.*,
Vet. S. Sergt.

The Officer Commanding " F " Division,
Prince Albert.

Department of Agriculture.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th October, 1898.

SERVICES performed for the Department of Agriculture since 1st November, 1897.

Date.	Place.	Owner.	Cattle.	Horses.	Disease.	Remarks.
1897.						
Nov. 8.	Prince Albert.	John Paul.	20		Nil.	All in good health and condition.
" 11.	"	"	18		"	"
" 15.	"	"	18		"	"
" 18.	Willoughby	"	20		"	"
" 22.	Duck Lake.	Mr. Chartier.	*5		Anthrax.	Exposed cattle, isolated.
" 22.	"	Mr. Kline.	8		Exposed to anthrax.	Isolated.
" 22.	"	Mr. Beaway.	1		Actinomycosis.	Shot and burned.
Dec. 27.	Prince Albert.	Mr. Gardie.		1	Glanders.	"
" 29-30.	"	Mr. Spurr.		2	Exposed to glanders.	Tested and released.
1898.						
Jan. 5.	"	W. Hutchison.		1	Mange.	Shot and burned.
" 7.	Snake Plain.	Mr. Halpin.		1	Glanders.	"
" 8.	"	Mr. Wachan.		*3	Anthrax.	These cattle were on the Indian Reserve
" 8.	"	Mr. DeWaw.		*5	"	Exposed cattle isolated.
" 10.	"	Thomas Muchalaws.		*3	"	Carcasses burned.
" 18.	McKenzies Crossing.	Mr. Gordon.		1	Mange.	Treated and released
" 19.	Duck Lake.	Joseph Phillibeau.		*3	Anthrax.	Exposed cattle isolated, carcasses burned.
" 20.	McKenzies Crossing.	Mr. Fred Blake.		1	Glanders.	Shot and burned.
" 24.	Prince Albert.	Mr. Laundry.		*1	Neglect.	"
" 26.	John Smith's Reserve.	Mr. Bear.		1	Abscess.	Broke inside.
" 26.	John Taylor's Farm.	William Taylor.		1	Actinomycosis.	Shot and burned.
Feb. 5-6.	Prince Albert.	"		1	Glanders.	Tested and isolated, shot.
" 25-26.	"	Mr. Stavley.		1	"	Shot and burned.
Mar. 10.	"	Mr. Cook.		1	Actinomycosis.	"
" 25.	South Branch.	Mr. Wolf.		1	Abscess.	Reported actinomycosis.
Apr. 1-2.	Muskeg Lake.	Mr. Crowe.		8	Nil.	" to be glandered
" 2.	"	Mr. Wolf.		1	"	"
" 2.	Duck Lake.	Chartier and Klines.		32	Isolated.	Released from isolation.
" 3.	"	Mr. McKenzie.		1	Actinomycosis.	Isolated and under treatment.
" 8.	Willoughby.	Mr. McKivers.		*7	Anthrax.	Exposed cattle isolated.
" 15.	Hague.	Franz Burgeon.		*7	"	"
" 19-20.	Prince Albert.	N. W. M. Police.		1	Glanders.	Tested with Mallein
" 21.	South Branch.	David McNabbs.		*3	Neglect, pneumonia.	"
May 1.	Prince Albert.	Henry Mckay.		*4	"	Reported tuberculosis.
" 4.	Carlton.	Dan Sisson.		*1	"	Crushed while branding cattle.
" 4.	Duck Lake.	Indian Department.		1	Actinomycosis.	Recommended destruction.
" 6.	Prince Albert.	N. W. M. Police.		1	Glanders.	Shot and burned.
" 10.	Willoughby.	Mr. Little.		*2	Local causes.	Reported anthrax.
" 18.	Prince Albert.	Mr. Lannar.		1	Glanders.	Shot and burned.
" 19.	Hague.	Mr. Bergins.			"	Cattle released from isolation.
" 30.	Willoughby.	Mr. McKuvers.			"	"
" 30.	Prince Albert.	Mr. Robertson.		1	Fever.	"
June 1.	"	Mr. McKenzie.		2	Actinomycosis.	Isolated and under treatment.
" 10.	Sandie Lake.	Mr. Isbister.		*21	Supposed anthrax.	Exposed cattle well isolated for three months.
" 21.	Shell River.	Mr. Lasert.		1	Actinomycosis.	Had been treated successfully.

SERVICES performed for the Department of Agriculture, &c.—*Con.*

Date.	Place.	Owner.	Cattle.	Horses.	Disease.	Remarks.
1898.						
June 27.	Humbolt	Mr. Vandal	*15		Anthrax	Exposed cattle isolated.
July 3.	Shilbrook	J. B. Sanderson	1		Actinomycosis	Isolated and under treatment.
" 3.	"	Gordon & Ironside	1		"	Shot and burned.
" 3.	"	Mr. Martin	1		"	Isolated and under treatment.
" 4.	Prince Albert	Mr. Miller	1		"	Shot and burned.
" 5.	Willoughby	Mr. Ibster		1	Glanders	"
" 9.	Shell River	Mr. Lazert	7		Poisoned feet	"
" 10.	McKenzies Crossing	Bushy & Oatie		3	Supposed glanders	No symptoms of glanders.
" 15.	Duck Lake	Mr. Mitchell	1		Actinomycosis	Isolated and under treatment.
" 20.	"	Mr. McKays		2	Influenza	"
" 22.	Prince Albert	Mr. Demars		52	"	In good health and condition.
" 25.	Stony Creek	Mr. Beatie		2	Glanders	Shot and burned.
" 25.	"	Mr. Maxwell	1		Neglect	"
" 26.	"	Mr. Campbell		2	Nil	"
" 27.	Carrot River	Mr. Tenant	2		Actinomycosis	Treated successfully
" 30.	Prince Albert	Mr. McFadden	2		1 Actinomycosis, other pneumonia	Both shot and burned.
Aug. 11.	Windguard	George McKay	1		Actinomycosis	Treated successfully and released.
" 12.	Batoche Ranch	Mr. Batoche		1	Enlarged gland	"
" 13.	Duck Lake	Mrs. Lazure		6	Nil	In good health and condition.
" 16.	Prince Albert	George Read	3		Actinomycosis	1 shot, 1 isolated and 1 released.
" 17.	Fork of River	Mr. Landen	1		"	Shot and burned.
Sept. 9.	Vandals Ranch	Mr. Vandal			"	Released cattle from isolation.
" 14.	Hay Meadows	Mr. Passon		1	Symptoms of glanders	Ordered to be isolated.
" 18-19.	Prince Albert	"		1	"	Tested with Mallein and released.
" 20.	Willoughby	Mr. McLaughlin		2	Influenza	Under treatment.
" 21.	Red Deer Hill	Mr. Corrigan		1	glanders	Shot and burned.
Oct. 25.	Duck Lake	Could not find owner	*4		Gastro-enteritis	Caused from eating frozen grass.
" 26.	Prince Albert	Mr. Snell		1	Influenza	Under treatment.

*Dead.—The carcasses of all the dead animals were burned and the stables were disinfected.

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

J. J. MOUNTFORD, V.S.

Vet. S. Sergt.

Department of Agriculture.

'G' DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 4th November, 1898.

SERVICES performed for the Department of Agriculture since November, 1897.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Animals examined and Number.	Disease.	Disposal of Carcass.	Remarks.
1897.						
Dec. 5.	A. R. Moody.	Beaver Lake	25 head cattle.	1 cow, actinomycosis.	Burnt.	Destroyed. Isolated.
" 5.	A. McCalister.	"	18 "	"	"	"
" 5.	Mr. Clake.	"	10 "	"	"	"
" 6.	Mr. Logan.	"	200 "	None.	"	"
" 10.	Vizneau.	La Duc.	6 "	1 heifer.	Burnt.	Destroyed.
" 14.	J. Shea.	Penoka.	10 horses	2 typhoid fever.	"	Non-contagious.
1898.						
Jan. 22.	Mr. Grey.	Red Deer.	1 "	Nasal gleet.	"	"
Feb. 10.	F. Hamilton.	Battle River.	20 "	3 pneumonia.	"	"
Mar. 17.	E. Anderson.	Stoney Plain.	1 "	Glandered.	Burnt.	Destroyed.
Mar. 19.	J. Halverson.	Burnt Lake.	1 cow.	1 actinomycosis.	"	"
May 17.	Mr. Henderson.	Pentold.	1 "	"	"	"
" 17.	Mr. Stewart.	"	1 "	"	"	"
" 18.	J. Gaetz.	Red Deer.	1 horse.	Nasal gleet.	"	Non-contagious.
" 23.	Mr. Gough.	Fort Saskatchewan	1 heifer.	Symptomatic charbon.	Burnt.	"
" 27.	Mr. Smyth.	"	2 steer.	"	"	"
" 27.	Mr. Holm.	"	1 horse.	Catarrh.	"	"
June 11.	Mr. Roysel.	Sturgeon River.	4 head cattle.	4 symptomatic charbon.	Burnt.	"
" 16.	Messrs. Breardon & Lyman.	Victoria.	4 "	"	"	"
Aug. 9.	Messrs. Maloney Lavasseur & O'Donnell.	St. Albert.	6 "	"	"	"
" 9.	Mr. Gaetz.	"	1 cow.	Actinomycosis.	"	Isolated.
" 9.	P. Kelly.	"	1 "	"	"	"
" 13.	Vold & Ravensburg.	Battle Lake.	3 cattle.	3 symptomatic charbon.	Burnt.	"
Sept. 15.	A. Arcand.	St. Albert.	8 head cattle.	"	"	"
Aug. 30.	Dr. Braithwaite.	Edmonton.	1 horse.	(Handers.	"	Destroyed. Isolated.
Sept. 22.	Mr. Good.	South Edmonton.	150 head cattle.	2 actinomycosis.	"	"
" 22.	Mr. McLean.	"	1 cow.	"	"	"
" 22.	Messrs. Chamberlin & Connells.	"	7 calves.	7 symptomatic charbon.	Burnt.	"
Oct. 4.	Ole Mickelson.	Edmonton.	1 horse.	Nasal gleet.	"	"
" 6.	Messrs. Houston & Montgomery.	Fort Saskatchewan.	7 calves.	7 symptomatic charbon.	Burnt.	"
" 27.	Messrs. Peters Raikes & Wilson.	Pine Lake.	10 "	"	"	"
" 27.	Mr. Gunston.	Pleasant Valley.	1 bull.	Actinomycosis.	"	Isolated.
" 28.	Mr. Kraner Boify.	Innisfail.	2 cows.	"	"	"
" 30.	Joseph Bergeois.	St. Albert.	94 head cattle.	4 symptomatic charbon.	Burnt.	"

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V. S.,
Vet. Staff Sgt.

LETHBRIDGE, 25th October, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—In accordance with your memorandum of the 20th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith Veterinary Staff Sergeant Fraser's annual report upon work performed by him in connection with the Department of Agriculture during the past year.

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

W. S. MORRIS,
Inspector.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LETHBRIDGE, 25th October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding "K" Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to render herewith my report upon work performed by me during the past year on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

The following number of horses and cattle shipped from Lethbridge have been inspected by me, viz :—

Date.	No. of Horses.	No. of Cattle.	Remarks.
1898.			
Feb. 26	100		
" 27	55		
April 9	44		
May 19	8		
June 11	36		
" 15	49		
" 18	16		
July 7	20		
" 8	56		
" 27	19		
Aug. 18		218	
" 20		271	
" 26	20		
Sept. 6	19	222	
" 9	20		
" 22		16	
" 23		255	
" 24		68	
Oct. 9		239	
" 25		253	
Total	462	1,542	

I also attended to Mr. W. D. Whitney's livery stable in Lethbridge, which was ordered under quarantine by Veterinary Surgeon T. A. Wroughton, on account of glanders, from May 31 until July 22 (total 53 days).

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

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

Department of Agriculture.

YORKTON, 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—At your request I hereby make a report of the work I have done on behalf of the Department of Agriculture since November last.

On January 13 I received instructions to proceed to A. Hutchinson's ranch, White Sand post office, and to apply the tuberculin test to a cow under quarantine, suspected of having tuberculosis.

The temperature was taken at regular intervals, and in the evening the required amount of tuberculin was injected in the usual manner. The following day the typical reaction that occurs in cases of tuberculosis was evident, so I informed the owner of the fact.

He requested me to make a post mortem examination to which I consented, so the animal was destroyed.

Post-Mortem—Large intestines and genito-urinary organs covered with a great many tubercles, varying in size from a grain of wheat to as large as a hen's egg. Some were also found on the vumen and other stomachs and on the small intestines, but more especially on the former.

In connection with the lungs the bronchial glands were tuberculous, the tubercles in this region being also very large. This is the only case in which I have rendered service to the Department.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. V. SIMPSON, V. S.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, N. W. T.

BATTLEFORD, 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to append herewith report of work performed during the year, for Department of Agriculture as requested.

An animal was reported on December 25th with actinomycosis, examined animal as soon as possible, found it in the last stages, the owner requested its destruction, which was done.

In January, animals were reported suffering from lumpy jaw at Eagle Mills, made a thorough examination, and found that they were affected with abscess in the sub-maxillary space, due to having been fed during the beginning of the winter, with Fox-tail hay, causing ulcerations under tongue, they all recovered under proper treatment.

In March, I examined animals at Ballantyne's ranch, reported dying from some unknown cause, supposed to be from contagion; found no foundation for the report, the animals died from anæmia through want of proper nutrition.

Found in the same herd, one animal suffering with actinomycosis; advised owner to destroy animal which was done, the disease being too far advanced to be amenable to treatment.

In April, I examined animals reported with actinomycosis at Jackfish; found the animals suffering with abscesses due to the feeding of Fox-tail hay; 13 animals were affected; there were no deaths, all recovered under treatment.

In June, I examined a herd of cattle at Saskatoon, reported suspected with anthrax; found no foundation for the report; one animal had evidently been injured in the hip; advised owner as to treatment; the animal recovered.

In August, a herd of cattle was shipped in from the south, to be wintered at the 40 Mile Lake; it was reported one had died from anthrax; examined them on the 14th; quarantined them for two weeks; learnt that this animal had been injured during shipment, and could not stand the drive, dying en route.

In September, I examined horses the property of "White Cap" of Moosomin's Reserve; four had died, one was suffering from the disease; on examination, I found typhoid fever was prevalent in his herd, this animal recovered.

During the same month I examined cattle and horses in the Onion Lake District; found all in a healthy condition.

Horse reported with supposed glanders, at Jackfish Lake; found a pronounced case of chronic glanders; advised destruction, which was done on the 13th October.

There have been a large number of cases of strangles during the year, among some of our horses in the district, but a very small percentage of loss, owing no doubt to proper care, and considering the large amount of stock in the district, owned in the district, by settlers, beside the large percentage sent in from Manitoba to be wintered. The percentage of cases of disease has been very small.

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

J. PRINGLE, V.S.,
Vet. Staff' Sergt.

The Officer Commanding
"C" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,

REGINA, 15th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, reports of cattle shipments, cattle brought into country as stockers, and cattle imported, in the Saltcoats, and Yorkton Districts, during the past year in connection with Annual Quarantine Report.

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

L. W. HERCHMER
Commissioner.

The Hon., The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

Department of Agriculture.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS, 1898 FROM SALTCOATS.

Date.	Number of Cattle.	Number Quarantined.	When Released and Number.	Owner.	Name of Inspecting Officer.	Remarks. — Diseased Animals, how disposed of.
1898.			1898.			
Mar. 2.	6			John Wake.	S. S. McNamara, C. J.	
Aug. 7.	38			"	"	
" 17.	36			L. Shelton.	Const. Hamilton, C.	
" 30.	144			John Wake.	S. S. McNamara, C. J.	
Sept. 6.	89			"	"	
" 10.	26			Gordon & Ironsides.	Const. Hendrew, G.	
" 13.	40			John Wake.	"	
" 22.	96	1	Oct. 17.	"	S. S. McNamara, C. J.	Suspected lump jaw. Lump cut out. Soft and not attached to bone. Cured and turned loose.
Total	475	1				

Certified correct,

C. J. McNAMARA, *St.-Sgt.*

CATTLE SHIPMENTS, 1898, FROM YORKTON.

Date.	Number of Cattle.	Number Quarantined.	When Released and Number.	Owner.	Name of Inspecting Officer.	Remarks. — Diseased animals how disposed of.
1897.			1898.			
Dec. 8. 1898.	42			Gordon & Ironsides.	Not inspected.	
Mar. 2.	10			"	Const. Lock, R. H.	
July 27.	254	1	1—Aug. 22.	"	"	Released by S. S. Mathews, V. S.
Aug. 9.	176	4	1—Aug. 22.	"	"	Released by S. S. Mathews, V. S., 3 still in quarantine.
" 9.	58			T. Meredith.	"	
" 10.	18			Gordon & Ironsides.	"	
" 22.	270			Mullen Bros.	S. S. Mathews.	
" 23.	239	1		Gordon & Ironsides.	"	Still in quarantine.
Sept. 1.	138			"	S.S. McNamara, C.J.	
" 6.	178			John Wake.	Const. Lock, R. H.	
" 10.	206	1	1—Oct. 19.	Gordon & Ironsides.	"	Cured. Lump cut out. Not lump jaw.
" 12.	349	2	2—Sep. 13.	"	S.S. McNamara, C.J.	Certified cured by T. Simpson, V.S.
" 13.	203			"	"	
" 13.	119			"	"	
" 15.	556			"	Const. Lock, R. H.	
" 20.	405			"	Const. Hamilton, C.	
" 22.	52			T. Meredith.	Const. Lock, R. H.	
" 22.	158			John Wake.	"	
" 24.	270			Jas. Wilson.	"	
" 27.	311			Gordon & Ironsides.	S.S. McNamara, C.J.	
" 28.	114			John Wake.	Const. Lock, R. H.	
Oct. 19.	74			Gordon & Ironsides.	"	
Total	4,200	9	5			
	987 sheep.			T. Meredith.	"	
	40 pigs.			Levi Beck.	"	

Certified correct,

C. J. McNAMARA, *St.-Sgt.*

CATTLE BROUGHT INTO THE COUNTRY AS STOCKERS IN 1898 AT YORKTON.

Date.	Number of Cattle.	Number Quarantined	When Released and Number.	Name of Inspecting Officer.	Owner.	How Brought in Train or Trail.	Remarks.
Aug. 8.	183	None.....	.....	Const. Lock, R.H.	Gordon & Ironsides	Train....	
" 21.	100	" .....	.....	St. Sgt. Mathews..	"	"	
Sept. 1.	30	" .....	.....	St. Sgt. McNamara	"	"	
" 10.	140	" .....	.....	Const. Lock, R.H.	"	"	
" 12	120	" .....	.....	Sgt. McNamara & Const. Lock.....	"	"	
" 13.	140	" .....	.....	Sgt. McNamara & Const. Lock.....	"	"	
" 13.	120	" .....	.....	Const. Lock, R.H.	"	"	
" 15.	107	" .....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Oct. 15	356	" .....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....
" 19.	303	" .....	.....	" .....	" .....	" .....
Total....	1,599						

No stockers were brought into Saltcoats.

Certified correct,

C. J. McNAMARA, *St.-Sgt.*

CATTLE IMPORTED IN 1898 INTO SALTCOATS.

Date.	Number of Cattle.	Name of Inspecting Officer.	Number Quarantined	When Released.	Owner.	Remarks.
1898						
Mar. 2.	4	Con. Chisholm, W.	.....	.....	J. Lennox.....	Thoroughbreds from Ontario.

None imported into Yorkton.

Certified correct,

C. J. McNAMARA, *St.-Sgt.*

Department of Agriculture.

No. 31.

REPORT ON VICTORIA, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION,

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

VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour in accordance with your instructions to submit a report of my work for the year ending 31st October, 1898.

The quality of the greater part of the stock imported has been good.

Owing to the great demand for horses by prospectors going into the Yukon territory a large number were imported and sold to them and in many instances were a poor lot, this being due to the fact that the intending miners did not wish to, or were unable to pay a large price for good animals, the average price being from \$30.00 to \$40.00 each.

Although in my detailed statement, annexed, the destination of most of the horses and mules is given as Victoria, yet the ultimate destination was, in many cases, some point in the Yukon territory, but this I was not at the time able to ascertain as the animals often changed hands more than once.

Of the cattle quarantined, I was compelled to reject one which failed to stand the "tuberculin test." This was a thoroughbred Holstein bull calf about six months old and was returned to the United States. The remainder of the cattle were imported and entered at the Custom House as Settlers animals.

It will be noticed that the number of sheep inspected fell off suddenly on December 1st. This is owing not to any decrease in the number imported, but to the ruling of the department allowing the butcher importing the animals, ten days in which to kill them; he giving at the time of entry, an undertaking that he will do so and not allow the animals out of his possession until slaughtered.

Besides the animals which come under the inspection regulations of the department a large number of dogs were imported for use on the trails by prospectors and many of these arrived in poor condition owing to the length of time they were on the journey and to bad management in regard to feeding arrangements.

I have again to thank the Custom staff for their assistance and unfailing courtesy.

Appended is a statement in detail showing the number of animals inspected by me and the number of cattle and swine quarantined.

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

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Vet'y. Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspected at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ending
31st October, 1898.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1887.								
Nov. 1.	L. Goodacre	Oregon.	Victoria.					95
" 5.	J. W. Taylor	California	"	1				
" 6.	B. C. Market Co	Oregon	"					770
" 8.	R. Porter & Sons	"	"					235
" 8.	B. C. Market Co	"	"					920
" 9.	"	"	"					211
" 9.	J. W. Taylor	California	"	1				
" 12.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	"					341
" 13.	R. Bray	Washington	"	2				
" 16.	R. Porrer & Sons	Oregon	"					125
" 17.	B. C. Market Co.	"	"					212
" 18.	"	"	"					187
" 27.	L. Goodacre	"	"					115
" 30.	"	"	"					153
Dec. 8.	Mr. Le Claire	Washington	"			1		
" 13.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	Nanaimo.					190
" 24.	J. W. Taylor	California	Victoria.	2				
1898.								
Jan. 1.	R. Bray	Washington	"	2				
" 1.	G. T. Corfield	Wisconsin	Corfield			1		
" 1.	Geo. McRae	Washington	Victoria			7		
" 12.	Victoria Transfer Co	"	"	1				
" 21.	L. Goodacre	Oregon.	"					96
" 22.	"	"	"					95
" 22.	Wm. McKeon.	Washington	"			1		
" 25.	O. Hansen	Nebraska.	Cape Scott.	3	2			
" 25.	"	"	"				2	
Feb. 2.	T. A. Barlow	Oregon.	Victoria	1				
" 14.	J. R. Irving	Washington	"	1				
" 18.	L. Hutcheson.	"	"	1				
" 18.	R. Bray	"	"	1				
" 19.	John McDonald.	"	"	27	1			
" 21.	L. Goodacre	"	Nanaimo					204
Mar. 5.	J. A. Sayward.	"	Victoria	2				
" 7.	J. L. West.	"	"	5				
" 8.	B. C. Market Co.	"	"	22				
" 9.	J. W. Mellor	"	"		27			
" 10.	J. W. Taylor.	California.	"	2	6			
" 10.	Wm. McKeon.	"	"	1				
" 12.	John Marshall	Washington	"	4				
" 15.	John McDonald	"	"	25	1			
" 15.	Davidson Bros.	California	Vancouver	1				
" 15.	R. Stanley	"	Victoria	1	6			
" 16.	E. Marsden	Washington	"	4				
" 17.	L. Goodacre	"	Nanaimo.					206
" 18.	G. L. Raymond	"	Victoria.			1		
" 19.	J. A. Sayward	"	"	1				
" 19.	J. Jones	"	"	14				
" 21.	T. Barlow	Oregon.	"	12				
" 21.	P. E. Deville.	Washington	Dawson	4				
" 21.	"	"	"			2		
" 22.	A. Peck	"	Victoria	2				
" 25.	W. J. Taylor	California	"	3	6			
" 28.	T. A. Barlow	Oregon	"	1				
" 29.	L. Goodacre	Washington	Nanaimo.					213
" 31.	J. Jensen	"	Cape Scott.			3		
April 2.	F. D. Oliver	"	Victoria		8			
" 4.	W. J. Taylor	California.	"	3	9			
" 8.	Mr. McIntosh	Washington	Vancouver					26
" 9.	W. J. Taylor	California	Victoria	6	8			
" 11.	L. Goodacre.	Washington	Nanaimo					106
" 18.	S. Jones	Oregon	Victoria	1				
" 19.	W. J. Taylor	California	"	1	13			
" 20.	L. Goodacre	Washington	Nanaimo					197

Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspected at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended 31st October, 1898—Continued.

Date Inspected.	Name of importer.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheeps.
1898.								
April 23.	Chas. Bibbee.....	Oregon	Victoria	15				
" 24.	W. J. Taylor.....	California	"		17			
" 26.	Geo. Hayes.....	Oregon & Cal.	"	1	39			
" 27.	Jos. Sayward.....	Washington.....	"	4				
" 29.	J. W. Taylor.....	California	"	9				
" 30.	Jas. Christian.....	Oregon	Vancouver.....			2		
May 5.	J. A. Sayward.....	"	Victoria	1				
" 7.	T. A. Barlow.....	"	"	13				
" 10.	W. D. Maddocks.....	Washington.....	Glenora	3				
" 10.	Count Le Roulaix.....	"	"	12				
" 12.	J. McGilvery.....	"	Victoria	3				
" 13.	Hudson's Bay Co.....	"	Telegraph Ck.	8				
" 16.	F. Durand.....	Montana	"	16	70			
" 17.	"	"	"	5	24			
" 19.	Peter McVeigh.....	California	Vancouver.....	20				
" 19.	R. Bray.....	Washington.....	Victoria	9	2			
" 20.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Nanaimo					105
" 20.	W. A. Smith.....	"	Victoria	3				
" 21.	A. J. Baker.....	"	"	1				
" 24.	H. Payne.....	California	Glenora	8	70			
" 26.	H. T. Miller.....	Washington.....	Lake Bennett.....			1		
" 26.	"	"	"	1				
" 26.	Geo. Miller.....	"	"	1				
" 27.	Victoria Transfer Co.....	Alaska	Victoria	3				
" 28.	John Martin.....	California	Glenora	5	62			
June 6.	L. Goodacre.....	Washington.....	Nanaimo					111
" 7.	R. Bray.....	"	Victoria	4				
" 8.	J. Jackson.....	"	"	4				
" 8.	W. J. Taylor.....	California	"	1				
" 9.	D. H. Ross.....	Washington.....	"	2				
" 10.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Albani					20
" 11.	J. W. Hanna.....	Montana	Victoria	2	2			
" 12.	C. Valencia.....	California	United States.....	3				
" 13.	J. J. Fisher.....	Washington.....	Victoria	2				
" 14.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Vancouver.....					200
" 15.	L. McDowall.....	"	Yukon	8				
" 16.	J. H. Getschman.....	"	Victoria	2				
" 18.	J. L. Courtney.....	Australia.....	"	9	6			
" 20.	Mrs. Thistle.....	Washington.....	"	3				
" 23.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Albani					6
" 25.	"	"	Vancouver.....					73
" 28.	R. Stanley.....	California	Victoria	3				
" 28.	Dr. Hickenbothom.....	Washington.....	Vancouver.....	1				
" 29.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Nanaimo					101
July 5.	John Imbert.....	"	Victoria	23				
" 6.	J. J. Fisher.....	"	"	7				
" 6.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Vancouver.....					88
" 7.	P. H. Cranse.....	"	"	2				
" 8.	L. F. Wallenstein.....	"	Victoria	1				
" 11.	L. Goodacre.....	"	Nanaimo					150
" 12.	R. Sage.....	"	United States.....	1				
" 12.	W. Eyres.....	"	"	2				
" 12.	F. M. Starkey.....	"	"	2				
" 12.	S. M. McGilvery.....	"	"	1				
" 12.	Robert Leighton.....	"	Victoria	1				
" 18.	J. Vipond.....	Oregon	"	25				
" 20.	L. Goodacre.....	Washington.....	Albani					20
" 25.	"	"	Vancouver.....					86
" 26.	L. Goodacre.....	Washington.....	Nanaimo					143
Aug. 1.	Hudson's Bay Co.....	"	Glenora		37			
" 4.	Ernest Peck.....	"	Victoria	1				
" 4.	Geo. McRae.....	"	"			8		
" 4.	John Moore.....	Alaska	"	1				
" 5.	Geo. McRae.....	Washington.....	"			8		
" 9.	B. C. Market Co.....	"	"	1				

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspected at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended
31st October, 1898—*Concluded.*

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1898.								
Aug. 12.	R. Matheson	Washington	Victoria	5				
" 13.	E. J. Cameron	"	"	1				
" 13.	L. Goodacre	"	Vancouver					293
" 17.	L. Goodacre	"	"					100
" 17.	R. Bray	"	Victoria	7				
" 17.	W. G. Stevenson	California	"	1				
" 18.	L. Goodacre	Washington	Ladners.	1				
" 20.	R. Bray	"	Victoria	3				
" 24.	B. C. Market Co.	"	"	3				
Sept. 2.	L. Goodacre	"	Vancouver					80
" 3.	J. Vipond	"	Victoria	26				
" 4.	John Cook	"	"			1		
" 5.	J. Crause	"	United States.	2				
" 5.	H. Hill	"	"	5				
" 9.	Geo. H. Beck	"	Victoria	2				
" 9.	L. Goodacre	"	Nanaimo					52
" 13.	Johns Bros.	"	Victoria					191
" 24.	W. J. Hanna	"	"	2				
" 29.	L. Goodacre	"	Vancouver					71
Oct. 1.	W. G. Stevenson	"	Victoria	1				
" 4.	J. Barneston	"	Vancouver	2				
" 8.	L. Goodacre	"	"					50
" 11.	J. Holland	Alaska	Victoria	1				
" 11.	B. C. Market Co.	Washington	Vancouver					250
" 20.	A. H. Menzies	Wisconsin	Pender Island.				1	
" 24.	Finn Rose	Washington	Vancouver	1				
" 25.	H. E. Logan	"	Victoria	1				
" 31.	W. G. Stevenson	California	"	1				
" 31.	L. Goodacre	Washington	Nanaimo					50
				481	416	36	3	6,937

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Dom. Vet. Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Cattle Quarantined at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended 31st October, 1898.

Date Entered	Name of Consignee.	Where Quarantined.	Breed.	Date Tested.	Date Re-leased.	Number.	Remarks.
1897.				1897.	1897.		
Dec. 8.	Mr. LeClaire...	52 Belleville street	Grade.....	Dec. 11.	Dec. 15.	1	Sucking calf not tested.
1898.				1898.	1898.		
Jan. 1.	G. T. Corfield...	Fort street.....	Holstein ...	Jan. 4.	Jan. 12.	1	Diseased and shipped back to U. S. Three sucking calves not tested.
" 1.	Geo. M. McRae.	Cedar Hill Road	Grade.	" 6.	" 8.	7	
Mar. 22.	Wm. McKeon...	Frederick street.	JerseyGrade	" 26.	" 30.	1	
" 18.	G. L. Raymond.	Victoria, B.C....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 21.	P. E. Develle...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 31.	J. Jensen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Apr. 30.	Jas. Christie....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
May 26.	H. L. Miller....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aug. 4.	Geo. McRae ..	Cedar Hill Road.	Grade.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	8	} Not fit to test within the week so were kept until later. Six calves not tested.
" 5.	"	" ..	"	" 21.	" 22.	8	
Sept. 4.	Jas. Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
						36	

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Swine Quarantined at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended 31st October, 1898.

Date Entered	Name of Consignee.	Where Quarantined.	Breed.	Destination.	Date Re-leased.	Number.	Remarks.
1898.					1898.		
Jan. 25.	O. Hansen.....	Outer Wharf....	Berks ..	Cape Scott....	Feb. 9.	2	Still in Quarantine.
Oct. 20.	A. H. Menzies..	C. P. R. Wharf.	" ..	Pender Island.	.....	1	

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

No. 32.

REPORT ON VANCOUVER, B. C., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. W. BLAND, V. S.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., 31st October, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the general health of horses, cattle and sheep in the province of British Columbia during past year has been good, with few exceptions.

On 25th May I inspected 50 head of American Merino Sheep for E. N. Bissell, Esq., of East Shoreham, Vermont, U.S.A., valued at \$45,000, a magnificent flock indeed. Mr. Bissell had nine new wooden crates built here for their ocean voyage to Sydney, New South Wales; Mr. Bissell and myself removing them from Canadian Pacific Railway car to wooden crates with greatest possible care.

On June 10th I inspected and quarantined, according to new regulations, 3 Jersey milch cows, giving tuberculin test, without reaction. Quarantine raised. Tuberculin chart, in A. T. Erb's name sent to your office.

On June 28th I inspected and quarantined, according to new regulations, 2 Durham milch cows, giving tuberculin test, without reaction. Quarantine raised. Tuberculin chart in A. Mitchell's name sent to your office.

On September 17th, I inspected and quarantined in Langley Municipality, 1 bull, not full bred, Jersey, for stud purposes, according to new regulations, giving tuberculin test, without reaction. Quarantine raised. Tuberculin chart in I. W. Biggars' name sent to your office.

Those gentlemen, the owners, importing animals from the State of Washington for improvement of their separate herds, I may also add, have superior animals.

According to new regulations I inspected monthly the following animals and, it is very gratifying to state, without requiring to resort to Mallein test for horses or tuberculin test for cattle.

Commencing with the month of April to the year ending October 31st, 1898.

	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.
April's inspection, 1898.	37	1	68	..
May's " 1898.	173	31	89	50
June's " 1898.	264	34	938	398
July's " 1898.	51	27	..	..
August's " 1898.	10	..	..	..
September's " 1898.	14	..	..	..
October's " 1898.	9	..	..	..

In conclusion, it is my pleasant duty to state that the majority were a magnificent lot of animals examined at this port during the year.

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

J. W. BLAND, V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 33.

REPORT ON DELORAINE DISTRICT, MANITOBA,

(A. M. LIVINGSTONE, V.S.)

MELITA, Nov. 2nd, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report for the past eleven months for the District of Deloraine. I am pleased to say that the district has been free from disease in any form except that affecting horses. A number of horses died from fever, which was noticed first in some bronchos brought in from the States. I would like to call your attention to the fact that about (2,000) two thousand American horses have passed through this district this summer and have been sold throughout the province. A number have had to be destroyed for glanders. I think it is a mistake to allow them to enter without a careful examination.

I have only had occasion to test one animal (a bull) for export, which proved free from tuberculosis. I have not been called upon to inspect any cattle for breeding or dairy purposes.

I have granted health certificates for (3,315) three thousand three hundred and fifteen head of cattle. Good prices have been obtained for cattle.

I append herewith a tabulated statement of the number of animals for which health certificates have issued.

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

A. M. LIVINGSTON, V.S.
Inspector, Deloraine District.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

TABULATED STATEMENT of the number of Animals for which health certificates
have issued.

Date.	Canadian Owner.	Cattle.
1898.		
April 25.	Alex. McDonald	80 head.
" 29.	James McConnell	140 "
May 4	Fred. Johnston	21 "
" 9	Frank Hill	149 "
" 11.	S. S. Head	283 "
" 13.	E. H. Hynemen	941 "
" 13.	William Hill	773 "
" 18.	William Dunford	142 "
" 20.	George Mechie	7 "
June 13.	John Lown	21 "
Sept. 30.	D. Smith	76 "
Oct. 22.	William Dunford	98 "
" 22.	Alex. McDonald	422 "
" 27.	John Lown	162 "
Total		3,315 head.

A. M. LIVINGSTON, V.S.,
Inspector.

MILITA, 1st November, 1898.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 34.

REPORT FROM J. CHRISTIE, V.S.

GREENWOOD CITY, B.C., 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my report for the time I have been employed by your department, from 23rd March to 8th June.

I inspected and passed at Port Osoyoos 505 head of horses and 94 mules, rejecting 17 suspicious cases, and destroyed 11 British Columbia horses, the property of J. Johnston.

At Greenwood I destroyed two head, the property of J. Jackman and J. P. McMahon for glanders.

At Grand Forks I destroyed one, the property of Mrs. Mitchell, for glanders. Tested with Tuberculin four cows at Cascade City, from the United States,

J. CHRISTIE, V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 35.

REPORT FROM J. HENRY, V.S.

AINSWORTH, B.C., 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that for the year ending 31st October, 1898, no importations of domestic animals came to my notice, consequently no inspections were made.

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

J. HENRY, V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 36.

REPORT FROM J. A. ARMSTRONG, V.S.

NELSON, B.C., 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you this my report for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

November, 1897.—No stock entered.

December, 1897.—Three horses and two cows entered. Horses inspected and cows tested, and all found healthy.

January 1, 1898.—Went to Boundary Creek country to investigate "glander scare." Examined a number of horses at Cascade City, and found no case of disease.

January 2, 1898.—Inspected a number of horses at Grand Forks, but no sign of glanders.

January 3, 1898.—Completed investigation at Grand Forks.

January 4, 1898.—Went to Carson City, B.C.; found no disease.

January 5 and 6, 1898.—Went to Osoyoos, B.C.; no disease there.

January 7, 1898.—Greenwood, B.C. Returned to Nelson, B.C., on January 10, 1898.

January 13, 1898.—Started on inspecting tour as suggested by Deputy Minister, visiting first Trail.

January 15, 1898.—Visited Rossland, B.C.

January 17, 1898.—Visited Kalama, B.C.

January 18, 1898.—Visited Goat River, B.C.

January 19, 1898.—Visited Moyie, B.C.

January 20, 1898.—Visited Cranbrook, B.C.

January 21, 1898.—Visited Fort Steele, B.C.

January 22, 1898.—Visited Wardner, B.C.

January 23, 1898.—Visited Crow's Nest Landing, B.C.

Returned to Nelson, arriving February 1, 1898. During the month of January ten head of horses were entered for duty.

February, 1898.—During the month of February there were entered twelve horses and three cows.

March, 1898.—Tested eleven cows and thirteen horses.

April, 1898.—There were entered eighteen horses and twenty cows. During this month Mr. Cameron, of Kuskonook, notified me that there was a number of horses with a peculiar disease. I proceeded there and found that about ten head had died, and three more were sick with cerebro-spinal meningitis. These animals had been grazing in the bush and eating last year's grass, which I consider accounted for the disease.

April 25, 1898.—Went to Rossland to investigate hog cholera. There I found at the ranch of Mr. Catlett 287 hogs suffering from hog cholera. Of these 183 were actually diseased, and 104 were suspected. I had them all slaughtered, the stables burned, and the premises disinfected.

At the ranch of Jung Quan, I found 16 hogs, of which 6 were affected and 10 suspected. These I had destroyed, and the premises thoroughly disinfected.

May 12, 1898.—Went to Rossland and inspected hogs surrounding Rossland, but found no more signs of disease.

During the month of May there were entered two cows and ten horses.

May 18, 1898.—Went to Grand Forks to investigate glander scare, but found no glanders, there being a few cases of strangles.

June, 1898.—During the month of June there was imported from the United States 12 head of horses and 2 cows.

July, 1898.—During the month of July there was imported 113 head of horses, all free from disease.

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August, 1898.—During the month of August there was imported 41 head of horses.

August 18, 1898.—Received a communication from Mr. Lauder, provincial police, of Greenwood City, B.C., saying there was a horse affected with glanders. As Dr. Christie was away, I proceeded to Greenwood. On arriving there I found the horse suffering from strangles.

September, 1898.—During the month there was imported from the United States 8 head of horses and 10 cows, which were inspected and tested.

October, 1898.—During the month of October, 2 head of horses and 23 head of cattle were inspected and tested.

At present there is no disease to my knowledge existing in this district.

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

J. A. ARMSTRONG,
Government Veterinary Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 37.

REPORT ON PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(GEO. TOWNSEND, V.S.)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,
NEW GLASGOW, N.S., 9th Dec., 1898..

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the "Pictou Cattle Disease" in tabulated form inclosed.

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

GEO. TOWNSEND, V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Cattle Slaughtered and Amounts Paid—Nov. 1, 1897, to Oct. 31, 1898.

Month.	No. Slaughtered.	Amount Paid.
		\$ cts.
1897—November ..	1	3 00
1898—January ..	1	4 00
February ..	4	23 00
April ..	4	20 00
May ..	10	73 00
June ..	27	203 00
July ..	30	239 33
August ..	20	152 00
September ..	12	72 33
October ..	14	99 00
	123	888 66

GEO. TOWNSEND, V.S.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 38.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF LIVE STOCK CARS AND YARDS.

(M. AUGER.)

OTTAWA, 1st November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report covering the period from the 31st of October, 1897 to the 31st of October, 1898.

During that period I have visited over one hundred and fifty places, and some more than once, my object was two-fold, 1st, to see that cars used to ship live stock, were in proper sanitary condition; 2nd, to see that the different live stock yards were also in proper condition.

I have found that live stock cars used to transport stock to the United States were duly cleaned and disinfected as regulations require.

I have often visited Windsor, Ont., and Sarnia Tunnel, and found, at the first place more especialy, that some cars, passing in transit from the Michigan side to Buffalo N. Y., were not as clean as they should have been, especialy hog cars. I had to return some, and the officers on this side, in my absence, returned some also to be cleaned, which had a salutary effect.

I would here remark that live stock cars are often overcrowded, which is not only cruel, and unsanitary but often hogs are found dead in the cars.

I have visited over one hundred and thirty live stock yards and found quite an improvement they were with very few exceptions in proper conditions.

I would remark that in many small towns and country places, the live stock yards are not provided with water, which is a great hardship and cruel to cattle in warm dry summer weather.

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

MICHEL AUGER,

Dominion Inspector of Live Stock Cars and Yards.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 39.

REPORT TO THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, ON OBSERVATIONS MADE UPON THE CATTLE
AT THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT
OUTREMONT, QUE.

SIR,—We have the honour to forward to you the accompanying Report upon the observations made by us upon the cattle recognized as being tuberculous by the Tuberculin Test and transported from Ottawa, at the end of November, 1897.

These cattle, according to the reports forwarded to us from Ottawa, reacted so definitely to the Tuberculin Test that we, before beginning our work, expected that they would afford a most valuable object lesson upon the development and the dangers attendant upon the presence of this disease in cattle. This they have, although not wholly in the way we anticipated. A study of the animals extending now over nine months has indeed revealed many points which are most instructive and valuable, but, while our study has confirmed the observations of others upon the infectious nature of the disease and more especially upon the possible infectious quality of the milk and of the tissues of the animals, what it has equally shown us is that the milk of an animal suffering from extensive tubercular lesions, is by no means continuously infectious. This study has demonstrated that the tubercle bacilli may be found in the milk of diseased animals in which upon post mortem examination we have been unable to detect a single tubercular focus in the udders, and at the same time, our observations would seem most clearly to indicate that when an animal suffering from the disease, is kept in proper hygienic conditions, is well fed, and kept during the winter in a byre in which the ventilation and lighting are adequate, the disease may be kept at a standstill, or may even undergo a temporary arrest. While under these conditions, tubercle bacilli may be, by adequate methods, discovered in the milk, yet the number of these may be so small that inoculation of the milk in relatively large quantities (20 to 35 cc., or from $\frac{3}{8}$ of an ounce to somewhat over an ounce) into one of the most susceptible of animals, namely, the guinea pig, may be without effect.

We have during the course of the work elaborated and in the main employed a method for the detection of tubercle bacilli in milk and other fluids, which is simple and in our hands has given excellent results. A copy of the paper by Mr. E. W. Hammond, who has been working under us, detailing the method, is herewith inclosed. By the use of this method, it is, that we have reached this conclusion that bacilli may be detected in milk even when in such small quantities that inoculation with that milk will not affect susceptible animals.

At first sight, it may appear that the results obtained by us so far, are calculated to lessen the apprehension with which bovine tuberculosis is to be regarded, and are at variance with the observations of other workers. But others have also reported numerous cases in which the milk of animals reacting to Tuberculin has been found innocuous to the lower animals. Others again have found the tubercle bacilli in milk in cases in which they have been unable to detect any lesions in the udders. As regards the dangers attendant upon the use of the milk of tuberculous cattle, it must clearly be understood that our researches show that such milk is far from being constantly harmless; on the contrary, they indicate that, while for long periods in the earlier stages of the disease, that milk may either be free from bacilli, or contain so few as to be innocuous, at times, without any obvious change in the animal, so many bacilli may be passed out with the milk, that this becomes a most dangerous product. Indeed, the

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lesson taught is the very opposite, and is, that even if an animal affected with tuberculosis appears to be in a condition in which the disease is stationary, bacilli may appear in milk in varying numbers, and inasmuch as no one outside a laboratory would dream of making a weekly examination of samples of the milk of an individual cow, the only proper course to pursue is to prohibit the consumption of that milk.

In addition, our work, so far as it goes, showing as it does that the cattle if kept in good condition may retain their health for long months, the process apparently being brought to a standstill, as again that calves may be fed for months upon their milk without tuberculosis being induced, would certainly seem to favour Professor Bang's contention, that tuberculous cows in which the disease is in an early stage, may well be kept for breeding purposes if separated from the non-tuberculous portion of the herd.

It will be seen from the following pages that our observations during the earlier months, have been mainly confined to Cow No. 1. It was this animal in which with more faulty methods of detection, we first discovered the tubercle bacilli in the milk and in which, with better methods, we found them regularly. The animal further had enlarged tubercular lymph glands at the base of the udder, whereas in none of the others could we detect any possible tubercular foci in the mammary glands by manual examination. The animal further reacted consistently to tuberculin.

In all these respects Cow No. 1, appeared to present more positive signs of advanced tuberculosis than any of the other animals, and we cannot but hold that we did wisely in selecting it for a first study. Even then it was months before we obtained satisfactory evidence of the infectious nature of her milk. Until we obtained these satisfactory results it appeared to us inadvisable to make extended observations upon other animals in which tuberculosis was less marked. As a result, Cow No. 1, afforded a field of more interesting study of many of the problems in connection with milk infection than perhaps any single animal has as yet afforded. Our series of observations of this one case may now be regarded as complete; in the others there is still work to be done. Hence in this report, we deal more especially with the results obtained from the study of this one animal.

Before however detailing the observations made by us upon the series of ten cows in general, or upon Cow No. 1 in particular, it may be well that we should state in general terms the nature of the observations made by us both for the detection of tuberculosis in the animals and of the tubercle bacilli in the milk, and again for the study of the process of infection more especially from the milk.

In order to detect the existence of tuberculosis, it is generally recognized that there are four main methods which may be employed. First and foremost, there is to be mentioned the Tuberculin Test, which reveals the existence of the disease more constantly than does any other method. Secondly, the recognition of the tubercle bacilli in the secretions and, in the case of the cow, in the milk. Thirdly, the reproduction of the characteristic lesions of the disease in animals by inoculation with either the diseased tissue or with the secretions; or again by feeding animals upon milk or other secretion. And last, and most absolute, the recognition of the specific lesions and bacilli of the disease at the post mortem examination.

Compared with these methods, the recognition of the disease in cattle by physical examination, save in very advanced cases, is of very dubious value and secondary importance. In our researches upon the Outremont cattle we have employed throughout all these methods and, as our conclusions will show, we believe we have obtained results which are of value in connection with the employment of all three methods. We propose therefore in the first part of our report to deal with the work accomplished by us in connection with the whole series of animals along each of these lines. By so doing, we shall give a resumé of the main mass of our observations. In the second part of our report we shall confine ourself to a history of Cow No. 1 and of the observations made in connection with that animal.

It may be that many of those interested in the work of your department are unacquainted with the amount of labour necessitated in observations such as those we have made, and as a consequence they may regard the accompanying report as giving but a small return in the matter of labour for the expenditure on the part of the govern-

ment. We think it but right to point out that when the simple statement is made, for example, that liver, lungs, kidneys, and other organs, of the inoculated animal were examined, that statement alone indicates many hours work. The examination of a single inoculated animal involves the hardening and cutting of numerous sections from each organ; furthermore, such sections require not only the usual staining for the examination of tissues, but often, likewise, special methods for the detection of tubercle bacilli and often a prolonged hunt for the detection of such germs. Thus, it will be seen that the study of a large series of such inoculated animals involves, to say the least not a little expenditure of time and energy. So again, the conscientious examination of a sample of milk takes so much time that only two samples can satisfactorily be studied in the course of one morning. The fewer the bacilli the greater the care and the longer the time necessary for the study of a given case. Thus as most of the samples of milk gave negative results and as the majority of the inoculated animals showed no signs of disease, progress in these investigations was, of necessity peculiarly slow.

In addition to the work which we ourselves have accomplished, we have found it advisable to engage the services of two other assistants whose time has to no small extent been devoted to this special line of work in your department. These assistants, we have ourselves appointed and employed without calling upon the government for their maintenance.

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

J. GEORGE ADAMI,
C. F. MARTIN.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

REPORT BY DR. J. G. ADAMI, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.E., PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, AND C. F. MARTIN, B.A. M.D., LECTURER IN MEDICINE IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY, AND LECTURER IN PATHOLOGY IN THE FACULTY OF COMPARATIVE MEDICINE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

On the 30th November, 1897, ten cows were received at the farm at Outremont from Ottawa. All these animals, which will hereinafter be spoken of as under the numbers 1 to 10, had been tested with tuberculin at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, upon the 4th and 5th November, 1897, and all had reacted. In none of these animals, with the exception of cow 1, was there any recognizable evidence of tuberculosis; this cow suffered from a cough, and was in a rather poor condition, in addition, above and slightly in front of the udder two masses could be felt, firm and isolated and apparently in connection with the front portion of the mammary gland tissue; in Dr. McEachran's opinion these masses were of tuberculous nature. In the udder of cow 3, nodules were also to be felt, and these at first were diagnosed as tuberculous, but upon excision one of us (C. F. M.) found them to be of the nature of milk or retention cysts.

HOUSING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CATTLE.

These ten cows were placed each in a separate stall in a byre newly built for the purpose, which was well lighted and at the same time warm and well ventilated. They were bedded upon dried peat covered by a layer of straw frequently changed. There was abundant supply of good spring water from a pump situated in the byre itself. Each cow had its own set of milking pails, &c. The partitions between the stalls were solid and of such a height (5 feet) that there could be no contact between the animals, and further, the ground in the neighbourhood of the byre had been fenced off so that each animal might be exercised and kept in the open by itself.

Opening into the byre in which these tuberculous animals were kept, was the store and fodder room in which was also a small furnace for warming the byre and for sterilising apparatus and preparing food for guinea pigs, &c. Opening out of this again was a small office for keeping the records and instruments of precision. Leading out of the store-room was a shed or byre about the same size as that in which the tuberculous cows were kept; here were stalls for calves and huts or pens capable of holding about fifty rabbits and guinea pigs. The history of each of the calves was ascertained, and only those animals whose parents had been free from the disease were accepted. Each of the seven calves had its own drinking pail, and so far as possible were fed from the milk of one cow. As will be readily understood, the cows varied in the amount of milk which they gave, and some of them became dry, hence it was not possible to keep the whole of the calves fed upon the milk of one cow.

Every precaution was taken to isolate the diseased from the affected animals, and our results would appear so far to indicate that those precautions were adequate. So also the inoculated rabbits and guinea pigs have been kept isolated from the healthy uninoculated animals.

METHODS OF STUDY.

As already stated in the introduction to this report, the main observations made upon these tuberculous cattle, have been the following:—

1. Repetition of the Tuberculin test.
2. Attempted detection of the bacilli of tuberculosis in the milk of the suspected animals.

3. Investigations into the effect of inoculating milk from these animals into the very susceptible guinea pig and rabbit.
4. The effect of feeding calves with the milk of the suspected animals.
5. The post mortem examination of the cows.

TUBERCULIN TEST.

Upon the 16th of December, two weeks after the arrival of the animals at Outremont, and six weeks after the test of the same animals at Ottawa, seven of the cows, namely: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 were prepared for the test and their temperatures duly taken.*

Upon the following day the tuberculin employed by the Government, which has throughout given satisfactory results elsewhere, was injected into each of these seven animals by Prof. M. C. Baker, of Montreal. Of the seven cows, only two (Nos. 1 and 4) gave definite reaction. Cow 7 showed a definite rise of a little over 1°, but this rise could scarcely be spoken of as a reaction. Its highest temperature on the previous day had been 103°, and throughout that day it had averaged about 102.5°; upon the morning following inoculation the temperature went up to 104°.

Temperature of cow No. 1 rose to 106°, a rise of 4.7°

“ “ No. 4 “ 104.2° “ 3.1°

“ “ No. 7 “ 104° “ 1.0°

It will thus be seen that six weeks after the first test only two of the animals gave a definite reaction. With a view towards ascertaining how soon a reaction might again be obtained, the cows were re-inoculated by Dr. Baker on 5th January, 1898 (20 days later); 60 mm. of tuberculin were employed and every animal was inoculated. None of the cows reacted. We learnt subsequently that the tuberculin employed, that of Parke, Davis & Co., had been kept for about two years, and then not always in a cool place, hence its powers must naturally be considered as having been somewhat dubious. We need scarce add that its failure to act under such circumstances does not in the slightest reflect upon the makers. This sample of tuberculin was employed owing to a misunderstanding.

On 15th January, Dr. Baker again inoculated the animals, employing the Government tuberculin with all due precautions, and of the ten, only three reacted, Nos. 1, 5 and 9; the temperature of 1 and 5 rising 4°, and of 9, 4.7°. It will be seen from this that two of the cows, 4 and 7 (which showed a rise of temperature upon 16th December), now failed to give any typical response; that two other cows, 3 and 9 not then tested, gave a reaction, and that only one cow, cow 1, reacted both times. We may here call to mind that this was the animals which presented the clearest evidence of tuberculosis. In connection with this animal it is to be noticed that a very definite reaction was obtained *within thirty days*, although it has been laid down by some authorities that within this period no second reaction is to be obtained in the cow. The cows were not inoculated again until the end of April, and now the effort was made to ascertain whether by increasing the quantity of tuberculin injected and giving very large doses, reactions might not follow sooner than is usual after previous injections. That is to say, the effort was made to inject unusually large doses of the tuberculin and thus to obtain a reaction. Such occurs in general in the human being in whom it is found that if, for example 1 mm. of tuberculin has caused a reaction, a week later the same amount will give no results, but if 2 mm. be employed, a definite reaction occurs.

For this purpose cows No. 4 and 7 were employed; their temperatures were taken upon 27th April; on the 28th, 120 mm. (double the usual quantity) of tuberculin were injected without effect. On 2nd May, after having again previously taken the temperatures, 240 mm. of tuberculin were injected into the same cows, but again there was no sign of reaction. Now, both of these cows had reacted at Ottawa in November, and one of them (4) had reacted in December, while the other (7) had then given a dubious

* The three other animals, 5, 9 and 10, were not tested, inasmuch as the attendant at the time was single handed and explained that he was too fully engaged upon the farm to take the temperatures of the preceding 12 hours of these animals.

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reaction. Neither of them had reacted to 60 mm. of tuberculin in January ; neither reacted to 120, 100 days later, or to 240, five days later again. It would seem that in this respect tuberculin acts somewhat differently in cattle to what it does in the human being. In connection with these animals it is worth noting that very possibly in them these large amounts and repeated injections of tuberculine had a curative effect—for, as will be seen in the section upon post mortem appearances, these two cows at their death, showed but a trace of tuberculosis.

We had been especially interested in this matter because, unfortunately, the fact that one dose of tuberculin in the cow nullifies a reaction of a similar dose within thirty days, has already been taken advantage of by the unscrupulous to conceal the fact that animals in their possession suffer from disease. Thus, not only may diseased animals be conveyed from one part of the country to the other, but even, they may escape detection by the inspectors when imported from other countries, and it appeared to us that possibly detection in these cases might be accomplished by the employment of massive doses of tuberculin.

So far as they go, our observations show that there is little hope of defeating the unscrupulous along these lines, and although our experiments are few, nevertheless, the results would seem to be positive, so positive that we have considered it unnecessary to make further research along these lines.

THE DETECTION OF TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK.

In order to carry out a regular examination of the milk of the animals, bottles of cylindrical shape, containing about 8 ounces were obtained, such as are employed for sterilising milk for infants. This form, having no angles, can be more easily kept clean and sterilised than the ordinary bottle ; in place of corks, sterilised cotton wool was used to close them. A separate metal funnel sterilised before being used (by immersion in boiling water), was employed for each animal and the morning milk collected thus through the funnels into the bottles, either from a single quarter of the udder, or from all the quarters, was immediately brought to the laboratory. Here, in order to prevent the fermentation of the milk and in order to aid in the detection of the bacilli $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of glacial carbolic acid was added, and the bottles were placed in a cool cupboard to be examined in rotation.

A series of investigations were made as to how most surely to detect the bacilli in this milk.

At first, a long series of trials were made to observe the effect of mere sedimentation. After the milk had remained absolutely at rest for several days, by means of a pipette the sediment, which should contain any bacilli present in the sterilised milk, was drawn off and drops of this sediment were placed upon from five to ten separate clean glass slides and spread over the surface so as to form thin films. These films were evaporated fixed and treated with a mixture of alcohol and ether to remove the fat, and in some cases after this with 10 per cent acetic acid to further dissolve out the proteid matters present, and were then stained in the usual way with carbol fuchsin and counter-stained by Gabbett's method. The milk from cows, 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8, were used in these earlier investigations. In not a single one of the samples from any of these animals, could we certainly detect any bacilli. Once or twice, isolated forms were seen which may have been bacilli but were not quite typical.

In another series of investigations extending over the early part of January, the milk was centrifugalised daily, at the rate of about 3,000 revolutions per minute. The sediment was obtained and treated in the way above mentioned, films were made, the fats dissolved out by alcohol and ether, &c. This method again gave uncertain results.

In a further series of cases, glacial acetic acid was added to milk up to the point of beginning coagulation, in the expectation that, as the casein, was thrown down, it would carry with it any tubercle bacilli present. We found it difficult, employing this casein, to obtain clear preparations ; fine granules of the casein formed a very disturbing element in the picture making it difficult to be certain with regard to the outlines of possible bacilli.

In another series of observations, casein obtained as above, was hardened in alcohol and small portions imbedded in celloidin, fine sections of the imbedded and hardened mass being cut by the microtome. Here again the sections gave a rather blurred picture. In this casein series, however, out of eight different samples from the milk of cow No. 1, in two cases what we felt assured were tubercle bacilli were seen.

A further series of observations were made of centrifuged cream, milk and sediment from these cows, and all at this early period without result, although when we added minute quantities of a suspension of the tubercle bacilli to fresh milk, and then centrifuged, we had no difficulty in detecting the bacilli both in the sediment and in the cream.

Eventually, we devised a method described by Mr. Hammond in the accompanying pamphlet and by this means, we have since February obtained far more definite results. Whereas previously we had occasionally detected bacilli in the milk of cow No. 1, now, during March, we began to find them frequently, although it is true in very small numbers, and later, in May and June, we came across them in every sample of the milk although always in small numbers. By this same method we have occasionally met with bacilli in the milk of the other animals.

Before giving a classification of our results it is necessary that we should state our procedure with reference to the different animals. During December and the early part of January we studied the milk of cow No. 1, succeeded by the milks of cows, Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 8. In February we began the study of a week's milk from all the cows; the time taken for this brought us well into March. Similarly, all the milk of the 3rd week in March was submitted to examination. This work, as already stated in our letter of introduction, takes of necessity so long a time that during April and May, there being much of the March milk (carbolised) still unstudied, occasional samples of milk from cow No. 1 on the one hand and from those cattle which had given negative results, only were examined.

In June and July, the examination of the March milk from cow No. 6 having shown a sudden great increase in the number of bacilli, study of her milk was especially undertaken, samples of the other animals' milk being also under review but not studied with the same regularity. In August, was made an examination of the milk from Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10 from the 20th to the 29th inst., and for the first week in September the milk from Nos. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10, were taken and examined daily.

Thus to epitomise, while occasional samples of the morning milk from all the cows have been examined each month, the routine examination of samples of successive days during the various months has been devoted to the milk of special cows. It would, we admit, have made our report more valuable had we been able to examine daily throughout the whole period a sample of the morning milk of each of the cows, but as already stated the time taken for the conscientious examination of a given sample, when that sample contains no bacilli or a very small number, is so long that with the assistance at our disposal, this has been an impossibility. Thus where we have found bacilli we have made routine daily examinations for several weeks at a time; where we did not find them in the earlier samples, we examined the milk from time to time to observe whether they had made their appearance.

COW No. I.—Bacilli found occasionally in January milk, more frequent in February. Towards end of February, constantly found in milk about 15 in the field. From now on, through the samples of March, April and June milk examined, regularly found.

COW No. II.—Doubtful, and if present only very rarely and irregularly, the milk became very scanty and watery in August, but still free from bacilli.

COW No. III.—Rare beaded forms recognised in milk of February 14th, undoubted bacilli in milk of March 24th; in that of March 26th, again absent.

COW No. IV.—Three different samples of February milk showed bacilli, rare, one to three upon the slide. A few were found in the milk of March 24th as again in that of March 26th, immediately before and after these dates they were absent. Throughout

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May and June, not found, nor again in July milk. A few were found in milk of August 4th, after this they again disappeared. Present again upon August 24th, 25th, 27th and again in milk of week beginning September 3rd.

COW No. V.—Previous to March milk steadily decreased in bulk becoming yellowish and viscid until the animal became quite dry. The viscid milk contained very numerous cocci. Early in February doubtful bacilli were occasionally encountered. Throughout the latter end of February and beginning of March the fluid contained no bacilli.

COW No. VI.—Rare bacilli found in latter end of January; throughout February and early part of March absent. In milk of March 26th found in very great numbers. From this time on, not seen again till June 29th when a few doubtful forms were seen, the next day's milk showed none. From July 4th onwards until August 9th the bacilli were found in the majority of samples examined; upon August 23rd, again found, absent on August 24th.

COW No. VII.—One doubtful specimen in January; since then the milk has been constantly free from bacilli.

COW No. VIII.—A few bacilli of March 24th milk; none found at any other time.

COW No. IX.—None found previous to death in March.

COW No. X.—A small number of bacilli found in the August and September milks with fair regularity.

RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

It will be seen from the above table that in only two milks, even when these milks were concentrated by centrifugalisation, were bacilli found in any considerable numbers. In one of these, cow No. 1, bacilli were eventually found constantly, in the other, No. 6, they were apparently absent for several weeks during February and March and found constantly at the end of March; in one sample they were found in very great numbers. They again disappeared till the end of June, when a few dubious forms were seen; throughout July they were frequently found, disappeared again and were found on one occasion in August.

Cows No. 2, 5, 7 and 9 through the series of either showed no bacilli at all or rare very doubtful forms which we cannot term typical and certain bacilli. The other animals, namely, cows No. 3, 4, 8 and 10 at no time showed any large number of bacilli but on rare occasions presented forms which we were compelled to describe as undoubted bacilli. The variation in these four milks is of interest because when the bacilli were present they were unassociated with any recognizable change in the condition of the animal.

It is, further, of very considerable interest to notice that the two animals in which we found the greatest number of bacilli were those which, according to the findings at the autopsies performed upon them, (which see later) presented the most extensive condition of tuberculosis more especially of the lungs. Those in which we found no bacilli or very few, presented the least extensive disease. This fact is of importance as it is of strong support to our conclusions that what we saw were truly tubercle bacilli. It must be remembered that there has been not a little doubt on the part of some observers as to whether certain bodies found in the milk are truly tubercle bacilli. We had ourselves for a long period very considerable hesitation in arriving at the conclusion as to whether we were right in recognizing some of these bodies as tubercle bacilli.

In the first place, it may be laid down as to the tubercle bacillus that when seen in the milk it is considerably shorter and stumper than the bacillus one finds in the human sputum, for example, and what is more, is in general shorter than the form recognized in sections from the affected lung of the animal. When in an examination of milk one

comes across certain minute bodies a little shorter than usual which nevertheless stain well by carbol fuchsin and are not decolorised by acid, it is extremely difficult to make up one's mind whether these bodies truly are tubercle bacilli. Where we recognized only these forms we spoke of them as doubtful forms. We must further remember also that just as in the examination of human urine for tubercle bacilli one may be confused by the presence of a somewhat similar form, the so-called smegma bacillus, so occasionally smegma bacilli or allied forms may make their appearance in the cow's milk. These smegma bacilli decolorise with greater ease than do the tubercle bacilli and we from time to time made tests which showed us that where we (J.G.A. and C.F.M.) disagreed as to the nature of the bodies, the reaction of these towards absolute alcohol after staining was that of the tubercle bacillus and not of the smegma bacillus.

I may here especially refer to the milk of cow No. 6, in which the sample of March 26th, when centrifuged, showed the bacilli in numbers far in excess of anything either of us had previously come across. But, the fact that these bacilli were strongly resistant both to acid and to alcohol, forced us to conclude that they must be tubercle bacilli. Accepting therefore that our diagnosis was correct, we next have to take into consideration the very remarkable fact, that while we found undoubted tubercle bacilli at one time or another in the milk of no less than 6 cows out of the 10 (1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10), in the post-mortem examination of the udders of all the ten cows we have, after careful examination, found not the slightest trace of tuberculosis of those organs. Had this been the case in connection with one cow only, or had we for example found that two of these animals presented tuberculosis of the udder or teats and the other two did not, then it might have been urged that the examination of the udders had been imperfect and that the presence of tubercle bacilli in the milk was due to mammary disease. But under the circumstances I think we are bound to conclude that tubercle bacilli can pass out through the mammary gland and can be excreted with the milk in the absence of any localised foci of disease in these organs. In short, we must conclude that the mammary gland like the kidney, and as one of us has recently demonstrated the liver, may act as one of the means whereby pathogenic micro-organisms are removed from the system. We must confess that this is a conclusion which we had not anticipated; we do not however see how to escape it.

It is quite possible that in escaping thus, the bacilli are acted on to some extent by the mammary tissue, and if this be so, such action may explain the somewhat altered shape of many of the bacilli and the fact that the milk of cow No. 1, while containing what would seem above the minimum number of bacilli which have been found necessary to infect a guinea pig or rabbit rarely caused such infection.

* * * * *

We should here say that our method of examination of the mammary glands for the existence of tubercles, was as follows: At the autopsy each udder was cut into a series of thin slices and carefully examined throughout and each slice carefully examined under the naked eye. Special care was taken in the examination of the teats and the galactiferous ducts. Following upon this several portions of each gland were preserved, hardened and cut into sections, here again more special care was taken to obtain sections from the larger milk tubes and galactiferous ducts, and as already stated, in not a single section have we found, under the microscope, a sign of tubercle.

Under the naked eye, one udder—that of Cow No. 10—certainly appeared suspicious, whitish rather caseous tubercles being scattered in fair abundance through the mammary gland tissue; upon microscopical examination, however, without exception these nodules or tubercles were found to be, what had been suspected by us, localised areas in which the lobules of the gland tissue had through some obstruction become blocked up with inspissated milk.

While we did not find any recognisable tubercles it is worthy of note, that in the majority of these animals the udders were tougher and more fibroid than normal; this was noticeably the case in cows No. 1, 2, 3, and 6. It may be questioned whether this increased development of fibroid tissue throughout the gland had any possible relationship to the existence of the disease in other parts of the body. Where present it was fairly well generalised and not localised. We know that some authorities have in the

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cases of other organs, as for example the liver, suggested that interstitial fibrosis may follow the development of tuberculosis. Certainly in the case of the cow's udder, the fibrosis is so generalised, and the absence of anything like existing tubercles in our cases was so marked that, if there be any relationship between the tuberculosis and the interstitial fibroid state, we certainly cannot regard that relationship as brought about by pre-existing tubercle development in these glands. Further it is a well established fact that such interstitial fibroid change may be brought about by other conditions: previous inflammatory disturbances in the organ of various kinds might lead to such development, and as animals become aged there is a liability for the appearance of the same. In the animals studied by us it is true, we have no right to assume the previous existence of these conditions and we can only now sum up by saying that the result of our examinations has led us to believe that the condition of increased development of interstitial fibrous tissue was noticeable in the mammary glands of a fair proportion of the animals studied by us and suffering from tuberculosis. We must leave it an open question as to whether this was a mere coincidence or whether there is a direct connection. Again we must acknowledge at the present moment, if there be such connection, we are not in a position to explain the mode of development of the condition.

Thus our work so far tends to lead us to the conclusions :—

1. That tubercle bacilli may appear in the milk of cattle which are free from any evidence of tuberculosis of the mammary gland tissue.

2. That while this is the case, the number of bacilli appearing in the milk of these cattle is inconstant and in general very minute, so that even inoculating large amounts of this milk into the animals of the laboratory, no tuberculosis is necessarily set up in those animals. To these conclusions, we may add :

3. In such animals without any obvious change in the general conditions the number of bacilli passing into the milk may temporarily be increased greatly, so that by the very number present, the milk becomes a most dangerous product.

4. That, while the milk containing these small numbers of bacilli, in general sets up no tuberculosis when inoculated into the most susceptible of animals, in a certain small proportion of cases (to be described later), it does lead to the development of tuberculosis, hence that milk cannot be regarded as a safe product, and consequently—

5. Where an animal has reacted to tuberculin, the fresh unsterilised milk should never be used as a food stuff.

THE EFFECTS OF INOCULATING MILK FROM THESE ANIMALS INTO THE RABBIT AND GUINEA FIG.

The results of the work done by us along these lines is shown in the accompanying tables.

EFFECTS of Inoculating Milk from Animals

Number.	Date of Inoculation.	Cow Number.	Special Source of Milk.	Treatment of Milk before Inoculation.	Animal Employed	Site of Inoculation.	Weight and Temperature before Inoculation.	
							Grms.	Degrees.
	1897.							
1	Dec. 30	I	Right anterior quarter of udder	†2cc. of 1st milk of morning; centrifugalized.	Guinea pig	Intraperitoneal	790	101·4
2	" 30	I	4 quarters.....	16cc. used; centrifugalized.	" ..	" ..	650	101·
	1898.							
3	Jan. 6	I	Right anterior quarter.	Centrifugalized; 20cc. milk.	" ..	" ..	660	101·4
4	" 6	I	4 quarters....	20cc. used; centrifugalized.	" ..	" ..	785	101·4
5	" 9	I	Right anterior quarter.	*Casein particles.....	" ..	" ..	482	101·
6	" 9	I	" ..	Cream; 16cc. used....	" ..	" ..		
7	" 9	I	" ..	16cc. skimmed milk of case No. 6.	" ..	" ..	600	.....
8	" 18	I	4 quarters.....	Casein particles	" ..	" ..	632	101·5
9	" 18	IV & VI	Control.....	Mixed 6cc. of cream with culture of tubercle bacilli.	" ..	" ..	687	99·6
10	" 18	IV & VI	Control.....	Mixed 10cc. of skimmed milk with culture of tubercle bacilli.	" ..	" ..	672	101·8
11	" 21	I	4 quarters.....	Casein particles.....	" ..	" ..	537	99½
12	" 23	VI	" ..	Mixed milk 10cc. and cream.	" ..	" ..	352	99·2
13	" 23	IV	" ..	10cc. mixed milk and cream.	" ..	" ..	318	98·4
14	" 23	VIII	" ..	6cc. mixed milk and cream.	" ..	" ..	412	99·4
15	" 29	III	" ..	15cc. mixed milk and cream.	" ..	" ..	800	99·6
16	Feb. 24	I	Right anterior quarter.	16cc. milk; centrifugalized.	Rabbit	" ..	1793	102·1
17	" 24	I	4 quarters.....	18cc. cream.....	" ..	" ..	1144	101·4
18	" 24	IV	" ..	20cc. ; bottled merely..	" ..	" ..	1459	102·4
19	April 1	I	" ..	15cc. " ..	" ..	" ..	1940	101·6
20	" 1	I	" ..	20cc. " ..	" ..	" ..	1957	101·2
21	" 1	I	" ..	20cc. " ..	" ..	" ..	1550	105·
22	" 1	I	" ..	25cc. " ..	" ..	" ..	1960	102·
23	" 3	I	" ..	20cc. cream	" ..	" ..	1765	100·2

* In all cases not otherwise mentioned the inoculated milk was taken from the first milk drawn off
 † Casein was produced by adding 3 drops of glacial acetic acid to six ounces of milk.

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into the Rabbit and Guinea Pig.

Ultimate Event with Dates.	Loss of Flesh since Inoculation.	Presence of Tuberculosis.	Result of Autopsies on Inoculated Animal.	Microscopic Examination of Tissues from Inoculated Animals.
Died Jan. 30, '98.	55 grammes ...	None	No tuberculosis found. Hemorrhages in lung tissue.	Sections of lung, liver, kidney and spleen examined. No evidence of tuberculosis.
Died Jan. 12, '98.	.....	" .....	Tuberculosis absent	Sections from liver and spleen found normal.
Died Jan. 7, '98; ruptured stomach.	.....	.....	Stomach ruptured as result of inoculation experiment.	.....
Died Jan. 31, '98.	285 grammes ...	None	No abnormality found. Cultures from organs remained sterile.	No abnormality in sections from the liver and lungs.
Lost .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died Feb. 2, '98.	.....	None	No tuberculosis found. Cultures sterile.	Liver, lung, spleen and peritoneum examined, but all were normal.
Died Jan. 19, '98, of septic infection.	29 grammes ...	"	Subcutaneous phlegmon of trunk from operation wound.	.....
Died June 18, '98.	None	"	No abnormality found.	Sections from kidney, liver, spleen and testis all found normal.
Died Feb. 2, '98.	Rapid	Marked and generalized tuberculosis.	Tubercles in peritoneum, liver, kidney, spleen, lungs. Lymph on peritoneum.	Sections confirmed microscopic diagnosis. Bacilli of tuberculosis in sections.
Died Feb. 14, '98.	"	"	Tubercles on peritoneum, in liver, spleen; also on intestine.	Sections of liver and spleen showed tubercles, with bacilli of tuberculosis.
Died Feb. 15, '98.	.....	None	Doubtful spots in liver and spleen. Catarrhal enteritis, elsewhere nothing.	No tubercles found in sections of spleen or liver, and no bacilli after special staining.
Died June 24, '98.	Gained 4 grms.	"	Organs appear healthy. No cause of death assigned.	.....
Died June 29, '98.	"	"	Distended stomach, red peritoneum. No tuberculosis evident.	Spleen, liver and peritoneum examined. Early inflir of peritoneum, but not tuberculosis.
Died Mar. 28, '98.	62 grammes ...	"	Doubtful nodules on spleen. Fibromata. liver healthy, also peritoneum.	No tubercles found in sections of liver, lungs or spleen. Lungs splenized.
Died Mar. 29, '98.	93 "	"	No evidence of tuberculosis.	Nothing in any of the sections.
Died April 6, '98.	Marked	"	2 gray nodules in liver, coccidia, elsewhere no disease.	Coccidia found in liver. No trace of tuberculosis in sections of organs.
Died Aug. 3, '98.	Lost much weight.	"	No sign of death causation.	No tuberculosis.
Lost .....	.....	.....	Error of servant at farm. ....	.....
Killed July 8, '98.	Gained 65 grms	None	No evidence of tuberculosis	Coccidia in liver.
Killed July 8, '98.	Lost 117 grms..	"	No sign of disease .....	.....
Sick prior to using; died.	" 240 " .....	.....	Not employed till Sept., '98	.....
Killed July 8, '98.	" 90 "	None	Organs all healthy .....	.....
Killed July 8, '98.	" 225 " .....	" .....	" .....	.....

in the early morning, and was employed within 3 hours from the time of being obtained.

EFFECTS of Inoculating Milk from Animals

Number.	Date of Inoculation.	Cow Number.	Special Source of Milk.	Treatment of Milk before Inoculation.	Animal Employed	Site of Inoculation.	Weight and Temperature before Inoculation.	
							Grms.	Degrees
1898.								
24	April 3	I	4 quarters.....	15cc. milk ; bottled....	Guinea pig.....		1507	102°
25	" 3	I	"	20cc. ; bottled	"	Intraperitoneal	1890	104°
26	" 3	I	"	20cc. "	"	"	1000	103° 8
27	" 3	I	Control	"	"	Not inoculated	895	104° 8
28	" 7	I	Right anterior quarter.....	10cc. milk ; bottled	"	Intraperitoneal	575	101° 2
29	" 7	I	"	20cc. ; bottled.....	"	"	390	103° 2
30	" 7	I	"	"	"	"		
31	Apr. 7	I	4 quarters.....	— c.c., bottled.....	"	v. case No. 61.....	615	103° 4
32	" 7	I	"	15 "	"	Intraperitoneal	580	102° 4
33	" 13	I	"	15 "	"	"	665	102° 2
34	" 13	I	"	10 "	"	"	445	103°
35	" 14	I	"	20 "	"	"	660	102° 5
36	" 14	I	"	20 "	"	"	565	102° 2
37	" 29	I	"	20 "	"	"	670	101° 6
38	" 29	I	"	25 "	"	"	635	102° 4
39	" 29	I	"	30 "	"	"	665	103° 4
40	" 29	I	"	30 "	"	"	647	102°
41	" 29	I	"	18 "	"	"	635	103°
42	" 29	I	"	15 "	"	"	695	103°
43	" 29	I	"	20 "	"	"	642	101° 6
44	" 29	I	"	18 "	"	"	500	102° 4
45	" 29	I	"	15 "	"	"	589	101° 2
46	" 29	I	Control	No inoculation made.....	"	"	307	101° 8
47	" 20	I	4 quarters.....	25 c.c., bottled	Rabbit	Intraperitoneal	2265	101°
48	" 20	I	"	25 "	"	"	1930	101° 4
49	" 20	I	"	30 "	"	"	2290	99°
50	" 20	I	"	25 "	"	"	1687	100° 8
51	" 20	I	"	35 "	"	"	2220	101° 6
52	" 20	I	"	25 "	"	"	1625	100° 4

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into the Rabbit and Guinea Pig—Continued.

Ultimate Event and Dates.	Loss of Flesh since Inoculation.	Presence of Tuberculosis.	Result of Autopsies on Inoculated Animals.	Microscopical Examination of Tissues from Inoculated Animals.
Killed July 8, '98.	Lost 267 grms.	None	Organs all healthy	
Sick prior to using.	" 70 "		Not employed till Sept	
Died June 18, '98.	" 40 "	None	No evidence of tuberculosis.	Coccidia found in liver.
Died June 18, '98.		"	"	
Killed Aug. 1, '98.	Gained	"	All organs healthy	
Died 40 hours later.			Septic infection from operation.	Coccidia in liver.
Sick already; not used.			Died before using.	No tuberculosis.
Inocul. May 24	v. case No. 61.			
Killed July 8, '98	Gained	None	Focal necrosis in liver, but no signs of tuberculosis.	Many sections cut and examined for bacilli, but none found in liver or lungs.
" 8, '98	Lost 5 grms	"	No evidence of disease.	
" 5, '98	Gained	"	No evidence of disease except small nodule near ovary.	Spleen, liver, nodule near ovary examined, but no tuberculosis found.
" 5, '98	Lost 25 grms	"	No evidence of disease.	Lung, fat near ovary, liver examined, also spleen; all normal.
Died May 29, '98		"	No sign of tuberculosis. Focal necrosis in liver and kidney.	Liver, spleen, kidneys and lungs examined; no signs of tuberculosis.
Killed July 6, '98	Lost 60 grms	"	No evidence of disease.	Same organs; also a little nodule on the omentum, merely fibroid. No tuberculosis. Testicle and epidermis examined too, and found normal.
" 6, '98	" 55 "	"	"	
" 6, '98	" 15 "	"	"	Spleen and liver examined and found normal.
" 5, '98	" 57 "	"	No evidence of tuberculosis. Necroses in liver.	Sections of lung, liver and spleen made. No sign of tuberculosis; also cartilage of ribs; no disease.
" 6, '98	" 30 "	"	No evidence of disease.	
" 6, '98	Gained	"	"	
" 6, '98	Lost 72 grms	"	Focal necroses in liver. No tuberculosis.	No signs of tuberculosis in sections from lungs or liver or spleen.
" 6, '98	Gained	"	No evidence of disease.	
Died May 30, '98		Marked tuberculosis.	Tuberculosis peritonitis. Tubercles in liver, spleen, lungs and pleura.	Bacilli of tuberculosis found in sections of organs, with tubercles.
Killed July 6, '98	Gained	None	Organs appear healthy	
" 11, '98	Lost 180 grms	"	"	
Died May 25, '98	" 30 "	"	Remarkable distension of stomach, with obstructed pylorus. No other disease.	Sections of liver and spleen; normal.
" 11, '98	" 180 "	"	Organs appear healthy	
Killed Jly. 11, '98	" 72 "	"	Coccidia in liver. No tuberculus tissue anywhere.	Liver shows its parasites. No tuberculosis.
" 11, '98	" 410 "	"	Organs are healthy except for small spleen and necrosis in liver.	No tubercles in liver, spleen or lungs.
Killed Aug. 1, '98	Gained	"	Coccidia in liver. No tuberculous organs anywhere.	

EFFECTS of Inoculating Milk from Animals,

Number.	Date of Inoculation.	Cow Number.	Special Source of Milk.	Treatment of Milk before Inoculation.	Animal Employed	Site of Inoculation.	Weight and Temperature before Inoculation.	
							Grms.	Degrees.
	1898.							
53	April 20	I	4 quarters.....	25cc. bottled.....	Rabbit...	Intraperitoneal..	952	100·6
54	" 27	I	"	24 "	"	"	1142	102·
55	" 27	I	"	25 "	"	"	1227	101·6
56	" 27	I	"	35 "	"	"	600	101·8
57	" 27	I	"	25 "	"	"	640	103·2
58	" 27	I	"	50 "	"	"	1880	102·2
59	May 24	I	"	30 "	Guinea pig	"	687	102·6
60	" 24	I	"	20 "	"	"	352	102·4
61	May 25	I	"	35 "	Guinea pig	Intraperit.....	692	103·0
62	" 25	I	4 "	32cc. "	"	Intraperit. and subcutaneous.	527	103·0
63	" 25	I	4 "	50cc. "	"	"	517	102·8
64	" 25	I	4 "	24cc. "	"	Intraperit.....	537	103·2
65	" 25	I	Right anterior quarter.	24cc. "	"	Intraperit. and subcutaneous.	642	102·4
66	" 25	I	"	24cc. "	"	Intraperit.....	567	103·0
67	July 9	III	3 quarters.....	30cc. "	Rabbit...	"	2100	103·4
68	" 9	III	3 "	30cc. "	"	"	1070	103·8
69	" 9	V	4 "	30cc. "	"	"	1262	103·2
70	" 9	V	4 "	60cc. "	"	Intraperit. and subcutaneous.	1492	104·2
71	" 14	IV	4 "	40cc. "	"	Intraperit.....	695	104·0
72	" 14	IV	4 "	40cc. "	"	"	1900	104·2
73	" 14	VI	4 "	40cc. "	"	"	1410	103·8
74	" 14	III	4 "	40cc. "	"	"	1345	104·0
75	" 16	V	4 "	40cc. "	Guinea pig	Intraperit. and subcutaneous.	700	102·6
76	" 16	V	4 "	40cc. "	"	Intraperit.....	402	103·0
77	" 16	VI	4 "	40cc. "	"	"	595	103·2
78	Aug. 5	V	4 "	20cc. "	Rabbit...	"	1217	.....
79	" 5	V	4 "	20cc. "	"	"	1387	.....
80	" 5	V	4 "	20cc. "	"	"	1030	103·2
81	" 5	III	4 "	20cc. "	"	"	1150	103·2

*The numerous deaths occurring between Nov. 16th and 22nd were due to animals at Outremont

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into the Rabbit and Guinea Pig—Continued.

Ultimate Event with Dates.	Loss of Flesh since Inoculation.	Presence of Tuberculosis.	Results of Autopsis on Inoculated Animals.	Microscopic Examination of Tissues from Inoculated Animals.
Killed Aug. 1, '98	Gained	None	Organs are healthy	
Died July 21, '98	" and lost.	"	Coccidia in liver. No other abnormality.	Liver, spleen, lungs examined. No tuberculosis.
Killed Aug. 1, '98	"	"	Organs healthy	
Died May 27, '98	"	"	Marked coccidiosis. No tubercles to be seen anywhere.	Spleen, liver, small intestines and peritoneum examined and found normal apart from coccidia.
Killed Aug. 1, '98	Lost 35 grms. . .	"	Organs healthy.	
" Sept. 2, '98	Gained	"	"	
" Aug. 14, '98	"	"	"	
Died Aug. 8, '98.	Lost 147 grms..	Marked tuberculosis.	Tuberculous peritoneum, lungs, pleura, liver and spleen.	Tubercles in all mentioned organs and bacilli of tuberculosis found in the sections.
Killed Aug. 14, '98	Lost nothing. . .	None	Organs appear healthy.	No abnormality in sections of lungs, liver and spleen.
" " 14, '98	Gained	"	Doubtful nodules in spleen; all else is normal.	Spleen—fibroid patches. No tubercles.
" " 14, '98	"	"	Organs healthy.	
" " 14, '98	"	"	Whitish grey punctate spots in liver; other organs healthy.	No tubercles in liver.
" " 14, '98	"	"	Spleen large and nodular; nothing else abnormal.	No sign of tuberculosis in spleen kidneys, liver or peritoneum.
Died July 31, '98	Lost 700 grms. .	"	Whitish areas in liver; other organs normal.	Coccidia in liver. No tuberculosis in any sections of spleen, liver and lungs.
" " 22, '98	Lost — grms. . .	"	Died of pus infection.	Lungs and spleen examined. No sign of tuberculosis.
" " 10, '98	.....	.....	Died of shock from operation	
" " 18, '98	.....	None	Cause of death doubtful—caecal appendix shows nodules on walls, but nothing else.	No tubercles in organs anywhere.
" " 30, '98	Lost 180 grms. .	"	Peritoneum contains what seems non-inflammatory fluids; organs seem O.K.	No signs of tuberculosis in spleen, liver or lungs.
" * Nov 21, '98	Lost 320 grms. .	"	No tuberculosis	" "
" July 15, '98	.....	.....	Post operative peritonitis ..	
" " 22, '98	.....	.....	Infection from inoculation wound and subcutaneous phlegmon.	Liver, spleen, skin and kidney examined. No tuberculosis found.
" " 22, '98	.....	None	Organs healthy. Cause of death?	Spleen and site of inoculation. No tuberculosis.
" Nov. 22, '98	Lost 192 grms. .	.....	Extensive emaciation with some hydremia.	No signs of tuberculosis.
" " 18, '98	" 197 " .....	.....	No tuberculosis	" "
Died. Not taken to laboratory.	.....	.....	No autopsy made. (Error of servant.)	
Died Aug. 31, '98	Lost 387 grms. .	None	No sign of tuberculosis in any organs.	No sections made.
Died. Not taken to laboratory.	.....	.....	No autopsy. (Error of servant.)	
Died Nov. 21, '98	Lost 152 grms. .	None	No tuberculosis.	No microscopical sign of disease.

not having been properly cared for during a sharp spell of cold weather.

EFFECTS OF INOCULATING MILK FROM ANIMALS,

Number.	Date of Inoculation.	Cow Number.	Special Source of Milk.	Treatment of Milk before Inoculation.	Animal Employed	Site of Inoculation.	Weight and Temperature before Inoculation.	
							Grain.	Degrees.
	1898.							
82	Aug. 5	III	4 quarters.....	20cc. bottled.....	Rabbit ...	Intraperit	1245	103·4
83	" 17	VII	4 "	15cc. "	Guinea pig	"	293	102·2
84	" 17	VII	4 "	15cc. "	"	"	290	102·2
85	" 17	VII	4 "	15cc. "	"	"		
86	" 17	VI	4 "	15cc. "	"	Intraperit. and subcutaneous.	450	102·8
87	" 17	VI	4 "	15cc. "	"	Intraperit	298	102·2
88	" 17	VI	4 "	30cc. "	"	Intraperit. and subcutaneous.	712	102·0
89	" 17	IV	4 "	20cc. "	Rabbit ...	Intraperit	1208	102·6
90	" 17	IV	4 "	18cc. "	"	"	1177	103·4
91	" 17	IV	4 "	18cc. "	"	"	918	102·8

N. B.—Though this report is to the 31st October, 1898, it has been thought well to publish the result of these interesting experiments to the date of the temporary closing of the Outremont Experimental Station in the following month.

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into the Rabbit and Guinea Pig—*Concluded.*

Ultimate Event with Dates.	Loss of Flesh since Inoculation.	Presence of Tuberculosis.	Results of Autopsy on Inoculated Animals.	Microscopic Examination of Tissues from Inoculated Animals.
Died Nov. 16, '98	Lost 453 grms.	<i>Marked tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Very extensive, affecting every organ.</i>	Tubercles with bacilli in all organs.
" " 16, '98	Much emaciated	.....	No tuberculosis	No microscopical evidence of tubercles or bacilli.
" " 21, '98	G'ned Sep. 1, '98	.....	"	" "
Died Aug. 30, '98	No record	None	Organs show no tuberculosis anywhere.	" "
Died Oct. 19, '98	G'ned Sep. 1, '98	.....	No tuberculosis	" "
Died Aug. 31, '98	Lost	None	No tuberculosis of organs	" "
" Nov. 16, '98	G'ned Sep. 1, '98	.....	No tuberculosis	" "
" " 22, '98	Lost 108 grms.	.....	"	" "
" " 22, '98	" 93 "	.....	"	" "
Living	G'ned Sep. 1, '98	.....	"	" "

It will be seen then from the above details that there have been in all more than 90 animals employed and inoculated or used for the purposes of controls. Of these, 42 rabbits and 44 guinea pigs have been inoculated with milk from the tuberculous cows. Two guinea pigs for the purpose of control were inoculated with milk into which had been placed portions of the living cultures of tubercule bacilli and both of these animals rapidly succumbed to the disease.

Of all the animals inoculated with milk, only three have so far given evidence of tuberculosis, two of them being guinea pigs. This makes the average of guinea pigs inoculated with milk from the tuberculous cattle and developing the disease, as a little over 4 per cent. But one of the rabbits so far inoculated has become infected by the milk.

To state briefly the conditions under which the two guinea pigs died from the effects of the milk, it may be said that one died within four weeks, having received intraperitoneally 15 cc. of milk bottled in the usual way and consisting of the first milk drawn from cow 1 in the morning. The inoculation was made on April 29th and the animal died on May 30th, showing the usual evidence of tuberculosis in the peritoneum, spleen, liver and lung pleura. Examination further revealed in these diseased tissues the bacilli of tuberculosis. The second guinea pig died nine weeks after the primary inoculation, having received into its peritoneal cavity 35 cc. of bottled milk removed from all four quarters of the udder of cow No. 1 (the first morning milk). Here too the evidence of tuberculosis in the guinea pig were seen in the peritoneum, liver, spleen, lungs and pleura; the bacilli when looked for by the usual staining methods for that purpose were found in the affected tissues.

The solitary rabbit succumbing to infection was inoculated intraperitoneally upon August 5th, receiving 20 ccm. of milk from cow III. (It is deserving of note that the milk of this animal had showed on several occasions rare but definite bacilli and that at the autopsy the amount of tuberculous infection in it was found to be very limited.) In the three weeks after inoculation the animals gained slightly in weight. Later it showed progressive emaciation. While at the autopsy we found very extensive evidences of disease, with tubercles in all the important organs, the disease was of a subacute or chronic type; for death occurred some fourteen weeks after inoculation, and then appeared to be hastened by lack of adequate attention during a severe spell of cold weather. A companion rabbit, inoculated at the same time with like quantities of the same milk did not show a sign of tuberculosis when it died at the same period.

With reference to the inoculations in general, it may be here stated that for the most part the milk was removed from all four quarters of the udder and that first obtained in the morning was alone employed. In some cases, as in cow No. 1, where one particular quarter of the udder seemed more especially diseased, the milk was removed from that portion alone. In some cases the milk was centrifugalised, in others it was simply shaken up in the bottles in which it was received.

Again in some cases the cream alone was inoculated, in others the skimmed milk, but in the majority the unaltered milk was employed. The smallest amount inoculated in any one animal was 2 ccm. (of sediment from centrifugalised milk), the largest 60; and on the average about 20 ccm., that is $\frac{2}{3}$ of an ounce were employed. The casein alone was inoculated in some of the experiments in the hope that by adding glacial acetic acid to the milk and thereby precipitating the casein, it might be possible to find the bacilli more abundant where precipitated along with the particles of casein; so far, however, we have been unable to substantiate this supposition.

The weights and temperatures of the animals prior to inoculation were carefully ascertained, and from time to time the weighing was repeated. In the animals afflicted with tuberculosis, there was, as one would expect, marked loss of flesh, and in many others from no apparent cause a similar result ensued, though on the whole the majority of these inoculated with the milk from those tuberculous cattle seemed rather to gain than to lose flesh. It is an open question as to what is the cause of this not unfrequent emaciation of animals in which, although inoculated with material from tuberculous sources, tuberculosis does not supervene. I learn from Dr. Baldwin, of the Saranac Laboratory for the study of tuberculosis, that he and other workers under Dr. Trudeau, have frequently observed the same phenomenon.

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Wherever animals died subsequent to inoculation, a careful autopsy was made in order to determine the possible presence of disease, and furthermore, those animals which survived the inoculation for any length of time greater than that in which tuberculosis presumably would have developed, were killed and autopsies made in order more satisfactorily to determine their condition. In nearly all the cases moreover, the autopsies were made more complete by microscopical examinations of the tissues and due notes taken of the abnormalities therein found.

The statistics may be briefly summarised as follows:—

Subsequent to inoculation,

- One animal died one week after inoculation.
- Five animals died two weeks after inoculation.
- Five animals died three weeks after inoculation.
- One animal died five weeks after inoculation.
- Four animals died one month after inoculation.
- Four animals died two months after inoculation.
- Two animals died three months after inoculation.
- Four animals died five months after inoculation.

Two were inoculated with milk into which had been placed artificially a culture of tubercle bacilli, and these both died within a few weeks. Four were not used, being kept as controls or because of their being apparently ill already. Seven died as a direct result of the experiment, either from rupture of the internal viscera or from septic infection and post operative peritonitis. There are four of which no record has been kept, due alone to the error of the servant in charge of the Farm, who neglected to report the deaths of these animals, thus obviating the possibility of a further examination, the animals being thereby disposed of before being seen by those in charge.

Thirty-five were killed when a sufficient time had elapsed to suppose that they might show lesions of tuberculosis, and 12 of those inoculated are still living *and we are now waiting further developments in their case, the time being not yet ripe for further examination of them.

From cow No. 1 alone, fifty-six animals were inoculated, both guinea pigs and rabbits. And as above stated two of the guinea pigs died from tuberculosis.

- From cow No. 3, six animals were inoculated.
- From cow No. 4, seven animals were inoculated.
- From cow No. 5, seven animals were inoculated.
- From cow No. 6, six animals were inoculated.
- From cow No. 7, three animals were inoculated.
- From cow No. 8, one animal was inoculated.

None of these have as yet shown any sign of tuberculosis though in many instances the time for development of tuberculosis is not complete and we therefore await further examination before giving a more detailed report of our results with these latter investigations.

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Experiments have further been made with the milk from these tuberculous cows, to ascertain if from animals so lightly affected, one would obtain milk which would be infective to calves and for this purpose calves have been kept in separate stalls and have been fed from the milk obtained from these tuberculous cattle in the following manner:—

The milk from these cattle, not otherwise used for inoculation purposes, was drawn off from the individual cows, into separate thoroughly cleansed and sterilised pails in such a way that each calf, duly marked and isolated, was fed with milk from one cow alone and obtained during the time of the experiment absolutely no other food whatever; at no time were these pails interchanged nor until the last three months when the killing of certain cows rendered it necessary, was the milk from one cow given to any other but the individual calf assigned for such feeding.

* NOTE.—In the appended tables, completed when these pages are in print, these 12 animals will be accounted for.

During the early periods of this experiment it was deemed necessary to inoculate with tuberculin those calves then in our possession, namely, 3 in number, and after duly taking the temperature, 25 mm. of tuberculin were injected into each and they in each case failed to react. This being the first ever injected into these animals, it was reasonable to conclude that no tuberculosis was present prior to the experiments performed; the tuberculin was injected on 5th December. The three calves mentioned, were none of them over two weeks of age. A fourth calf also received from Ottawa, was suspected of having tuberculosis, the animal was killed and an autopsy made but no tuberculosis was discovered.

Another calf was obtained from our own cow No. 5 on 5th June and the feeding here as before was maintained from its own mother. It was inoculated one month later, July 6th, and showed a failure to react and since that time no further injections of tuberculin have been made into these calves.

On 5th January, another calf was obtained from Mr. Ried, of Outremont, and prior to experiment was inoculated with tuberculin as was also the mother; in both cases, the cow and the calf, failed to react. This calf kept in a special stall was fed from the milk of cow No. 1, the most diseased of all our animals: tested with tuberculin on 31st January and again on 6th July it likewise gave no reaction.

Another calf obtained from our own cow No. 3, born 12th January was duly tested with tuberculin shortly after birth, and was fed from the milk of its own cow, and this animal failed to react when injected with tuberculin on 31st January and 6th July.

On 26th January, cow No. 7 calved, and its milk, subsequently retained for the use of its own calf, this animal tested with tuberculin on 31st January failed to react, and the same on 6th July.

On 31st January, and again on 6th July, these calves were injected with tuberculin, giving negative results. This interval of more than five months between the injecting of the tuberculin and their failure to react at the end of that period makes it reasonable to believe that so far these feeding experiments have demonstrated that the milk supplied, namely from cows, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 10 has not proved infectious when fed to the calves.

It will thus be seen, that even in cow No. 1 the animal whose milk contained the largest number of bacilli, and that, especially of late months, in the greatest constancy, the effects of feeding calves was wholly without effect upon the animals, or in other words, evidently the number of the bacilli in this milk was below the minimum necessary to induce intestinal tuberculosis. In the healthy calf this absence of any reaction to the tuberculin test on the part of the calves was in harmony with the very small number of animals in which we were able to gain positive results upon inoculation and explains further the great difficulty we encountered in the earlier part of our investigations in detecting the bacilli in the milk.

AUTOPSIES PERFORMED UPON THE SUSPECTED ANIMALS.

The first of the animals to be killed was No. 9, killed on account of a broken limb, in the middle of March. Unfortunately, by some misunderstanding no word was given to us concerning the performance of the autopsy till after the event. In this animal, the glands around the base of the trachea were enlarged and definitely tuberculous with caseous foci breaking down and forming a cavity with cheesy walls; there was no sign of tuberculosis of the mammary glands. At most there was upon microscopical examination, evidence of inflammation of a catarrhal type in the larger tubes, but nothing more. The supramammary lymph glands situated to the front and above, were somewhat enlarged and to the naked eye appeared to be tuberculous, but under the microscope all there was to be made out was a simple chronic inflammation and some fibroid changes without a single tubercle.

Upon June 22nd cow No. 1 was killed and an autopsy immediately performed upon it. Here we will briefly point out that there was fairly extensive tuberculosis of both lungs, of the peribronchial and mediastinal glands, of the anterior retroperitoneal glands

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as again of the supramammary lymph glands. The mammary glands themselves were free from naked eye or microscopical evidence of tuberculosis.

Upon August 5 cows 3 and 5 were killed and autopsies performed forthwith. Cow 3 was found apparently in excellent health. The udder showed no signs of disease upon the usual careful naked eye and microscopical examination. Elsewhere the only sign of tuberculosis was the presence of 7 or 8 tubercles in the peribronchial glands, as also to a still less extent, were tubercles rarely recognized in the mesenteric glands.

Cow 5 presented similar slight evidence of the disease. There were a few small scattered tubercles in the peribronchial lymph glands, together with definite evidence of tuberculosis, small in amount, affecting the liver, and a few tubercles in the mesenteric glands.

Upon September 7 cows 4, and 6 were killed. Cow 4 (one of the two animals it should be noted which had reacted to tuberculin in December, and had received later enormous doses of tuberculin without apparent effect) showed singularly little evidence of the disease. Scattered through the mesenteric glands were peculiar hardened encapsuled areas unlike anything seen in the other animals. Under the microscope there showed no tubercles but areas of fibroid deposit. It may legitimately be questioned whether these do not represent tubercle areas in process of absorption following upon the use of tuberculin. The mammary gland presented also some generalised fibrosis. The only evidence of the active disease was found in the small intestines. Here were occasional small ulcers $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cm. in diameter, which under the microscope were found to be typically tubercular. Their presence would almost seem to indicate the existence of other foci of tuberculosis in the mouth, pharynx, or upper portion of the digestive tract, or it might be in the larynx or other portions of the respiratory tract, but a most careful and full examination failed to discover such other foci.

Cow No. 6. This animal like cow No. 1 presented definite pulmonary tuberculosis in part breaking down. This was in the left lung. The right lung was free from disease. The peribronchial glands of the left side were somewhat enlarged with areas of caseous and calcified tuberculosis. There were no signs of tuberculosis elsewhere.

Upon October 12th the remaining cows were killed, namely Nos. 2, 8 and 10. Cow No. 2 showed pulmonary tuberculosis (apex of right lung), the condition being old and the nodules well encapsulated with fibrous tissue. The peribronchial glands of the same side were also affected, showing similar old fibrous tubercles.

Cow No. 8. Here the only evidences of tuberculosis discovered were in one of the peribronchial glands or more correctly in the large lymph gland situated at the bifurcation of the trachea. In this were three or four distinct tubercles the nature of which was confirmed by microscopical examination. Careful study and dissection of the other organs failed to show a single tuberculous focus.

Cow No. 10. The upper lobe of the right lung contained an extensive caseating area of tuberculosis about 5 by 2 inches in extent. In its neighbourhood were some disseminated smaller tubercles while the pleural surface presented some whitish tubercles the sides of grape seeds. No other of the series of animals presented such clear evidence of an advancing tuberculosis. Close to the bifurcation of the trachea there was extensive tuberculosis of the lymph glands with caseation, while the left lung contained in its lower lobe a smaller area of the disease. The udder was fibroid and presented what at first might be mistaken for caseous tuberculosis, but what upon microscopical examination were found to be numerous blocked and swollen lobules of the mammary gland filled with inspissated milk.

The following table gives the results of our examination in due order. It is to be understood that throughout we have under the microscope confirmed the diagnosis of tuberculosis made at the time of the autopsy.

ABSTRACT OF AUTOPSIES PERFORMED.

Cow No. 1.—Killed June 22nd. Fairly extensive tuberculosis of both lungs, of peribronchial and mediastinal glands, some tuberculosis of the retroperitoneal glands of the anterior or upper portion of the abdomen as again of the supramammary glands.

Mammary glands free from naked eye or microscopical evidence of tuberculosis but somewhat fibroid.

Cow No. 2.—Killed October 12th. Upper half of right lung alone showed evidence of the disease. Here there was a small mass about 2 x 1 of discrete well encapsulated tubercular nodules with firm fibro-caseous contents. Peribronchial glands moderately enlarged with firm almost fibrous tubercles and in some of these slight calcareous change; peribronchial glands on the left side not enlarged, this was all the tuberculosis recognised. Mammary gland free from tuberculosis. A large retention cyst containing yellowish oily fluid in the left fore quarter.

Cow No. 3.—Killed August 5th. Animal apparently in good health; on removal of the udder, no evidence whatever of disease; glands in a soft healthy condition with complete absence of either fibroid or caseous change; both lungs normal. Peribronchial glands showed very slight increase in size and in them were recognized some 7 or 8 minute greyish nodules the size of peas. A few gray nodules not larger than peas in some of the mesenteric glands.

Cow No. 4.—Killed Sept. 7th. Udder found soft throughout, normal in size and colour without any evidence of fibroid increase or of tuberculosis; a few small retention cysts. Lungs and heart healthy. In small intestines at distant intervals were a few small ulcers from about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. to 1 cm. ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$), which had a suspiciously tubercular appearance. Mesenteric glands not much enlarged, presenting peculiar hardened pigmented areas but no evidence of caseation. Microscopically, the ulcers were found to be truly tubercular, the mesenteric glands however showed nothing typically tubercular; there was some slight increase of fibrous tissue in the mammary gland but no evidence of caseation or necrosis; peribronchial glands quite normal.

In this case therefore the only definite tubercular lesions found were the ulcers in the intestine; the existence of these, however, should be regarded as evidence of tuberculosis elsewhere.

Cow No. 5.—Killed August 5th. Animal apparently healthy. Udder on examination showed total absence of tuberculosis and only in one portion was there slight fibrosis, evidently associated with the presence of some retention cysts. Lungs free from any evidence of tuberculosis; a few small tubercles in the peribronchial glands as again in the mesenteric glands; a single tubercular nodule (tubercular nature confirmed microscopically) in the liver with smaller caseating nodules, together with a subacute tubercular perihepatitis.

Cow No. 6.—Killed Sept. 7th. Udder showed no sign of tuberculosis; of good colour and consistency. No evidence of tuberculosis of abdominal organs; anterior border of lower portion of left lung showed a caseous partly liquefied tuberculous mass the size of a walnut, another mass the size of filbert or large hazelnut situated more centrally, was fibroid with dried caseous centre and no signs of breaking down, the rest of the lung seemed normal. No apparent lesion in right lung; peribronchial glands somewhat enlarged and with numerous caseous and calcified areas. Microscopically, tuberculosis and tubercle bacilli in the affected lung tissue and the peribronchial glands. The mammary gland presented no abnormality.

Cow No. 7.—Killed October 12th. Udder and supramammary glands perfectly healthy; no signs of abdominal tuberculosis, not a sign of tuberculosis anywhere in either lung; *the only evidence of the disease was a single small caseous mass well encapsulated found in one of the peribronchial glands of the root of the left lung, the remaining peribronchial glands were quite healthy.*

Cow No. 8.—Killed October 12th. Udder a little fibroid but no signs of tubercles; both supramammary glands quite healthy: no abdominal tuberculosis; both lungs apparently healthy. Here as in cows 7 and 9 the only evidence of tuberculosis discovered was in one of the peribronchial glands, this being the large one situated close to the bifurcation of the trachea.

Cow No. 9.—Killed March 15th. following an accident. No sign of tuberculosis of the mammary glands, but under the microscope, slight catarrhal inflammation

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of the larger milk tubes; supramammary glands somewhat enlarged, microscopically, presenting simple chronic fibroid inflammation with no tubercles. Lungs free from tuberculosis; the glands at the bifurcation of the trachea were enlarged with distinctly tuberculous breaking down caseous foci.

Cow No. 10.—Killed October 12th. The right half of udder more especially showed frequent small whitish areas resembling cheesy tubercles and the supramammary glands appeared somewhat enlarged, but upon microscopical examination the suspicious areas in the udder were found to be throughout of the nature of small dilatations of lobules of the gland due to obstruction and these were filled with inspissated milk. The lymphatic glands were quite healthy. The upper lobe of the right lung contained an extensive caseating area of tuberculosis about 5" x 2". Within its neighbourhood, some disseminated smaller tubercles while the pleural surface presented some grape-seed whitish nodules or tubercles. Close to the bifurcation of the trachea, extensive caseous tuberculosis of the peribronchial glands; smaller area of tuberculosis in the lower lobe of left lung; no abdominal tuberculosis.

POST MORTEM UPON THE CALVES.

The calves were killed and examined upon October 12th and 14th respectively. Although careful examination was made not a single sign of tuberculosis was seen in any of the organs.

CONFIRMATION OF DIAGNOSIS MADE AT THE TIME OF AUTOPSY UPON THE COWS BY INOCULATION OF GUINEA-PIGS AND RABBITS.

To assure ourselves that the cattle still suffered from active tuberculosis, in connection with seven out of the ten animals we inoculated one or more guinea-pigs or rabbits with small pieces of tissues regarded by us as being tuberculous, the three exceptions being the animals killed on October 12th. In one case the assistant of the farm not having followed our directions the inoculations could only be carried out some four hours after the organs had been removed, and the weather being singularly hot putrefactive changes had already set in the affected glands so that the guinea-pigs died of septicæmia. With these exceptions all the inoculated guinea-pigs and rabbits have died of generalized tuberculosis. Here then is afforded an additional proof of the nature of the disease.

It is however worthy of remark that none of the animals so inoculated died under the average period. No death occurred within five weeks after inoculation; even in the case of Cow No. 1 the guinea-pigs (although relatively large portions of affected organs were inserted into the abdominal cavity) died in eight and nine weeks respectively. It is difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that the bacilli present in these cattle were not particularly virulent.

STUDIES MADE UPON COW NO. I.

We think it well to give a more detailed description of our observations upon this animal and upon the infectiousness of its milk for reasons already stated, namely, that, as indicated by the frequent reaction to the tuberculin test, the presence of cough, the existence of tuberculous infection of the supramammary lymph glands and again by the frequent presence of the bacilli in the milk this animal evidently presented more advanced tuberculosis than did any of the others. This view was amply confirmed by the findings at the autopsy; and it is interesting therefore to examine in detail the results obtained even if in so doing we not infrequently have to recapitulate facts already brought forward in the previous portion of our report.

The animal was a full grown cow, a graded Ayrshire, which from all we can learn had been three years at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and there on November 18th, 1897, it had reacted definitely to tuberculin.

On examining the animal upon December 1st, at Outremont, the coat was found a little staring, the animal was spare without being emaciated and there was a cough of fair frequency. There was obscure dulness over the anterior portion of the left lung and above and in front of the udder on either side could be felt hard masses, that on the right side being the larger and being roughly, the size of a hen's egg. These two masses were firm and movable, and upon manual examination it was difficult to say whether they were within the gland substance or immediately in front of it. From their character as again from the general history of the animal, Professor McEachran, diagnosed these as being tubercular in nature.

At first the animal gave a fair though not an abundant supply of milk. Already by the 26th of December the milk obtained from the right anterior quarter diminished markedly in amount and became thin and watery containing numerous creamy flakes and as the largest tubercular mass was situated immediately over the quarter, special attention was paid to the milk from this region. Frequent examinations were made to detect bacilli in it, and 7 guinea pigs and 3 rabbits were inoculated with milk from this quarter alone.

As will be shown later on, no bacilli was found in this milk and not a single one of the inoculated animals showed a sign of tuberculosis. The condition of the right anterior quarter continued the same till the animal was killed in June and for the last five months the animal only gave from it from 2 to 4 ounces of thin fluid. The milk from the other quarters while continuing small in amount, was normal in appearance and properties.

The cough from which the animal suffered lessened in severity and by the end of January 18th, 1898, had ceased. From now on the condition of the animal remained very fair, there was no sign of further emaciation, the coat became better, and until its death, the animal continued to feed well and apparently was in a good condition, becoming evidently fatter. The condition of the udder was frequently noted and no evidence was found of the further enlargement of the masses recognised at the front of the udder nor did any new hard masses show themselves.

Upon June 22nd, the animal was led to the Montreal Hunt Club Grounds, a distance of about a mile; it was very active, and indeed lively upon this journey. Here it was poll-axed and an autopsy was performed by both of us, Mr. Brannen assisting.

There was abundant fat over the body, and the muscles and viscera were in general in a good condition. Upon opening the thorax, there was abundant evidence of the disease in the apical half of the upper lobe of the left lung. This apical half was transformed into large masses of tubercles which on the whole were sharply defined appearing to be of old standing, and there was a large tuberculous mass the size of a pigeon's egg having a caseous and breaking down central portion and the appearance of progressive ulcerative disease in its immediate neighbourhood. There were occasional tuberculous masses in other lobes of the left lung and more rarely in the right. There was no sign of grape tuberculosis of the pleuræ; there were however enlarged and tubercular peribronchial and mediastinal glands; these were in general firm and somewhat fibroid showing little evidence of caseation.

As a further evidence of the long continuation of the process, it may be remarked that slight grittiness was noted upon cutting open several of these, this grittiness being due to a deposit of calcareous salts. The heart and the pericardium were free from any signs of tuberculosis.

Abdomen.—All the large abdominal viscera were healthy and free from any sign of disease, but in the upper segment of the anterior half of the abdomen, especially in the neighbourhood of the stomachs, the abdominal lymphatic glands were enlarged, very firm, white and fibroid, some showed complete caseation of long standing, and all of these infected glands were so well encapsulated with fibrous tissue that the appearance given were those of an arrested tuberculosis of long standing. There was no other obvious tuberculosis in the abdominal cavity.

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Udders.—The supramammary glands situated at the anterior extremity of either udder were very large, being about three inches long by two broad. Upon section, we found scattered throughout them fibroid tubercles which were especially well recognisable towards the periphery. The mammary gland substance itself was cut into small pieces and carefully examined. Despite this careful examination not a sign of ulcerative tuberculosis could be recognised; at most, the larger galactiferous ducts showed a rather suspicious appearance; occasionally there were minute fibroid masses raised above the general surface, presenting to some extent the characters of minute miliary tubercles but without any sign of ulceration.

Microscopical Examination.—Portions of tissue in the neighbourhood of the galactiferous ducts showed these apparent miliary tubercles under the naked eye, but when examined under the microscope showed no sign of tuberculosis; at most there was increased fibrous tissue and evidence of chronic simple inflammation. When stained to demonstrate tubercle bacilli, the sections gave throughout negative results. Very numerous sections taken from the mammary gland failed to reveal any tuberculosis. Here again there was general increased fibrosis of the gland as of old chronic inflammatory disturbance.

On the other hand, the supramammary lymphatic glands showed more especially in the periphery, well marked tubercles although with rare giant cells, and when properly stained the bacilli were discovered in these. No bacilli were found in the abdominal lymphatic glands, but the affected lung tissue and the peribronchial glands presented under the microscope all the appearances of a long continued tuberculosis with very little evidence in general of progressive disease, although as some of the masses were ulcerating, it was evident that the process was not fully arrested. The other organs of the body examined microscopically (lung, kidney, heart and spleen), showed no signs of tuberculosis.

It will be seen from the above account that the most extensive lesions in this animal were in connection with the lungs, the peribronchial and the mediastinal glands, and, upon the whole, the conclusion must be that the infection had originally started in the pulmonary area. Although the existence of old tuberculosis in the upper abdominal glands might possibly indicate that the first infection had been through the alimentary tract, and that the disease had extended upwards to the thorax along the thoracic duct, it is only in the lungs that there is any indication of progressive tuberculosis, and even there the extent was not so great as is frequently found, the main mass of the tubercles being well defined and encapsulated and in a condition of arrest.

Quite the most interesting appearance in this case is the definite tuberculosis of the supramammary glands without any associated evidence of tuberculosis of the mammary tissue itself. Two explanations immediately suggest themselves: either that at one period there had been an active tuberculosis of the mammary gland, and that the tubercle bacilli had passed along the lymphatic channels to the supramammary glands, and there led to the development of tubercles which had grown and persisted while the original slight tuberculosis in the mammary gland had been arrested and had undergone absorption; or, on the other hand, that the supramammary glands had become infected, not along the lymph channels from the gland, but through the blood stream. The fact that no other isolated lymph glands in other portions of the body were similarly affected, is against the latter supposition. The microscopical evidence of old chronic inflammation especially in the region of the galactiferous ducts, is to a certain extent, in favour of the former. But there is a possibility which must not be left out of account. It is quite possible, though we must confess unlikely that there were in the mammary gland some small foci of active tuberculosis which we failed to discover. We unlikely, because we made a full and careful study of the various portions of the gland. Again, it is possible that if the tubercle bacilli were brought to the gland by the blood stream and were excreted in the milk without setting up tuberculosis in the gland itself, some of these bacilli might, instead of passing out with the milk, be conveyed along the lymphatic channels to the supramammary glands, and there, becoming arrested, might induce the development of tubercles. Of necessity, a complete explanation of this curious condition must be left open. We can only say

that we made a conscientious study of the gland tissue, and that, despite the discovery in the milk of bacilli, extending over several months, and despite the tuberculosis of the supramammary glands, we were wholly unable to discover any sign of active tuberculosis in the gland substance itself. And as a result of this failure to discover such active tuberculosis, we are inclined to range ourselves along with those who hold that tubercle bacilli may be excreted in the milk without there being developed or present an ulcerating tuberculosis of the mammary glands of teats. We may add that in the other cows in which we occasionally come across the bacilli in the milk in small numbers, we also failed to detect active tuberculosis of the mammary glands.

Examination of the milk.—During the latter half of December, 1897, and the beginning of January 1898, the morning milk of twenty successive days from cow No. 1, was subjected to bacteriological examination in order to detect tubercle bacilli, both that drawn from all four quarters and then mixed, and that from the right anterior quarter alone. At first the milk was allowed to stand for two days in tall bottles with conical bottoms in order to sediment bacteria and other more solid particles; this sediment was then examined by the method already stated and no tubercle bacilli were found by this means either in the whole milk or in that from the anterior quarter. In that from the anterior quarter alone, there were abundant diplococcus forms. In this series of milks to which no antiseptic had been added, the abundance of extraneous bacteria added to the difficulties in the search. We very soon added, therefore, as soon as the milk came in, 5 per cent of glacial carbolic acid subsequently reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This addition of carbolic acid has been found in the case of the sputum for example, to aid in the ease and certainty of staining by the carbol fuchsin method. Carbolised milk from cow No. 1, thus left to stand and precipitate sediment gave also negative results.

In January, under our direction, Mr. Hammond made a series of investigations to see whether bacilli if present would be more certainly brought down in the process of coagulating the casein in the milk, by the addition of acetic acid. Coagulum, so formed, when smeared over the surface of a series of slides and stained in the usual manner, gave no clear results, but when this coagulum was further hardened in alcohol, imbedded in celloidin and then cut upon the microtome, in two of the sections so made, tubercle bacilli were recognised.

Up to this point then, it was evident that if the milk contained the tubercle bacilli, it was in very small numbers, for other observers have by such methods frequently detected the bacilli. Some method was necessary which should concentrate these to the greatest possible extent and render them recognisable; that method, as already stated, is a modification of ordinary centrifugalisation. 30 cc. or about 2 oz. of milk were taken and placed from 20 minutes to half an hour in Purdy's Electrical Centrifuge, giving from 3000 to 5000 revolutions per minute, the supernatant fluid was decanted off and a few drops of caustic potash were added to the sediment in order to dissolve out proteid and fatty matters. Distilled water was now added in order to dilute and to a large extent remove the caustic potash and the suspension was again centrifugalised, the supernatant fluid poured off and the sediment smeared over two slides, fixed and stained by Gabbett's method. By this means we at first irregularly, but later in May and June constantly, obtained the tubercle bacilli in the total milk from this cow No. 1 although we never obtained them from the small amount of serous fluid gained from the right anterior quarter. Counting the total number thus obtained from 30 cc. of the milk of cow No. 1, the highest number that we could ever find was from 40 to 50 more frequently especially during January and February our preparations showed but three or four or five which we could venture to state were true tubercle bacilli.

Now it is interesting to note that according to Wgssokowicz, there is a minimal number of tubercle bacilli which have to be inoculated into an animal in order to induce the disease. A single tubercle bacillus inoculated into the peritoneal cavity is destroyed, and he concluded that more than 15 must be given to a guinea pig for the disease to be set up in that animal. From 20 to 30 cc. of milk is the amount (and that a large one) which we employed for our purposes of inoculation. Granting then that the milk contained tubercle bacilli, and if Wgssokowicz be correct (and his observations are in accord with the observations made by others in connection with other bacteria,) then in general

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especially during the earlier months, we inoculated too few bacilli to have any effect. In other words, the milk of the tuberculous cow, while it contains tubercle bacilli, may still be harmless to the more susceptible rabbit and guinea-pig, the number of bacilli present being too few. If thus harmless to these animals it would be harmless to human beings when taken by the mouth, for in the first place the human being would appear not to be so susceptible to tuberculosis as is the rabbit or the guinea-pig; and in the second place, it is well established that inoculation of bacteria direct into the peritoneal cavity, is a more certain method of inducing disease than mere swallowing and ingestion by the alimentary tract. As our observations further show, the long continued feeding of this milk to a calf was without result. This help to explain how it is that milk from cows known to be tuberculous may often be consumed for long periods, even by young children with apparent impunity. In the earlier portion of this report we have pointed out how, notwithstanding these considerations, such milk must be condemned.

A further interesting point is that this method employed by us for detecting the bacilli in milk, is a more sure means of determining their existence in the same when present in small quantities, than is the method of intraperitoneal inoculation into the rabbit or guinea-pig.*

THE INOCULATIONS OF THE TISSUES OF COW NO 1, INTO GUINEA PIGS.

Two guinea-pigs were inoculated on June 22nd, intraperitoneally, with small portions taken from the tuberculous masses in the lung of this cow No 1. Of these one died seven weeks later, upon August 3rd, and on examination it was found to be greatly emaciated. Upon cutting through the abdominal wall there were frequent subperitoneal tubercles in the neighbourhood of the operation wound, and the portion of tissue inoculated was found bound up in the omental folds which were also the seat of tuberculosis. The mesenteric and retroperitoneal glands were greatly enlarged and there was a large clump of the affected glands near the region of the cœcum. The spleen contained numerous relatively large tubercles scattered throughout its substance, the liver was large and mottled with numerous less well-defined tubercles, the kidneys and suprarenals presented no obvious tuberculosis; there was extensive sero-fibrinous tuberculous pleurisy with minute miliary subserous tubercles scattered over the surface of the lungs; tubercles of mediastinal glands and enlargement of the cervical glands.

Microscopical examination showed abundant tuberculosis in the liver as again in the spleen and rare minute tubercles in the kidneys.

The other guinea-pig died on the 9th of August and showed a very similar distribution of tuberculosis; there was more extensive tuberculosis of the liver and the process also extended to the pleural cavity and the lungs.

It is interesting to note here that although relatively large portions of the lung tissue had been introduced into the peritoneal cavity, death occurred at a somewhat later period than is usual in virulent tuberculosis.

REACTION TO TUBERCULIN, COW NO. 1.

In the previous portion of the report we have already referred at some little length to the reaction of this cow, we need here therefore but briefly summarise the facts.

The animal reacted at Ottawa on November 5th, gave a pronounced reaction again, 42 days later at Outremont on December 17th giving a rise of 4.7°; it did not react to the attenuated tuberculin on January 5th; on January 15th, 29 days after the last proper injection there was however a well marked rise of 4°.

* In making this statement it must be kept in mind:—

- i. That the animals studied by us were free from mammary tuberculosis.
- ii. That the bacilli present in the milk would seem to have been excreted and to be of lessened virulence.
- iii. That where there is active tuberculosis of the udder and virulent bacilli pass directly into the milk it is probable that the inoculation test is the more certain.

As already stated it is interesting to note that in this animal reaction was obtained within 30 days although it has been laid down by some workers that within this period no reaction is to be obtained in the cow.

THE RESULTS OF INOCULATIONS FROM COW NO. 1.

Leaving out of consideration certain control animals, we inoculated 29 guinea-pigs and 26 rabbits. Of these, as above mentioned, 7 guinea pigs and 3 rabbits were treated with the milk from the right anterior quarter of the udder alone, the rest from the mixed milk from the three or four quarters or from products of the same. The inoculations were, throughout, intraperitoneal, milk being introduced by a syringe through the abdominal wall into the peritoneal cavity. The amounts of milk or "milk products" varied in the guinea-pig from 2 cc. of the centrifugalised sediment (obtained from 15 cc. of the milk) to 35 ccm. of the fresh milk, the average and most usual amount being 20 ccm. of fresh milk, or about two-thirds of an ounce. In the rabbit from 10 to 60 ccm. of the fresh milk was used, the average being 25 ccm.

Of all these animals so treated only two guinea-pigs developed tuberculosis, or 6.8% of the inoculated guinea-pigs became affected. These figures require a further correction, three of the guinea pigs having died from sepsis or other cause within three weeks, *i.e.*, before peritoneal tuberculosis could surely manifest itself. It is thus correct to state that two out of 26 guinea-pigs succumbed to tuberculosis induced by milk from cow No. 1, or 7.7 per cent.

Similarly, one rabbit succumbed to septic infection and must be left out of consideration. It has thus to be stated that out of 25 rabbits, not a single one died from tuberculosis as the result of inoculation with the milk of this cow.

Here too must be mentioned the attempt to convey the disease from Cow 1 to a calf by means of feeding that calf solely with the milk. For five months the calf was so fed, and at the end of this time it was apparently in excellent health; it failed to react to tuberculin, and when four months later it was killed there was not a trace of tuberculosis anywhere throughout its tissues.

These results must not be considered unsatisfactory, the most that they prove is that unless very large numbers of animals be inoculated, the inoculation test, highly as many observers have regarded it, cannot be considered by any means a sure method for the detection of tuberculosis. Clearly, as already suggested, the milk of cow No. 1 contained in general a number of bacilli below the minimum necessary to infect the guinea-pig. Here we should add that the rabbit is not so susceptible to tuberculosis as the guinea-pig nor the calf so susceptible as the rabbit, while intraperitoneal inoculation is as a rule much more fatal than feeding with bacilli.

Careful centrifugalisation and the use of a satisfactory method for the removal of proteid and fatty matters has in our hands given much more sure results; but we have to admit, taking our other cows into consideration, that bacteriological examination of the milk will not always indicate the existence of tuberculosis. We thus, from a study of these cows from the Experimental Farm, can but fall back upon the now well established conclusion that of all the methods devised for the detection of the tuberculosis in cattle, none approach in sureness and value to the Tuberculin Test.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

The following are the main conclusions reached by us in the course of our observations upon the cattle from the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, studied by us at Outremont.

1. Without exception all the ten cows which had reacted to tuberculosis at Ottawa presented upon post-mortem examination, seven months later, distinct evidences of tuberculosis.

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2. In not one of the animals was the disease generalized or very extensive. In only four out of the ten was there pulmonary tuberculosis. In nine out of the ten, however, there was distinct evidence of the disease in the peribronchial and peritracheal lymph glands, indicating infection through the respiratory tract. In one, the only positive sign of active disease found was the presence of tubercular ulcers in the small intestines. In not one, despite most careful examination, could tubercles be detected in the mammary glands, although in Cow No. 1 (the animal presenting a more extensive tuberculosis than did any of the other animals) tubercles were discovered in the supra-mammary lymph glands. In three animals the disease appeared to be confined to the peribronchial glands, being found there in a latent condition. It would in fact be difficult to have a smaller amount of tuberculosis present than was found in these three.

3. Clearly therefore, as noted by previous observers, the first injection of tuberculin is capable of detecting the slightest degree of infection in cattle.

4. We confirm the observations of previous workers in finding that one injection of tuberculin in cows seriously affects the development of the reaction within the next few weeks. This inhibitory effect may last for considerably over thirty days. But in one case we obtained a well marked reaction within thirty days.

5. It would seem from our observations that a second reaction is not more easily obtained within thirty days by doubling or quadrupling the dose of tuberculin. Herein the cow would seem to differ from man.

6. It is not to be left out of account that possibly, repeated doses of tuberculin, in animals slightly affected, have a certain curative power. In this way, may, possibly, be explained the singularly slight evidences of the disease found in certain of the animals, more especially in those subjected to repeated large doses.

7. While thus these tuberculous animals were free from tubercular disease of the udders, the milk of several contained from time to time tubercle bacilli. The only satisfactory explanation of their presence is that the mammary gland possesses the power of removing pathogenic organisms from the blood and lymph and of excreting them in a condition of lessened virulence;

8. That the bacilli discovered by us in the milk were truly tubercle bacilli is supported by the following facts:—

(a.) The bacilli were found in greatest number and most frequently in the milk of those animals which, as shown by the autopsy, presented the most extensive evidence of the disease.

(b.) Two guinea-pigs and one rabbit inoculated with such milk died of generalised tuberculosis.

(c.) The staining reactions of the bacilli were those peculiar to the Tubercle bacilli.

(9.) On the other hand, it is clear that the milk of animals suffering from these slight grades of tuberculosis, and free from tubercular disease of the mammary glands *in general* possesses very feeble infective powers.

(a.) When the milk was injected in large quantities into the abdominal cavity of that most susceptible animal, the guinea-pig, *i. e.* when the most favourable method is employed to reproduce the disease, out of 44 guinea-pigs thus inoculated only two succumbed to the disease. Of 42 rabbits similarly inoculated only one became infected.

(b.) Young calves fed entirely upon the milk of these infected cows over a period of several months remained wholly free from the disease, did not react to the tuberculin test and upon post mortem examination showed not the faintest trace of tuberculosis despite most careful search.

10. But, as shown by a study of the milk, *occasionally without obvious cause the number of bacilli present in it might increase greatly* and in one case the number suddenly became so great that the milk must have been at this period a most dangerous food stuff.

11. Throughout the whole period during which these cows were under observation only one—and that one only at the beginning—gave strong clinical evidence of the existence of the disease.

What practical conclusions are to be drawn from the results here set forth?

Remembering always that the cattle in question were animals that had been well cared for and that had, without exception, only relatively slight traces of the disease and no signs of tuberculosis of the udder, it may be acknowledged that these studies demonstrate that the infectivity of such animals (especially by the milk) is very slight. We have, it will be seen, made no studies as to their capacity to infect other cattle by the breath or discharge from the respiratory passages. The findings at the post mortem led us to conclude that in only four of the animals could there possibly have been infections conveyed to others through these channels.

We are forced then to conclude that animals like these, presenting no clinical symptoms and free from mammary tuberculosis are relatively harmless so long as they continue in such a state. What position it is certain to be asked, should the private individual and the government take in relation to animals of this character?

This question it is not wholly easy to answer. Our first consideration must be that tuberculosis is an infectious disease, and, as such, it is the duty of the individual, as of the government, to stamp it out from among our herds at all costs. We have abundant examples here in Canada, as elsewhere throughout the civilized world, that the introduction of a bull or other animal with advanced tuberculosis into a herd, or into a district, has led to the spread of the disease, to the destruction of valuable herds and to almost incalculable loss to the farmer. Our observations do not in the slightest affect these well attested facts. Like any other infectious disease tuberculosis must be stamped out. If it be not stamped out then it can be stated with absolute conviction that just as hogs with "healed" hog cholera may be the means of eventually infecting the piggeries into which they are introduced, or as cattle with old encapsulated pleuropneumonia may similarly cause a recrudescence of the disease, so certain of the cattle which have reacted to tuberculin, although free from the clinical symptoms of the disease, if kept upon the farm will inevitably, sooner or later, develop a dangerous and distinctly infective condition. It is imperative, therefore, that such cattle be either destroyed or segregated and prevented from spreading the condition.

We must admit that it appears a severe measure to urge the destruction of cattle which if kept under healthy conditions would for a long period be capable of putting on flesh and of calving, animals, that is to say, which are not only of present but of prospective commercial value. But is the alternative course, of segregation, feasible? In the case of farmers having valuable herds and prepared to submit to the visits and rulings of the government Inspector it would be policy to advise the erection of a separate byre and the fencing off of a special pastures for animals reacting to tuberculin but presenting no clinical symptoms. The cows could well be employed for breeding purposes. Many farmers could not afford the expense of separate buildings and separate attendance, while with both classes of farmers there would be a strong temptation to utilise the milk when that milk ought assuredly to be condemned on account of possible danger.

In Germany the Government undertakes the sale of the meat of condemned animals, cooked or uncooked, according to the extent of the disease, and in this way the animals are far from being a total loss. Here in Canada we have not the large poor population willing to buy such meat, nor again would it be possible for the government to go to the expense of establishing segregation farms in the different districts. The country is too large and again there would be hostility towards purchasing calves, etc. from an establishment of this nature. The question of cost would alone defeat this scheme. Yet granting everything we have to admit that the animals under discussion are of distinct value and that this report is likely to raise the question of compensation. It is not for us to gloss over the findings of this report. They must stand upon their merits. If we be not venturing too far outside our province we would respectfully suggest that admitting that Tuberculosis among cattle is an infectious—and therefore, a preventable—disease, it is the duty of the government to see that it is minimised as much as possible.

J. GEORGE ADAMI.

C. F. MARTIN.

Department of Agriculture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 40.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN RESPECTING PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS AND DESIGNS.

SIGNED AT LONDON, 20th October, 1897.

Whereas, by treaty, Her Britannic Majesty has jurisdiction in relation to Her subjects within the dominions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan ;

Whereas, by Article XVII. of a treaty signed between Great Britain and Japan on the 16th July, 1894, it is stipulated as follows :—“The subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and the possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law” ;

Whereas, by Article XX. of the same treaty, it is agreed that, from the date on which such treaty comes into force, the jurisdiction then exercised by British courts in Japan shall cease, and that such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese courts ;

And whereas, it has been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and Japan that the provisions of the above-mentioned Article XVII shall come into force at once ;

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose by their respective governments, have agreed upon the following articles :—

ARTICLE I.

Her Britannic Majesty consents to renounce all extra-territorial jurisdiction at present exercisable by British courts in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects and subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, or for the repression of crimes or offences committed by British subjects, in so far as it applies to the protection of patents, trade-marks and designs.

ARTICLE II.

The foregoing article shall not take effect until all other powers enjoy similar benefits to those conferred by Article XVII of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan of the 16th July, 1894, and which possess extra-territorial jurisdiction in Japan, shall similarly have renounced their right to exercise such jurisdiction between their own subjects or citizens respectively, and subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, as well as for the repression of crimes or offences committed by their own subjects or citizens respectively, in so far as it applies to the protection of patents, trade-marks and designs.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the above protocol, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 20th day of October, 1897.

[I.S.] SALISBURY.

[L.S.] KATO.

No. 41.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION, OMAHA.

KNOWLTON, P.Q., 2nd January, 1899.

SIR,—I herewith beg leave to submit to you my report of the Canadian Exhibit made at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha, from June 1st to October 31st inclusive. I arrived there June 9th and proceeded at once to fit the space set apart in the International Hall for the installation of our exhibit, which was set up under the superintendence of W. H. Hay, Esq., accountant, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who arranged the whole thing in a very artistic manner. The space allotted to us was 85 x 47 feet. On the north side was placed the screen of Canadian wood 60 feet long consisting of bird's eye maple, birch, ash, cherry, butternut, white and red pine, white and yellow spruce, white and red cedar, &c., which, made into panels and set up, made a pleasing contrast, and was much admired by the many thousands who visited the Canadian exhibit. We also had a good collection from British Columbia, comprising all her useful woods, showing them polished and unpolished. These were placed around a portion of the south and west walls of the court.

The under side of the screen was decorated with photographic scenes of mining, lumbering, ranching, cattle round ups, salmon fishing and views of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Indian Head, Brandon and Agassiz. In one corner of the space was placed the trophy, octagonal shaped, with arches set on posts at each of the corners. In the centre of the arches, was a square tower which extended above the tops of the arches, surmounted by a dome. The arches, which were made at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, as well as the tower and dome, were decorated with different kinds of grain in the straw; around the base of the square centre piece were shelves, on which were placed the samples of bottled grain from the Experimental Farms, as well as samples grown by farmers in the North west, all labelled with name of variety, where and by whom grown, giving yield per acre and weight per bushel. The sheaf grain used to decorate the centre piece of the trophy, was also labelled the same as the threshed grain, so that the public could see for themselves the length of straw of the different varieties of wheat, oats and barley, where grown, yield per acre and weight per bushel, thus giving them a good idea of the wonderful resources of Western Canada as a grain growing country.

In the centre of the court was shown the collection of minerals from the Geological Survey at Ottawa, containing specimens of all the rocks and minerals found in the Dominion, and pronounced by experts to be a very fine collection. The minerals were shown in three long glass cases and were grouped together in classes—each specimen being numbered and labelled with name of rock to which it belonged. The cases were placed in a triangle, corner to corner, boarded up on the inner side to a height of about six feet and covered with maroon cloth. Each side was surmounted with an arch; on the sides and over the cases were hung framed photographs of mining scenes—under the arches facing the two main entrances, was hung a screen with the words "Canadian Minerals" on it. On the top of the whole was placed two large flags—British and American.

The walls of the court were decorated with bunting draped in an artistic manner and trimmed with sheaf grain and the natural grasses from the north-west. On the south side was a large circle made of Manitoba Red Fife wheat in the straw—in the centre of the circle was the motto "Manitoba hard wheat beats the world"—and also the output for 1897 amounting to over 18 million bushels. On the wall of the west side was placed a square panel of the same sheaf wheat, in the centre of which were the words "Canada welcomes settlers from all nations"

In the east end of the court were arches between the posts trimmed on the outside with wheat and oats and on the inside with the natural grasses from the North-west

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Territories, over the arches on the outside were the words "Welcome" and "Canada." In the south east corner was the office about 12 x 16 feet, made of yellow pine, ceiled up on both sides. On the east side of the office inclosing a space was placed a counter extending along the north side on which was shown the honey, maple sugar and syrup. The sugar and syrup was made near Knowlton, Quebec and West Shefford, and were very fine samples.

I had many applications for names of sugar makers and I have no doubt our exhibit will open up a market for both articles, among the American people, who want a pure article and are willing to pay for it. Our honey was from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa and was pronounced by Mr. Whitcomb, who had charge of the Apiary building, the finest honey show at the exposition. All the great honey-producing states of the west made exhibits and it speaks well for the Dominion that she can produce honey, which for quality and flavour was ahead of all other samples shown at the exposition. Our tobacco, which was grown in St. Jacques, Montcalm county, Quebec, was pronounced by tobacco growers, buyers and cigar makers, who saw and examined it, to be of fine quality and flavour and suitable for the manufacture of good cigars.

Near the minerals was a stand for the register. From the time we opened it about 20th July, the names of those who registered filled two large books.

Beginning 15th August to 15th October, we received weekly shipments of fruit from the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Grimsby and Leamington, Ontario, Wolfeville, Nova Scotia and Agassiz, British Columbia, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, quince, grapes and tomatoes. The fruit on the whole was very fine and was a great surprise to the thousands who saw it, as it is generally supposed by the average American that we have a climate so cold and a summer season so short that fruit will not ripen. We were able to show them that we can and do grow all of the different kinds on exhibition to as great a perfection as they are grown in the United States and of a better flavour. After seeing the fruit shown at the exposition, from Georgia to Washington and Nova Scotia to British Columbia, I have come to the conclusion that the fruit grown in the province of Quebec is second to none. Now that you have established the system of cold storage there is no reason why the fruit growers of the province of Quebec should not profit by it and send such fruit as they can grow to England. I had an opportunity to see the results of keeping apples in cold storage. The state of Nebraska, in the fall of 1897, placed in cold storage several hundred barrels of her choice apples, including early summer to late winter. As soon as the exposition opened they were placed on exhibition and by renewing them from time to time, they kept up a good show of apples until the latter part of August; in fact the state made a better display of apples with her '97 crop than she did with the '98. When taken out of cold storage the apples were as sound and finely flavoured as when first picked. There is another staple article about which I wish to speak and that is flax, which will some time prove to be a source of great industry to the farmers of Western Canada.

I had the pleasure of meeting two very intelligent ladies who were greatly interested and very enthusiastic regarding the culture of flax: Mrs. Oldberg, who had charge of the Minnesota exhibit, and Miss Ford, who represented the exhibit from North Dakota. Mrs. Oldberg was a judge of linen goods at the World's Fair at Chicago and has made a study of flax and its culture, and her writings, as well as Miss Ford's, are considered standard authorities on the subject. From the sample of flax we had on exhibition from the North-west, I was able to present Mrs. Oldberg with the finest sample of flax in the straw she had ever seen. From her I learned that while Ireland is looked upon as the home of the flax industry, she grows but a small portion of the flax she uses, the balance now comes principally from Russia. Mrs. Oldberg says there is no reason why there can not be a great industry built up both in the States and the Dominion, as the flax grown in the North-western States and Western Canada is superior to that grown anywhere else in the world. The only drawback now to the flax trade is the want of a suitable scutching machine to take the place of the old method of scutching by hand, which no doubt will be perfected when the demand for it arises. We were awarded a silver medal on whole exhibit and three gold medals on small grains from each of the provinces—Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta.

In conclusion, the Canadian exhibit at Omaha was a great object lesson to all who saw it, and the results arising therefrom to the Dominion will far exceed the time, trouble and money it cost to make it. It brought (so to speak) her whole products right before the thousands who saw it and was a great educator as well as help to the immigration agents in talking up the country. I think I may not be presuming too much to say that there are thousands now in the Western States who will ultimately find their way into Western Canada, seeking homes for themselves and families, helping to build up and develop her resources, who would have never gone there if they had not seen the Canadian exhibit. The great American people are prone to boast that they have a country with so diversified a climate that they can produce every thing in it needful for man, and that, if they were isolated from the rest of the world, they could live in themselves; but after seeing the wonderful products of the Trans-Mississippi States, shown at the exposition, I am led to the conclusion that we are not a whit behind them in any thing—that we have a country far ahead of theirs in the producing of small grains, flax, grasses, vegetables, &c., and as rich in minerals and far richer in fish and lumber, with the freest government in the world.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. KNOWLTON.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 42.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION, OMAHA.

GRANBY, P. Q., 2nd December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the work done at the Trans-Mississippi exposition held at Omaha, from 1st June to 31st October, 1898.

I received instructions from you on 12th June, to report as soon as possible for duty at Omaha, to Mr. Jas. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, which I did on the 21st June, and in order that I might be better qualified to fulfil my duties there, Mr. Smart sent me on a short trip through Manitoba and the North-west.

I left Ottawa on 22nd June for Winnipeg, and spent three weeks in that country, going west as far as Indian Head, stopping off at the principal towns and driving out in the country, I also visited the Dauphin District as well as southern Manitoba and got a very good idea of the country lying between Winnipeg and Indian Head.

I then proceeded direct to Omaha, where I arrived July 16th, and found Mr. H.C. Knowlton in charge of the exhibit, with Mr. Bennett the resident agent, in charge of the immigration work ; M. C. H. Myers assisting.

I at once entered upon my duties which were assisting other immigration workers there in giving information and distributing literature, descriptive of Manitoba and the North-west, and I may say here that our work went on very harmoniously, Mr. Bennett, being in my estimation, a model immigration agent.

About September 1st, our force was further augmented by the arrival of Mr. T. O. Currie, who aided very materially in the work, and remained with us until the close of the exhibition.

Our exhibit was very nicely arranged and attracted a great deal of attention, but I think, could we have had a collection of vegetables from Manitoba and the North-west it would have been much more attractive to the class of people we were trying to reach, viz., the farmers.

The threshed grain from the west was all that could be desired and we succeeded in capturing three gold medals on grain from Manitoba, Assiniboia and Alberta, as well as a silver medal on the general exhibit.

It is impossible to tell at the present the benefit that will result from our work this summer, but I am confident there will be a large increase in immigration to the North-west next year as a direct result of our work.

Before leaving Omaha, the 23rd ult., Mr. Bennett and myself called on Mr. Iler, the manager of a new company that had been formed for the purpose of purchasing the exposition buildings and continuing the exposition in 1899, he (M. Iler) informed us that it was an assured fact also that if the Dominion Government would make an exhibit they could have the same space they occupied this year, free of charge.

In my opinion an exhibit in 1899 would be very beneficial to the cause of immigration, and a very creditable exhibit could be made at a small cost, compared with what it cost this year, free space being quite an object, and then I should think one man associated with the resident agent could very well attend to the work there.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. DUNCAN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

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A. 1899

REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST

1898

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture)

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Department of Agriculture—Archives.

REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

The Honourable
SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1898.

Owing to the fire in the Western Block, to which reference was made in the report for 1897, the books and papers were, as then stated, transferred to the departmental building on Wellington street, and since their removal have been arranged on the shelves prepared for them. Many of the cards forming the catalogue were so injured and rendered illegible by the water used for extinguishing the fire that it was necessary to rewrite those injured, and advantage was taken of this necessity to introduce such improvements in the work of cataloguing as experience had shown to be desirable and advantageous, so as to secure more ready access to the documents. This was in part effected by multiplying cross references, wherever they would afford greater facilities for conducting the work.

Whilst there was no loss of documents by the fire, there was a considerable amount of damage, which could fortunately be remedied, one part of the loss being the damage to the catalogue cards, already mentioned, and another, the destruction of binding, which required considerable time and labour to make good. The extent of the damage thus arising could not be properly ascertained until a rearrangement had been effected.

Every exertion is made to forward the work of copying in London and Paris. The States paper to 1837 have been received from the Public Record Office in the former, these being largely composed of dispatches from the governors to the Colonial Office. Those from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being having been placed in the Colonial Office library in volumes, orders have been sent to have these also copied, and the work, now proceeding, will be finished at a comparatively early date. Other miscellaneous documents, such as military correspondence, commissions and instructions to the governors, minutes of the Board of Trade, boundary correspondence, &c., have been received. A first instalment of the documents relating to Nova Scotia has arrived, the dates of the papers being from 1603 to 1666. The documents copied in Paris extend from 1575 to 1767, with the exception of two years, the two volumes not yet received treating of events in the province of Quebec during the years 1758 and 1760.

Thanks are due to M. de Kerallain, of Quimper, France, for the presentation of a collection of correspondence respecting M. de Bougainville. That officer was originally an advocate in Paris, devoted himself to science, then joined the army, and subsequently became secretary to the embassy at London. It is, however, his services during the war in Canada that render his history of interest to Canadians. The letter numbered 11 in the collection gives the date of his arrival and affords proof of his home sickness and of his longing to return to France and to those who were the objects of his affection. This did not prevent him from devoting himself to the defence of the country and to a knowledge of its requirements, as he wrote to Madame Hérault in September (no day given) of 1757, that he would inform himself, as far as in him lay, of everything that concerned the colony. His conclusions were that the rascality of those in office was the cause of the bad state of the colony, on which he sent a memoir, which he hoped would help to put an end to the frauds committed by those in office. He says that but for their follies and wrong doing, the campaign of that year (1757) would have been entered upon six weeks earlier than it was. He also stated that the robberies committed by the Indians at Fort William Henry were encouraged by persons who called themselves natives of France, from the greed of grain, believing that they could purchase the plunder from the Indians at a low price. In November, 1757, Bougainville had sanguine hopes of success for the arms of France, and that a peace favourable to his country could be secured. His services did not escape the notice of his commanding officers, who wrote in terms of confidence that he would do everything for the best and could be entirely relied upon in the carrying out of every measure of defence with which he was entrusted. According to the "Narrative," ascribed to Chevalier Johnstone, M. de Bougainville was sent in the spring after the fall of Quebec to command at Isle Aux Neix, with 1,100 men, "of which number were the regiment of Guienne and Berry." Bougainville's career after he left Canada is contained in the history of maritime discovery and need not be dealt with here.

On the 22nd September, 1759, after the fall of Quebec, he wrote to Madame Hérault in these terms. I translate.

At the Camp of Lorette, 22nd September, 1759.

I take advantage of the departure of the garrison from Quebec to give you my news, my dear mamma. M. de Joannes, aide major of the regiment of Languedoc, who will hand you this letter and whom I recommend to your goodness, has taken part in the campaign, having charge of the arrangements of the corps which I commanded. Thus you will learn from him everything that I cannot write you by this opportunity. This most unfortunate affair has deprived us of our general. M. Joannes was there and can render you an account of it. I am penetrated with grief and every moment increases it. I have felt it my duty to follow the fate of this colony. The memory of my general and the critical circumstances in which his death leaves this country, are a bond which attaches me to it. I may say that I have served successfully. For two months I have defended the communication against a fleet and forces much superior to those which I had; with 350 men I repulsed twice in the same day 1,500 men, killing or wounding 300 of them. After the affair of the 13th September, I covered the retreat of our army, and when Quebec capitulated I was only three-quarters of a league from it, and could have thrown myself into it the following night with a *corps d'élite*, which might have saved it. Now I have been entrusted with a reserve of 1,200 men, and I continue a painful campaign,

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

since we have been three months in bivouac without knowing when or how it will finish, and if the winter with its cold will bring us a little rest.

(The rest of the letters consist of polite messages to friends, &c.)*

Investigators continue to apply for information both personally and by letter. The system which has been adopted of cataloguing and indexing enables the information asked for to be at once supplied, if it is contained in the Archives, or if not there is no delay in ascertaining that fact. A glance at the list of books, &c., presented will in some slight degree show the extent of the interest taken in the progress of the work, but by no means exhibits its full measure.

After the capture of Louisbourg at the end of July, 1758, Wolfe was employed to harass and destroy the French settlements in the lower St. Lawrence. This uncongenial task occupied part of the following months and in November he was back with his regiment at Salisbury. He was shortly afterwards selected by Pitt to command the expedition against Quebec. This brief summary may serve to show how difficult it is to comprehend the cause of the letter from Wolfe, of which a copy follows, no reference being made to it in any of his biographies, so far as can be ascertained by close examination. It is possible, however, that Mr. Bradley, who had access to all the papers left by Wolfe, of which he made such excellent use in his short life of him, may be able to throw some light on the subject. In Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" an extract from the letter is given in a note at page 194 of the second volume, but no notice is taken of it in the text. By inserting the name of Lawrence in a parenthesis, in connection with the objection made by Wolfe to being under the orders of an officer put over his head a few months before, Parkman evidently means to suggest that Lawrence was the person objected to, which is possible, although Lawrence had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia by Order in Council of the 6th August, 1754, and assumed the duties of office in October of that year, when the order reached him, having been acting Lieutenant Governor from the end of 1753. The letter, however, cannot be explained by any documents that are so far accessible; the only allusion to any order to remain on this side of the Atlantic is contained in a letter written by Wolfe to his friend, Lieutenant Colonel Rickson, dated on the 1st of December, 1758, part, at least, of which must have been written previous to that date, that is, in the month of November. In this letter he says: "When I went from hence (the letter is dated at Salisbury) Lord Ligonier told me I was to return at the end of the campaign, but I have learned since I came home, that an order is gone to keep me there." What shows positively that

Au camp de Lorette, ce 22 septembre 1859.

*Je profite du départ de la garnison de Québec pour vous donner de mes nouvelles, ma chère maman. M. de Joannes, aide major du régiment de Languedoc, qui vous remettra cette lettre et que je recommande à vos bontés, a fait une partie de la campagne chargé du détail du corps que je commandais. Ainsi vous saurez par lui tout ce que je ne puis vous écrire par cette voye. La plus malheureuse affaire nous a ravi notre général. M. de Joannes y était et vous en rendra compte. J'en suis pénétré de douleur et chaque instant l'augmente. J'ai cru devoir suivre le sort de cette colonie; la mémoire de mon général et les circonstances critiques dans lesquelles sa mort laisse ce pays sont un lien qui m'y attache. Je puis dire avoir servi avec succès. J'ai deux mois défendu la communication contre un escadre et des forces bien supérieures à ce que j'avois; avec 350 hommes j'en ai, deux fois en un même jour repoussé 1,500 et leur en ai tué ou blessé 300. Après l'affaire du 13 septembre j'ai couvert la retraite de notre armée et quand Québec a capitulé je n'en étais qu'à trois quarts de lieue et je ne jettais dedans la nuit suivante avec un corps d'élite qui l'eut pu sauver. Maintenant on m'a confié une réserve de 1,200 hommes et je continue une campagne pénible puisque nous y avons été 3 mois au bivouac, sans savoir quand, comment elle finira et si l'hiver, avec les glaces, ne amenera quelque repos.

(Le reste de la lettre, ne renferme que des civilités pour des amis.)

this letter was written in November is that he says in it: "I have *this day* signified " to Mr. Pitt that he may dispose of my slight carcass as he pleases." The letter to Pitt of 22nd November stated: "I have no objections to serving in America, and " particularly on the River St. Lawrence, if any operations are to be carried on there." (Chatham Correspondence quoted in Wright's life of Wolfe, p. 164.) As the letter of 22nd November to Pitt is the only one about that date, so far as appears, expressing willingness to undertake the labour of the expedition, it is probable, at least, if not positive, that it was the letter referred to in that to Lieutenant Colonel Rickson, which contains, as already noticed and so far as can be ascertained, the only reference made to his remaining on this side of the Atlantic after the capture of Louisbourg, but does not serve to explain the tone of irritation in which the letter that follows is written. To whom it was written is not on the letter :

MY LORD,—Since my arrival in America, I have had the honour to receive two letters from your Lordship, one of an old date concerning my stay in this country, in answer to which, I shall only say, that the Marshal told me, I was to return at the end of the campaign, and as General Amherst had no other commands than to send me to winter at Halifax under the orders of an officer, who was but a few months before put over my head, I thought it was much better to get into the way of service and out of the way of being insulted ; and as the style of your Lordship's letter is pretty strong, I must take the liberty to inform you, that though I should have been very glad to have gone with G. Amherst to join the army upon the Lakes and offered my services immediately after the reduction of Louisbourg, to carry a reinforcement to Mr. Abercrombie, if Quebec was not to be attacked ; yet rather than receive orders in the government of an officer younger than myself (though a very worthy man) I should certainly have desired leave to resign my commission ; for as I neither ask nor expect any favour, so I never intend to submit to any ill usage whatsoever. Your Lordship's letter with the cartel between His Majesty and the French King is come to my hands. Brig. Gen. Murray and Colonel Howe having represented to me, that an ensign of Amherst's regiment and two of Anstruther's had not joined their corps since their commissions were out, and that General Amherst's intentions were to superceed these officers, and put others in their room more disposed to serve, I have therefore taken upon me to appoint officers to these commissions in conformity to the General's intentions and for the good of his Majesty's service, waiting, however, till within a few days of our sailing for the arrival of these gentlemen.

There are no less than 100 invalids absolutely unfit for service in this corps of troops (47 of Fraser's regiment), 60 are to go home in the "Nightingale" and 40 in a cartel ship appointed by the Admiral to carry prisoners to France. I have filled up the vacancies in these regiments and enclose my report of it.

I have, &c.,

JAM. WOLFE.

NEPTUNE AT SEA,
6th June, 1759.

Trans-Atlantic steam navigation is of comparatively recent origin. The Cunard line, which was established in 1839, began to run fortnightly to Halifax and Boston in 1846. Previous to that time letters could not be sent from Canada to Great Britain through the United States, except by employing an agent in that country. It was not till 1849 that an arrangement was entered into with the United States for a free exchange of mails. No steps were taken to secure steam communication with the St. Lawrence until 1852, when an abortive attempt was made to obtain a line of steamers. In 1853, the firm of McKean, McLarty & Co., of Liverpool, took

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the contract but could not fulfil the conditions that the passage was not to exceed 14 days, their vessels taking fully 20 days. They had, therefore, to abandon the contract, when the Messrs. Allan undertook the work, but the employment offered by the Crimean war, which, during the first years required many transport and store ships, proved too strong a temptation, the rates of freight offered for all available steam ships being too high to be resisted. It is generally believed and asserted as a fact that the first propositions to have mail steamers to the St. Lawrence were made in 1851 or 1852, but this is not correct, as on the 15th of February, 1825, a memorial was sent on behalf of the Knight of Kerry to Mr. Wilmot Horton, under Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing that a steam service should be organized, as the letter transmitting the memorial says, "between Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty's Dominions in North America." The subject being one of interest, the memorial is given in full, although it is of some length.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL, THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE
SEVERAL PERSONS WHOSE NAMES ARE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED

SHEWETH:

That in the opinion of your petitioners the establishment of a line of packets or passage vessels to be propelled by steam from Great Britain to Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States, would be attended with great national advantage to the United Kingdom generally, and might particularly be rendered productive of important benefit to the South of Ireland and His Majesty's Colonies in North America.

That your petitioners have bestowed very serious attention upon the investigation of this subject, and after having had recourse to the evidence of the numerous instances of successful navigation by *steam*, as well as to the testimony of the best practical engineers in Great Britain, they have perfectly satisfied themselves of the practicability, the convenience and the security thereof, as it regards the public, and if the undertaking shall happily obtain the countenance and support of Your Majesty's government, your petitioners hope to be enabled to render it advantageous to these of Your Majesty's subjects who shall take an interest therein.

That in carrying such a project into effect the plan which appears to your petitioners the most eligible is to establish the principal station at the harbour of Valentia (the most south-western part of Ireland) and at the port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia. In traversing the Atlantic ocean between these two principal stations, *two* steam vessels would, in the commencement of the adventure, be dispatched twice in the month, in company together, for the sake of mutual safety. At Halifax they would separate, the one continuing her course to New York, whilst the other would proceed through the Gut of Canso, and the Gulph and River St. Lawrence to Quebec and on their return from these points respectively, both vessels would again rendezvous at Halifax, and after embarking fuel for the voyage across the Atlantic, would depart together for Valentia, from which point they would again diverge, *one* vessel proceeding to Bristol, the *other*, or a smaller vessel in connection with the line, might be employed in extending the communication to the River Clyde and the west coast of Scotland. Thus the voyage from the *Southern* parts of the United Kingdom would commence at Bristol from the *Northern* parts at Glasgow or Greenock, and these being central points, every part of the country would have easy access to the benefits of the proposed communication.

The proposed establishment would be three vessels of 1,000 tons each and three vessels of 600 tons each to pass and repass every fortnight.

In the event of success being obtained, the establishment would be doubled and a weekly passage effected.

Your petitioners venture with great deference to suggest some of the manifold advantages which, in their opinion, would result to the Kingdom generally from the success of this undertaking, and which they trust may lead to its being deemed to merit the countenance and favour of Your Majesty's government.

1st. The facilities afforded to emigrants from Ireland and Scotland to proceed to Canada, and the convenience arising from the period of their *arrival* in the colony being previously ascertained, so as to enable the means to be arranged for immediately forwarding them to their ulterior destination.

2nd. The consequent increase of the population of that interesting and important Province, and of the produce to be derived therefrom, as well as of the means of defence, in the event of the Province being again exposed to attack or invasion.

3rd. The increased facility afforded to commercial relations and personal intercourse betwixt the United Kingdom and Your Majesty's colonies in North America, since it has invariably happened in all cases where steam navigation has been introduced, that the facility for travelling thereby afforded to the public has greatly increased the disposition to take advantage thereof.

4th. The celerity and certainty with which, in case of need, military or naval stores and detachments of Your Majesty's forces may be conveyed to any point in America; besides the facility and economy of the ordinary interchange of troops for the colonial service by previously ascertaining the time of their *arrival* as well as that of their *embarkation*, and consequently saving the time for which transports and storeships must now be hired and a great part of the provisions now necessarily shipped for a tedious and precarious voyage.

5th. The encouragement to industry and to the agricultural interest in the South Western ports of Ireland by the facility and rapidity of with which return cargoes of the produce of that district may be brought to England in the steam vessels which must be employed to carry coals to Valentia. This particularly applies to the article of *Butter* which is the staple commodity of that district, and which may thus be brought into fair competition with the same article from Holland.

6th. The beneficial effect which cannot fail to be produced in the character and disposition of the population of that district, by the diffusion amongst them of a spirit of contented industry arising from a ready market for their produce and a consequent demand for labour.

7th. To render available the harbour of Valentia which in the event of Your Majesty being involved in war with any maritime power will from its local position and natural capabilities be found to combine advantages of the highest importance both as a military and naval station commanding equally the South and West of Ireland for purposes of defence, menacing any point in the West of Europe and facilitating the most difficult and tedious part of the voyage to any part of America.

Your petitioners having thus suggested some of the public advantages which it appears to them would result from the success of their project beg permission to represent to Your Majesty that from the magnitude of the plan and the amount of capital required to carry it into effect, it is entirely beyond the reach of any private individual or even any private association of individuals and can only be attempted by a joint stock company or corporation to be constituted by your Majesty and formed by public subscription and your petitioners beg most humbly to submit the following circumstances to your Majesty's gracious consideration in support of the prayer of this their petition.

Your petitioners although they are themselves persuaded of the practicability and the safety of navigating the Atlantic Ocean in vessels propelled by steam, are yet perfectly aware that a great part of the public still entertain serious doubts upon this subject, and these doubts are to be satisfied only by a series of safe and successful voyages during which experiment all the expense of the undertaking will be incurred, while the remuneration arising from the conveyance of voluntary pas-

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sengers will in a great measure be retarded till the safety and the superior celerity of the proposed mode of conveyance shall be experimentally and fully established. To ascertain conclusively the success of this experiment will require a period of two or perhaps three years from the commencement of the undertaking and during the interval, the capital being necessarily advanced and the remuneration uncertain, or rather necessarily unequal to meet the expense, it is only from future advantages contingent upon the success of the project that any rational hope of remuneration can be entertained by those persons advancing their capital for the purpose. But after the project shall thus far have been successful unless your petitioners shall have some protection against competition, it is not only to be apprehended, but it may be considered as absolutely certain, that competitors in America as well as in England will spring up and avail themselves of the experience acquired at the expense of your petitioners and in the change in public opinion produced by the success of steam navigation. Having also no previous expenses or losses to make up and possessing the advantages in point of economy, as to ship building and outfitting which individual shipowners residing in sea ports must always possess over public companies who cannot so fully personally attend to the details of such matters, it is to be apprehended that such competitions and the reduced prices resulting therefrom will prevent your petitioners from ever recovering the losses which they may previously have sustained and, unless this apprehension can be obviated, your petitioners see no probability of obtaining from the public the capital requisite for the proposed undertaking.

Your petitioners venture respectfully to submit to Your Majesty their opinion that this reasonable apprehension can be satisfactorily obviated and capitalists induced to embark in what to many will appear a very hazardous speculation only by Your Majesty being graciously pleased to permit a charter of incorporation to pass the Great Seal forming your petitioners and such other persons as may be associated with them into a body corporate and granting to such body corporate the exclusive privilege of navigating vessels propelled by steam from the ports of the United Kingdom to those of your Majesty's colonies in North America during the term of at least fourteen years.

The competition which would naturally follow the success of the proposed body corporate in the establishment of steam vessels betwixt the ports of the United Kingdom and those of the United States of America and the competition always arising from the rates of passage demanded by sailing packets will at all times effectually prevent any abuse of this exclusive privilege, because unless your petitioners shall be enabled to offer the public superior accommodation at an equal price they cannot expect a preference over sailing vessels and if they shall be enabled so to offer to the public superior advantages it is but just that the benefits arising from these advantages should in some degree be protected to those who advance the *capital* and incur the *risk* which the proposed undertaking necessarily requires and involves.

Finally your petitioners beg permission humbly to represent that the protection and the privilege which they thus venture to solicit will not in any manner injure or interfere with any interest or trade now in existence and inasmuch as without being authorised to promise such protection and privileges to capitalists who may be thereby induced to embark in the proposed undertaking your petitioners have no hope of obtaining sufficient support to enable them to carry their design into operation, they humbly hope that the public benefits which have been represented as necessarily resulting from their success and which in all probability cannot be accomplished to the same extent by any other means, will appear to Your Majesty of sufficient national importance to merit Your Majesty's countenance and favour.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray Your Majesty that Your Majesty will be pleased to grant to your petitioners such exclusive privilege of navigating vessels to be propelled by steam for the purpose of conveying passengers to Nova Scotia and Canada for the term of fourteen years and that it may be referred to Your Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General to approve a Royal Charter to embody your petitioners and such other persons as may think fit to become members into

a body corporate with a common seal with such powers and under such restrictions as to Your Majesty's law officers may seem fitting and that such charter when so prepared and approved may pass the great seal of Great Britain and Ireland.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. :

Ormond & Ossary.

M. Fitzgerald.

Simon McGillivray, Suffolk Lane, Merchant.

Wm. Levi Ogilvy, Ingram Court, Merchant.

G. R. Porter, Old Broad Street, Merchant.

Hugh Gray, New London Street, Merchant.

Levi Ames, Bristol, Banker.

John S. Harford, Bristol, Banker.

Thomas Reynolds, Bristol, Merchant.

Peter Maze, Bristol, Merchant.

Robert Bright, Bristol, Merchant.

In previous reports information has been given respecting the internal water communication in the province; besides which the correspondence on the subject of canals is somewhat voluminous. But the obstacles thrown in the way of building the canal from Grenville to Carillon, to overcome the three rapids to be met with on that route have not been taken notice of in the reports of previous years.

One of the proprietors in the township of Chatham, along the line of the Grenville canal, was Mr. J. W. Grece, whose name is still attached to a point on the Ottawa. He seems from the first to have thrown every obstacle in the way of constructing the canal. In August, 1821, he came accompanied by a witness to warn Captain DuVernet of the Royal Staff Corps, who was in charge of the work, not to meddle with his lands till his consent was obtained. (Series C. vol. 39, p. 155). Lord Dalhousie, Governor General, has been charged by Grece with an attempt to seize the lands for the canal without compensation, but that His Lordship had every intention to make amends for any damage done does not admit of doubt. His memorandum on the claims of Donald Cameron and others showed this and the instructions to Mr. Finlay, who was sent to estimate the damage, fully confirms the fact of this decision having been arrived at even in the case of Mr. Grece, whose language was not well chosen to conciliate those on whom the decision of his claims so largely rested.

Lord Dalhousie charges Grece and another of behaving with violence, Grece "especially with such outrageous violence, that I should feel myself justified in refusing "to them the smallest compensation or redress without an award at law." Yet he says further on "although I think them unreasonable yet I will not follow their "example in conduct. I will do to them as I do now to others there, if they present "their claim; if they do not they must proceed at law for I will not renew to them. "any such opportunity as this." (Series C. vol. 40, pp. 199, &c). Grece returned to England apparently about the end of 1823 and in the middle of January, 1825, he made a demand to be put in possession of such portions of the canal as were built on his land. The exact terms of his demands are in these words :

I know by the laws of my country (England) the Grenville Canal occupying as constructed my freehold land under no terms of bargain and sale is *mine as far as it is constructed upon my land* and I yield to my superior His Majesty's Secretary of State for Colonies his own election, either pay me for my land or *resign my canal to me.* (C. 174-1, p. 248). The injuries I have humbly represented are beyond sup-

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posed, they are real; the Crown has taken my land, (that is visible for four miles, it is above supposition) for its own use, that the canal is a public benefit I confess, but it is a private deprivation. (p. 250).

In the following July, another petition was presented to the King for compensation for the land taken from him. In this it was stated that he had bought 5,000 acres of land in the township of Chatham, Lower Canada, of which by great exertion of brain and purse he had redeemed a large portion from a natural state of forest and was gradually improving the rest. His demand for compensation was, no doubt, just in itself, but his method of attempting to obtain redress cannot be admired, especially as the authorities had committed themselves in writing to discharge, after a proper report, the claims for the damage done to the lands through which the canal passed whether, as the official letter indicated, the claims could or could not in strict law be enforced by the courts, and a commissioner was appointed to ascertain the amounts equitably due to the claimants, of whom Mr. Grece was one, his claim being for the deprivation of four miles and three-quarters in length of his land, by which he is "now suffering obstructions manifest and he apprehends more." In the petitions he charged Lord Dalhousie with not having remunerated him for his "actual and present sufferings," and translated that part of Lord Dalhousie's letter which related to the claim into these words: "He was advised he had a right in law to take these lands *because!* they are held under the tenure of free and common soccage"! The actual words used by Lord Dalhousie's secretary are:

The Grenville canal is a military work commenced to facilitate the defence of the country and that he (that is Lord Dalhousie) is advised that the Crown has a legal right in such case to take such part of the lands of private individuals held under grants in free and common soccage under the usual Provisos and conditions as it may require.

And I am further to acquaint you that without admitting your right in strictness of law to any compensation for such part of the land claimed by you as the canal may occupy, His Excellency is willing to grant you such compensation as may be considered reasonable in a fair estimation by persons named on the part of government and by yourself. (Q. 173-1, p. 31.)

In the report of the attorney and solicitor general on which Mr. Grece relied in support of his demand it is stated as a legal opinion that the power did not exist in the government to take possession of private property for a canal or other public work without compensation, unless a provision was in the deed authorizing the appropriation, which should be ascertained, but the report drew a marked distinction between the lands held under the old Canadian law and those held in free and common soccage so that, according to the legal authorities relied on by Mr. Grece Lord Dalhousie appears to have been justified in using the terms employed through his secretary, although on the assumption that the attorney and solicitor general were correct in their interpretation, he was not justified in stating that the Crown had the right to take possession of private property for public purposes, it being evident that His Lordship meant that he had the power to do so without compensation.

But although Lord Dalhousie had taken the general ground that he could take possession without compensation of lands held in free and common soccage for public purposes he in reality acted on the narrow basis of a reservation being in the

deed of the lands held by Mr. Grece empowering government to "take such part of the land thereby granted as may be required for works of military defence," in which category he placed the construction of the canal. According to Lord Dalhousie's statement, every effort was made to satisfy the land owners through whose property the canal was constructed and it was further stated that no objection was raised on the part of any of them until the land belonging to Mr. Grece was reached, when he at once lodged a protest and, according to the sworn affidavit of Corporal George Evans, of the Royal Staff Corps, made use of the foulest abuse, which it is not necessary to reproduce, which Lord Dalhousie considered, taken with his refusal to name any specific sum for the damage he alleged he had sustained, as an evidence that his real object was not to obtain an equitable compensation but to impede the progress of the canal. What the final decision was in the case of Mr. Grece is not shown in the papers under consideration.

Great importance was attached to internal communications for military purposes and to the establishment of military settlements to protect them. For the communication the construction of canals was advocated and the establishment of a practical water way from Montreal to Lake Ontario by the river Ottawa. The view taken by Lord Dalhousie of the means of reaching Kingston from the Ottawa differed from that of the other authorities, he not having apparently realized the fact that the canal to secure that communication was only part of a larger scheme. Writing in March, 1825, to Lord Bathurst on the subject, he informed His Lordship that it had been reported that there was an easy communication by the Rideau for half the distance to Kingston, but that careful examination had shown that a canal could not be built except at immense expense and that it would be better to make a military road or even a railway, which might be constructed at far less expense and in much less time. Such a communication he held to be of the highest importance and the more so because of the great population already gathered on the line of settlement. (Q. 172-1, p. 104.)

In previous reports will be found information respecting canals.

The proposal to have a railway built to connect Kingston with Ottawa is an early mention of this mode of conveyance. It is unnecessary to speak of the origin of railways from the first rude attempt to obtain an easier method of carrying coal from the pits to the sea board than was possible by the wretched roads then in existence down to the present condition of things when many thousand millions of money are invested in railway companies and employment is furnished by them to thousands of men. The suggestion of Lord Dalhousie for a railway is noteworthy. The first Act of incorporation for a railway (the Stockton and Darlington in the North of England) was granted so late as 1825, the line not being opened till September, 1825, whilst Lord Dalhousie's proposal was made in March of the last named year during the time he was on leave in Scotland. The subject of the communication between the Ottawa and Kingston Lord Dalhousie regarded as of so much importance that he asked Lord Bathurst to submit the question to the Duke of Wellington so that the best mode of establishing the communication might be ascertained. It is scarcely necessary to say to any one conversant with the history of engineering work in Canada that the canal to Kingston was completed, not without a good deal of friction between engineers and the appointment of commissions

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to settle the points in dispute as to its dimensions which was apparently done by the process of "splitting the difference."

The disputes between the governors and House of Assembly were not merely frequent; they were constant and led to repeated prorogations.

On the 27th May, 1827, Lord Dalhousie wrote to Lord Bathurst calling attention to the obstinate spirit of opposition in the Assembly of Lower Canada which would listen to no reason and he suggested a system by which he thought the mischievous influence of the leaders could be counteracted. The plan His Lordship proposed was, in effect, to establish functionaries throughout the province who would be in a position and would be disposed to support the government. The proposal was actually for the appointment of chief magistrates and lieutenants in counties, a measure which he believed to be within the prerogative and constitutional power of the Crown. (Q. 179-1, pp. 222-5).

On the other hand writing from Sorel to Mr. Wilmot Horton on the 20th August of the same year Dalhousie treated reports of "troubles in the Canadas" as only of importance outside, where the facts were not known and said that those who read both sides were well aware that there was no truth in the reports of troubles. Yet the same letter showed that in the election, then just completed, fewer supporters of the government than ever were returned and riots had taken place in Montreal. The Assembly, Lord Dalhousie added, was to be called together in November, and from the temper of the House, he told Mr. Wilmot Horton, "You must look forward to an almost immediate prorogation." He then asked Mr. Wilmot Horton to lay the letter before Lord Goderich, as a more formal communication would only give the subject importance.

Lord Dalhousie was not mistaken as to the temper of the House and that Mr. Papineau would be elected speaker. He considered that the violent speeches and writings of Mr. Papineau would not allow him to accept that gentleman should he be elected to that office and this he believed was generally known. Notwithstanding the knowledge of His Lordship's intentions, Mr. Papineau was elected, presented for acceptance, refused and a message sent to the House to elect some one else. Instead of complying an address was returned by the Assembly declaring that the King's approval of the speaker, before his election could take effect was a mere form and not necessary from a constitutional point of view and that the House insisted upon the election of Mr. Papineau to be speaker. On this the legislature was prorogued. The exact words of the resolution agreed to by the House were as follow:—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY, 22nd November, 1827.

Resolved. That it is necessary for the discharge of the duties imposed on this House, viz: to give its advice to His Majesty in the enactment of laws for the peace, welfare and good government of this province, conformably to the Act of the British Parliament under which it is constituted and assembled, that its speaker be a person of its free choice independently of the will and pleasure of the person entrusted by His Majesty with the administration of the local government for the time being.

Resolved. That Louis Joseph Papineau, Esquire, one of the members of this House, who has served as speaker in six successive Parliaments has been duly chosen by this House to be its speaker in the present Parliament.

Resolved. That the Act of the British Parliament under which this House is constituted and assembled does not require the approval of such person so chosen as speaker, by the person administering the government of this province in the name of His Majesty.

Resolved. That the presenting of the person so elected as speaker to the King's representative for approval is founded on usage only, and that such approval is and hath always been a matter of course.

Resolved. That this House doth persist in its choice and that the said Louis Joseph Papineau, Esquire, ought to be and is its speaker. (Q. 179-3, p. 457).

The divisions on all the resolutions were yeas 41, nays 4, the nays being the Solicitor General and Messrs. Christie, Stewart and Young. The address to the Governor in chief was in these terms :

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
THURSDAY, 22nd November, 1827.

Resolved. That the following humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor in chief.

May it please Your Excellency :—

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, having taken into our most serious consideration, the communication made to us by the Speaker of the Legislative Council by order of Your Excellency respecting our choice of a speaker humbly request Your Excellency to be fully assured that we sincerely respect the rights of His Majesty and His Royal Prerogative, which we acknowledge to be annexed to His Imperial Crown for the benefit and protection of his people. We are fully assured that Your Excellency could intend nothing which would destroy or diminish our constitutional privileges without which we cannot fulfil our important duties towards His Majesty and His people of this Province and in this persuasion we, in all humility, submit to Your Excellency that it is the incontestable right of the Commons of this Province to have the free election of one of their members to be their speaker and perform the duty of their House, that the speaker so elected and afterwards presented to the King's Representative, according to usage, ought always by uniform practice to be continued as speaker and fulfil his office as such, unless he be therefrom excused from corporal infirmity alleged by himself or on his behalf in full Provincial Parliament; that according to that usage Louis Joseph Papineau has been duly elected and chosen in consideration of his great ability and fitness, of which we have had experience during several Parliaments, and has been by us presented to Your Excellency as a person worthy of our confidence and who we conceived would be agreeable to Your Excellency, for which reason we humbly hope that Your Excellency, after having considered the old precedents, would be pleased to remain satisfied with our proceedings and not deprive us of the services of the said Louis Joseph Papineau as our speaker but that Your Excellency would be pleased to give us a favourable answer, such as His Majesty and His Royal Predecessors have ever given to their faithful Commons in such cases, in order that we may be enabled to proceed without further delay to the dispatch of the important and arduous affairs for which we are convoked, in which we hope to give convincing proofs of our affection for the King's service and of our solicitude for the peace and welfare of this province.

On the 10th December Lord Dalhousie gave a long account to Mr. Huskisson of the whole of the transactions leading to the rejection of Mr. Papineau for speaker and to the prorogation of the legislature. He charged a section of the population,

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headed by Mr. Papineau, with endeavouring by every means to create a feeling of hostility to government. By means of abuse and by activity of communication with all parts of the province the factious leaders, thus described by Lord Dalhousie, succeeded in obtaining the return of their candidates. In spite of the state of excitement among the politicians, Lord Dalhousie regarded the movement as of slight consequence, although his own report indicated that a dangerous state of feeling existed. With respect to the disturbances that occurred, His Lordship said

In Montreal and immediate neighbourhood some scenes of violence occurred utterly disgraceful to those concerned and altogether different from the usual peaceable demeanour of the people, but in every other corner of the province I have great reason to praise the quiet and temperate conduct of these last elections.

I saw no cause to interfere in these circumstances, the abuse and the calumnies against government are disregarded by sensible men; and though they disturbed society for the moment in a week after the elections the excitement had died away and politics were no more heard of. (Q. 179-3, p. 465).

In June, 1824, Lord Dalhousie sailed from Quebec, on leave of absence, Sir Francis Burton being left to administer the government. In the course of his administration, he accepted Mr. Papineau as speaker and reported at the close of his first session, that all the differences between the two Houses had been settled, but the course followed by Sir F. Burton was not approved of and he left Quebec on the arrival of Lord Dalhousie, not to return. The disputes between Lord Dalhousie and the Assembly continued after his return and the feeling of hostility to him on the part of the Assembly did not cease after his tenure of office as governor had terminated in 1828, when Sir James Kempt succeeded him. A committee of the Assembly made a report on the 12th February, 1829, containing a series of resolutions adopted by the House condemnatory of Lord Dalhousie's course as governor in suppressing information, making use of his position to influence Parliamentary elections and generally charged him with abuse of his power and authority to promote his own political views. The correspondence indicates that Lord Dalhousie was in no respect inclined to yield his pretensions to those of the Assembly, and in this he was supported by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, as is shown by a paper entitled "Memoir submitted to His Excellency George, Earl of Dalhousie.....on the subject of the political state of Lower Canada in the beginning of the year 1828." The paper was signed by James Kerr, describing himself as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils but who was also judge of the court of vice admiralty. The opening paragraphs will show the nature of the memoir. After stating his offices in the Councils he considered it, he said, to be his duty

at this crisis, when by the inordinate pretensions of the House of Assembly and the seditious language used by many of its members and their adherents at public meetings, it is attempted to withdraw His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects from their affections to the government, to lay the following brief exposition of the state of the colony before Your Lordship.

In the discharge of this sacred and painful task he ought not to omit stating that the seeds of discord were deeply and widely sown before Your Lordship assumed the administration. (Q. 182-2, p. 469).

It is unnecessary to trace further the political condition of Lower Canada. Discontent also existed in Upper Canada, but the official documents do not contain

so complete a picture of the state of political feeling there as those sent from Lower Canada do, the lieut. governor of Upper Canada not apparently considering it desirable to transmit the charges brought by their opponents against his advisers and administration in the same manner as was done in Lower Canada. It is evident, however, that there were considered by the leaders of the movement in Upper Canada, to be sufficient reasons for discontent in the fact, as they held, that all offices in the gift of the Crown were monopolised by a few families. A very amusing account is given in an anonymous letter addressed to Lord Bathurst and dated at Montreal in August (no year) of the experience of an Oswego man, so called, on a visit to Toronto, incidents in which are most improbable, in fact the meetings with the same individual in his various official positions might very naturally be considered as impossible, but in an excited state of public feeling such narratives had no doubt a certain effect. The story is in these words :

The following very pleasant story was related to me a few days ago by an acquaintance on whose veracity I placed confidence. A gentleman crossed to York from Oswego; on arriving at the little capital he inquired for the Custom house, as he had some goods aboard to enter at that office; he was shown the place hard by the quay. The Collector proved to be a very mild, good natured gentleman as might be; quite a man of business too, very conversant with figures, in short a man very well known on 'Change as the saying is; he was Mr. William Allan. On opening his trunk Mr. Z. found some of his letters were to be left at the post office of York; he inquired where it was located and in the post master recognised—Mr. William Allan. He had some bills which he wished to discount, had them properly endorsed, posted off to the Bank of Upper Canada, was shown the president of that institution and that president was the indefatigable—Mr. William Allan. A day or two after he was accompanying a friend, who had come to town to pay some money for a store and tavern licenses: on arriving at the office of inspector of licenses, he was amazed to find that functionary also in the person of—Mr. William Allan. A review of the militia took place while he stayed; he had the curiosity to go to see it, and recognised in the Colonel his (now) old acquaintance—Mr. William Allan! A row took place in the hotel where he lodged, his evidence was wanted and the acting magistrate was—Mr. William Allan. Taking up a newspaper to amuse himself, he read the names of the society for strangers in distress, the treasurer was—Mr. William Allan. Walking with a friend to the hospital, he was told the names of the trustees; one of them was—Mr. William Allan. He happened to overhear a debate about a property which had been forfeited by a man who ran away in the time of war; the names of the commissioners were mentioned in the course of the argument and one of them was—Mr. William Allan. Another day he met a friend from Niagara in doleful mood, enquired the cause and was informed that the commissioners for war losses had cut off half his claim. Who are the commissioners? asked he of Oswego. The reply was A.B.C.D. and—Mr. William Allan. He sold some of his goods to a merchant who gave him an order on the treasurer of the district. The treasurer was—Mr. William Allan. He had occasion to enquire for a black chip hat and was directed for a good one to apply at the store of—Mr. William Allan. He could hold no longer but amazed, astonished and confounded exclaimed: How I pity the poor man, this Mr. William Allan, if he does the duty of so many situations, his life must surely be a burden to himself, and if he does not how I pity a country, the laws of which allow one man to hold such a number of important trusts at one and the same time. Poh! said my uncle Sim, who lives near President Allan, in the same street, you are a stranger and should be silent; you see but a small specimen of the blessings of our provincial government. The Colonel is an Aberdeensman. An Aberdeensman quoth I. Yes, says he, a Scotchman you know. Ah! I have you now, a favourite of the government. Exactly so, was the reply, a townsman of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, owner of the palace there, a

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real man of business and worth a plum ; in short he is—he is—Mr. William Allan. (Q. 337-1 p. 111).

This is, no doubt, a fair sample of the method of criticising the actions of the ruling party in the province. It is remarkable that the chief justices of Upper Canada were in several instances the mouth pieces of the discontented. In the case of chief justice Powell he published a pamphlet attacking the lieutenant governor and Executive Council. In this pamphlet, according to the charges of the latter body he made inaccurate statements, and made use of correspondence which he garbled and mutilated. The reason alleged by the Council for the course followed by Mr. Powell was, that he was greatly dissatisfied because the attorney general, instead of himself, was entrusted with the duty of carrying to the Colonial Office a joint address from both Houses on the financial affairs of the province and that hence arose his hostility to the lieutenant governor and Council. Whether the charges were well or ill founded it led to a considerable amount of correspondence which will be found in volume 338-1 Series Q, pages 14 to 102, 140, 143.

With respect to the differences between the Assembly and the lieutenant governor an account is given of them by the latter in describing the events of the session which closed on the 30th January, 1826. He reported to the Colonial Secretary that he disagreed with the Assembly in the resolution to pay additional salaries to officers of their House, whose salaries were permanently fixed by statute and refused to comply with their address with that object in view. Several of the items in the contingencies of the session he also refused to sanction. Amongst others was a demand for the means to supply each member with newspapers, one of these being a paper published by Mr. Fothergill who, according to Sir Peregrine Maitland, had been dismissed from the management of the official gazette and was the mover and conductor of the committee on grievances. What gave some importance in Sir Peregrine Maitland's opinion, to the measure of the Assembly for circulating these newspapers was that thus an attempt was made to poison the public mind by means of scurrilous newspapers which not being supported by public patronage had on former occasions speedily sank ; the means now attempted to be made use of to give these newspapers public pecuniary aid, it was calculated would prevent them from failing and give them a circulation they could not otherwise secure. Still quoting the lieutenant governor, he represented that the newspapers and reports of the debates which the Assembly were publishing and circulating at the public expense teemed with libels upon the legislative Council and he doubted whether that body "would concur in covering by bill charges notoriously incurred by the Assembly in "endeavouring to force them upon public attention." How far the subsequent outbreaks in Upper and Lower Canada are attributable to the causes alleged by the respective governors of these provinces cannot be determined by the official documents now under consideration. The solution of that question is to be sought for largely by a comparison of the different accounts of the origin and progress of these disturbances to be found in various quarters, official and unofficial. The opinions held of the administration of Lord Dalhousie and Sir Peregrine Maitland were the most opposite possible, one side characterising the actions of these two governors as instigated by conscienceless self seekers who were amassing wealth at the expense of the respective provinces and monopolising all the posts of honour and emolument to the detriment of the rest of the population and that the governors were their

willing accomplices; the other side regarding them as governors with whom no fault could justly be found. In the present report is a calendar of the documents which give the views taken by these two governors of the duties imposed on them by their offices and exhibit the manner in which they felt it their duty to carry these out. The reports to the Secretary for the Colonies made by the respective governors may be studied with advantage as giving an account of the objects of these officials from the most favourable point of view, that is from their own, and with the advantage of knowing all the circumstances which might influence a decision, a knowledge not possessed by outside critics who, whether favourably or unfavourably disposed towards the governors, are usually obliged to judge from the most imperfect information.

One of the great evils of this ignorance is the misapprehension which is sure to exist on the part of the public, leaving them open to be influenced by interested agitators, as to the reasons for the action of the ruling powers in matters of importance to the community. As Lord Durham says in his report on Canada of 1839, in pointing out the evils which arise from the mystery shrouding the motives of the governor of a province and his advisers before the days of responsible government.

The most important business of government was carried on, not in open discussion or public acts, but in a secret correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of State. Whenever the mystery was dispelled, it was long after the worst effects had been produced by doubt and misapprehension and the Colonies have been frequently the last to learn the things that most concern them, by the publication of papers on the order of the British Houses of Parliament. (Report P. F. 73, p. 39).

It is somewhat singular how the name of Charles Buller is constantly brought forward as the author of Lord Durham's report. Being chief secretary it was of course his duty to write out the report, as is done by others in a similar position. No doubt he did his fair share of the work of getting together the information on which the report was based, but the credit must be given to Lord Durham for the report as a whole. In the introduction is a singular sentence, if the report is not Lord Durham's, which would scarcely occur, certainly not in its exact form had the report been as suggested by his friends, the personal work of Mr. Buller, not subject to Lord Durham's revision or modification. The sentence is emphatic and is signed by Lord Durham as part of the report.

The administrative and legislative business which daily demanded my attention could, with difficulty, be discharged by the most unremitting labour on my own part and on that of all those who accompanied me from England, or were employed by me in Canada. (Report P. F. 73, page 6).

Certain parts of the work were put under the charge of Mr. Buller, on some of which he made a separate report, in others, reports were made to him by sub-commissioners and form part of the appendix; other portions of the work, which he had begun had necessarily to be completed after he left Canada. The question of whose was the actual hand that wrote the report is of no great consequence, but it has been considered of sufficient interest to have become historical. Dr. Kingsford in his "History of Canada" says that Greville is responsible for the statement that Buller was the author of the report, two chapters being contributed by Wakefield.

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Dr. Kingsford adds: "Thus Greville, repeating the mere gossip of the day, and "always ready to chronicle anything unfavourable to Durham, is responsible for "these doubts." (History, vol. X, p. 120).

In 1825, Lord Dalhousie reported that in the previous year (1824) a literary society had been formed in Quebec, and that the warmth with which the proposal had been received gave perfect confidence in its success. The members had, at the first meeting, asked for the King's patronage but they differed as to the title of the society, whether it should be called the "Quebec Literary and Historical Society" or the "Literary and Historical Society of Canada," the question being left to the decision of His Majesty. As the title is "the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec," it is clear that the one which had the narrowest range was selected. On the 6th September, 1828, Lord Dalhousie strongly recommended that the charter of incorporation which the society asked for should be granted, as the society deserved this from the spirit of enquiry it had awakened. The progress of the society since that date is well known to every man who has paid the slightest attention to literary work in Canada, so that the narrower title has not narrowed its aims.

The steps taken by certain officers of ordnance to take possession for the Crown of part of the property of the baroness de Longueuil led to Lord Dalhousie making a vigorous protest against the independent action of the officers over which he could exercise no control, nor, as he complained, could he interfere with the officers, either in his capacity of Governor or in that of commander of the forces. He pointed out in strong terms the mischief that would arise from claims being advanced by military authorities on the strength of old and obsolete deeds for property held for many years. The suit in the Longueuil case "would most likely terminate against the military claim," yet would alarm every man of property at the idea of being placed at the mercy of a board of inferior officers. (Q 179-1, p. 260). The memorial on the subject on behalf of the baroness de Longueuil states that the grant of the barony was made in the seventeenth century by the King of France and that unchallenged possession had since that time been held of the whole, with the exception of the part which had been taken possession of by the King of France for the construction of a fort and the ground thus occupied had subsequently been held on more than one occasion since the conquest of Canada to be amply sufficient for the purposes of the fort. Certain officers of the ordnance now sought to obtain possession of a large portion of the barony, the effect of which would be a serious reduction of income to the baroness and her family and the liability to action by the tenants for heavy damages. (Q. 179-1, p. 263). The ground for the claim advanced by the ordnance officers is thus stated in the memorial of the baroness which, if true, sufficiently justified Lord Dalhousie in his description of the pretensions of the officers of ordnance. "Singular is it to say the only pretext of right to "this tract of land set up by these gentlemen rests in an ordinance of Monsieur "Bigot, intendant, unratified by His Most Christian Majesty and consequently not "a legal act of the Government." (Q. 179-1, p. 263). The answer made by Lord Dalhousie to the memorial was to the same effect as the statement contained in His Lordship's dispatch to Lord Goderich, namely, that he had no control over the inferior officers of whose action complaint was made. "The subject of it" (the complaint to wit) he said "is quite new to me, as taken up by a Board of officers

“who although inferior officers and under my immediate command, have acted without any reference to me, or authority from me.” All he could do was to transmit the memorial to the Colonial Office, expressing his disapprobation of the course so hastily adopted by the officers at Montreal. (Q 179-1, p. 265.)

The course followed by Judge Willis in Upper Canada has been the subject of very varied judgments, but so far as published opinions show, the conduct of the judge has not met with a favourable verdict even from those most likely to coincide with his views and to justify his actions. The first notice of Mr. Willis that appears among the papers relating to Upper Canada in the Colonial Office Records is in a letter written by him to Lord Goderich, Colonial Secretary, dated 8th June, 1827, in which he said he was preparing to leave with Lady Mary Willis to take up his judicial appointment and asked to be presented to the King. (Q. 345-2, p. 353). His wife, the Lady Mary spoken of, was the daughter of the Earl of Strathmore; she did not, so far as can be gathered, contribute or add to his domestic happiness, whilst she greatly increased the expenditure of the household and finally eloped with an officer. Three weeks after the first letter was written Mr. Willis again urged upon Lord Goderich, the advisability of his being at once presented to the King, as there was no hope of a levée being held before he (Judge Willis) should leave for Upper Canada.

Having been trained at the Chancery Bar, he was naturally anxious that a plan for establishing a court of equity in Upper Canada, which had been talked of in the Colonial Office, but regarding which no determination had been arrived at, should be definitely constituted with himself as equity judge. On the 12th July, before sailing for Canada he had written to Lord Goderich that as it rested with the law officers of the Crown to arrange the patent of an equity judge for which alone he remained in England, he was anxious they would do so as he desired to leave and proposed to sail for Canada on the Tuesday following, provided he could take the necessary papers with him. (Q. 345-2, p. 355). Six days later, that is on the 18th of July, he wrote to Mr. Wilmot Horton, under secretary, that having been told verbally that he need not delay his departure on account of his commission as equity judge not being completed, that his salary for that office would begin on the day that letter was written and that his commission would be forwarded to him, he would leave next day for Liverpool to take his passage (page 356).

As Mr. Willis did not receive the promised appointment of Chancery judge, nor was the court established, it might naturally be considered that Mr. Wilmot Horton was either deceived himself or trying to deceive Mr. Willis, for, as a matter of fact, Mr. Willis came to Upper Canada simply as a puisne judge of the Court of King's Bench and it is this fact that throws doubt on the sincerity of Mr. Wilmot Horton's assurance. The dispatch from Lord Bathurst, dated 9th April, 1827, shows that Mr. Wilmot Horton only stated what was really intended to be done for Mr. Willis and the letter of introduction still more clearly shows that the court which it was proposed to create was to be presided over by Mr. Willis. In November of the same year, the law officers of the Crown interposed the real obstacle to the creation of a court of equity, Mr. Huskisson writing on the 25th of that month said that they “reported it as their opinion, that there is considerable doubt whether His Majesty lawfully could by letters patent under the Great Seal without the interven-

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“tion of Parliament or of the Local Legislature create any new judge in equity in “Upper Canada.” As still further showing the intention to carry out all promises made to Mr. Willis, Mr. Huskisson continued :

As it appears that Mr. Willis, at present one of the judges of the province, quitted this country upon an understanding that in the event of the erection of a new court of equity, he was to preside in it, that intention will of course be carried into execution if the provincial legislature should ultimately decide upon constituting a separate court of equity. (Series P.F. vol. 30, p. 141).

Chief justice Campbell and judge Sherwood gave a joint opinion taking the same view as the law officers on the power that it would be necessary to invoke for the creation of such a Court and attorney general Robinson agreed practically in their view although he fenced his opinion about with various alternative propositions. Mr. Justice Willis in his report contented himself with quoting the favourable opinion as to the value of a Court of Chancery of the legal authorities in the discussion of the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire what improvement could be made in the practice of the Court of Chancery in England and stated that he fully agreed with their estimate of the value of a Court of Chancery. The result of the discussion was to delay the erection of a Court of Chancery in Upper Canada for it was about ten years before one was established there. No doubt the governor's views on the subject had some effect and that Sir Peregrine Maitland was opposed to the creation of a Court of Chancery is reported by Mr. Justice Willis in his “Narrative of Occurrences” in which he states that when dining immediately after his arrival with Sir Peregrine Maitland he brought up the subject of the Court of Chancery and no doubt stated his expectation that he would be appointed to preside over it and was astonished at an expression which fell from Sir Peregrine and not less so at the tone in which it was uttered that he had not got the court of equity yet. (Series P.F. vol. 30, p. 273). This, so far as his published statements go, was the only drop of bitterness in the dinner and, according to his own account, he was received at the governor's and by all classes most hospitably. He says: “The inhabitants of York waited upon us in great numbers, almost overwhelming us with civilities.” It is not, however, necessary to follow the history of the social life of Judge Willis, or to attempt to account for his political action or for the steps he took in his judicial capacity. Much of his course, it has been alleged, was owing to the unfriendly terms on which his wife and the wife of Sir Peregrine Maitland stood to each other. Both Judge Willis and his wife appear to have lost their heads, to have regarded the attentions paid to them as no more than what they were entitled to and to have looked down from a height of superiority on the provincials by whom they were surrounded. That at least is the impression left by a study of the correspondence, but the matter need not be dwelt upon, as such a course of conduct has no particular political importance except, it may be, to those brought into immediate contact with the actors on the scene, or from the opportunity the exhibition of differences on the Bench, or between the Bench and the Bar might afford to agitators to excite political feeling throughout the community. It is to the decisions of Judge Willis on the Bench, that attention must be directed, as it was on them that depended the propriety or otherwise of his removal from the Bench of Upper Canada. From the first there appears to have been little cordiality between the judge and his colleagues, his strong desire to succeed the chief justice, apparently

leading him, in his impatience at the chief justice not resigning, to urge more strongly the question of the necessity not so much of three judges being necessary to form a legal court, as that these three judges must consist of the chief justice and the two puisne judges, thus depriving the chief justice of every occasion of obtaining rest and so compelling him to resign, if he desired to secure an opportunity of recovering his health. Nor had he more amicable relations with the attorney general. On the 12th April, 1828, a few months after his arrival, Judge Willis read a lecture to attorney general Robinson in the open court on his duties as public prosecutor. It was one instance of the feeling existing between the two; in Judge Willis's own words, the time had arrived "in which it must be determined, how far the Law Officers of the Crown are answerable to the judges of the province" (Series P. F. vol. 30, p. 16).

On the 30th May, 1828, Judge Willis wrote to Mr. Stephen, Counsel for the Colonial Office, that he had been led to the conclusion that the Court of King's Bench, as established in Upper Canada, could not legally sit in *Bank*, unless the chief justice and the two puisne judges were present, although he had followed the usual practice of two and sometimes only one judge sitting in term. This, however, he explained, was before he had closely examined the law, but now he declared it to be his duty to state in open court the view he entertained that all that had been, or might hereafter be done, without the court being, as he held, properly constituted by the presence of the chief justice and two puisne judges was and would be invalid. Next day he wrote to the Colonial Secretary in still more positive terms as to the invalidity of the actions of the court when not properly constituted. On the 26th of June, 1828, he wrote to the president of the Executive Council to the same effect. The result of this action, the efforts made by Judge Willis to have a court of chancery constituted, with himself presiding, or failing that to obtain the office of chief justice, the spirit of hostility which existed between him and the officials of the province and the state of feeling which his removal from the Bench created may all be traced in the correspondence in volumes 348 and 349 of series Q., and in the printed return laid before Parliament in 1829, marked P. F. vol. 30, besides correspondence scattered through the other volumes, abstracts of which are in the calendar of the documents relating to Upper Canada contained in the present report.

The plains of Abraham on which Wolfe died and which was the scene of events particularly interesting to Canada is very briefly referred to in the documents calendered in this report. On the 25th of February, 1827, the Board of Ordnance communicated to Mr. Wilmot Horton, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, their opinion that it would be for the public interests that they should have control of that portion of the plains of Abraham which lay between the exercising ground and the citadel of Quebec, that is the part that belonged to the nuns of the Hotel Dieu. The decision, they proposed, should be left in the hands of Lord Dalhousie, but no evidence can be found of any action to carry out the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance. In April of the following year, Mrs. Agnes Thomson, represented to the Colonial Secretary that her late father, John Dowell, who had served in the 43rd Foot at the siege of Quebec, had received on his discharge the plains of Abraham as a grant for his services, but having returned to Ireland, he died there before any use could be made of the grant; his daughter, the memorialist, presumes

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that the property reverted to the Crown. There seems to have been an error on the part of Mrs. Thomson as the land had been for many years in the possession of the Ursuline Nuns or those of the Hotel Dieu, the memorial not being specific as to the part of the plains said to have been granted to her father. That portion of the land which by lease was transferred to the Ordnance department, the lease to take effect on the 1st May, 1802 and subsist for 99 years, was the property of the Ursuline Nuns.

The blunder which led to the repulse and excessive loss of men in the attack on Montmorency has not in the opinion of all historians been thoroughly cleared up. In a note on the subject by Kingsford in his "History of Canada" (vol. 4, p. 254) he says: "The movement has never been accounted for. It has been attributed to a misconception of orders through the cheers of the sailors. Another explanation is, that a captain without orders caused the advance to be beat," but this last explanation seems in the highest degree improbable. As appears by Wolfe's own letter, he himself did not fully comprehend the cause of the undisciplined rush. Knox, in his "Historical Journal," does not attempt any explanation, but contents himself with publishing Wolfe's account of the progress of the siege, including the disaster to the Grenadiers in a slightly curtailed form (Vol. II., p. 41), and Wright, in his life of Wolfe, is satisfied to follow Knox, and to publish what the latter had given of the letter in his "Historical Journal," making some further omissions. Parkman, in his "Montcalm and Wolfe" (Vol. II., p. 231), says: "The first troops that landed from the boats were "thirteen companies of Grenadiers and a detachment of Royal Americans. . . . "With the utmost precipitation, without orders, and without waiting for Monckton's "brigade to come up, the Grenadiers in front made a rush for the redoubt near the "foot of the hill." Garneau describes the defeat of the Grenadiers without further remark. (Histoire, 4th edition, Vol. II., p. 325.) Bradley, in "Wolfe," says: "The Grenadiers and Royal Americans now upon the shore were a little over one "thousand in number. Before them lay 14,000 Frenchmen strongly intrenched. "Little need be said, except that they behaved like madmen. Swelling with an "overweening pride and confidence in their own powers, they would not wait even, "to form their ranks. The shouts and imprecations of their officers fell on deaf ears. "Company after company they broke into a run and with loud shouts and in the "utmost disorder, rushed each man for himself at the heights on which the French "army lay. Their officers had nothing for it now but to go with them. It was a "pitiable sight." Sergeant Johnson's account, the original of which is among the Archives, is closely followed by Parkman, who had access to a duplicate in the possession of a relative in Boston, Mass. The sergeant's account, being that of an eye-witness and the official report by Wolfe are the documents to be relied on for the story of the affair, at least from the British side, and show that evidently a blunder was committed by the troops in the attack. The Royal Magazine of 1759 says nothing of the disaster, but confines itself to an account of victories; the Annual Register of the same date adds no information to the subject, except the conjectural addition to Wolfe's account, that the Grenadiers impetuously rushed towards the enemy's intrenchments "from an ill-governed ardour," which is no doubt a very natural remark, for it is evident that no details could be added to those contained in the official dispatch.

It seems unnecessary to discuss the narratives of the death of Wolfe, the various authors of which whilst they vary in minute details are substantially in accord.

The papers contained in Note B relate to the establishment of land companies in Upper and Lower Canada, the companies in the latter province not coming into existence for several years after the establishment of the former. It was on the 31st of March, 1824, that Messrs. Hullett Brothers & Co., of London, gave it as their opinion to Mr. John Galt, that there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary capital for purchasing and bringing into cultivation the Crown reserves in Upper Canada, provided government would grant the lands at a moderate price and would engage to employ the money thus obtained in making roads and canals. Much correspondence took place and controversies arose on various points, the clergy for whom Dr. Strachan acted as spokesman, being greatly opposed to the disposal of the clergy reserves. (Diagrams of the lands in question are among the Archives in volume P.F. 141, 141a, &c). Finally an agreement was reached between Mr. Galt, on the part of the company, and Dr. Strachan on behalf of the clergy, which was assented to by government and the lands became the property of the company. Among these was what is known as the Huron tract, a report on which by Dr. Dunlop forms part of Note B. On this report Mr. Picken, who published in 1836, an emigration work in the interests of the company, or perhaps only of Mr. Galt says in his preface that on applying to the company for access to the report, he was refused a sight of the document, which is now published in full. After the arrival of Mr. Galt, the legal preliminaries having been disposed of, he determined to lay the foundation of the first town to be established under the auspices of the land company; accordingly the first tree was felled on the 23rd April, 1827, for the clearing of the site of what is now the city of Guelph. An error which is not uncommon, or unnatural, that the town of Galt was founded by John Galt, after his appointment on the land company, is shown by Mr. Galt's own account to be inaccurate as the town was named by Mr. William Dixon, in the township he had obtained from the Grand River Indians, where it was situated "long before the Canada Company was imagined; it had arrived at the maturity of having a post office, before I heard of its existence." As a matter of fact the post office was established there in 1825, as ascertained by Mr. W. Smith, B.A., of the Post Office Department.

To follow all the succeeding events in the establishment of the land company of Upper Canada would be as tedious as it is unnecessary, nor is it required to enter into the details of the misunderstandings that arose between Mr. Galt and Sir Peregrine Maitland, which to judge by the accessible documents seem to have arisen more from a want of caution in dealing with men on the part of Mr. Galt, so far as respected the interests of the company, than from any intention to offend Sir Peregrine, with whom, on the contrary, he appears to have taken all the means he could legitimately use, to live on friendly terms.

Mr. W. B. Felton, who unsuccessfully attempted to establish a land company in Lower Canada, writing from Spring Gardens on the 12th November, 1814, applied for land for himself, Charles Whiteher, John Felton and Charles Bridgman Felton who with their families proposed to settle in Lower Canada, but it was not till August, 1815, that they arrived, instructions to grant land to the party having preceded them. The terms, however, on which the lands were to be granted do not appear to have

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been satisfactory to the associates, at all events they represented that these had been varied unknown to them before their embarkation; in the case of Mr. Felton, personally, he received compensation for lands which he complained had been granted to lieut. colonel Fulton, out of those already appropriated for him (Felton). On the 25th of January, 1822, Lord Dalhousie transmitted the names of three persons, proper to fill a vacancy in the Council and especially recommended Mr. Felton, so that in less than six years and a half he had secured from the governor a recognition that his services were valuable. About the end of 1823 or early in 1824, it appears from the correspondence that an attempt was made to form a company to acquire part of the Crown reserves in Lower Canada for speculative purposes, Mr. Peter Burnet, himself a land speculator having written to that effect on the 24th of May, 1824, at the same time offering to purchase 20,000 acres of these reserves. It is clear that Mr. Burnet was correctly informed that such a project was in contemplation, for on the 23rd of May, the day preceding Mr. Burnet's letter, Lord Dalhousie wrote to Mr. Wilmot Horton that he had been visited by a deputation on the subject of a land company similar to that proposed for Upper Canada, but His Lordship appears to have thrown cold water on the proposal, his strong desire, as appears from many letters written by him, being to have Gaspé settled as early as possible. At the meeting spoken of by Lord Dalhousie, the gentlemen interested in the formation of a company, submitted a statement of the terms and conditions on which it was proposed to form it. The attempt proved for the time abortive. A statement of the proceedings of the original promoters is contained in a report to the British American Land Company, dated 6th February 1832, signed by Nathaniel Gould, so well known in connection with colonial enterprise, which shows how near to realisation was the project as originally proposed. "The whole business," says the report, "was proceeding satisfactorily, when the events of the winter of 1825 (too well remembered) induced the committee to defer their labours to a more favourable opportunity." (Archives, series P.F., vol. 43, p. 6). The events of 1825 referred to are no doubt the effects of the financial depression of that time, which extended over the whole continent. It was, therefore, natural that in the beginning of the report, the meeting should have been reminded that it was the continuance of a plan long previously in contemplation, rather than a new measure upon which due consideration had not been bestowed. (Archives, P.F. 43, p. 5). Although the report was addressed to the British American Land Company, no such company, in reality, existed, as the letters patent granting the charter were not signed till the 20th March, 1834, nor did the Act of incorporation receive the Royal assent till the 22nd of May, of the same year (P.F., vol. 43, pp. 34 and 55). The first report, after the company was incorporated, was made to the shareholders on the 19th of June, 1834, in which it was announced that the Hon. Peter McGill and the Hon. George Moffatt of Montreal had been appointed commissioners and had consented to act, the headquarters to be in Montreal, with a subordinate office in the township and that officers had been appointed.

The quantity of Crown and clergy reserves in Lower Canada and the price of land in each district of Upper Canada, the latter as reported on in a minute of the Executive Council, dated 9th June, 1826, are of interest, the latter especially as affording a comparison of the value of land at that date and now.

In Note C, under the title of the "Naturalization question," are given papers on each side relating to this controversy; which stirred up bitter feelings on both sides. The election of Mr. Barnabas Bidwell, an alien, to the Assembly of Upper Canada was declared by the law officers of the Crown in England to be illegal, the opinion, as shown by its phraseology, being given on a question, the solution of which depended merely on the interpretation of the law, without reference to the moral or political character of the person to be affected by the decision. As will be seen by the document, the two jurists reported that they were of opinion that neither Mr. Barnabas Bidwell, nor his son was eligible to sit as a representative in the Assembly of Upper Canada. Bidwell was returned for Lenox and Addington, but expelled from the Assembly for a reason, which only applied to himself personally, but in no respect settled the question of the admission to the Assembly of aliens who had not complied with the obligations of the law respecting naturalization. A new law was passed by which the son of Mr. Barnabas Bidwell was rendered eligible for election, the Act providing only that a residence of seven years in the province should render persons so residing qualified for election to the provincial Parliament. This Act enabled Mr. Bidwell's son to be returned to the House, but an examination of the documents published in Note C will show that the Act did not settle the question, the introduction of a new Act being considered necessary for the protection of aliens, whose rights to hold property might have been attacked and as the courts of law are bound to interpret the law as it stands the just claims of many might have been set aside on the ground that they had not complied with the provisions of the Act affecting the status of aliens in respect to the holding of real estate. It would be entirely out of place to print the abuse heaped by one party on the other (although one of the least offensive specimens has been given) or the misrepresentations by which the opponents of the different measures were encouraged, or misled, in their opposition and this remark undoubtedly affects both sides neither being able in this respect to cast a stone at the other. If a close examination is given to the papers in Note C, that will render further remarks unnecessary.

The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1898.

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Names.	Residences.	Works.
Aberdeen, Her Excellency The Countess of.....	Ottawa.....	Women Workers of Canada, 1894-97.
Audette, L. A.....	".....	Exchequer Court Reports.
Baby, Hon. Justice.....	Montreal.....	Manuscripts.
Bain, James, jun.....	Toronto.....	Reports of Toronto Public Library.
Bates, E. B.....	Ottawa.....	Directories.
Biggar, E. B.....	Toronto.....	Anecdotal Life of Sir J. A. Macdonald.
Board of Trade.....	Rossland.....	Pamphlet.
Bulger, A. E.....	Montreal.....	Notes on the Selkirk Settlement.
Canadian Society of Civil Engi- neers.....	".....	Transactions, &c.
Craig, Richard.....	Truro, N.S.....	Memorial.
Cruikshank, Capt. E.....	Fort Erie.....	Pamphlets.
Durrett, R. T.....	Louisville.....	Filson Club Publications.
Fraser Institute.....	Montreal.....	Reports from 1891 to 1898.
Fraser, C. G.....	Toronto.....	Canadian History Notes.
Gerin, Léon.....	Ottawa.....	Papers on education.
Hamilton Spectator.....	Hamilton.....	Wentworth Landmarks.
Harvard University.....	Cambridge, Mass.....	Bibliographical Contributions.
Historical MSS. Commission.....	London, England.....	Publications.
Howe, Jonas.....	St. John, N. B.....	Reports of New Brunswick.
Johnson, Geo.....	Ottawa.....	Pamphlets.
Laval University.....	Quebec.....	L'Année Academique.
MacLeod, Malcolm.....	Ottawa.....	John Macleod's letters, &c.
McLaughlin, S.....	California.....	Quebec Directory.
McLachlan, R. W.....	Montreal.....	Pamphlets, Canadian Jubilee Medals.
McMahon, E.....	Ottawa.....	C. C. Exhibition prize list, official programme.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society.....	Winnipeg.....	Report.
Mayor of Hamilton.....	Hamilton.....	City of Hamilton (illustrated).
Minnesota Historical Society.....	St. Paul.....	Collections.
Mott, Henry.....	Montreal.....	Pamphlets.
Murdoch, William.....	St. John, N. B.....	Sewerage and water supply.
New Brunswick Historical Society.....	St. John.....	Collections.
New York State Library.....	Albany.....	Public papers of Governor Tompkins; Memoir of William Kelly.
Niagara Historical Society.....	Niagara.....	Transactions.
Ontario Historical Society.....	Toronto.....	Report.
Ontario Land Surveyors.....	".....	".....
Osgood, H. L.....	Rochester, N. Y.....	Sullivan's Campaign.
Parkman Club.....	Milwaukee.....	Publications.
Pioneer Historical Association.....	Toronto.....	Report.
Providence Public Library.....	Providence.....	Monthly Bulletin.
Remington, Cyrus K.....	Buffalo.....	Report.
Rhode Island Historical Society.....	Providence.....	Publications.
Rogers, Hon. Justice Horatio.....	".....	Pamphlet.
Roy, J. E.....	Lévis.....	Histoire de La Seigneurie de Lauzon.
St. Louis Mercantile Library.....	St. Louis.....	Report.
Scottish Geographical Society.....	Edinburgh.....	Magazines.
Shortt, Adam, M. A.....	Kingston.....	Early History of Canadian Banking.
Smart, J., Deputy Minister.....	Ottawa.....	Pamphlets.
Smith, J. H.....	Hamilton.....	Historical sketch of the County of Wentworth.
Stewart, MacLeod.....	Ottawa.....	Pamphlets.
Stone, W. L.....	Mount Vernon.....	Records of New Amsterdam, 7 vols.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
Thwaites, Reuben Gold	Madison	Wisconsin Historical Collections.
University of New York	Albany	Pamphlets.
University of Michigan	Ann Arbor	Calendar.
Walker, B. E.	Toronto	Why Canada is against Bi-Metallism.
White, Richard	Montreal	People's Almanac, 1898.
Wisconsin State Historical Society	Madison	Reports.
Yale University	New Haven	Report.

NOTE A.

SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

No. 1.—WOLFE TO ——— (PITT ?).

(*Canadian Archives,, Series M, Vol. 210, p. 80.*)

CAMP OF MONTMORENCI, 2nd Sept., 1759.

SIR,—I wish I could upon this occasion have the honour of transmitting to you a more favourable account of the Progress of His Majesty's Arms. But the obstacles we have met with in the Operations of the Campaign are much greater than we had reason to expect or could foresee. Not so much from the number of the Enemy (tho' superior to us) as from the natural strength of the Country which the Marquis de Montcalm seems wisely to depend upon.

When I learn't that succours of all Kinds had been thrown into Quebec, That five Battalions of regular Troops completed from the best of the Inhabitants of the Country, some of the Troops of the Colony and every Canadian that was able to bear Arms, besides several Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very advantageous situation, I could not flatter myself that I should be able to reduce the Place; I sought however an occasion to attack their Army, Knowing well that with these Troops I was able to fight. And hoping that a Victory might disperse them.

We found them incamp'd along the Shore of Beauport, from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorenci & intrench'd in every possible part. The 27th of June we landed upon the Isle of Orleans, But receiving a Message from the Admiral that there was reason to think the Enemy had Artillery & a Force upon the Point of Levi, I detach'd Brigadier Monckton with four Battalions to drive them from thence. He pass'd the River the 29th at Night & march'd the next day to the Point, He obliged the Enemy's irregulars to retire & possess'd himself of that Post: The advanced Partys upon this occasion had two or three Skirmishes with the Canadians & Indians with little loss on either side. Colonel Carleton march'd with a detachment to the Westernmost point of the Isle of Orleans, From whence our Operations were likely to begin.

It was absolutely necessary to possess these two Points and fortify them; Because either from one or the other, the Enemy might make it impossible for any Ship to lye in the Bason of Quebec, or even within two miles of it.

Batterys of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great dispatch, on the Point of Levi, to bombard the Town and Magazines and to injure the Works & Batterys. The Enemy perceiving these works in some forwardness pass'd the River with 1600 men to attack and destroy them; Unluckily they fell into Confusion, fired upon one another, and went back again, By which we lost an Opportunity of defeating this large Detachment.

The Effect of this Artillery has been so great (tho' across the River) that the Upper Town is considerably damaged, and the lower Town entirely destroy'd.

The works for the Security of our Hospitals & Stores on the Isle of Orleans being finished on the 9th of July at night, we pass'd the North Channel & incamp'd near the Enemy's left the River Montmorenci between us. The next morning Captain Danks's Company of Rangers posted in a wood to cover some Workmen, were attack'd and defeated by a Body of Indians, And had so many kill'd and wounded as to be almost disabled for the rest of the Campaign. The Enemy also suffer'd in this Affair & were in their turn driven off by the nearest Troops.

The Ground to the Eastward of the Falls seem'd to be (as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's side, & to command it in a manner which might be made usefull to us; There is besides a Ford below the Falls, which may be pass'd for some hours in the latter part of the Ebb & beginning of the Flood Tide; And I had hopes that possibly, means might be found of passing the river above, so as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm upon terms of less disadvantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments, In reconnoitring the River Montmorenci we found it fordable at a place about three miles up, But the opposite Bank was intrench'd and so steep & woody, that it was to no purpose to attempt a Passage there; The Escort was twice attack'd by the Indians, who were as often repulsed, But in these Rencontres we had forty (Officers & men) kill'd & wounded.

The 10th of July, two men of war, two arm'd Sloops, & two Transports with some Troops on board pass'd by the Town without any Loss, & got into the Upper River; This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I found the same attention on the Enemy's side & great difficulty on ours, Arising from the nature of the Ground, & the obstacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared most was that if we should land between the Town and the River Cap Rouge, the Body first landed could not be reinforced before they were attack'd by the Enemy's whole Army.

Notwithstanding these difficulty's I thought once of attempting it at St. Michels, about three miles above the town; But perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the design, were preparing against it & had actually brought Artillery & a Mortar (which being so near to Quebec they could increase as they pleased) to play upon the shipping; And as it must have been many hours before we could attack them (even supposing a favourable night for the Boats to pass by the Town unhurt) it seem'd so hazardous, that I thought it best to desist.

However, to divide the Enemy's force, & to draw their attention as high up the river as possible. And to procure some intelligence, I sent a detachment under the command of Colonel Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off some Prisoners, & all the useful Papers he could get. I had been informed that a Number of the Inhabitants of Quebec had retired to that place, And that probably we should find a Magazine of Provisions there,

The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of Indians, the moment he landed, but they were soon dispersed & driven into the woods; He searched for Magazines but to no purpose, brought off some Prisoners, & return'd with little loss.

After this business I came back to Montmorenci, where I found that Brigadier Townsend had by a superior fire prevented the French from erecting a Battery on the Bank of the River from whence they intended to cannonade our Camp.

I was resolved to take the first opportunity which presented itself, of attacking the Enemy tho' posted to great advantage, & everywhere prepared to receive us.

As the men of War cannot (for want of a sufficient depth of water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments to annoy them in the least; The Admiral had prepared two Transports (drawing but little water) which upon occasions could be run aground, to favour a Descent with the help of these Vessels which I understood would be carried by the Tide close in shore, I proposed to make myself Master of a detach'd Redoubt near to the water's Edge, & whose situation appear'd to be out of Musket Shot of the Intrenchment upon the Hill. If the Enemy supported this detach'd place, it would necessarily bring on an Engagement, what we most wish'd for; And if not, I should have it in my power to examine their situation, so as to be able to determine where we could best attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement; The 31st of July, in the forenoon the boats of the Fleet were fill'd with Grenadiers & a part of Brigadier Monckton's Brigade from the Point of Levi; The two Brigades under Brigadiers Townsend & Murray were order'd to be in readiness to pass the Ford when it should be thought necessary; To facilitate the passage of this Corps, The Admiral had placed the Centurion in the Channel so that she might check the fire of the lower Battery, which commanded the Ford, This Ship was of great use, as her fire was very judiciously directed.

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A great quantity of Artillery was placed upon the Eminence, so as to batter and enfilade the left of their Intrenchments.

From the Vessel which run aground nearest in I observed that the Redoubt was too much commanded, to be kept without very great loss, And the more as the two arm'd ships could not be brought near enough to cover with their Artillery and Musquetry, which I at first conceived they might. But as the Enemy, seem'd in some Confusion, And we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchments.

Orders were sent to the Brigadiers general to be ready with the Corps under their command. Brigadier Moncton to land, And the Brigadiers Townshend and Murray to pass the Ford. At a proper time of the Tide, the Signal was made, But in rowing towards the Shore many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge that runs off a considerable distance; This Accident put us into some Disorder, lost a great deal of time, and obliged me to send an Officer to stop Brigadier Townshend's march, who was then observed to be in motion. While the Seamen were getting the boats off, the Enemy fired a number of Shells & Shot, but did no considerable damage. As soon as this Disorder could be set a little to Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper manner, Some of the Officers of the Navy went in with me to find a better place to land; we took one flat bottom'd Boat with us to make the Experiment, & as soon as we had found a fit part of the Shore, the Troops were order'd to disembark; Thinking it not yet too late, for the attempt.

The thirteen Companies of Grenadiers & 200 of the second Royal American Battalion got first on Shore. The Grenadiers were ordered to form themselves into four distinct bodys and to begin the Attack, Supported by Brigadier Monckton's Corps, As soon as the other Troops had passed the Ford and were at hand to assist; But whether from the noise & Hurry at landing, or from some other Cause, The Grenadiers instead of forming themselves as they were directed, ran on impetuously towards the Enemy's Intrenchments in the utmost Disorder & Confusion Without waiting for the Corps which were to sustain them & join them in the Attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed & Brigadier Townshend was still at a considerable distance, tho' upon his march to join us, in very great order.

The Grenadiers were check'd by the Enemy's first Fire, & obliged to shelter themselves, in or about the Redoubt which the French abandon'd upon their approach; In this situation they continued for some time, unable to form under so hot a fire, & having many Gallant Officers wounded, who (careless of their Persons) had been solely intent upon their Duty. I saw the absolute necessity of calling them off, that they might form themselves behind Brigadier Monckton's Corps, which was now landed, & drawn up on the Beach in extream good order.

By this new Accident & this second Delay. It was near Night; A Sudden Storm came on & the Tide began to make, So that I thought it most advisable not to persevere in so difficult an Attack, least (in case of a Repulse) the Retreat of Brigadier Townshend's Corps might be hazardous & Uncertain.

Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's left where Brigadiers Townshend & Murray were to have attack'd, And it is probable that if those Accidents I have spoken of, had not happen'd, we should have penetrated there, Whilst our left & center, more remote from our Artillery, must have bore all the Violence of their Musquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our March; Some of their Savages came down to murder such wounded as could not be brought off. And to scalp the the Dead as their Custom is.

The Place where the Attack was intended, has these Advantages over all other hereabout. Our Artillery could be brought into Use. The greatest Part, or even the Whole of the Troops might act at once—And the Retreat (in case of a Repulse) was secure, at least for a certain time of the Tide. Neither one nor other of these Advantages can anywhere else be found. The Enemy were indeed posted upon a commanding Eminence—The Beach upon which the Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, & cut by several Gully's—The Hill to be ascended, very steep & not every where practicable.

The Enemy numerous in their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had Succeeded, our Loss must certainly have been great, And theirs inconsiderable from the shelter which the neighboring Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles still remained to be pass'd before the Town was invested. All these Circumstances I considered, but the Desire to Act in Conformity to the King's intentions induced me to make this Trial. Persuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficultys.

The Enemy have been fortifying ever since with Care, so as to make a second Attempt still more dangerous.

Immediately after this Check, I sent Brigr Murray above the Town with 1200 men, Directing him to Assist Rear Admiral Holmes in the Destruction of the French Ships (if they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with General Amherst.

The Brigadier was to seek every favourable opportunity of fighting some of the Enemy's Detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms. And to use all the means in his Power to provoke them to Attack him.

He made two different attempts to land upon the North Shore, without Success, But in a third, was more fortunate He landed unexpectedly at Dechambaud, & burn't a Magazine there, in which were some Provisions, some Amunition, And all the Spare Stores, Clothing, Arms, & Baggage for their Army. Finding that their Ships were not to be got at, & little Prospect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, He reported his Situation to me & I order'd him to join the Army. The Prisoners he took, inform'd him of the Surrender of the Fort of Niagara—And we discover'd by intercepted Letters that the Enemy had abandon'd Carillon & Crown Point, were retired to the Isle aux Noix, And that General Amherst was making Preparations to pass the Lake Champlain, to fall upon Monsieur de Bourlemaigne's Corps which consists of three Battalions of Foot, and as many Canadians as make the whole amount to 3000 Men.

The Admiral's Dispatches & mine would have Gone Eight or ten Days sooner if I had not been prevented from writing by a Fever;—I found myself so ill, & am still so weak that I begg'd the General Officers to consult together for the Publick Utility. They are all of opinion that, (as more Ships & Provisions have now got above the town) they should try by conveying up a corps of 4 or 5000 men (which is nearly the whole strength of the Army, after the Points of Levi & Orleans are left in a proper state of Defence) to draw the Enemy from their present Situation, & bring them to an Action—I have acquiesced in their Proposal, & we are preparing to put it in Execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View to a general Assault; But after consulting with the Chief Engineer who is well acquainted with the interior parts of it. And after viewing it with the utmost Attention, We found that tho' the Batterys of the lower Town might be easily silenced by the men of War, yet the Business of an Assault would be little advanced by that, Since the few Passages that lead from the lower to the upper Town are Carefully intrench'd, And the upper Batterys cannot be affected by the Ships which must receive considerable Damage from them & from the Mortars.

The Admiral would readily join in this or in any other Measure for the Publick Service, But I could not propose to him an Undertaking of so dangerous a Nature & promising so little Success.

At my first coming into the country I used all the means in my Power to Engage the Canadians to lay down their Arms, by offer of such Protection & Security for themselves their Property and Religion, as was consistent with the Known Mildness of His Majesty's Government. I found that good Treatment had not the desired effect, so that of late I have changed my Measures and laid waste the country partly to engage the Marquis de Montcalm to try the Event of a Battle to prevent the Ravage and partly in Return for many Insults offer'd to our People by the Canadians, As well as the frequent Inhumanitys exercised upon our own Frontiers. It was necessary also to have some Prisoners as Hostages for their good Behaviour to our People in their hands, whom I had reason to think they did not

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use very well. Major Dalling surprised the Guard of a Village & brought in about 380 Prisoners, which I keep not proposing any Exchange till the end of the Campaign.

In case of a Disappointment I intended to fortify Coudres & leave 3000 men for the Defence of it, But it was too late in the Season, to collect Materials sufficient for covering so large a Body.

To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of Floating Battery's & Boats. By the vigilance of these, And the Indians round our different Posts, It has been impossible to execute anything by Surprise:—We have had almost daily Skirmishes with those Savages, in which they are generally defeated, But not without Loss on our side.

By the List of disabled Officers (many of whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the Army is much weaken'd. By the nature of the River, The most formidable part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting. Yet we have almost the whole Force of Canada to oppose. In this Situation, there is such a Choice of Difficultys, that I own myself at a Loss how to determine. The Affairs of Great Britain I know, require the most vigorous Measures; But then the Courage of a Handful of brave Men should be exerted, only where there is some Hope of a favourable Event.

However you may be assured, Sir that the Small Part of the Campaign which remains shall be employ'd (as far as I am able) for the Honour of His Majesty & the Interest of the Nation, In which I am sure of being well seconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Success of His Majesty's Arms in Any other Parts of America.

I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

JAM. WOLFE.

NOTE A.—No. 2.—EXTRACT FROM JOURNAL OF QUARTER MASTER SERGEANT JOHN JOHNSON.

(*Canadian Archives, Series M., Vol. 132, page 21.*)

Thirteen Companies of Grenadiers, with two hundred of the Second Battalion of Royal Americans, were the first who landed:—They had, previous to their landing received instructions to form in four distinct Bodies, on the beach, and then march up and begin the attack, by Storming the Batteries and Redoubts on the beach, which lay below their intrenchments, that were on the eminence above them: they were to be supported by Brigadier General Monckton's Brigade, as soon as they were landed, and should be Joined by the two Brigades from Montmorenci; who were then on the march and had actually crossed the ford:—But it often happens that the best concerted plans gets marred in the execution, so it happened here; the Grenadiers, by neglecting their instructions, threw the whole into disorder and confusion; for they had no sooner landed, but without waiting to be drawn up in any regular form, as they were ordered; rushed impetuously up, towards the enemy's intrenchments; those Batteries and Redoubts on the beach, as before mentioned were abandoned by the enemy upon the first landing of the Grenadiers: The very first fire from the enemy's intrenchments was so well laid, that it checked their impetuosity and put them into the utmost disorder and confusion and obliged them to take shelter in a Redoubt, which the enemy had abandoned at their first landing and where they were forced to remain for some time, as being unable to recover themselves under so hot a fire as the enemy kept up:—General Wolfe seeing their situation, and the danger to which they were exposed, and that all their endeavours to recover themselves proved unsuccessful, he ordered them to Retreat and form

behind Brigadier General Monckton's Brigade; who were by this time all landed and formed on the beach in good order; and were also Joined by the two Brigades from Montmorenci.

NOTE A, No. 3—MONCKTON TO PITT.

(*Canadian Archives, Series M, Vol. 210, p. 100.*)

CAMP AT POINT LEVI, 15th Sept., 1759.

SIR,—I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that on the 13th Inst. His Majesty's Troops Gain'd a very Signal Victory over the French, a little above the Town of Quebec. Genl. Wolfe exerting himself on the Right of our Line Receiv'd a Wound pretty Early, of which he Dyed soon After And I had Myself the Great Misfortune of receiving one in my Right Breast by a Ball that went through Part of My Lungs, & was cut out under the Blade Bone of my Shoulder; Just as the French were giving Way which obliged me to quit the Field. I have therefore, Sir, desir'd Genl. Townshend, who now Commands the Troops before the Town (and of which I am in hopes he will soon be in possession) to Acquaint you with the Particulars of that Day—And of the Operations Carrying On.

I have the Honour to be

With the Greatest Respect, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servt.

ROBERT MONCKTON.

To the Right Hon'ble

WM. PITT, Esq.

P. S. His Majestys Troops behav'd with the greatest Steadiness & Bravery—As the Surgeons tell me there is no danger in my Wound I am in hopes that I shall be soon able to join the Army before the Town.

NOTE A—No. 4—GENERAL TOWNSHEND TO MR. PITT.

(*Canadian Archives Series M. Volume 210, p. 101.*)

SIR,—I have ye Honour to acquaint you the Success of his Majestie's Arms on the 13th Instant in an Action with the French on ye Heights to ye Westward of this Town.

It being determined to carry the operations above ye Town, the Posts at Point Levi & L'I-le d'Orleans being secured the General marched with ye remainder of, his Force from Point Levi the 5th & 6th & embark'd them in Transports which had passed the Town for that purpose. On the 7th, 8th, & 9th. A movement of the Ships was made up by Admiral Holmes in order to amuse the Enemy now posted along the North Shore, but the Transports being extreamly crowded & The Weather very bad the General thought proper to cantoon half his troops on the South Shore where they were refresh'd and reembark'd upon the 12th at one in ye morning. The Light Infantry commanded by Colonel Howe The Regiments of Bragg's Kennedys, Lascelles & Anstruthers, with a Detachment of Highlanders and the American Grenadiers. The whole being under ye command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray were put into ye Flat Bottom'd Boats & after some Movement of ye Ships made by Admiral Holmes to draw ye attention of ye Enemy above. The Boats fell down with ye Tide & Landed on ye North Shore within a League of Cape Diamond an Hour before Day break. The rapidity of ye Tide of Ebb carried them a little below ye intended place of Attack, which obliged the Light infantry to scramble up a woody precipice in order to secure ye landing ye troops by dislodging a Captain's Post which defended ye small intrench'd path ye Troops wore to ascend after a little firing the Light Infantry gained the Top of the Precipice & dispersed ye Captain's Post by which means The Troops with very little loss from a few Canadians and Indians in ye wood got up and were immediately form'd. The Boats as they Emptied

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were sent back for ye 2nd Disembarkation which I immediately made Brigd. Murray being detach'd with Anstruthers Battalion to attack the 4th Gun Battery upon ye left, was recall'd by ye General who now saw ye french army crossing ye River St. Charles General Wolf theroupon began to form his line having his Right cover'd by ye Louisbourg Grenadiers on the right of these again he afterwards brought Otways, to the left of the grenadiers were Braggs Kennedys, Lascelles, Highlanders & Anstruthers The right of this Body was commanded by Brigadier Monckton & ye left by Brigr. Murray his rear & left was protected by Col. Howes Light Infantry who was return'd from the 4 Gun Battery before mentioned, which was soon abandon'd to him when he found four Guns. General Montcalm having collected ye whole of his force from the Beauport side & advancing upon Shew'd his Intention to flank our left where I was immediately ordered with General Amhersts Battalion which I form'd in potence. My numbers were soon after encreased by ye arrival of ye 2d Battalions of Royal Americans and Webbs was drawn up by ye General as a Reserve in eight Sub-divisions with large Intervals.

The Enemy lined the Bushes in their Front with 1500 Indians and Canadians & I dare say had placed most of their best marksmen there who kept up a very galling tho' irregular fire upon our own Line, who bore it with ye greatest patience and good order, reserving their fire for the main body now advancing, this fire of the Enemies was however check'd by our posts in our front which protected ye forming our own Line.

The right of ye Enemy was composed of half of ye Troops of ye Colony, the Batt'ns of La Sarre, Languedoc & ye remainder of their Canadians & Indians, Their Centre was a Column form'd by ye Battalions of Bearn & Guyenne, their left was composed of the remainder of the Troops of ye Colony and ye Battalion of Royal Rousillion. This was as near as I Guess their line of Battle.

They brought up 2 pieces of small artillery against us and we been able to bring up but one Gun, which being admirably well served gall'd their Column exceedingly, My attention to the left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every Circumstance which pass'd in ye Centre, much less to ye right but it is most certain that the Enemy form'd in good order & that their attack was very brisk & animated on that side, our Troops reserved their fire till within 40 yards which was so well continued that ye Enemy everywhere Gave way. T'was then our General fell at the Head of Braggs & the Louisbourg Grenadiers advancing with their Bayonets, about Ye same time B. General Monckton received his wound at the head of Lascelles, in the front of ye opposite Battalions fell also Monsr. Montcalm & his second in Command since died of his wounds on board our fleet, part of Ye Enemy made a second feint attack, part took to some thick Copse wood & seemed to make a stand. It was at this moment that each Corps seem'd in a manner to exert itself with a view to its own peculiar Character, The Grenadiers, Baggs & Lascelles press'd on with their Bayonets, Brigadier Murray advancing ye Troops under his Command briskly compleated ye Route on this side when the Highlanders supported by Anstruthers took to their broad Swords & drove part into the Town, part to the works at their Bridge on the River St. Charles.

The Action on our left & Rear was not so severe The Houses into which ye Light Infantry were thrown were well defended being supported by Col. Howe who taking post with two Companies behind a small Copse & frequently sallying upon the flanks of ye Enemy during their attack drove them often into Heaps against ye Front of which Body I advanced Platoons of Amherst's Regiment which totally prevented ye Right wing from Executing their first intention before this one of ye Royal American Battn had been detach'd to preserve our Communication with our Boats & the other being sent to occupy ye ground which General Murray's movement had left open. I remained with Amhersts to support this disposition to keep ye Enemies right & a Body of their Savages which waited still more towards our Rear opposite our Light Infantry Posts, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon our Rear.

This Sir was ye situation of Things when I was told in ye Action that I commanded I immediately repaired to the Centre & finding the pursuit had put part of ye Troops in disorder I formed them as soon as possible. Scarce was this effected when Monr. de Beauville with his Corps from Cap rouge of 2000 men appeared

in our Rear I advanced 2 pieces of Artillery & two Battalions towards him upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myself, blame me for not quitting such advantageous Ground, & risking ye fruit of so decisive a Day for His Majestie's affairs by seeking a frosh Enemy posted perhaps in ye very Kind of Ground he could wish, for, vidt Woods & Swamps. We took a great Number of French Officers upon ye Field of Battle, one piece of Cannon.

Their loss is computed to be about 1500 men which fell chiefly upon their Regulars. I have been employed from ye Day of Action to that of the Capitulation in redoubling our Camp beyond Insult, in making a road up ye precipice for our Cannon, in getting up the Artillery, preparing the Batteries & cutting off their Communication with their Country. The 17th at noon before we had any Battery erected or could have had any for 2 or 3 days a Flagg of Truce came out with proposals of Capitulation, which I sent back again to Town allowing them four Hours to Capitulate or no farther Treaty. The Admiral had at this time brought up his large ships as intending to attack the Town. The French Officer returned at night with Terms of Capitulation which with the Admiral were considered agreed to and signed at 8 in ye Morning of ye 18th instant.

The terms you find we granted will I flatter myself be approved of by his Majesty considering ye Enemy assembling in our Rear & what is far more formidable The very whet (*sic*) and cold season which threatened our Troops with sickness & the fleet with some accident. It had made our Road so bad we could not bring up a Gun for some time, add to this ye advantage of entering ye Town with the Walls in a Defensible state, and ye being able to put a Garrison there strong enough to prevent all Surprise. These I hope will be deem'd a sufficient consideration for granting them ye Terms I have ye Honour to propose to you. The Inhabitants of ye Country came into us fast, bringing in their Arms & taking ye Oaths and Fidelity until a General Peace determines their situation.

I herewith have ye Honour to enclose you a List of ye Killed & wounded. A List of ye Prisoners, as perfect as I have yet been able to get it. Another List of ye Artillery & Stores in the Town, as well as those fallen into our hands at Beuport in consequence of ye Victory.

By Deserters we learn that the Enemy is reassembling what Troops they can behind Cap Rouge that Monr. de Levy is come down from ye Montreal side to command them, some say has brought 2 Battns with him, if so, This blow has already assisted Mr. Amherst, by other Deserters we learn that Monsieur de Boucanville, with 80 men & provisions was on his march to fling Himself into ye Town ye 18th, the very morning it Capitulated, on which Day we had not completed, ye Investiture of the place as they had broke their Bridge of Boats & had Detachments in very strong works on ye other side ye River St. Charles.

I should be wanting in paying my due Respects to ye Admirals & ye naval service if I neglected this occasion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our success to ye constant assistance and support received & the perfect Harmony & correspondence which has prevailed throughout all our operations in ye uncommon Difficulties which ye nature of this Country in particular presents to military Operations of a Great Extent, & which no Army can itself solely supply.

The immense Labour in the Artillery Stores & provisions, The long watchings & attendance in Boats, The drawing upon Artillery by ye Seamen, even in ye Heat of Action, It is my duty Short as my Command has been, to acknowledge for that time how great a share ye Navy has had in this successful Campaign.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir,

with ye truest respect

your most obedient

humble servant,

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

CAMP BEFORE QUEBEC,
September ye 20th, 1759.

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NOTE B.

LAND COMPANIES OF CANADA.

No. 1.—REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE FORESTS.

(*Canadian Archives, Series Q., Vol. 352, p. 45.*)

To JOHN GALT, Esq.,

SIR,—Pursuant to your letter of instructions bearing date 25th of April last I beg to acquaint you that I have explored the Territory in the London District and have the honour to submit the following report:

This Tract is bounded to the Westward by Lake Huron and the District line. To the North by a boundary line dividing the purchased from the unpurchased lands of the Chippawa Indians which has not yet been run but which is laid down on the Map accompanying this report agreeably to the directions given from the Surveyor-General's office. On the East it is bounded by Clergy reserve lands and the Townships of Wilmot. On the south by the Townships of Blandford, Zorra, Nissouri and the purchased line.

The whole of this Tract is what in geology would be considered a recent formation, and could be supposed to have taken its origin from the subsiding of an enormous mass of waters which at no very distant period must have covered this part of the continent.

The formations are all of a secondary character. The base is soft limestone rock varying from the colour of coarse white marble to that of the blue limestone of the North of Ireland. It is all more or less interspersed with petrifications most of which are of a marine or at least aquatic character. In one instance I observed a very perfect specimen of the Shell worm of the Tropics, but as these were imbedded in petrified wood which of course might have floated from any distance; its appearance there, is less difficult to be accounted for than the Tropical productions which abound on the Isle of Sheppy in the Mouth of the Thames.

Over the limestone lies a stratum of bluish clay and over that stratum superstratum reddish clay and sand alternating with the blue clay in various proportions. All these strata lie perfectly parallel to the plane of the Horizon demonstrating that they must have been deposited by water; and so far as I have observed I have never seen a single instance of a perceptible dip in the strata, along the whole course of Lake Huron or any of the Rivers which empty themselves into it.

Over the clay there is generally a layer of fine sandy gravel sometimes of water-worn limestone mixed with the debris of limestone rock which in this Country is erroneously termed marl and on this at various depths though seldom less than eighteen inches lies the soil which is uniformly of the loamy character, rich and free to work. Sometimes this soil is what agriculturists term clayey loam, sometimes sandy but its capacity for supporting vegetation is uniformly great as it has been formed from the decay of leaves and other vegetable productions; these two most probably assisted by occasional fires running over the face of the Country, the ashes of which when lavigated by the rains would convey into the mass a body of alkaline salt which would give to the whole something analogous to the chemical properties of stable litter. The whole of the region lying between the Head of Lake Ontario and Lake Huron of which this forms a portion, is in the strictest sense of the word a Table land, for after ascending the height which forms almost the bank of the Lake on either side there is no hill deserving the name and no valley unless a ravine cut by a stream be entitled to that appellation.

On the banks of Lake Huron the height above the level ranges from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty feet, and this uniformly by an abrupt bank.

The rise toward the interior may be fifty feet more, for many of the streams from a considerable distance back run rapidly to their mouths; though their beds are nearly on a level with the surrounding country. The only variation from this level consists in hillocks and ridges, the former of which are what in this country are denominated short hills; that is round regular hemispheres, having very much the artificial appearance of the Danish Barrowes or Tumuli at home and generally run in chains. Were it fair or reasonable to indulge in Theory as to the mode of their formation I would say that it is probable that they were thrown up by the waves when a certain portion of water lay over the whole surface of the land in the same manner as sand bars are formed in Lakes and Seas. And in this conjecture I should be borne out by the fact that on the very summit of these large water worn stones are found, *and found there exclusively*, but, when it is considered that once formed the rain would wash away the soil and expose the stones below it this theory must stand a mere conjecture.

The ridges are now abrupt in their ascent and generally run north and south, they are of various breadths, from ten yards to one hundred, and are from a few furlongs to many miles in extent. The height of either hillock or ridge in no case exceeds fifty feet, so that if we say that the extreme highest land in the whole territory is little more than two hundred and fifty feet above the level of Lake Huron, we cannot be very far from the truth.

The summit level of the whole territory is in the large swamp, which as will be seen by a glance at the maps, occupies so much of its centre.

This swamp forms the reservoir of many of the principal branches of the large streams which water the great triangle of Upper Canada formed by the three Lakes.

From it are fed the north branch of the river Thames and a branch of the river which runs into Lake Huron at the distance of twelve miles below the mouth of the Nocton, or Menesetunk, as well as the south branch of the Nocton itself, and we have every reason to believe that it contributes greatly to the river with which is a principal branch of the Grand River.

When the time shall arrive, and I have no doubt that there are those now alive who will live to see that period, when it shall be deemed expedient to run a Canal from Huron to the lower Lakes this Swamp instead of being considered as it now is a blot on the surface of the earth will be looked upon as the most valuable part of the whole country.

From this summit level and into the branches emanating from it the various brooks and streams run like radii from a centre. The small brooks which do not arise from the large swamps have their origin generally from small Cedar Swamps or black ash Swales; sometimes, however, they arise from springs without the intervention of wet or swampy lands, and in all cases when once they begin to run they preclude the possibility of a swamp of any extent existing in their neighbourhood as from their beds lying as deep as the clay, and sometimes on the rock itself, they act as a natural drain to all the surrounding country. When the brooks fall into Lake Huron they do not in general gradually descend from source to mouth, but rather run comparatively on a level until they reach from a mile to half a mile from their debouchment when they begin to form a deep narrow ravine in the hard clay through which they pass rushing swiftly down an inclined plane, and in some instances forming a cascade over a ledge of limestone rock, which in all instances might be rendered available if not for Machinery on a large scale at least for Threshing Mills Chopping Mills, Farmer's churns, & other domestic Machinery of a Farm. Streams of this kind an so numerous throughout the tract that if judiciously laid out almost every farm in it may be furnished with a share of one and though it is to be expected that in the course of cultivation many of these will be greatly impaired or perhaps totally dried up yet from a great majority of them taking their origin in spring a sufficient supply will remain for all agricultural and domestic purposes.

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So numerous indeed are those springs that in the space of thirty miles from the mouth of the River Nocton or Menesetunk to the portage of the river Aux Sable no less than eighty-seven streams of various magnitudes from the small brook to what in England would be termed a River enter the Lake.

The Nocton itself is the only one of the streams that I have yet met with which runs through what might be called a valley, the rich meadows on its banks, I shall come to speak of when considering the capabilities of soil for different kinds of produce.

In considering the timber and vegetable productions of this tract I shall first advert to that of the large swamp and its dependencies. As the whole of the rest of the land is so uniformly good that it can be described in a very few words, and an account of a very few acres of it are sufficient to give a perfect knowledge of the whole.

There are four distinct kinds of swampy land observable in the course of the proof line between the tenth and the 28th mile posts and these form an Epitome of every species of swamp I have seen in the country, these are the Cedar Swamp the spruce swamp, the black ash swale and the mixed swamp. The cedar swamp is by far the most difficult to traverse, it consists of the white cedar chiefly thickly planted and existing in every stage of growth and decay and lying at every angle within the semicircle. The soil of these swamps is rich and strong abounding in springs of the finest water & outlets which have been stopped by fallen timber and the soil being a dead level a kind of dam has been formed which has gradually expelled all the trees which could not subsist with their roots in the water and left the field clear for the cedar alone, above the strong vegetable loam there is generally a thin layer of peat moss sometimes of the black, solid compact kind and sometimes of the light spongy red, and this no doubt in time would increase until such a stratum of it should be formed as would render the soil incapable of vegetable production.

The process by which the cedar grows is so extraordinary and explains so completely the nature of the swamp that I think it is not out of place to advert to it here.

The trunk of a tree falls into a swamp and in process of time begins to decay, mosses form upon the bark and they in time decay also. In the kind of soil produced by this vegetable decomposition a seed is dropped which for the time at least finds soil enough for the small fibres of its roots but these not finding nourishment outside, and being unable to penetrate the heart of the log run down along the outer edge of the trunk and being supported from above are unable to push their way through the water and root themselves in the soil below the log which originally gave them support then crumbles from under them and they are left standing on their main roots as on the feet of a stool or as a man would rest with the points of his fingers on a table. The roots get crossed and interwoven with smaller fibres and the whole covered by a thick coat of green moss so that frequently you can pull away the moss from the root of a cedar and dip down an arms length into fine spring water. From this precarious hold they have of the earth they are much easier wind wove and drawn against each other than any other tree, and from this as well as from their low growing pointed branches arises the chief difficulty in getting through a swamp. This mode of growth is not peculiar to the cedar alone, but may be found in every other kind of tree occasionally in passing through the Forest and I am more particular in it as I have been much puzzled to account for its appearance in peat mosses in Scotland. The manner of draining and improving I have already given it so much in detail in my account of the Eastern and Ottawa Districts that I shall not again recur to the subject but only remark that these swamps having natural drains which only require to be cleared much labour and expense would be saved in the process.

Of the spruce swamp such as I am about to describe I have only seen one specimen and that is on the proof line commencing near the middle of the fourteenth mile and continuing on for near three quarters of a mile in breadth and it is supposed to be ten miles in length. It consists of that species of hard cold unpro-

ductive clay called "till" by Scotch farmers covered with a thin layer of wet low soil the whole surface is carpeted with strong soft green moss, the trees of which are small and stunted and far apart have their trunks covered with a different kind of moss their lower branches are entirely decayed and from their upper depend long white lichens resembling horse tails.

The soil seems barely sufficient to raise these trees during the earlier periods of their existence, though healthy when young they begin to show symptoms of decay as soon as they reach the height of ten or twelve feet, this land in my opinion is quite irreclaimable as draining and clearing would only render it a dusty plain.

Very different from this is the black ash swale, this is a swamp wet in the Spring and Autumn but tolerably dry and producing good grass at Mid summer. The soil of this is rich and deep. As there are runs into it through which the melting snow carries in decayed leaves and other vegetables and deposits them there until the water which accompanies them there is evaporated or slowly drained off it will easily be seen that in the process of time this will produce a deep bed of the strongest alluvium that can possibly be formed. Black ash swales have generally a mixture of soft maple in them and in more favourable spots are to be found the other trees of the surrounding Forest in greater or lesser proportions. This species of swamp needs little or no draining, cutting down the trees and exposing to the action of the sun and the air being generally enough to render it fit for the plough.

What I have denominated the mixed swamp consists of a mixture of cedar and black ash which sometimes occurs individually but more generally in groups. This swamp is of course more easily cleared with the hatchet than when it consists entirely of cedar and as it contains good soil is afterwards available for all the purposes of agriculture.

While on the subject of swamps it may be proper to mention the dry swamp *lux a non lucendo* for it is no swamp at all but cedar and swamp being so indissolubly associated in the brain of a Canadian that he is puzzled to account for the former without the presence of the latter, so when he finds cedar growing on dry land he immediately pronounces it to be a dry swamp, which incongruous appellation I doubt not he would apply to Mount Lebanon itself.

After getting clear of the swamps the timber on the other land is very easily described. The sugar Maple is the principal growth and the size and height which it as well as the other trees attain sufficiently evince the strength and power of the soil. Next to this comes the Beech, Elm and Bass wood in various proportions. In some instances the Beech and Elm predominate over the maple but this is rare. Near the Streams the Hemlock and interspersed through the whole is the Cherry, Butternut, the different species of oak and the Birch. Pine is very scarce. I have only seen a few detached trees and one group during my whole journey but I am told by the Chippawa Indians that there is a large tract of very fine pine on the right bank of the Nocton above the falls in rear of the groups which I observed in passing down the river.

Throughout the whole of this Country in a direction from North West to South East there appears to have been in former times a hurricane which has torn up the whole of the trees for a certain breadth within its scope. This produces what is called a windfall and its tract is marked by what is called cradle hills or nowles, that is small ridges and hollows alternately shaped very much like the graves in a Country Church Yard. These are formed partly from the decayed root but chiefly from the large quantity of Earth which it never fails to carry up along with it. In different parts of the Country smaller specimens of this phenomena are to be found; we met with them in every stage of creation and decay.

I have already adverted to the nature and fertility of the soil—and I think I may be justified in adding that out of the swamp such is the general excellence of the land that it is impossible (if ordinary care be taken to give each lot no more than its own share of any small swamp in its vicinity which will render it the more valuable.) to find two hundred acres of land in the whole territory which will make a bad farm.

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Though the soil I have described may be capable of raising any kind of produce which is found in this country yet there are some soils which are more particularly advantageous for particular crops; for instance the black ash swamps make the best ground for hemp & the land will be improved for the cultivation of wheat by having its rank powers of production subdued by two or three successions of this scourging kind of crop, as it is found that in lands of this description if wheat be sown before the richness of the soil be corrected by hemp or flax it grows to such a length and vigour of straw that it is certain to be lodged long before it ripens.

The rich meadow by the rivers side more especially such as are annually overflowed are ready without further preparation for tobacco, hemp and flax. The lower meadows and beaver meadows, which are abundant, produce at this moment enormous quantities of natural hay and pasture and for the rest of the land for the production of potatoes, Indian corn wheat and other grain, if it is equalled it is certainly not excelled by any land in the Canadas.

I have already stated that permanent streams were numerous throughout the whole territory, it is unnecessary to add that there can be no deficiency in water power in any part of it.

By far the finest water is at the falls of the Nocton or Menesetunk, a mill here could hardly fail to do well as all the larger tributaries of the river flow in above the proposed situation the produce of at least seven townships must pass to Lake Huron either by the Mill or through it.

Besides the other streams already mentioned there are the large branches of the river Thames, of the twelve mile river below the Nocton, of the Grand river, and of the Nocton itself which arise from the swamp, ensure a supply of running water sufficient to answer all the exigencies of the country under any supposable circumstances.

Of the mineral productions of this Territory I can say but little, as anything of a thorough knowledge of the bowels of the Earth, must be attained by boring on purpose or watching excavations made for other purposes; the banks of the Lake and Rivers however I carefully examined and have uniformly found the same result (viz) limestone with alluvium over it. Sandstone as far as I have had an opportunity of observing there is none at least we never could procure a stone with grit enough in it to sharpen a hatchet. But we are not on this account deficient in building materials for the beds of the larger rivers and the Lake abound in species of hard limestone which comes off in layers from nine inches to a foot thick affording two perfectly smooth surfaces which a few blows with the pick hammer would convert into excellent stones for ashlar building and throughout the whole country there is abundance of clay to make bricks whenever they may be required besides these the only other minerals I have observed were the red grey and silver granite, sometimes angular and sometimes water worn which I have observed in every part of the Province from the river Delish to Lake Huron and for the presence of which I have never been able to contrive even a feasible conjecture as I am not aware that there exists a granite rock in the Province from which they could be detached; there are often masses sufficiently large to make a mill stone and sometimes which is infinitely more valuable to make two; for it is of great consequence in the grinding of grain that the upper and nether mill stones should be of the same texture, grit and hardness.

Since writing the above it has been suggested to me by the Honble William Dickson that these masses of angular stone may have been brought into their present situation embedded in ice and this explanation seems to me unobjectionable. At the same time the degree of cold must have been both intense and of long duration to produce this effect, as stone being a conductor of heat it works its way through ice even in the coldest weather. Captn Parry in his winter quarters at the Pole cleared his decks by throwing sand and gravel upon them and were the people of Montreal when the snow blocks up their narrow streets to shovel half as many carts of gravel on as they do snow off, they would come sooner to their purpose of making them accessible.

There is in Sullivans journey a very interesting and well written essay on the moving of large masses of stone in the rivers in Canada.

The only break in the minerals which I have observed is at Kettle point where a vein of very fine slate runs into the Lake but this is most likely but of small extent as the formations on each side of it are exactly the same. Along the shore of the Lake and especially at the mouth of the Sable coarse jasper, quartz, flint and coarse pebbles are found in the form of small water worn stones. I have been shown some specimens of Mica and of lead ore found within the purchase.

There are globular stones imbedded in the slate rock at Kettle point but of what nature I have had no opportunity of ascertaining. The deer licks and salt springs are numerous but any of them that I examined are too weak to hold out any rational hope of remuneration from working them and they are almost uniformly combined with Iron, Sulphur, or carbonated hydrogen gas or perhaps with all three.

The presence or want of an easy communication with a new Country may be said to be what determines its value; in this respect the purchase is particularly fortunate as Lake Huron is navigable to Ships of any burden and vessels of two hundred tons burden can be and are carried down the River St. Claire to Lake Erie. Goderich Harbour at the mouth of the Nocton or Menesetunk is already capable of receiving vessels of as great a draft of water as generally navigate these Lakes having seven feet water over the bar & the channel might easily be deepened by running a line of piles with brushwood along the bar and thus deepening the passage by running the whole water of the river through it.

There are no other harbours on that side of Lake Huron but I have no doubt that harbours for small craft might be formed out of every stream of any size by simply draining its mouth and having a lock and floodgate for sweeping out passage through the bar on the same principle that the harbour of Boroughtness in Scotland or the large ditch dividing the works of Portsmouth and Portsea are cleared out while the force of the waves might be broke by a floating boom moored across the mouth of the channel.

Much has been said of the strength of the waves and the surf on this coast but I have seen no gale there and I have witnessed the heaviest that has blown for years where a vessel with good ground tackle could not ride out with safety. As the holding ground all along is excellent, being composed of stiff clay, it is to be recollected also that in Lake navigation vessels have only to contend with summer storms which though violent are seldom of long duration, so that a vessel would seldom need to wait two entire days for the cargo and with this advantage I look upon a farmer as near the market who resides within twenty miles of Lake Huron as one who lives at the far end of either of the Wilmot Blocks.

As to the value of the wild lands which are unsettled and have roads cut to them it is merely nominal but I am fully of opinion that if a good road was made and a few settlers were induced by low prices (say from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter p. acre) to settle themselves at Goderich or elsewhere so as to form a nucleus the land would soon fetch as good a price as the generality of the Company's land.

The value of Goderich is greatly enhanced by the fact that it is the only harbour on the whole of this side of Lake Huron a distance of at least one hundred and fifty miles and that it must become the deposit of the principal imports and exports of that great section of Territory.

One source of wealth and employment ought not to be overlooked. I allude to the Fisheries. Lake Huron abounds in excellent fish. The sturgeon, Salmon trout, river trout, black, white and rock Bass, Pickerel, Mascanongi, White fish, Catfish, Mullet, Sheaphead and Suckers are in immense numbers along the Lake in the mouth of the rivers.

The sandy beach affords every facility for drawing a seine and a single net would supply a whole settlement with fish all the year round at an expense not exceeding half a dollar per week. This is an advantage of no ordinary nature in a new settlement.

Finally I have to state that my report of the excellence of the land does not rest on my own opinion alone but is concurred in by Col. Burwell, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Sproat, Mr. Springer and in fact by all the men by whom I was accompanied.

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Indeed the thing is so clear that there can exist no two opinions on the subject. I submit also that the information gained by this expedition is of the highest consequence to the interest of the company. As had the land been settled without inspection the most natural form to have chosen would have been a square of forty miles which must manifestly have included within its bounds the whole of the great swamps, a part of which it might be for the benefit of the company hereafter to drain and improve provided they were to get it as a grant but which would not turn out a very profitable speculation were it to be bought and paid for as good land. And had the Company ever made this choice it is possible that the Local Government notwithstanding every good wish which they possess and no doubt with sincerity for the interest of the company might have felt that they had an imperious though painful duty to perform in holding the Company to its original agreement.

As it turns out I fear it will be quite impossible for the Company to select its lands in the required form of a regular mathematical figure at least if I understand what the Government means by that term.

On the whole I am fully of opinion that there is every reason to be satisfied with the land the Company is to receive in lieu of the Clergy reserves not only from its own intrinsic worth but from the circumstances that every lot of it can be settled with ease and expedition as it is unfettered & unincumbered by Provincial provisions and protections.

Extract from the Report of the Warden of the Forests in 1828.

The road which was the principal undertaking is now finished as well as can be done until the sides of it are settled. It will cost more money tho' (from the accounts not being made up) I cannot say how much more than the sum at which the work was estimated, this arises from several causes which at the time the estimate was made could not possibly have been foreseen nor indeed had they been foreseen they could not have been prevented these were chiefly the following:

1st. From being given to understand that a large body of Emigrants under the auspices of the Company might be expected out by the 1st of July, it was essential that there should be a practicable if not a good road to communicate with them and supply their wants and therefore the first line was hurriedly and consequently insufficiently executed; so that in improving this line much that had been only half done had to be done over again. Thus for example stumps had to be cut down or grubbed out which would cost just the same trouble as if that operation had been performed on an uncut tree. Morasses which had been made passable for the time by throwing brush and temporary causeways had to be regularly bridged an operation that was not at all forwarded by what had been done and in many places from the more minute inspection that was obtained from the people residing for days on the same spot, new and more eligible, tho' more circuitous lines of road were discovered.

2nd. In the original estimate the five Bridges were not contemplated, it was supposed that the Rivers from the state we had seen them on the previous summer would always be fordable, till dear bought experience taught me the contrary.

3rd. The summer of 1828 was unprecedentedly unfavourable for out door occupations. During the months of June, July and the first half of August the rains fell so incessantly that I think I am well within the mark when I say that on an average taking advantage of every fair moment there was not three days work obtained in each week and when you take men into the woods you must pay and feed them just the same whether the weather permits them to work or not thus producing half work and double wages.

4th. The inclemency of the season produced disease to an extent that the oldest inhabitant of the province never remembered anything equal to, and tho' both at Guelph and the Huron road we were lucky enough from our elevated situation to escape, the malignant remitting fever that was so fatal in the Districts bordering on the Lower Lakes, yet ague and milder fevers frequently terminating in dysenteric complaints were exceedingly common and this evil was greatly aggravated by the

total want of medical assistance. One Medical man at least would have had his time fully occupied in attending the sick and I can only say for my own part that during the Summer and Autumn of last year for every hour that I could attend to the business of the Company two were dedicated to attending on the sick and I certainly conceive that the Company could procure for its settlers as good Medical advice as I can bestow (though I don't mean to insinuate that I am not a very Skillful Surgeon) at something less than two thirds of my pay and allowances and so my business has always occupied all my time, it is evident that every moment devoted to medicine is deducted from the Company.

It gives to me the greatest pleasure to add in conclusion that the favourable opinion which I had the satisfaction to give last year of the Huron Territory is confirmed by everything that I have been able to learn during the last eighteen months, the land has been traversed in every direction between the Midland and the line of the London District and the uniform result has gone to prove that for all the purposes of cultivation for salubrity of character for water for Machinery and for domestic purposes in short for everything that can render a new Country desirable to settlers it is at least as good as any in Canada or the neighbouring parts of the American Continent. The reports are not chiefly drawn from Surveyors and others employed by the Company who from that interest that everybody takes in what belongs to their employers might be expected to represent matters as favourably as truth would permit, but from practical farmers and Mechanics who inspected the land with the intention of settling and would naturally depreciate that which they wished to purchase. I have little to add with regard to minerals. Additional saline and sulphureous springs have been discovered. Iron has also been discovered in the shape of sand as well as in chalybeate waters and in various combinations with sulphur, but whether in sufficient quantity to work or not, I have not had time as yet to ascertain. A mineralogical survey of the whole tract has long been a favourite project of mine and it is too obviously necessary to require comment, but the press of more urgent business has hitherto prevented it being entered into and when it does take place I have only to request that it may be instituted under my own immediate and personal superintendence and I here would beg to impress upon you the propriety of requesting the Court when they do send out Medical men to let them be good naturalists and mineralogists and to make it a part of their agreement that they assist me in such enquiries; by this means alone the Company will be amply compensated for any expense such Gentlemen may cause them.

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

WM. DUNLOP,
Warden of the Forest.

NOTE B.—No. 2.—LORD DALHOUSIE TO MR. WILMOT HORTON.

(Archives, series Q. Vol. 172-1, page 142.)

LONDON, May 23, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,—That there may be no mistake in consequence of my absence from town, I beg leave to inform you that a Deputation of several Gentlemen with Mr. Alderman Thomson called upon me two days ago to ask whether or not I could approve the formation of a Company to affect Lower Canada lands in a way similar to that now proposed in the Upper Province. The opinion I expressed is this that I approve the principle of the measure as likely to be useful both to the Country & to H. M. Gov't. in settling the Waste Lands but that there existed various difficultie's which must be removed before H. M. Gov't. can perform the conditions of such agreement as has been proposed that Gaspé is

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more free than any other part of the Canadas from these difficulties and that there is ample space to make the experiment in that District.

I have thought it my duty to say this much in case any proposal may follow upon the visit with which I was honoured by these Gentlemen,

I have the honour to be, my dear sir,
your's most faithfully,

R. W. HORTON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

DALHOUSIE.

NOTE B.—No. 3.—MEMORIAL TO LORD BATHURST.

(Archives, series Q. Vol. 173-2, p. 329.)

To the Right Honourable

EARL BATHURST, K. G.,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—We the undersigned Merchants, Bankers &c. have taken into consideration the formation of a Joint Stock Company, to be called the Lower Canada Company, for the purpose of purchasing ungranted Lands belonging to the Crown in the surveyed Townships of Lower Canada, not only those which are commonly denominated Crown and Clergy Reserves, but also such others as still remain at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, upon similar principles and with views similar to those of the Upper Canada Company and we conceive that such a measure will be of essential national benefit both in a political and a Commercial point of view.

1st. By opening to a redundant population a more easy and advantageous channel of Emigration than any that has yet been offered whereby His Majesty's Government would be relieved from very considerable expense, whilst the Emigrants would enjoy superior advantages from the Experience of the Company's Agents, from the liberal use of Capital, and from an ample choice of location near the Chief Markets of a long settled and highly flourishing Colony.

2nd. By attracting to the Province of Lower Canada much additional population and Capital, tending materially to increase its importance and security, rendering its resources permanently adequate to the expence of its administration promoting the cultivation and export of such articles as might be servicable to the Mother Country, such as hemp, flax and lumber, for the supply of which she is now in a great measure dependent upon Foreign States, creating a corresponding demand for her production and Manufactures, augmenting its Physical Strength and by an efficient Militia diminishing the necessity of providing so large a Military force for the protection of the Colony.

3rd. By locating and settling Emigrants and others along the Province of Lower Canada between Quebec and Montreal, among and around the lands of French Canadians, contributing to eradicate prejudices, to facilitate the progress of improvements and to impart to every class of the Community that spirit of Enterprise and activity which characterizes the English Settler in every quarter of the world.

4th. By the same means to extend the use of the English language, to disseminate English Customs, and to create a fondness for the principles of her Constitution and a desire for her Laws.

5th. By this approximation in all essential points, to pave the way for that great & salutary measure, the Union of the two Provinces, whereby the Canadas would become an integral portion of the British Empire.

6th. By producing a change in the face of the Country through the disposal of the unoccupied lands, removing all source of discontent and convincing the inhabitants of Lower Canada that His Majesty's Government is ever ready to extend to them any advantages possessed by the Sister province, which are not inconsistent with the interests of the parent state.

7th. By offering a safer and more advantageous investment of British Capital than foreign loans or the formation of foreign settlements.

We therefore respectfully submit.

1st. That the undersigned on behalf of the Lower Canada Company will contract for the purchase of ungranted lands belonging to the Crown in the Surveyed Townships of Lower Canada (not only those which are usually denominated Crown & Clergy Reserves, but also such others as still remain at the disposal of His Majesty's Government), at the ready Money Market price of uncleared, and waste lands in the province previous to the first day of March 1824, when the design of forming a Company for Upper Canada could not be known in the Province.

2nd. That the Undersigned on behalf of the Lower Canada Company will take lands as aforesaid, to the amount of _____ annually for _____ years.

3rd. That the undersigned on behalf of the Lower Canada Company will engage to raise a Capital of one Million Sterling subject to increase by Shares or otherwise, if considered expedient by the Directors.

Provided.

1st. That the Lower Canada Company should have the liberty in any of the years during the said period of _____ years to take a larger quantity of such lands if they should think it proper so to do.

Provided also

2ndly. That the allotments of such lands shall commence at such places as the Lower Canada Company shall consider most applicable for the Speedy Settlement and location of Emigrants.

Provided also

3rdly. That the lands so purchased shall be surveyed at the Expence of His Majesty's Government and that the successive Grants shall be made to the Company gratuitously without any fee of Office, demand or duty, being due, or payable to any public Officer in the province for preparing, expediting, sealing, or issuing the same.

Provided also

4thly. That the Lower Canada Company shall be the only purchasers of such lands, during such period, and shall have a right to all Minerals on, or under the land so purchased by them with the privilege of working the same.

Provided also

5thly. That the Lower Canada Company be allowed to purchase whatever lands may be offered to them by individuals &c in any part of His Majesty's dominions to hold and dispose of the same.

Provided also

6thly. That the Lower Canada Company make Roads, build Bridges, cut Canals and make all and every improvement on the lands, belonging to the Company.

Provided also

7thly. That the Government will neither settle nor grant lands in Lower Canada during the said period of _____ years.

Provided also

8thly. That the Lower Canada Company shall have the refusal (at the expiration of the said period of _____ years) of the remaining Waste lands of the Crown in Lower Canada.

Provided also

9thly. That a Royal Charter be granted to the Lower Canada Company and the influence of His Majesty's Government be used, in obtaining An Act of Parliament to incorporate the Company.

Provided also

10thly. That four Commissioners be appointed, two by His Majesty's Government, and two by the Company, for the purpose of making all necessary arrange-

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ments, and appointments for allotting the said Lands and ascertaining the price aforesaid previous to the first day of March 1824.

Provided lastly

That all rights & privileges not herein Specially alluded to, but what it is proposed to grant to the Company, calling itself the Canada Company (in as far as the same are applicable to the circumstances of the Lower Province) shall be secured to the Lower Canada Company.

LONDON, 23rd May, 1825.
37 Old Broad Street.

C. DALRYMPLE,
Secretary.

Andw. Belcher, British North America, Merchant.
Robt. Gillespie, Canada Merchant.
George H. Markland, Executive & Legislative Councillor of Upper Canada.
Hugh Gray, Canada Merchant.
A. Stewart, West India & Canada Merchant.
D. Bevan, Banker.
P. M. Stewart, West India Merchant.
George Hathway, Wine Merchant.
Wm. Thompson, M.P., Iron Merchant.
Tho. Murdoch, Madeira Merchant.
Simon Taylor, West India Merchant.

NOTE B.—No. 4.—MR. J. STEPHEN TO MR. WILMOT HORTON.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 173-1, p. 107.*)

WHITEHALL, October 27th, 1825.

SIR,—In compliance with your directions I have prepared and have the honour to transmit to you a Draft of the correspondence which, as I collect from the Papers transmitted to me, is intended to take place between the Colonial Department and Mr. Felton on the subject of the proposed Lower Canada Company.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,

B. WILMOT HORTON, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

JAS. STEPHEN, Junr.

NOTE B.—No. 5.—FIRST ENCLOSURE IN PRECEDING LETTER.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 173-1 p. 108.*)

Draft of a Letter to be addressed to Lord Bathurst by Mr. Felton.

MY LORD,—In the commencement of the present year several persons resident in the province of Lower Canada, associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a Company and raising a Joint Stock to be employed in the purchase and improvement of Waste Lands in the Province, and for the further purposes of opening and forming Roads and Canals, erecting Bridges, accomplishing other public works and generally of carrying into effect any permanent local improvements for which the sanction of the Provincial Legislature might from time to time be obtained.

After a full consideration of the difficulties, advantages and probable results of this measure, it appeared to the persons in question that if the sanction of His

Majesty's Government could be obtained the formation of such a Company with an adequate Capital would be productive of very great benefit to the Province at large, and would probably afford a reasonable and sufficient return of profit upon the Money which might be invested in the undertaking. A very considerable sum was accordingly subscribed by persons who have their fixed place of abode in Lower Canada; and it was agreed that one of the Subscribers should proceed to England to lay before Your Lordship a full explanation of the plan and to solicit Your Lordship's approbation of it; and it was further resolved that if there should be sufficient ground to anticipate Your Lordships sanction of the Measure in General application should then be made to Merchants and others resident in England and connected with the Province to subscribe such further sums as were requisite for the full accomplishment of these designs.

I had the honour to be selected as the person by whom this negociation with your Lordship was to be conducted on behalf of the Subscribers to the proposed Company, and it was considered that the situation which I have the honour to hold as a Member of the Legislative Council might be regarded by Your Lordship as some pledge for the general respectability of the parties concerned in this undertaking and for its probable tendency to advance the real interests of the Province.

I accordingly proceeded to England in the execution of this Mission and having been honoured by Your Lordship, and Your Under Secretary, Mr. W. Horton, with several interviews on this subject and having thus ascertained that Your Lordship was in general disposed to entertain and approve the proposals which I had the honour to bring under Your notice I proceeded to lay the plan before several persons connected with Lower Canada but resident in England.

The scheme which had been formed by the subscribers in the Province was approved and adopted by those persons and on the second of September last a Meeting was held in the City of London when fourteen Gentlemen were appointed to form a Committee of correspondence for conducting such further negociations as it might be necessary to enter into.

At a subsequent Meeting of the same body held in the City of London on the 5th of September various resolutions were adopted and in obedience to the directions of that meeting, I have now the honour to lay before Your Lordship a Copy of these resolutions. For Your Lordship's further information I have the honour to subjoin a List of the principal subscribers to this Undertaking resident in this Country.

From the personal communications with which I have been honoured I am encouraged to hope that Your Lordship will sanction the General principles explained in the Enclosed Resolutions, although I am aware that you will probably require that in some points they should undergo considerable modifications.

At the present advanced period of the year it would be highly convenient to the persons who have embarked in the undertaking, if Your Lordship would have the goodness to signify the decision you may have adopted on the subject in order that if it should be favourable to their wishes the necessary measures might be taken in the ensuing Spring for carrying the design into Execution.

I have therefore the honour to request that Your Lordship would communicate to me for the information of the Subscribers to this undertaking in England and in the Province of Lower Canada, whether your Lordship is prepared to sanction the measure itself and what are the conditions upon which your approbation of it will be given.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

EARL BATHURST, &c., &c., &c.

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NOTE B.—No. 6.—SECOND ENCLOSURE WITH STATEMENT OF THE CROWN AND CLERGY,
RESERVES IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 173-1, p. 114.*)

Draft of the Answer to be sent by Lord Bathurst to the preceding Letter.

1. SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the instant explaining the measures which have been taken in the Province of Lower Canada and in this Country for the formation of a Joint Stock Company with a Capital to be employed in the purchase and improvement of Waste Lands and in effecting other permanent improvements in that Province, and enclosing a Copy of the resolutions adopted upon this subject by the Gentlemen who have associated themselves together in the City of London for the furtherance of this undertaking and requesting to be informed whether I am prepared to sanction the measure itself, and what are the conditions upon which my approbation of it will be given.

2. I am therefore to inform you that I am in general prepared on behalf of His Majesty's Government to assent to the proposal which you have laid before me; but in order to prevent any misapprehension of my meaning, I shall proceed to explain for the information of yourself and the Gentlemen for whom you act, the views which I have taken of this subject and the measures which I am ready to advise His Majesty to adopt in reference to it.

3rd. Upon receiving satisfactory proof that the necessary Capital for the accomplishment of this undertaking has been subscribed by persons of undoubted solvency.

I am ready to adopt the measures which will be necessary on my part for obtaining for the subscribers a Charter of Incorporation to be issued under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. You will however most distinctly understand that notwithstanding the present communication His Majesty's Government will remain at perfect liberty to withhold the Charter altogether or to modify at their pleasure any of its provisions, if the Privy Council, or the Lord Chancellor, as Keeper of the Great Seal, should in the exercise of their Constitutional authority on such subjects, see fit to offer to his Majesty their advice to that effect.

I abstain from entering upon any explanation of the various powers and restrictions which the Charter if ultimately granted would contain, reserving for a future occasion the discussion of those details and confining myself to the observation that the Charter would probably be modelled upon the most recent precedents of Instruments of a similar nature.

4th. I shall further be ready to introduce into Parliament in the approaching Session a Bill containing all such provisions as may be necessary for carrying into effect the arrangement explained in my present Letter and I will on that occasion propose to Parliament to grant to the Company any such special powers as may be necessary for the effectual execution of their undertaking but which it may not be in the power of the King in the exercise of his Royal Prerogative to confer.

5th. The Original Capital of the Company will be fixed at one Million Sterling with a power of making any such addition as His Majesty with the advice of his Privy Council upon the petition of the Company itself may at any future time be pleased to sanction.

6th. The object of the incorporation would be declared to be, first to cultivate, clear, improve and settle such lands as the Company might acquire within the Province of Lower Canada by Grant or purchase from the Crown, secondly to open and construct any roads, Canals, Bridges and other internal communications between the various parts of Lower Canada and further to contract for and accomplish any public works which may be undertaken within the Province by the direction or under the sanction of His Majesty's Government; thirdly, to contract for any loans of money which may be raised on the security or under the authority of any Acts of the Province assented to by His Majesty or on his behalf. All dealings in the nature of banking and generally all operations of Trade will be expressly prohibited. The

Prohibition however will not extend to transactions unavoidably undertaken for the purpose of supplying articles necessary for the improvement and cultivation of the Company's lands or for the purpose of realizing and transmitting to Europe the Produce or Rents of their Property in the Province.

7th. The Company will be authorized to employ its Capital in removing settlers from Europe or elsewhere to their lands in the Province or in advancing Money by way of loan to any such Settlers to enable them to clear or improve the lands upon which they may be placed.

8th. I understand that those parts of the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers which lie to the Southward of the River St. Lawrence contain 64 Townships—of these I understand that fifty seven have been surveyed and laid out. In each of these fifty seven Townships lands have been reserved to the use of the Clergy and the Crown. But in the Townships named Grantham, Wickam and Ascot no reserves have been retained by the Crown.

The following Table as far as I have the means of information contains the accurate statement of the Crown and Clergy reserves in the fifty seven Townships in question.

STATEMENT

exhibiting the approximate Amount of Crown and Clergy Reserves.

In the Townships in the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, South of the River St. Lawrence.

	Clergy.	Crown.
Upton.....	4,800	4,800
Grantham.....	10,000	.....
Wickham.....	9,200	.....
Acton.....	4,502	4,000
Durham.....	6,030	6,030
Melbourne.....	6,000	6,000
Ely.....	5,000	5,000
Clifton.....	8,000	8,000
Auckland.....	4,400	4,400
Stanstead.....	10,000	10,000
Banevion.....	8,800	8,800
Barnston.....	2,400	2,400
Hereford.....	4,400	4,400
Maddington.....	2,000	2,000
Roxton.....	7,000	7,000
Milton.....	6,000	6,000
Brompton.....	8,000	8,000
Oxford.....	2,400	2,400
Stukely.....	8,000	8,000
Shefford.....	14,800	14,800
Granby.....	7,000	7,000
Bolton.....	11,800	11,800
Brome.....	8,000	8,000
Farnham.....	7,000	7,000
Potton.....	8,000	8,000
Sutton.....	8,000	8,000
Dunham.....	8,000	8,000
Stanbridge.....	7,800	7,800
Windover.....	3,000	3,000
Simpson.....	8,800	8,800
Kinsey.....	6,900	6,900
Shipton.....	11,000	11,000
Windsor.....	10,200	10,000

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	Clergy.	Crown.
Stoke.....	8,400	8,400
Ascot.....	7,600
Eaton.....	7,000	7,000
Newport.....	7,000	7,000
Hatley.....	7,800	7,800
Compton.....	7,000	7,000
Blandford.....	7,000	7,700
Bulstrode.....	4,570	4,570
Stanford.....	5,000	5,000
Warwick.....	4,400	4,400
Arthabaska.....	2,000	2,000
Tingwick.....	9,000	9,000
Chester.....	7,000	7,000
Halifax.....	7,600	7,600
Ham.....	4,500	4,500
Wolfestown.....	7,400	7,400
Dudswell.....	6,000	6,000
Weadon.....	4,800	4,800
Westbury.....	2,400	2,400
Bury.....	2,200	2,200
Lingwick.....	3,000	3,000
Hinchinbrook.....	1,080	1,080
Godmanchester.....	3,000	3,000
Hemmingford.....	7,000	7,000

9th. As soon as the Charter of Incorporation has actually passed the Great Seal, I shall be ready to advise His Majesty to grant to the Company the whole of the Crown Reserves contained in the 57 Townships enumerated in the preceding Table and such a portion of the Clergy reserves as will be subsequently explained, such Lands to be held by the Company in fee Simple in free and common Soccage tenure.

This part will be made subject to the several terms and conditions which I shall proceed to explain.

10th. The fifty seven Townships enumerated in the preceding Paragraph No 8 have been laid out by the public Surveyors under the authority of His Majesty's Government in Lots of 200 Acres each. In pursuance of the Statute 31st Geo 3d Cap 31, one seventh of the land comprized in these Townships had been reserved for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy—These Lands are called the Clergy Reserves—One other seventh part of the lands included in these Townships had been reserved by His Majesty for public purposes and are known by the name of the Crown Reserves—some parts of the Crown Reserves have been granted away in fee simple—Some parts both of the Crown and Clergy Reserves have been demised for terms of years and other parts have been occupied either with the written licence of the Colonial Government, of the Corporation for managing the Clergy Estates, or on the faith of verbal promises made by that Government or by that Corporation that the occupants should receive either grants or leases of the lands in their occupation.

There are again other parts of these Lands which without any legal conveyance or even any actual promise or licence, have been appropriated to purposes of a public nature or for the convenience and advantage of the Clergy of the Province. Other portions of them which have not hitherto been actually so appropriated, are yet from their peculiar local advantages, or from other circumstances, so situated that the occupation of them may be peculiarly convenient or necessary for the public service within the province, or for the erection of Church School-houses or Parsonage-houses with small adjoining pieces of Land, to be used as Burying Grounds, Yards or Gardens—Finally there are within the Crown and Clergy Reserves of the 57 enumerated Townships various parcels of land which have been occupied for 10 years and upwards by persons who have resided upon them not only without any Grant but without any pretence of legal Title And who in America are usually designated by the appellation of "squatters" but who notwithstanding have not

been disturbed in that occupation. When the Company shall have been actually incorporated I shall advise His Majesty to convey to them, but upon the conditions explained in the present communication, the whole of the Crown Reserves and one third of the Clergy Reserves which have been actually laid out in the 57 Townships above enumerated; it being understood that the several portions of the Crown and Clergy Reserves which as before mentioned have been Granted, or demised on Lease or occupied on the licence or promise of the Government or of the before mentioned Corporation for managing the Clergy Estates, or which have been appropriated to public or clerical purposes, or occupied without disturbance for 10 years, or which may be peculiarly convenient or necessary either for the public service or for the ecclesiastical objects already mentioned, are to be wholly excepted; so that there will be conveyed to the Company one third of that part only of the Clergy reserves, which will remain after deducting these excepted Lands from the entire quantity originally reserved, and the whole of the Crown reserves which will remain after making the corresponding deduction of the excepted lands from them.

11th. In order that the exceptions mentioned in the preceding Paragraph may not operate more extensively than is at present contemplated, I will immediately instruct His Excellency the Governor of the Province to adopt all necessary measures for preventing any new Lease or Grants being made, or Licenses of occupation given of any part either of the Crown or Clergy Reserves. But as until a Charter of Incorporation shall be granted the Corporation for the management of the Clergy Estates will in point of law, be invested with the power of granting leases to those lands His Majesty's Government is not to be considered as responsible to the Company if any intermediate Leases shall actually be granted of the Clergy Reserves, a contingency however which it may be presumed is highly improbable. To obviate any danger of misconception upon so important a subject, it is to be most distinctly understood, that the present arrangement is not in any degree whatever to affect the right of the Clergy of the Province or of the Corporation established for the management of the Clergy Estates, or of the King as head of the Church in Canada, to manage, cultivate and settle that portion of the Clergy Reserves which is not to be conveyed to the Company, but that when the portion of the Clergy Reserves which is still to be reserved to the Clergy shall be ascertained and set apart, every restriction upon the Corporation in respect of granting Leases, or otherwise relating to the management of such portion of the Clergy reserves (so far as such restrictions originate in the present arrangement) shall be at an end.

12th. It is to be understood that the exception made in the preceding Paragraph No. 9 in favour of the persons usually termed "Squatters" who have occupied their lands without disturbance for 10 years, is not to be construed as to give to any such person a right to the whole of the Lot in which he may so have fixed himself.

The indulgence is limited to the particular pieces of land which such persons may have actually cleared, enclosed or brought into cultivation, and to the buildings erected thereupon.

13th. In order to ascertain which is that third part of the Clergy Reserves in the 57 Enumerated Townships which is to be granted to the proposed Company the Commissioners will cause an exact transcript to be made of the public or Government Charts of each Township, in order that on such transcript they may mark the Lots which are to be granted to the Company, and the Lots which are still to be retained for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy. For this purpose after marking the various Lots in the transcript of the Chart of each Township, falling within any of the exceptions enumerated in the preceding Paragraph No. 8 with the word "excepted," the Commissioners will upon the same transcript of the public Chart affix a numerical mark upon each of the remaining Lots of the Clergy reserves proceeding in order from No. 1 to the highest number corresponding with the number of Lots thus to be divided. The Commissioners marks will be made in *Red Ink*, to distinguish them from the numerical marks of the Government Officers. Those Lots of Clergy reserves which shall thus appear upon the transcript of the Government Chart bearing in *Red Ink* the Nos. 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, &c., shall be those to be granted to the Company. Those other Lots of the Clergy reserves which shall

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then appear upon the same transcript, bearing in Red Ink the intermediate numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, &c., will be retained for the support of the Protestant Clergy.

14th. Any lands which in pursuance of this arrangement may be granted to the Company or which the Company may grant or demise or lease to any person or persons shall be resumed by His Majesty in case the same shall be required for Canals, Roads, the erection of Forts, Hospitals, Arsenals, or any other purpose connected with the security or defence of the province, such requisition to be made either by an Act of the Provincial Legislature or by the Executive Government of the province and in any such event one Arbitrator shall be named by His Majesty and another Arbitrator by the Company or their Grantees or Lessees as the case may be whoshall concur in choosing a third, and the price to be paid to the Company or their Grantees or Lessees for any land so resumed, shall be decided by the Majority in number of such three Arbitrators.

15th. The Lands then to be granted to the Company will be held by them subject to a perpetual annual quit rent payable half yearly—the first half yearly payment will become due at the end of six Calendar Months to commence and be computed from the expiration of a term of five years next after the date of the Charter of incorporation.

To ascertain the Amount of this Annual quit rent the following process will be observed.

16. Three Commissioners will be appointed, one by His Majesty's Government, another by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, and the third by the proposed Company, who will be required to ascertain and report to His Majesty their opinions as to the value of the lands thus to be purchased by the Company. In resolving that question they will confine themselves to the following enquiry, videlicet ;

“What is that Sum of Money which a Corporation erected for the purpose of cultivating, clearing improving and settling the waste lands particularly described in the preceding Paragraphs of this letter, could afford to pay for the purchase of such lands in fee simple, to be held in free and common Soccage, exempt from all quit rents and other burdens, so as to secure to the Company, on the one hand, by such award the probability of a fair and adequate return of profits on their Capital, without in any degree compromising, on the other, the interests of the Crown or of the Clergy by the alienation of their Lands in consideration of the payment of such a Sum.”

17. The Commissioners will not fail in their calculation of the value of these lands as directed in the preceding Paragraph No. 16 to take into their consideration all the terms of the arrangement especially the suspension of payment both of principal and interest on the part of the Company, for the term of 5 years.

17 (a). For the guidance of the Commissioners in the performance of this duty they would receive a Commission under the Public Seal of the Province with Instructions from this Department.

I reserve for further discussion all questions relating to the form and provisions of those instruments.

18. So soon as the report of the Commissioners upon the question so to be referred to them is received, I shall be prepared to settle definitely with the Company what shall be the amount of the annual quit rent to be charged upon the lands. It will be calculated at five pounds per cent per annum upon the sum which may be fixed as the proper price to be paid by them for the lands in question. In fixing that price regard will of course be had to the report of the Commissioners but it is to be most distinctly understood that neither His Majesty's Government nor the Company are to be bound by that Report. In the negotiation which must follow the arrival of the Report in this Country with a view to settle the amount of the annual quit rent it will be competent either to His Majesty's Government or to the Company to dissent from the conclusion of the Commissioners and to decline to be governed by it.

19. The Commissioner to be appointed by the Crown will be considered as the Chief Commissioner and in that capacity will act as Chairman at all meetings held

under the Commission. The Crown will provide for the payment of the Commissioners appointed by itself and by the Lord Bishop of Quebec. The Company will defray the expenses of the Commr appointed by them. The joint expenditure of the Commission at large will be provided for in the same proportion.

20. The quit Rent when finally ascertained will be redeemable by the Company at any period of time by the payment to such civil or military officer as His Majesty shall appoint for the purpose of a sum equal to twenty times the amount of the Rent so to be redeemed, the Company giving six Calendar Months' notice of their intention to make such a payment.

21 During the first five years immediately following the date of the Charter of incorporation the Company will not be at liberty to sell or alienate any part of their lands except with the special licence in writing of the Governor in Council; during the same period of five years they will expend the sum of £100,000 at the least in accomplishing the objects with a view to which they are to be incorporated; and of that sum £50,000 at the least will be laid out in clearing, draining, cultivating or improving the lands so to be granted to them or in the erection of buildings upon such lands or in the making fences or placing live or dead Stock thereon or in the building of Churches, Schoolhouses or Mills, or in the formation of Roads, Bridges, Canals or other internal communications passing through the lands so to be granted to them or some part of such lands. If at the expiration of five years next after the date of the Charter the Company shall not have laid before the Governor in Council satisfactory proof that they have thus expended the before mentioned Sum of £100,000 then an additional quit rent shall become chargeable upon their lands amounting to five pounds per cent per annum upon so much of the £100,000 as they shall not have proved themselves to have expended, this additional quit rent would be extinguished by the Company producing to the Governor in Council proof of an expenditure for any of the several purposes before mentioned of a Sum of money equal to twenty times the amount of such additional quit rent.

22. The grant of Land to the Company will be made gratuitously, that is to say without the payment of any fee of office.

23. The Company will not be permitted to acquire by purchase from private persons any lands in the province excepting that for the more convenient occupation of the Lands to be granted by the Crown, they will be permitted to purchase any number of acres not exceeding 2000 acres in the whole in any one year and excepting that it will be competent to them to acquire in this manner any greater quantity of land for which the previous licence of the Governor in Council or the Secretary of State may first be given.

24. The Company will be required once in every two years to lay before the Governor in Council and before the Secretary of State a Statement under their Common Seal of all their operations during the two years next preceding the date of every such statement exhibiting the number of Lots settled in each of the 57 Townships enumerated in the preceding table and the adult settlers actually resident there upon with an Account of the Roads, Canals, Bridges and other internal communications which they may have opened, of the various Buildings they may have erected and of the public improvements they have carried into execution or commenced.

25. His Majesty's Government will recommend to the Legislature of Lower Canada the adoption of any Laws which it may be convenient to pass there for carrying these arrangements into effect and especially a Law for registering all transfers and Mortgages of land in the enumerated Townships.

26. The Grant to the Company will not contain any special provisions not usually inserted in Grants of land in the province excepting only such provisions as may be necessary for giving effect to the present arrangement. The Grant however will contain a reservation to the Crown of all Mines and Minerals whether of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron, or of whatever other nature such Minerals may be. This reservation will not extend to Quarries of Lime or stone or any other material used for Agricultural purposes for building or for fuel. But in fixing the price upon which the Quit Rent is to be calculated the Commissioners will have regard to the

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probability (whatever it may be) of Mines of Coal being discovered beneath the surface and which will enhance that price accordingly.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Yours &c., &c., &c.

NOTE B.—No. 7.—THIRD ENCLOSURE.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 173-1, p. 139.*)

Draft of a Letter from Lord Bathurst to Lord Dalhousie, referring to the preceding Letters for his Report upon them.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose for Your Lordship's information and perusal the Copy of a Letter which has been addressed to me by Mr. Felton a Member of the Legislative Council in Lower Canada as the Agent of several Gentlemen resident in the Province and in this Country who have associated themselves together to form a Company for the Cultivation and improvement of Waste Lands and for other purposes connected with the improvement of Lower Canada. I have further the honour to enclose a Draft which has been prepared under my directions of the answer which I am at present disposed to return to this application. 3977

I am to desire that Your Excellency would take these papers into your consideration and report to me at your earliest convenience for His Majesty's information your opinion how far the measures at present in contemplation are calculated to promote the real interests of the Province and whether your local experience enables you to suggest any beneficial alterations in the plan as detailed in the Draft of my proposed answer to Mr. Felton.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c., &c.

NOTE B.—No. 8.—FOURTH ENCLOSURE.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 173-1, p. 141.*)

Draft of a Letter to be addressed to Mr. Felton by Mr. Wilmot Horton.

Sir,—I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acknowledge the receipt of the letter addressed by you to His Lordship on the instant enclosing proposals relative to the formation of a Company for the clearing and improvement of Waste Lands in Lower Canada and for other purposes connected with that Province.

I am directed to enclose for your perusal the Draft of an answer to your letter which has been prepared under His Lordships instructions and which it may be satisfactory to yourself and the Gentlemen for whom you are acting to peruse as containing an explanation of the views which his Lordship at present entertains upon the subjects discussed in your Letter. Lord Bathurst however proposes to transmit by the earliest opportunity to the Governor of the Province Your Letter and his own proposed Answer to it and to call upon His Excellency to report how far the measures at present in contemplation are calculated to promote the real interests of the Province and whether there are any further modifications of the Plan which his local experience may enable him to suggest.

Until the answer to this reference is received it will not be in His Lordships power to return any more definite answer to your proposals.

I have the honour to be,

&c., &c., &c.

NOTE B.—No. 9.—MR. JAMES STEPHEN TO MR. WILMOT HORTON.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 173-1, p. 143.*)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, October 27th, 1825.

DEAR SIR,—In transmitting to you the proposed correspondence with Mr. Felton, for which I received your Instructions a very few days ago, it is necessary that I should at the same time explain, what may appear to be deviations in my Drafts, from the intentions expressed by Lord Bathurst on the subject.

I will, in the first place however, state to you, in general, of what this proposed correspondence consists.

I find, on enquiry, that no formal written application has ever yet been made to Lord Bathurst on behalf of the intended Company for a Charter, I do not mean that a good deal has not been written about it in one way or other, but they have never yet presented themselves, in the precise form of suitors for this favour. Now it seems to me to be necessary to the completeness, if not to the propriety of this correspondence, that it should open with a Letter from Mr. Felton, shortly explaining the views of the Company, and requesting to know Lord Bathurst's decision respecting them. Accordingly the Letter No. 1 is a proposed Letter from Mr. Felton to this effect.

The letter No. 2 is the longest and most important of the Series, being the Draft of Lord Bathurst's answer to Mr. Felton's application, agreeing to it in general, but at the same time qualifying that consent by such modifications of the plan as I understand to be consistent with his Lordship's intention.

I learn from Mr. Felton himself, who is indeed the only person with whom I have conversed on this occasion, that before Lord Bathurst's answer is sent, it is his Lordship's purpose to require from Lord Dalhousie a Report upon the probable results of the measure in general, and upon the separate provisions of it in detail. The Letter No. 3 is therefore the Draft of a Letter from Lord Bathurst to Lord Dalhousie, in which I should propose to enclose the Draft of Lord Bathurst's intended answer to Mr. Felton, as explanatory of the views at present entertained by His Lordship on the subject, and as affording the basis to which Lord Dalhousie's report is to refer.

The letter No. 4 is the Draft of a Letter from yourself to Mr. Felton in which for the information of himself and those for whom he acts, I propose that you should enclose to him the Draft of Lord Bathurst's intended answer, at the same time informing him of the reference to Lord Dalhousie and intimating that, until the answer to that reference arrives, no more definite answer will be given to his application.

I have now to explain why it is that in framing the Draft of Lord Bathurst's answer to Mr. Felton, I have ventured to deviate on more than one point from the letter, but not I hope from the spirit of his Lordship's instructions.

First I have to observe that the written Memorandum prepared by Mr. Felton for Lord Bathurst's consideration, but which is in the hand writing of Mr. Baillie, proposes that in the fifty seven Townships South of the St. Lawrence, the Crown should retain a part of the Crown reserves to the extent of 50,000 acres; and that on the other hand in consideration of the Company receiving one third only, instead of one half of the Clergy reserves in those Townships, they should receive a part of the ungranted Lands there amounting to 61,000 Acres. Now these two provisions go very near to neutralize each other.

Deduct the 50,000 Acres from the 61,000, and the result of those two Clauses is, that the Company receive 11,000 Acres of Land more than they would receive if the clauses were altogether omitted. But (as I learn from Mr. Felton) they are willing to forego the very trifling advantage, for the sake of avoiding the various questions to which the deduction of the 50,000 Acres on the one hand, and the addition of the 61,000 on the other would give occasion.

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It occurred to me however, that the Crown Reserves might have some superiority either in situation, fertility or otherwise over the ungranted Lands; and that therefore the 50,000 Acres to be deducted from the former, might be much more than an equivalent for the 61,000 Acres which are to be granted out of the latter, I am however most confidently assured, that this is not the fact, and that the Company are just as willing to take the ungranted Lands, as to take the Crown reserves.

I am therefore unable to perceive any advantage whatever, in retaining either of these Clauses, which is not more than compensated by expunging them both. In my Draft consequently they are both omitted.

Secondly. In the Memorandum laid before Lord Bathurst, two different Clauses occur both of which have the same general object, that namely, of providing a sufficient security, that the Company will really invest an adequate Capital in the cultivation and improvement of their Lands.

First, there is the clause for laying out £100,000 in five years; and Secondly the Clause for placing Settlers on the Lands, or laying out of a certain sum per acre upon each Lot which may not be so settled in due time.

This latter clause is connected with a provision authorizing the company to decide for themselves the order in which their different Townships are to be occupied by Settlers.

In reference to these clauses, I perceive, that Lord Bathurst has remarked that no provision is made for establishing the fact of the expenditure of the £100,000, and if that expenditure be duly secured his Lordship "*is not disposed to criticise*" the clause respecting Settlers.

I trust that the spirit of Lord Bathurst's remarks has been rightly understood, and followed, in the alterations which I have made in these particulars.

I have declared that if the Company shall not prove to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, within 5 years after the date of their Charter, that they have expended the £100,000, their Lands are thence forward to become chargeable with what may be termed a penal quit Rent, estimated at 5 per cent per annum, upon so much of the £100,000 as may be unexpended. From this quit Rent they would be relieved by proving themselves, at any future time, to have made the necessary expenditure.

I submit to you, that the clause thus modelled, is an adequate substitute for the whole of the three clauses to which I have referred.

The proposed regulations respecting placing Settlers on the Lands &c, are unavoidably so indefinite and, would in practice be so difficult to enforce, that I do not think the omission of them will be attended with any real injury to the public interests. The real object is to prevent the company from neglecting the improvement of their Lands; an object which seems sufficiently attained when the regulation respecting the expenditure of the £100,000 is rendered binding and effectual. If any such sum is really laid out, the sincerity of the Company's intention to set to work strenuously need not be doubted; and they will be the best judges as to the right method of conducting settlements advantageously to themselves and the public.

This is the construction I have put on Lord Bathurst's note in which he states his indisposition to criticise the Settlement Clauses provided the expenditure Clause were rendered efficient. If I have misunderstood his meaning I trust his Lordship will forgive my unintentional blunder.

I should here observe, that Mr. Felton entirely acquiesces in the alterations I have proposed.

Thirdly. In the Memorandum submitted to Lord Bathurst the Company offer either to pay down at once, a sum of money, or to pay an annual quit Rent to commence 5 years after date of their Charter. Lord Bathurst having decided to accept the quit Rent, it would seem to follow, that the Commissioners would have to report upon what is the proper amount of that Rent. But then as the Rent is to be 5 per cent per annum on the fair value of the Lands, the question for the Commissioners is still a mere question of valuation. Now the dealings with the other Canada Company have sufficiently proved that it is impossible to solve the problem in this form.

The proverb says that "the value of a thing is just what it will bring," as good a definition probably as Mr. McCulloch himself could furnish. Now it is impossible to say, what such a property as this would bring, because such a property was never before the subject of sale and purchase. I have therefore thought, that instead of proposing to the Commissioners the question as to the value, it would be a more satisfactory course to enquire, how much such a Company could reasonably give for such a property, without on the one hand incurring the risk of ruinous loss, or on the other gaining the prospect of immoderate profits. The question thus stated lets in every consideration fairly bearing upon the topic in discussion; and seems susceptible of a definite and decided answer; I have therefore varied the Draft accordingly.

The rest of what I have introduced, consists chiefly, if not altogether in supplying omissions in the paper laid before Lord Bathurst, the object of these additions being to render the arrangement more complete and intelligible.

They will however sufficiently explain themselves.

I am, Dear Sir, very truly yours,

JAS. STEPHEN, Jr.

ROBERT WILMOT HOETON, Esq.
&c., &c., &c.

NOTE B.—No. 10.—LORD DALHOUSIE TO LORD BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 176-2, p. 499.*)

CASTLE ST. LEWIS,
QUEBEC, 19 June, 1826.

MY LORD,—I had the honour of receiving in March last your Lordship's Dispatch of 20th Novr respecting the proposal for the establishment of a Company for the purchase and Settlement of a part of the Crown Reserves in this Province, and having immediately after the close of the Session of the Provincial Legislature submitted this subject to the consideration of the Executive Council, I have received from them the Report of which I enclose your Lordship a copy.

A general outline of a project for the establishment of such a Company having been communicated to me last November by Mr. Simon McGillivray, one of the Association formed last summer in this Province for carrying it into effect, I then stated to him very fully in a letter, of which I beg to inclose your Lordship a copy, the reasons which led me to apprehend that such an undertaking could not be commenced with any prospect of success and could not be encouraged by the Provincial Government.

In addition to what I have therein expressed, I have to submit to your Lordship, that I have no greater Confidence in the success of the modified measure proposed by Mr. Felton than in the original scheme; that I have no expectation that any real Capital equal to the purpose in view, could be obtained, and that I much apprehend that the project originally sprung from the wild eagerness for Joint Stock Companies which prevailed in England in 1824 & 1825 and spread to this Country.

The result of that which was organized for the purchase of the Reserves in Upper Canada remains yet to be ascertained; But the issue of many of the speculations to which I allude has already shown what may be expected from others on a similar foundation.

I apprehend my Lord that the improvement of roads, Mills and Settlements held out by this scheme are not to be accomplished by such means, and that the Settlement of a Country such as Canada cannot be forced but must be progressive and slow, that one step must follow another in regular succession, and by the accumulating power of a Population prospering in its own wealth and not dependent on the monopoly or the means of any Great Company.

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The object of His Majesty's Government being to encourage the Settlement of this Province I conceive that it may be effected by other means more practicable as it appears to me, & more immediately within the power of Government itself to accomplish by which at the same time encouragement might be given under the direction of Government to associations such as Mr. Felton proposes.

The plan I would suggest would be

1st That Government should put a stop to granting Lands *Gratis* except in a few cases

2nd That Commissioners should be appointed in the several Counties with authority to cause Lands to be surveyed & sold at their value (to be ascertained from time to time) on conditions of settlement.

3rd That seven years credit should be given and the Patent on payment of the full sum and proof of settlement; under which arrangement Companies or Individuals might join in purchasing large tracts.

4th That the Court of Escheats be put into active operation and that the office of Land Patents be made the efficient head of these important measures.

If His Majesty's Government will grant a power to the Government to effect the Surveys which this plan would require, by such sums as may be necessary at the outset or if the Provincial Legislature would undertake such a system, the expence to be repaid out of the proceeds of the Lands sold, I have no doubt that such activity and enterprize would spring up in Lower Canada as would far outstrip the utmost exertions of any fictitious capital that could be received.

I have the honour to be my Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant

DALHOUSIE.

The Right Honorable
The Earl BATHURST K.G.
&c &c &c.

NOTE B.—No. 11—MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, U.C.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 341, p. 31.*)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT YORK,
Tuesday, 14th March, 1826.

Present:

The Honble. Wm. Campbell, Chief Justice, Chairman,
The Honble. James Baby,
The Honble. and Revd. Dr. John Strachan.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

A sufficient number of answers to the circular letter of the 21st November, 1825, which was addressed to the Land Boards, Quarter Sessions, Registers, Surveyors, and other respectable people in different sections of the province having been received to enable the Board to make out Tables of valuations for several Districts, the Council most respectfully submit to your Excellency the Table of the Home District as a specimen; this Table presents three values for each Township, compiled from Eleven Returns, viz.: The Credit price, Ready Money price and the average price, the Column immediately following the returns contain the mean of each of these prices respectively, and the last Column gives the mean of the three values contained in the former column. This last mean, it is humbly presumed, will give a very near approximation to the true value of the lands in each Township, and

where upon minute examination or other information it shall appear otherwise; the column of Remarks leaves it in the power of the Executive Council to alter it and assign the reasons. From these District Tables, carefully examined and altered by your Excellency in Council, a General Table may be compiled for the whole province, to consist merely of the names of the Townships, and the last column which contains the mean of the three values or average prices at what the Lands under the new system are to be sold.

The prices of Townships equally favourable as to situation and soil, will be found in many instances very different, and this almost always arises from there being no settlers in such Townships and no access by Roads, thus the Township of Cavan averages $\frac{1}{3}$, and Cartwright and Manvers on the same range, but in which there are no Settlers are valued at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$. Much greater differences will be found in other cases, but this is sufficient to show the propriety of revising from time to time the Table, as a few Settlers or a good Road will increase the value of the Land one hundred per cent.

NOTE B.—No. 12.—LORD DALHOUSIE TO MR. SIMON MCGILLIVRAY.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 176-2, p. 506.)

QUEBEC, 9th Nov., 1825.

SIR,—In answer to the Memorial and papers you have presented to me on the subject of the formation of a Land Company in Lower Canada, and of the proposals intended to be made by it to H. M. Govt. I must confess I see many reasons which oblige me to decline to recommend it or to countenance it at present. I will state these reasons very shortly and request only that I may not be supposed to place myself in opposition to any measures which may be devised for the settlement of this Province, but that I am convinced that there are great difficulties in the way which must be overcome somehow before such a Company can carry their Plans into effect.

1. One of the greatest of these difficulties is, that this Province is not so surveyed as to enable H. M. Govt. to enter into any such bargains with a Company of Purchasers—the boundary lines of Counties are not yet ascertained nor are those of Townships or parishes, otherwise than on the paper plans in the Office of Surveyor General—to accomplish such an accurate Survey would require both great time & great expense.

2nd. It is not in the power of H. M. Govt. to grant any part of the Clergy Reserves without the consent of the Chartered incorporation appointed for the management of them, & that consent I do not think can be obtained.

3rd. If such a Company were to be formed & chartered, it would be a matter of necessity that H. M. Govt. should cease to grant Land Gratis. I don't think that H. M. Govt. would grant any such monopoly of the Waste Lands, or deprive H. M. power to Grant Lands to deserving subjects.

4th. H. M. Govt. is required to grant the Lands free of expense to do that under existing claims of Fees would cause an expence of Fees that might amount to the whole sum payable for the Lands.

5th. To put the Company in peaceable possession of the lands to be granted appears to me to be a task impracticable or not to be accomplished in our days. The undefined Seigniorial & Patented Lands & locations, & prescriptive rights by long settlement of individuals, with a variety of other claims of purchase & sales by Sheriff or by individuals, make it impossible that H. M. Govt. can come under such obligation, witness the business of La Salle, which cost £5,000 to the province very lately, besides many other disputed titles and limits now under Litigation in Courts of Law.

Were it necessary I might state many others which occur to me, but these are sufficient & hope to justify my doubts on the practicability of the plan.

I have &c.,

SIMON MCGILLIVRAY, Esq.

D.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

NOTE B.—No. 13.—MINUTE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 341, p. 38.*)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT YORK,
FRIDAY, 9th June, 1826.

Present:

The Hon. William Campbell, Chief Justice, Chairman.
The Hon. James Baby.
The Hon. Peter Robinson.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency:

The Council have had under its consideration the Returns received from the different Districts respecting the value of the ungranted Lands of the Crown in each.

These afford a good deal of information, but it is necessary to remark: that they are found in some instances to vary so much and without any apparent reason, and in others to fall so far short of the known value of the Lands that the Council have felt obliged to exercise its own judgment, and to recommend such a valuation as it considers just towards the Government, and at the same time reasonable as regards the purchasers as exhibited by the Annexed Schedule.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

W. CAMPBELL, C.J.
P. M.

HOME DISTRICT.

Brook.....	5 s. per acre
Georgina.....	5 s. "
Albion.....	6 s. "
West Gwillimbury.....	6 s. "
Tecumseth.....	6 s. "
Adjala.....	5 s. "
Mono.....	5 s. "
Amaranth.....	5 s. "
Melancthon.....	5 s. "
Mulmer.....	5 s. "
Tosorontio.....	5 s. "
Essa.....	5 s. "
Innisfil.....	5 s. "
Oro.....	4 s. "
Vespra.....	4 s. "
Flos.....	4 s. "
Medonte.....	4 s. "
Orillia.....	4 s. "
Thorah.....	4 s. "
Tay.....	4 s. "
Tiny.....	4 s. "
Mara.....	4 s. "

LONDON DISTRICT.

Carradoc.....	10 s. "
Eokfrid.....	10 s. "
Mosa.....	10 s. "

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

Fenelon	5 s. per acre.
Ops.....	6 s. "
Verulam	5 s. "
Harvey.....	5 s. "
Burleigh.....	5 s. "
Dummer.....	5 s. "
Methven.....	5 s. "
Belmont.....	5 s. "

MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Lake.....	5 s. "
Madoc.....	5 s. "
Elzevir.....	4 s. "
Kaladar.....	4 s. "
Kenebec.....	4 s. "
Palmerstone.....	4 s. "

JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT.

Marlborough.....	6 s. "
Burgess.....	5 s. "

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Gloucester.....	5 s. "
Osgoode.....	5 s. "
Cumberland.....	5 s. "
Clarence.....	5 s. "
Plantagenet.....	5 s. "
Caledonia.....	5 s. "
Alfred.....	5 s. "

BATHURST DISTRICT.

North Sherbrooke.....	4 s. "
South Sherbrooke.....	4 s. "
March.....	5 s. "
Dalhousie.....	4 s. "
Lavant.....	4 s. "
Darling.....	4 s. "
Packenham.....	4 s. "
Torbolton.....	4 s. "
Horton.....	5 s. "

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Zone.....	4 s. "
Dawn.....	4 s. "
Sombree.....	4 s. "
Chatham.....	4 s. "
Howard.....	4 s. "
Tilbury E.....	4 s. "
Tilbury W.....	4 s. "
Raleigh.....	4 s. "
Romney.....	4 s. "
Mersea.....	4 s. "
Rochester.....	4 s. "
Maidstone.....	4 s. "
Gosfield.....	4 s. "
Colchester.....	4 s. "
Sandwich.....	4 s. "

NOTE C.

NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

No. 1.—CASE OF MR. BIDWELL.

(*Archives, Series Q, Vol. 337-2, p 386-401*).

LONDON, 176 Gower St.,
Bedford Square, Oct. 30th, 1824.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to submit to Your Lordship a statement of a case of one Barnabas Bidwell, a citizen of the United States of America, whose late election to a seat in the Assembly of Upper Canada has given rise to a question of extreme importance to the Colony, the agitation of which has occasioned very great anxiety to the provincial Government.

Case of Mr. Bidwell.

In favour of Mr Bidwell's eligibility it is maintained that having been born a Subject, he must necessarily remain so—that he cannot divest himself of his allegiance, and that the privileges of a British Subject, which accrued at his birth, must continue to his death—that these are fundamental principles of the Common Law of England which cannot be bent to circumstances but must be recognized in all cases, and in spite of any political inconveniences, or apparent incongruities.

On the other hand it is contended that tho' an Individual cannot divest himself of his allegiance, yet that the Supreme power of the State to which he owes allegiance concurring with his own Act may dissolve the tie. That the acknowledgement of the independence of America sanctioned by Act of parliament produced this effect, and that tho' it did not necessarily and of itself place in the situation of Aliens all who at that time were resident within the late revolted Colonies, yet it left them an election, by enabling all who chose, to declare themselves American Citizens; and that with respect to such as made this choice (allegiance and protection being reciprocal) the tie of allegiance which was contracted by their birth was to all intents and purposes dissolved.

That it was not possible for any-one to declare his election more plainly, and to shew more unequivocally to which Government he meant to adhere, than was done by Mr. Bidwell when he accepted offices in the United States not merely parochial, but of the most confidential kind, and considered of such political importance to the General Government that to qualify himself for them it was necessary he should formally abjure all allegiance to other powers, and more especially to that of which he had been born a subject.

That this Act of Mr Bidwell's which was authorised by treaty, and by Act of parliament either had the effect of destroying thenceforth the relation of Subject in which he had before stood to Great Britain or it had not. If it had—and he was thenceforth to be considered an American Citizen, and an Alien to the Crown of Great Britain, he must be naturalized in the same manner as any other Alien before he can enjoy any of the privileges of a British Subject. If on the other hand, he did *not* after this act cease to be a British Subject then it must necessarily follow that **EVERY** person born in the revolted Colonies before the treaty of Independence must still be regarded as natural born Subjects of Great Britain, and entitled to claim all the privileges of that Character, for it is impossible that any one of them can have done more to divest himself of that character than Mr. Bidwell has done—such a

position it is affirmed would not only lead to mischievous effects but to extravagant absurdities. All the Officers of rank in the American Army during the late war, and much the greater proportion of the men were born before the year 1783. If these then were British Subjects at the time they were taken invading the British territory, they were liable to be hanged as traitors, nevertheless had they been brought to trial for bearing Arms against their Sovereign, they would have claimed to be regarded as alien enemies, and they must have been acknowledged to be so; but if in War they were *Alien Enemies*, must it not follow that in peace they are *Alien friends*?

If Mr. Bidwell must be regarded now as a natural born subject of Great Britain, then were hundreds of such British subjects confined in Dartmoor prison, not as rebels but as prisoners of War, and this being wholly illegal, if they were subjects, they might have brought their writs of Habeas Corpus and been discharged. Then also the persons who as Members of congress and Officers of the American Government, incited the nation to the late War, and the Soldiers who carried it on might, if they possessed the necessary qualifications in property, immediately after the War, or even in the midst of the contest, been returned to Parliament as representatives of English Counties. That in short, if these Citizens of America are to be regarded as Alien enemies in war, and in peace as subjects with equal rights, then those who in 1812 invaded Upper Canada in open war without incurring the guilt of treason, could on the return of peace in 1816, or even during the contest, have purchased and held as Subjects of Great Britain the soil which they had in vain attempted to wrest from her by force, That even a greater absurdity than this might follow. It is very clear that Mr. Bidwell, whether he must still be regarded as a British Subject or not, is an American Citizen and intitled to act as such in direct hostility to the British Government, as well as to all other nations; and whatever *rights* he may have, it is admitted that he *owes no allegiance* to Great Britain except such as the Subjects of other foreign States owe while they reside under her protection.

If, therefore, Mr. Bidwell had been a Member of the Legislature of Upper Canada before the last War, he might on the eve of it have withdrawn from the province and returned to his own Country, and might have laid upon the table of congress all the information which as a representative of the people he had acquired from Communications made by the Government; and when the war broke out he might have headed his countrymen in an invasion of the Province and yet not subjected himself to the punishment of treason.

That the two Nations have not conceived that relation still to continue which must involve so many absurdities, appears, it is said, from several public Acts.

In their very Declaration of Independence the Americans declared that they would thenceforth regard "the people of Great Britain as they regarded the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends." And when at the termination of the contest they were declared free and independent, it cannot be understood that the independence was not mutual, but that the relation of Subject and Sovereign between the Citizens of the United States and their late Sovereign was still to subsist, whenever the former might choose to claim it.

In the British Statute 28, Geo. 3, ch. 6, sec. 2 & 13, a distinction is evidently made between British Subjects and American Citizens, and yet all American Citizens who had not immigrated from foreign States must at that early period have been born British Subjects.

The 35, Geo. 3, ch. 97, was passed expressly to enable the Subjects of Great Britain and the Citizens of the United States to continue to hold such real estate as either then possessed in the dominions of the other, and it is provided that with respect to their title to such estate "*they shall not be regarded as Aliens.*" An Enactment which could not have been necessary so far as regarded the Americans, if they continued to retain, notwithstanding their separation, the character and privileges of British Subjects.

To these instances it was added that American Citizens have since their independence, been ever regarded as Aliens in the execution of our navigation laws, and that, except where they are allowed by express provisions of Acts of

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Parliament, if a Ship Transporting goods from one Colony to another, were to be in part owned by Americans, whether born before or after 1783, she would be forfeited as not being wholly owned by Subjects of Great Britain, and Mr. Bidwell after he had so completely declared himself an American Citizen by becoming a Member of Congress, and abjuring allegiance to all other Governments, would not be suffered to continue part owner of a British Ship, at the very time that it is contended he is so essentially a British Subject as to be competent to represent British Subjects in parliament.

From the consideration of these and other contradictions that would follow, it was urged that it must be presumed to have been intended by the 31 Geo. 3 ch. 31, that British Subjects only should be admitted into the Assembly of Canada—that the enumeration in the 22d clause, which has been recited, was meant merely to describe the different kinds of British Subjects contemplated by the Act, viz.: subjects by birth, subjects by naturalization and subjects by the conquest, and cession of Canada, but that in which ever of those three manners the character may have been acquired, that they must be *British Subjects at the time of their election*—that whether persons born *British Subjects* must necessarily continue entitled to be so considered, thro' all political changes, and under all possible circumstances to the day of their death is a constitutional question of which the discussion is not precluded by any words in the 31 Geo. 3, and of which the decision must entirely govern the application of that statute in the matter under consideration.

By the 31 Geo. 3, ch. 31, it is enacted "that there shall be within each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada a Legislative Council and House of Assembly to be severally composed and constituted in the manner therein described, and that in each of the said Provinces respectively, His Majesty, his heirs or successors shall have power during the continuance of that Act, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of such Provinces, respectively, to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government thereof, such laws not being repugnant to the said Act."

By the 22nd Section of the same Statute it is enacted "that no person shall be capable of voting at any election of a member to serve in such Assembly in either of the said Provinces, or of being elected, at any such election, who shall not be of the full age of twenty-one years and a natural born subject of His Majesty, or a subject of His Majesty naturalized by Act of the British Parliament, or a subject of His Majesty having become such by the conquest and cession of the Province of Canada."

Upon the proper legal construction of this clause of the Statute the following question has arisen, and it need not be stated how important it is to the peace and welfare of the Colony that it should be correctly decided.

Barnabas Bidwell was born in the Province of Massachusetts Bay while it was a British Colony, and remained there during the whole of the rebellion, in which, from his tender age, as it is stated, he took no active part. Soon after the treaty of 1783, by which the revolted Colonies of America were acknowledged to be free, and independent States, Mr. Bidwell became Attorney General of the State of Massachusetts, a Member of the Congress of the United States, and Treasurer of the County of Berkshire, before entering into which Offices he took an Oath required by a positive law of that Country, by which he "renounced without equivocation or reservation all allegiance to any foreign State or power, and especially to the King and Government of Great Britain."

About 1810 Mr. Bidwell, on account of some malversation in office, for which he was indicted, withdrew from the United States to Upper Canada, where he has since resided without interruption. and in 1821 he was returned to serve as a Member in the House of Assembly of that Province and held eligible under the construction given to the 22nd Sec. above recited, by the majority of the Assembly, but was expelled on the grounds of infamy of character.

The constitutional question to which his return gave rise must unavoidably recur from the contiguity of Upper Canada to the United States of America, and indeed it remains to be again agitated during the next session of the Legislature, for Mr. Bidwell's son is contesting the return for the same County for which his father

had been chosen, and the Lieutenant Governor conceiving this matter to be of great consequence to the peace and security of the Province has addressed a dispatch to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

Mr. Bidwell did not claim to be considered as naturalized under the provisions of the 13 Geo. 2, ch. 7, because if that Statute could have applied to him he has performed none of the conditions prescribed by it, not being *naturalized* under that, or any other Act of the British Parliament, "and not having become a subject by the conquest and cession of Canada" his right to sit as a Representative in the Assembly under the 31 Geo. 3 ch. 31 can rest only upon the assumption that he was entitled at the time of his return to be considered "a natural born *subject* of His Majesty" within the meaning of the clause which has been recited.

From the Communications both personal and written which I have had with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, I beg to represent that it would be most satisfactory to His Excellency to obtain thro' the Right Honble The Secretary of State for the Colonies the opinion of His Majesty's Law Officers upon that point, and also whether the son of a person so situated as Mr. Bidwell, *born* in the United States of America, *after the treaty of 1783*, is eligible to a seat in the Assembly of Upper Canada (whatever length of time he may have resided in the Province) without having been naturalized by Act of Parliament? I take the liberty of transmitting with this a paper in which I have stated shortly and imperfectly the arguments by which the claim of Barnabas Bidwell to be eligible was supported and opposed.

NOTE C.—No. 2.—LAW OFFICERS TO LORD BATHURST.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 337—p. 45.)

SERGEANT'S INN, 13 November, 1824.

MY LORD,—We have had the honour to receive Your Lordship's letter transmitting to us several documents relative to the case of Mr. Barnabas Bidwell, a citizen of the United States, who had been returned as a member of the house of Assembly of the province of Upper Canada; and Your Lordship was pleased to desire that we would take the same into our consideration and report to Your Lordship our opinion whether Mr. Bidwell has any right to sit as a representative in the Assembly of Upper Canada under 31 Geo : 3 Cap. 31 or under any other Act of Parliament referred to in the accompanying case, and in the event of our considering that Mr. Bidwell has no claim to a seat in the Legislative Assembly Your Lordship was also pleased to desire that we would inform Your Lordship whether we consider Mr. Bidwell's son who was born in the United States of America since the peace of 1783 as also ineligible.

In compliance with Your Lordship's request we beg leave to report that we are of opinion that Mr. Bidwell has no right to sit as a representative in the Assembly of Upper Canada under the 31 Geo. 3rd, Chap. 31, or any other act, and we are further of opinion that Mr. Bidwell's son is also ineligible. We have considered the general question to be of very great importance and as it has been for some time depending in the King's Bench we were desirous of waiting the decision of that court before we gave opinion upon it. The judgment has been lately pronounced and after very elaborate argument it has been decided that a person in the situation of Mr. Bidwell is not a natural born Subject of His Majesty but an Alien and that the Son of such a person born in the United States after the treaty of 1783 is also an Alien.

This question therefore which has been so long and so frequently agitated may at length be considered as finally determined.

We have the honour to be My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

J. S. COPLEY,

CHS. WETHERELL.

The Right Honourable EARL BATHURST,
&c., &c., &c.

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NOTE C.—No. 3.—MEMORIAL OF THE ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA TO THE KING.

(*Archives, Series Q. Vol. 340-1 p. 177*)

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty upon a subject of the most vital importance to this Province and to represent to your Majesty that a large portion of its Inhabitants consists of Persons who were born, or whose Fathers or paternal Grandfathers were born within the allegiance of the British Crown, but who were resident in the United States of America at and after the treaty of 1783.

From the earliest Settlement of Upper Canada, which commenced immediately after the Peace of 1783 these persons with the knowledge and approbation of your Majesty's Government came in great numbers to the Province, and were immediately admitted, and uniformly considered to be entitled (with no other restrictions than those imposed by the Provincial Legislature by which they were disqualified from electing or being elected to the House of Assembly until they had resided seven years continually in the Province) to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the duties, responsibilities and obligations of natural born British Subjects.

We would further most humbly represent that the 30th George 3rd Cap 27 was passed for the avowed purpose of encouraging such persons to come and settle in the Province of Quebec, and Your Majesty's other North America Territories, and evidently contemplated their settling as Freeholders which if they were aliens they could not do without being naturalized; and that as the said Statute contains no provision for the naturalization of such persons, and as there was no law for the naturalization of Persons who were born in the King's allegiance as those were whom it was principally the object of that Statute to invite into these provinces, the said Statute according to a fair and liberal construction implies that their natural allegiance had never been in any wise destroyed, forfeited or dissolved, but that on the contrary according to the Common Law principle of perpetual and double allegiance as laid down by Bracton and other ancient Authorities, and applied to the people of Normandy and other Territories in France recognized by the Court of Calvin's case in the reign of James the first, and subsequently recognized by the Judges in the Exchequer Chamber in the decision of the case of Marryatt and Wilson notwithstanding they had been subjects of the United States of America they still remained natural born British Subjects.

We would also most humbly represent that as the 31st Geo. 3, cap. 31st, was passed in the ensuing year by the same parliament, and dictated by the same spirit and policy, for the improvement and benefit of this Colony as the aforesaid 30th Geo. 3, cap. 27, the said statutes should be considered in connection, and so construed as most to reconcile and promote the objects and provisions of each, and that therefore the term "Natural born Subjects of His Majesty," used in the said 31st Geo. 3, cap. 31st, should be regarded as having been intended to include persons of the same description as those who by the Statute of the preceding year had been invited into these Provinces as Settlers, and that this construction is strengthened by the consideration that if this had not been the intention while it was the avowed policy of the Imperial Parliament to hold out peculiar encouragement to such persons to come into and settle in these Provinces, they nevertheless were by the very same Parliament absolutely and forever debarred from enjoying the most valuable and important rights of British Subjects, which at the same time were freely and fully granted to Aliens by birth, upon their compliance with certain forms and conditions prescribed by the naturalization Laws.

That this construction is conformable not only to the spirit of these Statutes, and the avowed object in particular of the said 30th Geo. 3rd, cap. 27, but also to the uniform practice both of Your Majesty's Government and of the Provincial

Legislature, that such persons have been encouraged by Your Majesty's Government to come and settle in this Province, have received Grants of Land from Your Majesty, have been appointed to various offices of trust and honour, have been required to serve in the Militia, as well as during the late War with the United States of America, as in peace and to perform various other duties as British Subjects, and have continually held seats in the Legislature, and that various Provincial Statutes have been passed upon the principle that they were to all intents and purposes British Subjects.

That the meritorious and loyal conduct in defence of this Province of such persons of this description as were called into actual Service during the late contest with the United States of America, the gallantry with which they encountered the dangers, and the patience and cheerfulness with which they endured the privations of War, prove that they justly appreciate the rights which they have so long enjoyed, and are fully entitled to the confidence, protection and paternal care of Your Majesty's Government; and that no danger need be apprehended to the Province from the aforesaid construction of the Law with respect to them.

That in all civil transactions in the Province they have invariably been considered as British Subjects, that as such they have taken by grant, purchase, devise, marriage, and inheritance, and have held conveyed and disposed of Land; that many of them have deceased leaving Land in the Province to others, that a very large proportion of all the cultivated Land in the Province either is now holden or has been held and transferred by them without any question until lately, as to their legal capacity to do so, and that now to regard them as Aliens contrary to the former construction of Law, which for so long a period has universally prevailed and been acted upon, would in this respect as well as others be attended with great inconvenience and produce incalculable confusion and trouble through the Province.

That as these persons have become connected in all the relations of Social and domestic life with the other inhabitants of the Province, have for so long a period been invariably considered as British Subjects, and have contributed by their industry and good order to the tranquillity and welfare; and by their bravery and loyalty to the security and defence of the Province; to reverse at this time the said construction of the Law with respect to them, would excite great dissatisfaction and alarm through the Provinces, and would tend to destroy all confidence in the security of Civil Rights, and in the certainty of Laws in general.

That as this construction of the law has from the earliest settlement of this Province been solemnly and repeatedly sanctioned by the practice of Your Majesty's Government and by Acts of the Provincial Legislature, which although submitted to Your Majesty's Government in England according to the Provisions of the 31st Geo. 3 Cap. 31st, have not been disallowed it would be inconsistent with the honour and good faith which have always characterized Your Majesty's Government, and an act of manifest impolicy and injustice now to adopt a new and different construction whereby they would be regarded as Aliens.

That during the present Session His Excellency The Lieutenant-Governor has by message informed the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, that in consequence of the construction put upon the Law in a recent decision by one of the Courts of Law in England, such persons would hereafter be exposed to the inconvenience of finding those rights denied which they have hitherto enjoyed, and that in the persuasion that they might be safely received and acknowledged as Subjects with no other qualifications than those which the Legislature of this Province has from time to time thought it expedient to impose, having earnestly pressed the subject upon the consideration of Your Majesty's Government, he has received Your Majesty's express Sanction to assent to an enactment which may afford relief to such persons, and has also been pleased to transmit an extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst, Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, containing the Opinion of Your Majesty's Government that it would be advisable to secure such persons the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

That a Bill has been sent down to Your Majesty's faithful Commons from the Honourable the Legislative Council, referring to said Message predicated upon the

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principle that such persons were Aliens, and conferring upon them certain Rights and privileges, but not according to the obvious intention of Your Majesty's Government, as expressed in said Message and Extract, all the Rights and privileges of British Subjects, to wit the Rights of Voting at any Election of a Member to serve in the House of Assembly, and of being elected at such Election; which Bill Your Majesty's faithful Commons after mature and solemn consideration of the Law and Justice of the case, have returned to the Honble the Legislative Council with an amendment by which it is declared and enacted according to the former uniform construction of the Law in this Province, that such persons have been, are, and shall be considered to be, to all intents and purposes natural born British Subjects.

That as it is uncertain whether such Bill so amended, will pass the other branches of the Legislature and as it is the duty of Your Majesty's faithful Commons whenever the Rights of the people may be in danger to omit no precautions for their security, they most humbly represent that some further measures should be adopted to prevent this now and alarming construction of the Law, from being enforced to the prejudice, terror and disfranchisement of a large portion of the Inhabitants of this Province, who have quietly and loyally confided in the security and certainty of the Laws as uniformly construed and administered for more than thirty years, and in the honour, good faith and Paternal Care of Your Majesty's government

We would further most humbly represent to Your Majesty that there are also in this Province various other persons, not natural born British subjects, who have not strictly complied with the provisions of those British Statutes under which they might have been entitled to the privileges of British Subjects, and to whom as their well known loyalty and good conduct satisfactorily prove, it would be not only safe but just and expedient according to the recommendation of Your Majesty's Government that all the rights and privileges of British Subjects should be effectually secured.

That Your Majesty's faithful Commons, anxious to extend to such persons all the rights and privileges which the Provincial Legislature is authorized constitutionally to confer, have passed a Bill to secure to all persons domiciled in this Province, all the rights and privileges of natural born British Subjects, subject nevertheless to the qualifications imposed by the Laws of this Province with respect to the right of voting and being elected, and have sent the said Bill to the Honourable the Legislative Council, and that Your Majesty's faithful Commons have felt it to be their duty to take some measures without delay to obtain for such persons all the rights and privileges of British Subjects without restriction, which can effectually be done only by an enactment of the Imperial Parliament.

Wherefore, we humbly pray Your Majesty to take these matters into your most gracious consideration, and to recommend to Your Parliament the adoption of such measures as may effectually prevent the denial, by a new Construction of the Law, to the persons first mentioned of Rights which they have so long enjoyed without being questioned, and with the sanction of Your Majesty's Government, and the evils which result from the application of this new construction to persons who, having owned Land in this Province, are now deceased or resident in a Foreign Country, and as may secure beyond doubt, to all persons resident in this Province, fully and absolutely, all the rights and Privileges of natural born British Subjects.

JOHN WILSON, *Speaker.*

COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
13th January, 1826.

NOTE C.—No. 4.—MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF UPPER CANADA.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 340-2, p. 374.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT YORK,
FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1826.

Present :

The Honourable William Campbell, Chief Justice, Chairman.
The Honourable James Baby.
The Honourable and Reverend Doctor John Strachan.
The Honourable Peter Robinson.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency :

The Executive Council having considered with great attention Your Excellency's reference of the 1st Instant, accompanied with Earl Bathurst's Dispatch of the 22nd July, 1825, on the subject of conferring by Legislative enactment the rights and privileges of British subjects upon such Citizens of the United States, and other Foreigners, as are now resident in this Colony, and requesting that the Board would submit the Heads of such enactments as Your Excellency should think it would be expedient to pass in regard to the Naturalization of Foreigners who may hereafter arrive in the Province, most respectfully submit :

That the Council is painfully aware of the reception given by the House of Assembly to the Gracious offer of His Majesty's Government, communicated to that Body in Your Excellency's Message, of the 15th and 22nd of November, and the doctrines promulgated and maintained by their Votes, Resolutions, and enactments, which are not only in opposition to Law and fact, and the established policy both of Great Britain and the United States, but extremely dangerous to the peace and security of this Province, and as there is no prospect that the different Branches of the Legislature will agree in any method of carrying His Majesty's Gracious intentions, respecting Aliens residing in this Province into effect, it appears more than ever expedient to appeal without delay to the Imperial Government.

That in as far as respects Emigrants from the United States of America, many causes combine to perplex the question of their alienage which do not apply to other Foreigners, such persons exhibit the same manners and features and speak the same language with our own people, and cannot therefore be distinguished, consequently hundreds may come into the Province and purchase real estate without the knowledge of the local Government, so that when the constitutional Act of the 31st of His late Majesty King George the 3rd, Chapter 31, came into operation the Executive Government of Upper Canada, had no means of ascertaining in many cases, who had, or had not the rights and privileges of British Subjects without entering into a minute investigation of the Claims of numerous Individuals, which during a period of peace and tranquillity appeared altogether inexpedient, if not impracticable and at every Election the same difficulty must necessarily occur.

That since the late War the situations of persons who have come from the United States has frequently become matter of consideration, and the great number of such who declared for the Enemy after the commencement of Hostilities induced His Majesty's Government, on the restoration of Peace, to restrain, by Special Instructions to this Government, emigration from that Country, for although it might have appeared not unreasonable to give a preference, for a time, to persons coming into this Colony from the United States, who had spent the greater part of their lives under Monarchical institutions and in obedience to the British Crown, and who, induced by former associations might desire to return to their allegiance the continuance of such a policy it is humbly submitted to Your Excellency might in future

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endanger the safety of the Province, when more than a generation has elapsed since the revolutionary War, and when all who would now avail themselves of such preference must have grown up under a Republican Government, and have contributed their services as subjects of that Government to a War of which it seemed the principal object to dismember these Provinces from the British Crown.

That in submitting the Heads of a Bill to the consideration of Your Excellency not merely to confirm, and grant the rights and privileges of British Subjects on all Foreigners now residents in the Province, but also such provisions as may be deemed necessary to regulate future Emigration, the Council see no reason to make any distinction between Persons coming from the United States and other Foreigners, nor can they refrain from expressing their doubt of the expedience of encouraging Emigration in future into this Colony, except from the British Dominions, as its surface is far less extensive than has commonly been supposed, and as the Waste Lands of the Crown, capable of improvement will very soon be occupied by the natural increase of the present Inhabitants, and the continuance of that Emigration from the United Kingdom, which His Majesty's Government has with so much wisdom and success promoted, and which adds so much to the security and welfare of this Province.

The Council most respectfully recommend: that in regard to Aliens residing in the Province, the Bill framed by the Legislative Council, and sent down for the concurrence of the House of Assembly may form the basis of any Act that may be deemed necessary to confer upon them the rights and privileges of British Subjects.

With respect to the future, the following provision will it is believed, be found sufficient:

That all Emigrants, subjects of Foreign States hereafter removing into this Province, shall after residing seven years and taking the Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration, in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, enjoy the same rights and privileges as persons naturalized in England. Repealing at the same time the 13th Geo. 2nd Chap. 7 and the 30th Geo., 3rd Chap. 27,—which are totally inapplicable to present times and circumstances.

The Council has great satisfaction in expressing most earnestly their entire concurrence in the views of Your Excellency respecting the importance of taking immediate steps to found a University in the Province.

The population and circumstances of the Colony call for such a measure, were there no additional inducements, such as Your Excellency has adverted to, and the Council are convinced, that if by any exertion, in the power of the Government, a beginning can be at once made, so that the Youth now growing up in the Province, shall have an opportunity of receiving their education under Tutors, not merely eminent for their learning, but for their attachment to the British Monarchy and to the Established Church, the evil to which Your Excellency has alluded, and which is becoming really alarming, would be most effectually checked by means not in their nature violent, but on the contrary, producing infinite advantage to the morals and happiness of society.

The Council are fully persuaded that the effects of the University even on a moderate scale, but possessing sufficient recommendation to attract to it, the sons of the most opulent Families would soon be visible in the greater intelligence, and more confirmed principles of Loyalty of those who would be called to the various public duties of Magistrates and Legislators, and in the Members of the learned Professions, whose principles and conduct have inevitably so great an influence in Society.

It is quite evident that such an Institution in alliance with the Church, would tend to establish a most affectionate connection between this Colony and the Parent State and become a Nursery to the various professions, and from its natural relation with an increasing Clergy, would gradually infuse into the whole population a tone and feeling entirely English, and by a judicious selection of Elementary Books issuing from its Press, render it certain, that the first feelings, sentiments and opinions of the Youth should be British.

The founding of a University the Council believe to be the most important Step in the improvement of the Province that can possibly be taken, it will complete the system of Education now in operation throughout the Colony and it is indeed so essential to our future advancement, that the Board cannot but indulge the hope of soon beholding it in progress from Your Excellency's wise endeavours and when it shall be added to the many benefits already conferred by Your Excellency on Upper Canada, future generations will retain with blessings and praise Your Excellency's Administration in grateful remembrance.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. CAMPBELL, C.J.

P. M.

NOTE C.—No. 5.—PETITION OF THE FREEHOLDERS OF NIAGARA.

(Archives, Series Q., Vol. 343-2, p. 300.)

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, GEORGE THE FOURTH, SOVEREIGN
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, &c.

The petition of the freeholders and other Inhabitants of the District of Niagara, in the Province of Upper Canada,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That a very large majority of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this District are of that class of settlers called, American Emigrants, who have been invited into this Colony at the early settlement thereof by Your Majesty's Paternal Government, have complied with such rules and regulations as have, from time to time, been required of them by the Colonial Government, have received grants of Crown Lands, in fee simple, and been treated, in every way as natural born British Subjects, enjoying all the privileges thereof since the first settlement of the Colony, yet would be effected by the late decision of Your Majesty's Court of Your Bench in England, respecting American Aliens, should the operation of that decision extend to this Province.

That Your Majesty's humble petitioners beg leave to offer to Your Majesty their sincere acknowledgements and unfeigned gratitude for Your Majesty's most gracious consideration of their case, as conveyed to Your Majesty's Representative in this Province, through a despatch from Your Majesty's principal Secretary of State, for the Colonies bearing date the 22nd of July 1825. But Your Majesty's Petitioners are of opinion with a large majority of the Representatives of the People in this Province that the measure proposed by the Colonial Government, founded upon the said despatch, was wholly incompatible with Your Majesty's most gracious intention, and at variance with the true spirit and meaning of the said despatch; and believing, in humble submission to Your Majesty's Superior Wisdom that nothing but an enactment of the Imperial Legislature can afford effectual relief; they hope that Your Majesty ever-ready to maintain their best interests of your dutiful Colonial Subjects will fully approve of the conduct of their Representatives in rejecting such decision, on a question of such importance for the wisdom and liberality of the Imperial Parliament.

That Your Majesty's humble Petitioners have been induced to make this appeal to Your Majesty, (notwithstanding the address of the House of Assembly, already forwarded to Your Majesty on the same subject) because Your Majesty's Petitioners are aware that there exists a difference of opinion between the Colonial Executive and the Representatives of Your Majesty's Subjects in this Colony on this important question, and because certain addresses to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor have been got up in the Eastern Section of the Province, chiefly among Emigrants from

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the Mother Country, who are wholly unacquainted with the conditions and History of the early class of Settlers to which Your Majesty's humble petitioners belong; which addresses go, in very marked terms to disapprove of the conduct of the House of Assembly on this Question, and have been received and approved of by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, answered and published in the Official Gazette of the Colony, a circumstance which has created the greatest dissatisfaction and alarm in the minds of a large majority of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects in the Province.

That Your Majesty's petitioners from their local situation, residing on the United States frontier, and from the loss of their Property, have had ample opportunity, during the late War with that nation, of giving the most satisfactory proofs of their loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty's personal Government, and as Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to express your entire approbation of their conduct in that perilous and unequal contest.

Your Petitioners are emboldened to beseech Your Majesty that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to hearken to the representations that have been made to Your Majesty on this subject by the House of Assembly, the constitutional voice of the People, and graciously recommend to the consideration of Your Imperial Parliament the peculiar situation of this class of Your Majesty's Subjects so that the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of natural born British Subjects may be continued to them and Your Majesty's humble petitioners wishing Your Majesty a long happy and glorious Reign, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

District of Niagara, Upper Canada.

461 SIGNATURES.

NOTE C.—No. 6.—REMARKS ON THE ALIEN QUESTION FOR THE CANADIAN FREEMAN.

Archives, Series Q-, Vol. 345—1, p. 158.

March 1, 1827.

Alien Question.—Underneath will be found a copy of the petition to the Imperial Parliament against the Attorney General's Naturalization Bill. We think it is entitled to receive the approbation and signature of every liberal minded man in the Province, and the matter it contains must arrest the attention of the home Legislature the instant it comes before them. The honourable Peter Robinson, we hear, is to start for London instantly, in order to put this offspring of political corruption into the hands of its honourable and reverend parent in that city so that it may be clothed with the initials "G. R." before the good people of England can have a fair view of its deformed features. It then behoves the people of this colony to be instant, and not to lose a moment in a case of such vital importance. A few active men, capable of explaining the question, ought to be sent forth to obtain signatures in every corner of the Province, and every leading character, who has not received a printed copy of the petition (of which 1000 copies have been struck off in our office) ought instantly to take a copy from the Newspapers, obtain all the signatures within his reach (to be entered in two Columns) and forward the same forthwith to Mr. Ketchums, in this town, or some other Member of the Alien committee: This is the proper and constitutional way for the people to protect their rights—this the straight path for them to pursue, & if they will not do so they deserve to fall a prey to the snares of political knaves.

The "Prince of Liars" has given to the public, on last Monday, a common medley of nonsense, falsehood, and misconstruction, in which he takes care to vent his deadly malice upon Mr. Rolph, and to misrepresent both his conduct and his motives; but this man's tales are now so well known, that they have become perfectly harmless. When Mr. Rolph put the alien bill on the order of the day after it was thrown out by the patriotism of the Speaker on the first motion for its passing, he did so with a hope that as the supporters of the measure saw that it met a

natural death in its present shape, they would be candid and honourable enough to allow the bill to be amended in such a way as to meet the wishes and feelings of the people and to set at rest a question that would seem to have arisen at the instigation of satan, to disturb the peace and happiness of this Colony. But Mr. Rolph was mistaken the vultures who had it long in contemplation to fatten on the vitals of a prostrate people were not to be driven from their prey by any sense of candour or of honour and having sent an express as we hear, for an absent member, the bill was pressed through a second third reading, and passed in the very shape in which it had a week before been negatived! This, we think, was contrary to parliamentary usage and to everything Mr. Rolph could have anticipated when he restored the bill to the order of the day. The stupidity of "The Prince" is amazing and his propensity to untruth seems beyond all manner of control. In one place he says—Is the remedy (meaning the Naturalization Bill) commensurate with the feelings of the people interested? Is it considered so by the public?—We say no &c and he goes on to show that he disapproves of it himself, and "would be happy to see every man who bore arms in the late war placed on the same footing as ourselves;" while in another place he says the bill is calculated "to heal every wound," and consummate every wish! "If the bill be not commensurate with the feelings of the people" *Mr. Cuckoo*, and that a majority of them are determined to sacrifice their all rather than comply with its odious and degrading provisions—how can it be calculated, as you say, "to heal every wound, and consummate every wish." Again, in the face of truth and decency, he has effrontery to state that only seven Members were opposed to the bill, when there is the evidence of the debates, and of the journals also to show that twenty opposed it in every stage, until the absence, on account of sickness of Mr. Wilkinson, and the tergiversation of Mr. McBride, reduced the number to eighteen at the second third reading. Again he says he knows the minds of these people are thrown into such a state of agitation, that they are not inclined to reason; and in answer to similar statements by Mr. Rolph, who says the "minds of the people are agitated their feelings tortured, &c.," "This says he *we deny*." The *Cuckoo* then falls into a sort of episode, about his good old grandmother and himself " (heaven bless the pair!) taking a little "Medicine"—(salts we suppose.) This is an idea really worthy of the Observer, and is expressive of that sublimity of thought, and delicacy of expression, which have uniformly characterized his writings—besides, that it throws a vivid shade of comic humour on a grave subject, which relieves the mind, and must produce a pleasing effect, particularly with cultivated female readers such as Lady Sarah, Mrs. Hillier, Mrs. Strachan, Mrs. J. B. Robinson, &c., who we hear, are very partial to the Observer, on account of the grace and elegance of his composition.

On the other hand, *Echo*, in the Gazette, in order to avoid "quackery" gets into "physic" also, and admisters "*a general remedy to each particular case!*" Now between these two political *Sangrados*, and their employers, Messrs. Strachan & Robinson, we think the poor people of this Province are likely to be pretty well physicked before all's over, in case they can succeed in gulling the people here and the home Government into acquiescence in their dark and deep designs. But let the people be united and firm, let them speedily lay their grievances before the Imperial Legislature, and we dread not that they will yet be attended to in such a way as to do justice to themselves and blast the malignant hopes of their enemies. *Echo* plays up the Attorney General's old tune, so loudly piped last year by *Catharus* and others about the Assembly "declaring that to be law, which was not law, and that to be fact which was not fact;" yet neither the Attorney, nor *Catharus*, nor *Echo*, can point out distinctly either the law or the fact, while the poor illiterate backwoodsman is left by the present bill, to judge for himself, and if he errs, the bill robs him both of his right, and of his property! *Echo* says the bill is altogether of an "equitable nature." We say it is just as "equitable" as other measures that have emanated from the same source—where the fountain is corrupt it is in vain to seek pure water. The Attorney General's Naturalization Bill is just as "equitable" as his Road Bill, which was calculated to violate the King's Deed, and to rob a few individuals on the main road of their property, in order to make roads for the

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benefit of the Province at large, well termed by Mr. G. Hamilton "*The Highway Robbery Bill*." It is also as "equitable" as his Assessment Act, which taxes an acre of wild land in the most remote part of the Province value from 6d to 1s. at the same rate as an acre of land in the most improved and eligible situation, value from £50 to £100! What! Mr. *Echo*, is it just—is it "equitable"—to reduce the acknowledged subjects of half a century to a level with the alien of last year, when painful requisitions are to be complied with? Is it "equitable" to compel the men who waded thro' fields of blood and slaughter (many of them without shoes or stockings on their feet) in the late war—men who proved their allegiance at the mouth of the cannon and point of the bayonet—men who sealed the covenant of their allegiance with their blood, and witnessed it by the loss of a leg or an arm—men, had it not been for whose unshaken allegiance and intrepid valour, the British Government would not now possess a foot of ground in Upper Canada, from which to drive an alien—is it "equitable" is it just, we say to compel such men to crouch to an additional attestation of allegiance, among a group of aliens who came in last year many of whom would take the oath and break it for a cake of gingerbread? No—such a motion of justice and "equity" could never enter the mind of any man save some degraded hireling whose ideas of "equity" are governed by the caprice of his employers just as the weathercock is without a fixed point and altogether governed by the passing wind,—we fancy to ourselves that we see a veteran of the *Incorporated Militia* with one arm, and a broken down frame and constitution, standing amidst a group of aliens, before some of the fathers of the alien question in *little York*, with half a dollar in his hand to pay for his certificate—he casts down the brow of a warrior at some plump favourite of office, who, although he ran from the battle of York, sits as commissioner to receive half a dollar for a certificate on a slip of paper, two inches by six—and thus addresses him:—"Sir—had I and my fellow soldiers and fellow countrymen turned our backs upon the enemy without firing a shot as you did, you would not now have it in your power thus to degrade us, by putting us on a level with aliens of yesterday, and requiring new pledges of fidelity to our King and country, which are light as air, in comparison to the pledges we have already given. I, Sir, am forced by the iron hand of necessity to comply with your unjust, unnecessary and degrading requirements, because I have lost that arm in defending my King and country, with which I might earn my bread in a strange land—& this is my reward—But I shall teach my children another doctrine—I shall send them to become citizens of a country in which when they have once been recognized *subjects in war* and discharged the duty of veterans, they will never be called upon to register themselves as *aliens in peace*, at the peril of their all!"—This is the language we would expect to hear from any man of honour or probity.

But the *Cuckoo* (whose reasoning faculties were unable to cope with his "good old grand mother," in her second childhood, says, there are many foreigners in Great Britain who spend the flower of their days in His Majesty's Service, many of whom have served in every clime, and have been wounded in every limb—yet not one of them is allowed to exorcise the rights intended by this bill to be conferred on aliens in this Province. In answer we say they have no such claim as the people of this colony, for whose peuliar situation there is no parallel in ancient or modern history. The foreign officers and soldiers alluded to can only be viewed as mercenaries whose profession was that of bearing arms, and who were ready to be employed, wherever best paid, without any view to a settled domicile or the employment of civil rights in any country, but the people of this Province, who are to be affected by the proposed law, came in most of them with a belief that they were at the time natural born subjects, and all, that they were to become subjects and forever to enjoy their rights and privileges as such merely by taking the oath of allegiance and residing seven years in the Province, which conditions only were required from them by the laws and customs of this country. Thus when war was proclaimed, and all aliens ordered to quit the country by a proclamation from the immortal Brock, these people, viewing themselves as subjects, joined the British ranks, not as mercenaries for the pay that they were to receive but as loyal British

Yeomen, volunteering their faithful services in defense of their King, their Country and the rights and privileges which they enjoyed. Shall these rights and privileges be now wrested from them by enactments unworthy the character of such a people enactments got up by the wicked designs of their political enemies? Forbid it heaven. Let them then send forward their petitions without delay—let them pay the half dollar on signing, that was well intended for their certificate in order to defray the expenses of two or three agents—let their case come thus fairly and in good time before the Imperial Legislature, and they have nothing to fear.—The good work has already commenced on Yonge Street where almost every man, we hear, is signing, and some of them, at the York meeting, last week, paid \$5, some \$6 towards the expense.

NOTE C.—No. 7—PETITION AGAINST THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S NATURALIZATION BILL.

(Archives, Series Q, Vol. 345-1, p. 169.)

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, representing the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects of British birth or descent or of British American birth or descent, &c., inhabitants of the Province of Upper Canada in British North America,

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That we your petitioners presuming on the well-known rights of Englishmen, rights in which we ardently desire fully to participate, humbly beg leave to represent, that nothing short of the severest affliction could have driven us to pray for your interference in our behalf. We pass over in silence the many grievances which have long called for redress, and which have continued to increase in this Colony, in defiance of public opinion, though frequently and strongly expressed. But an unhappy policy now spreads a melancholy gloom over the whole face of this country, and threatens a large portion of your petitioners with the annihilation of their most valued and long enjoyed civil right, unless they comply with terms most humiliating to the character they have so long exercised in peace, and loyally supported in war. A large portion of our inhabitants consists of persons who, after the peace of 1783, came, in great numbers, into this Province from the United States of America, with the knowledge, approbation and encouragement of His Majesty's Government.

Most of your petitioners are of that class and have, from the earliest settlement of Upper Canada, been admitted, and uniformly considered to be entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject, both in peace and in war, to all the duties, responsibilities, and obligations of natural born British Subjects.—Their confidence was not merely reposed in the faith of proclamations—not merely in the prevailing and (until lately) unquestioned construction of the law in favour of their allegiance not merely in the repeated recognition of their rights by the Provincial Legislature, but they believed that the 30th Geo 3d chap 27, passed by the British Parliament expressly for their invitation into His Majesty's North American territories, would infallibly afford them, in the enjoyment of their liberties, a security which no authority, less than a Statute could violate or disturb. In all civil transactions in the Province, they have invariably been considered as British subjects: they have taken and held land by grant, purchase, devise, marriage and inheritance; a very large portion of the cultivated land in the Province either is now held, or has been held, and transferred by them without any question (until lately) of their legal capacity to do so; they have been appointed to various offices of trust and honour under the colonial government; they have cheerfully served in the militia, as well in peace, as in the late war with the United States of America, and many of them have been receiving the British pension since that period in consequence of wounds received in

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that severe and trying conflict; they have continually held seats in the Provincial Legislature and various Provincial Statutes (particularly the 54th Geo III chap 4) have been passed upon the principle that they were, to all intents and purposes, British subjects; they have become connected, in all the relations of social life, with the other inhabitants of the Province & have contributed by their industry and good order to the tranquillity and welfare, & by their acknowledged bravery and loyalty, to the security and defence of the Province. They have proved how justly they appreciate the rights they have so long enjoyed and how fully they are entitled to the confidence, protection, and paternal care of His Majesty's Government, by the fidelity with which they adhered to the Royal Standard in the recent contest, when a powerful enemy penetrated into the heart of our country and laid waste our towns and villages with fire, sword and rapine.

Under these circumstances they fondly expected that His Majesty's Government would never regard them in any other light than as British Subjects; and if from any new discovery in the construction of the law, their long enjoyed civil rights were likely to be questioned in the courts of justice, they had indulged more than a hope that a general law would have been passed, simple and comprehensive, at once establishing their privileges beyond the reach of doubt, and confirming the usage of nearly half a century.

But to their mortification they find, that the Provincial Government have embarrassed the constitutional discretion of the House of Assembly with certain dispatches prescribing the nature of the remedy to be provided, and threatening the refusal of the Royal assent to any measure not complying with these instructions. Under this (as your humble petitioners consider) undue influence, the House of Assembly after a long protracted debate (in which members were equally divided for several days) have at last submitted to pass a Bill under the authority of a late act of the Imperial Parliament conforming to these instructions, imposing on a majority of your petitioners terms distressing to their feelings, ominous to their interests, and wholly at variance with the former instructions of His Majesty's Government upon this subject, as transmitted by Earl Bathurst, and dated 22nd July, 1825. On this bill, as now passed, the members of the House of Assembly, were so long and so equally divided, that there was a tie in the committee of the whole, and a tie in the House for a whole week, during which time, the question for receiving the report of the bill as amended *was four times negatived* by the casting vote of the Speaker, and the question for its passing after a third reading, once negatived in a like manner, yet it was again put on the order of the day, and finally passed, without further amendment.

By this bill, many of your petitioners who have sustained the character of good and loyal British subjects, in this Province, for nearly forty years, are compelled to register themselves as aliens, before they can longer exercise their long enjoyed civil liberties. This provision, your humble petitioners view as most degrading; for although aliens are generally at first regarded with suspicion, in all countries, and subjected to many cautious provisions, resulting from a natural and, perhaps, prudent jealousy, yet, persons who have been recognized as subjects for nearly half a century, enjoyed all their rights and privileges as such, and manfully defended the same in times of peril, cannot but feel ashamed and indignant at the thought that with regard to them such provisions should be deemed necessary or expedient.

The feelings of many of your petitioners are further wounded beyond expression when they are compelled by the proposed law, at the peril of their utter ruin, to come forward in a foreign character and repeat that allegiance which they have already frequently confirmed under oath, and sealed with their blood in defending the province against an invading enemy; and while they thus secure local privileges in Upper Canada, they must acknowledge themselves traitors to their native country, in consequence of having taken up arms against it during the late war.

It is also most humiliating, that when they have thus, as they conceive, degraded themselves, they become British subjects only in Upper Canada, and on entering any other part of His Majesty's dominions, they must under the proposed law resume the character and disabilities of aliens, whilst in the event of travelling through the

United States of America the universal renunciation of allegiance forever covers them with confusion and condemns them as traitors. Thus, wherever they go, they feel themselves pointed at by the finger of scorn, and while His Majesty's other subjects may acquire foreign allegiance, and realize the commercial and other advantages afforded by the same, they are imprisoned, in a manner, in Upper Canada and cannot under the proposed law, enjoy the rights and privileges of British subjects beyond its limits, which wholly excludes them even from a free participation in the contemplated canal navigation between Lake Ontario and Montreal in Lower Canada which is the first market for the produce of this province. In Upper Canada then they are doomed to be registered in a book, to stigmatize them amidst the rest of the community, and to afford to the enemy, upon any future invasion, an index whereby to distinguish those who (according to the municipal laws of the invaders) were fitted only for the gibbet.

At the same time that they register themselves as new-made subjects, they are compelled under the proposed law to renounce for ever all allegiance to every other state or power, which the Honourable the Legislative Council of this Province in their report upon this very question last year, declared to be inconsistent with high feeling, honour and probity, and suited only to the refuse of society.

Finally, while the proposed law, professes to relieve them from their embarrassment, it operates as a severe *penal* enactment: for, every man will be ruined, who from any cause, omits to comply with its provisions. It is impossible for your petitioners to point out the various causes that may lead to this contingency; but one, very likely to occur, in the opinion of your petitioners, will arise from the circumstances that a large portion of the persons liable to the provisions of the proposed law, are the descendants of Germans who are wholly unacquainted with the English language, and having enjoyed their rights and privileges for thirty or forty years in the exercise of their peaceful agricultural pursuits, in a remote and thinly settled country, cannot, at this late period, be convinced of the necessity of complying with such obligations; and should the proposed measure pass into a law in this Province, a great majority of them will not only be deprived of their civil rights by reason of omitting to comply with its provisions; but also be stripped of the very farms which they have so long cultivated.

Your humble petitioners challenge the authorities in Canada to point out anything in their conduct, from the first foundation of the Province up to the present time, which can justify this refined cruelty towards them, and therefore, most humbly pray your honourable House to interfere in their behalf, so that the Royal assent may not be given to the said bill and that your honourable House may be graciously pleased to pass a bill at once confirming the usage of nearly half a century, and clothing without humiliation, your humble petitioners, with those civil liberties which they have long enjoyed, for which they have already fought and bled, and for which they are ready cheerfully to fight again.

And your humble petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

NOTE C.—No. 8.—SIR P. MAITLAND TO LORD BATHURST.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 344-1, p. 46.*)

UPPER CANADA,
YORK, 3rd March, 1827.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to refer to your Lordship two Bills which have been passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of this Province in their last Session: the one for conferring Naturalization is necessarily reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, according to the provisions of the Imperial Statute of last year, the other, for confirming titles to real Estates derived through Aliens I have also reserved because your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of August last, appeared to require it, and because the object of this Bill is of much importance to the people of the Colony.

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Besides the engrossed Copies of these Bills on parchment, I send with this despatch another Copy containing in the margin remarks furnished by the Attorney General, explanatory of some of the Clauses; and I also annex a Copy of Your Lordship's despatch to me of the 31st August, in order that the whole subject may come the more conveniently under one view before Your Lordship.

The bill providing for the naturalization of such persons resident in the Province at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of last Session as are not now legally entitled to be regarded as His Majesty's natural born Subjects, met with much opposition in the House of Assembly where it was long debated, and at length carried by a Majority of four—no amendments were proposed to it in the Legislative Council.

On comparing its provisions with Your Lordship's instructions to me, which are above referred to, it will be found that there is no material variance between this Bill and the one contemplated by your Lordship as best calculated, in the view of His Majesty's Government, to afford the protection desired. The reasons, and the extent, of any departure are explained in the Attorney General's remarks: and as I am desirous to see this question set at rest, I trust the Bill will appear to be sufficiently in conformity with the sentiments entertained by His Majesty's Government, and that it will be speedily returned with His Majesty's assent.

The urgent necessity for an enactment of this kind is fully known to Your Lordship. The numerous Addresses presented to me last year and communicated to Your Lordship sufficiently shew the disappointment of the people at the obstacles thrown in the way of a desire to substitute an inadmissible declaratory law for the more proper and effectual remedy proposed. They declare also the confidence entertained by the people that His Majesty's Government will persevere in obtaining for them the relief which their situation requires.

Until very lately no contrary sentiment has been expressed to me by any portion of the people.

Before the Legislature met this year, and before Your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of August last had been made public, a petition of which I annex a Copy in this despatch was presented to me. It was signed by many most respectable inhabitants of the Province who have been long resident here, and who pray (as Your Lordship will observe) to be naturalized upon taking the Oath of Allegiance and having their names registered with the Clerk of the Peace, provisions substantially the same as those required by Your Lordship's despatch.

Another petition was also presented during the Session of the Legislature, and after Your Lordship's despatch, communicated by me to the Assembly had been published—Referring to the conditions suggested in that despatch the petitioners express their perfect satisfaction with them, and pray that a Bill may pass in conformity with the declared Sentiments of His Majesty.

Such I am persuaded is the desire of all who have been left to judge for themselves, and I have no doubt that the great body of these people are waiting with anxiety, but with perfect confidence in the Government for the disposal of this measure, which so deeply concerns them.

During the discussion of the Bill petitions were circulated through the Country with great industry, and a number were presented to the Legislature, signed by many persons who had no connection whatever with the measure, and by many no doubt, who were entirely uninformed, or intentionally misled as to the objects of the bill depending and the nature of its provisions. I regret these efforts, which are indeed still continued at the instigation of a few individuals who see with reluctance a question about to be set at rest which they have endeavoured most ungenerously to make the occasion of much clamour and popular excitement. They may lead His Majesty's Government almost to hesitate whether the rights of natural born subjects can with safety or propriety be conferred on persons who seem unwilling to acquire them on such reasonable terms.

But I trust Your Lordship will concur with me in thinking that a remedy which is required and deserved by a large and very worthy portion of our population ought not to be withheld from them on account of the unreasonable opposi-

tion of others who, if they are merely misled in a matter so plain, prove themselves to be the too easy instruments in the hands of bad men, and if on the other hand they do of their own suggestion suspect any design in a measure obviously intended only for their good, must be confessed to have been by no means worthy of the protection which they have ever received from His Majesty's Government. I am led to these remarks by observing in the public prints that great exertions are making to procure signatures to a petition against the confirmation of the Bill. If these efforts should succeed, and if the representations made should be of a character to entitle them to serious attention, and to occasion doubt on the part of Your Lordship, as to the feelings which may have prompted them, I know not how the petitioners could be more justly dealt with than by suffering the bill to go into immediate operation for the protection of all those who desire it, and to exempt from its operations by a short enactment of the Imperial Parliament, all who have by petition expressed their repugnance to it, confirming their titles to lands, and leaving them to apply for admission by private bills to the other rights of natural born Subjects, which bills might be required to be preceded by a recommendation of the Government, and might be passed in such terms as His Majesty might approve.

I do not by any means press a discrimination which would doubtless make the unreasonable opposition of these persons occasion no little inconvenience to themselves, but I suggest it is an alternative far more just and desirable than to allow their opposition to stand in the way of the interests of all those who acknowledge the justice of their Government, and wish to avail themselves at once of the relief provided for them.

Your Lordship will find by recurring to my despatch of the 15th March last on this subject with its enclosures, that conceiving Your Lordship's instructions would have warranted me, and anxious in common with every Member of my Government to afford the readiest and fullest relief upon the most convenient terms. I should have consented last year to a measure for naturalizing all persons settled in this province without regard to their length of residence, without exacting any oath or registry of their names and without any express declaration that their allegiance to a foreign state must be considered or renounced.

To a measure of this kind it is now stated no objection would be entertained, though I know not how much confidence can be placed in such assurances, when it is certain that the same efforts were made last year to render such a Bill unacceptable to the people, as are now employed to prejudice the reception of that which has been recommended by His Majesty's Government.

I now learn that the provisions of the bill against which it is attempted to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction are principally those which the King's Government, upon a review of the whole case, has thought it reasonable and necessary to require, and which although I would (perhaps in Your Lordship's judgement erroneously) have agreed to dispense with them, I cannot but admit are such that they cannot with any show of justice or reason be complained of. They are indeed of that nature that the objections which are unexpectedly urged against them, lead inevitably to a strong conviction of their propriety.

The provisions for registry are made as convenient as possible to the party, and are intended to furnish him without expense with a record conclusive of his right to be regarded as a subject.

The Oath of Allegiance is the ordinary Oath which no one ought to feel repugnance to take, and which indeed many of the persons concerned must have taken already.

The declaration contained in the second clause does but express a sentiment which every person ought to entertain who seeks to be admitted not merely to the capacity of holding property but to the exercise of every political power and privilege.

To object to any of these provisions must appear to His Majesty's Government so unreasonable that I do much regret the effect which the urging such objections may have in giving rise to an opinion unfavourable to the American Class of our population, and in producing the impression that while they claim a right in

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Common with natives of His Majesty's Dominions to partake freely in every Act of legislative and Executive power, they deny the obligation to maintain an absolute, perpetual and undivided Allegiance to the Sovereign.

Such a feeling has indeed been openly avowed by some of those who are most active in prejudicing persons against the Bill, but Your Lordship will readily conceive that if I could suppose it did by any means pervade the mass of the people who have come from the United States, I could never on any consideration have felt myself justified in the endeavour I have made to have civil rights conferred upon them without reserve.

Of these people many have lived from twenty to thirty years in the Province sustaining during that time good characters as peaceful, obedient and loyal subjects. A great proportion of them are of Dutch and German descent; these with Numbers of Quakers, chiefly from Pennsylvania, have formed flourishing Settlements; their industry and steady habits have been conspicuous; their religious scruples have prevented their bearing Arms, but in all respects their conduct generally has deserved the favour and good opinion of the Government. Of the others many were during the last War as active and as devoted to the defence of the Country as any other inhabitants of the Province. With the knowledge of these facts, I regret exceedingly that the busy misrepresentations of a few persons of whose claim upon the Government, but little could be said, should have any tendency to place the great body of these people in any other light than that which a long course of good conduct has deserved.

That during the last war there were exceptions to the meritorious conduct I have spoken of cannot with truth be denied. It was natural there should be, and in no other Country and among no other people similarly circumstanced would it have been otherwise. A knowledge of this fact most probably induced His Majesty's Government, so long ago as 1815, to convey particular instructions to restrain the indiscriminate admission of American Settlers. From this moment began in this Province the agitation of a question which circumstances have not called into discussion in other Colonies—and which I trust will now be finally and at once set at rest.

I beg to call Your Lordship's particular attention to the annexed Copy of a despatch from Your Lordship to Mr. President Smith so long ago as the year 1817, with the report of the Attorney General of this Province upon it: and these documents with the correspondence which has at various times passed on this subject, and particularly my despatch of the 15th March last with its enclosures, in which the progress of this question has been reviewed, will show, I am convinced, most satisfactorily the unwearied attention with which the Government has ever applied itself to the protection of the American Settlers. They will serve also to show that even before the late solemn decisions in England with respect to the rights of American Citizens, a correct view was taken of their situation by the Government, and every means in their power employed to avert the inconvenience to which they appeared to be exposed.

I will add that if in the bill now passed there is anything which Your Lordship can consider unjust or anything which ought to be looked upon with repugnance by the persons whom it is intended to serve I should rather great inconvenience were suffered than that any such measure should be confirmed, but if Your Lordship sees no reason to believe that the measure recommended by His Majesty and acceded to by the Legislature is either imprudent or improper, it is really of pressing necessity that it should be returned assented to with the least possible delay.

Until this security is afforded the proprietors of real Estates are liable to have their titles questioned, as indeed they have been in Civil Actions, and decisions may pass against them which could not be constitutionally reversed—and the recurrence of a general Election to the Assembly which must take place soon would probably if the matter continues unsettled occasion no small ferment, from the objections which might be raised to the qualifications of Candidates and Voters.

It may throw light upon the character of the opposition which has been raised to this measure when I inform Your Lordship that the bill having after much discussion been rejected in the Assembly in one of its stages, it was, against the vote

of those who had supported it, and upon the motion of the most vehement opposers of it, restored to the order of the day and passed at last without an amendment the latter being evidently unwilling to meet the responsibility they had unexpectedly incurred by endangering the final passing of the Bill.

And it is just towards the people also to state that many have been deluded to sign petitions by the most absurd statements:—They had been told that tithes will follow—that the Government means to take their lands away—And that if they go back to the United States they will be hanged for treason.

The only argument against the measure which appears to me to have any weight is that while it is declared by the Bill that the American Settlers will be deemed to have renounced all Allegiance to any foreign State if they apply for all the privileges of natural born subjects under the proposed Act, they will yet not in truth be on the same footing as natural born British subjects, inasmuch as they will have the privileges of subjects only in the Province.

Of course the Colonial Legislature could confer nothing more, but I should be happy, because I think it just that the Imperial Parliament would pass an Act giving to all persons naturalized in any Colony the rights of Subjects throughout the Empire, with the exceptions specified in the 13, Geo. 2nd, Cap. 7, in respect to the United Kingdom.

If Your Lordship had not been previously made acquainted with the circumstances of the Colony the tenor of this communication might lead Your Lordship to suppose that it is only with respect to Settlers from the United States of America that the provisions of the bill in question require to be considered. But there are, in truth, in the Province many persons who have emigrated from Germany, and many discharged Soldiers of foreign Corps lately in His Majesty's Service, who, having been born Aliens have never been legally naturalized. These persons have not only been received as Settlers by the Government but have been placed and maintained for a time at the public charge upon lands granted by the Crown. If therefore an invitation to become Settlers here could give claim to any description of our Inhabitants not to be made subjects, but to be declared subjects when they are not, as strong a case at least could be stated in their favour as in behalf of those about whom so much discussion has taken place.

That so little occasion has been found to allude to this class of our Inhabitants arises from the fact that they appear to rely with entire confidence upon the kind intentions of the Government towards them. And Your Lordship I am sure will not feel that their situation calls on that account the less urgently for immediate attention.

The whole object and extent of the Bill are apparent and it is scarcely necessary to remark that it makes no change in the law, takes away no persons right, and decides upon no man's case. Any individual who, before the passing of this Act required no law to naturalize him cannot be affected by this Act and has nothing to do with any of its provisions. If, on the other hand, he is not now a subject, he has it in his power to become so with but little trouble and at no charge. And if he is in doubt of his own case the means are before him of overcoming all question, and there seem to be little reason to complain when he may avail himself of these means or decline them at his option.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's Most obedient Humble Servant.

P. MAITLAND.

The EARL BATHURST, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

NOTE C.—No. 9.—PETITIONS OF INHABITANTS OF JOHNSTOWN.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 344-1, p 84.*)

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's forces therein, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of Sundry Inhabitants of Johnstown District.

Humbly Sheweth :

That your Petitioners with many others born in the United States of America emigrated to this Province with the desire of becoming British Subjects, but from their inability to comply with all the provisions of the naturalizing laws of this Province, the right of some of them, together with many others in the Province to be regarded as British Subjects is liable to be questioned.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the two Houses of the Legislature to pass a general Act (in conformity to the late imperial law authorizing them to do so) naturalizing all persons whatsoever now resident in this province who were born in the United States of America, who shall within twelve months after the passing of such Act, enrol their names in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose by the Clerk of the Peace in each and every district, which name such Clerk of the Peace shall be required to enrol upon the production of a certificate of a Commissioner for taking the Oath of Allegiance, that such applicant has taken and subscribed such Oath or that in case no such general act shall be passed, we humbly request that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend a private one naturalizing your petitioners upon the same terms, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed by J. K. Heartwell and sundry other persons.

NOTE C.—No. 10.—JONATHAN SEWELL ON THE ALIEN BILL.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 345-2, p. 315.*)

CONNAUGHT SQR.,

3rd June, 1827.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of 2nd Inst enclosing the Upper Canada Alien Bill and desiring me to point out any objections which the most sensitive colonist ought to have against it.

I am too little acquainted with the state of Upper Canada to venture any but the most general observations. It is stated in the petition to Parliament that the question for receiving the report of the Bill as amended was four times negatived by the casting voice of the Speaker, and that the question for its passing after a third reading was once negatived in a like manner, that it yet again was put on the orders of the day and finally passed, if the matter here stated be fact the Bill of course must be disallowed.

According to the preamble, the Bill comprehends all persons who are born in the late Colonies now the United States of America, and left them at any time after the Peace of 1783, so that the Loyalists who emigrated from the States at that period, who were born British Subjects, and continued faithful in their Allegiance during the whole of the Rebellion, are thus declared to be Aliens, which, the state of Upper Canada considered, appears to be impolitic.

This Act appears also to be at variance with the Act of George III, which naturalises all foreigners after seven years residence in the Colonies upon Certain conditions and with 30th Geo III, cap 27, by which persons resident in the United States are encouraged to become Settlers in the Colonies as British Subjects.

I may add that the Act may have many retroactive effects as to persons and property which merit consideration.

I have the honour to be sir

Your most obedient servant,

J. SEWELL.

NOTE C.—No. 11.—NATURALIZATION BILL AS INTRODUCED BY MR. ROLPH.

(*Archives, Series Q., Vol. 345-2, p. 330.*)

Whereas there are many persons resident in this Province holding lands and enjoying civil rights therein, whose rights and titles are questioned; and whereas it is expedient that all such persons should be confirmed and quieted in the possession of their estates and the enjoyment of their civil rights:—Be it therefore enacted &c.—That all persons domiciled in this province shall be, and are hereby declared to be His Majesty's lawful subjects; and shall within this province have all the rights, privileges, and legal capacities of natural born subjects of His Majesty, and shall be deemed adjudged & taken to be such, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever as if they and every one of them had been, or were, born within this province; and that no estate of any kind or nature, purchased, inherited or acquired by, or granted or descended to them, or any of them, in this province, shall be subject to forfeiture, avoidance or impeachment of title, on the ground of their having been Aliens.

And be it, &c.—That all persons who have at any time heretofore been resident in this province or possessed of or claiming to be entitled to any real estate whatever therein by grant thereof from the Crown, or otherwise, shall be considered and adjudged to be, and have been, natural born subjects of His Majesty, so far as respects their capacity to take, hold, claim, recover, convey, devise or transmit such real estate; and that neither their title nor claim to any such real estate, nor the title or claim of any person or persons claiming the same under them or any of them, by assignment, purchase, descent, devise or otherwise, shall be liable to be forfeited, defeated or in any manner impeached on the ground of their being, or having been aliens.

Provided nevertheless, and be it, &c.—That this Act, or anything therein contained shall not operate, or be construed to repeal or affect the act of the Provincial Legislature, passed in the 54th year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act to declare certain persons, therein described Aliens, and to vest their Estates in His Majesty;" or to annul any proceeding under that act, or any act in addition thereto; nor to repeal or interfere with any act of the Provincial Legislature prescribing the qualifications of persons entitled to be elected or to vote in the election of members of the Provincial Assembly.

Provided also, and be it, &c.—That if any alien now resident in this Province shall within six calendar months from the passing of this act, by a writing under his or her hand and seal executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, one of whom shall be a justice of the peace, signify his or her desire of not being included in the number of those affected by this Act, and shall cause the same to be registered by the clerk of the peace in the district in which he or she may reside (and which such clerk of the peace, upon the payment of two shillings lawful money of Upper Canada, is hereby required to enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, a certified copy of which registry he shall give, if required, to such Alien upon payment of the like sum) then such alien, upon the registry of his written signification as aforesaid, shall thereupon cease to be included in or in any manner affected by, this act, or anything herein contained, as fully as if the same had never been passed.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

STATE PAPERS, LOWER CANADA.

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, LT.-GOV. FRANCIS BURTON, 1824.

Q. 168—1.

1818.
January 6,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton
of 3rd February, 1824. .
1824.
January 22,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to the claim by Upper
Canada for a proportion of the duties in accordance with the expenditure.
The danger of acceding to this claim as it would lead to an emulation
between the two provinces in regard to the expenditure. Page 1
Enclosed. Hale to Cochran, 3rd September, 1823. The claim of
Upper Canada to a proportion of duties in accordance with expenditure
and not in proportion to the estimated consumption in each province of
the articles on which duties are levied. Sends papers relative to the
subject. 3
- January 22,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 156). Recommends that the claim of the
Royal Institution for the advancement of learning to the ground, &c.,
devised by McGill for a college be supported by government if the case
should come to appeal. 6
- January 22,
Quebec. The same to the same. Sends information as to the value of Crown
reserves which vary from six dollars to half a dollar an acre. The
conditions of cultivation, &c., in the grants are as imperative as they
can be made, the difficulty of escheating was owing to the nature of
the laws; has asked the legislature to amend these. 8
- February 2,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. In reference to letter from the Duke of
Wellington respecting surplus and unserviceable surplus stores of
Ordnance, he had disposed of them in the manner most conducive to the
public benefit. By letters from the secretary of the Ordnance these
sales were sanctioned. 10
- February 3,
Quebec. Same to the same. Sends memorandum respecting the water
communication between Upper and Lower Canada by the La Chine and
Grenville Canals. The memorandum errs in stating that one of the
canals is in Upper Canada, both being in Lower Canada. Descrip-
tion of the works. For the La Chine Canal, the legislature voted in
1823 £12,000 in addition to the £46,000 and it was expected there would
be a further vote of £20,000. Urges the Government to proceed with
the Grenville Canal; its importance; the benefit it has already produced,
a steamer running from the head of the canal to Hull every second day
during summer. 12
- Enclosed.* Memorandum, unsigned, relative to the water communi-
cation between Upper and Lower Canada. 15
- Harrison to Goulburn, 6th January, 1818. If the legislative authorities
in Canada will provide for half the expenditure on the La Chine Canal, the
Treasury will not object to sanction payment of the rest. 18
- Report of the progress made with the Grenville Canal for the year
1823, signed by du Vernet. 19
- February 17,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Has received copy of instructions from
the Treasury relative to the Receiver General's affairs. Sends report
of a committee of the Assembly with final resolution of the House on

1824.

the subject. Shall proceed in the manner pointed out in the last dispatch. Sends also a copy of resolution on another subject which has caused alarm. Page 24

Enclosed. Proceedings of the legislature of Lower Canada, with resolutions and petitions against granting the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to the United States. 26

February 27, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Sends receipt for bill drawn in favour
Quebec. of Noah Freer. 31

Enclosed. Power of attorney and receipt. 32

February 27, Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends joint address from the Council and
Quebec. Assembly of Lower Canada respecting an illicit trade in goods from China and India along the whole frontier of the United States, suggesting methods of supplying the inhabitants with such goods by arrangements with the East-India company or by direct importation. 33

Enclosed. Joint address. 34

February 27, Dalhousie to Bathurst. The uncertainty that exists as to the importa-
Quebec. tion of certain goods from the United States. Had released goods seized by the Customs officers. Requests that steps may be taken to have all uncertainty removed as to whether the goods can be imported in American bottoms as was the case formerly. 37

Enclosed. Report of the committee of Council on the seizure of certain American boats at Montreal for an alleged breach of the navigation laws. 40

February 27, Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits memorial of merchants for a
Quebec. reduction of the duty charged in the United Kingdom upon tobacco of colonial growth. 49

Enclosed. Petition of those interested in the trade between Upper and Lower Canada for a reduction of the duty on colonial grown tobacco. 50

The names of the petitioners are attached.

February 27, Dalhousie to Bathurst. Requests that the mandamus prepared for de
Quebec. Beaujeu as a member of the Legislative Council be cancelled, he being unable from ill health to take the seat. 54

February 27, The same to the same. Transmits petition from Mr. Girouard, a
Quebec. priest, for letters patent for a seminary in a country parish in the district of Montreal and recommends compliance with the request. 55

Enclosed. Petition (in French) for letters patent for the erection of a seminary in St. Hyacinthe in the county of Richelieu and district of Montreal. 56

March 6, Dalhousie to Bathurst. Has brought the question of increasing the
Quebec. pensions of Chief Justice Monk and Judge Ogden before the legislature, but is afraid the recommendation has been rejected. In consequence of the death of Judge Chipman, thinks the appointment of Uniacke, Attorney General in Quebec, would be of benefit to the country and not unacceptable to him (Uniacke), but he has not consulted him. 62

March 10, The same to the same. Transmits memorial from the Legislative
Quebec. Council praying that the part of Labrador detached from Lower Canada may be reannexed. 64

Enclosed. Memorial of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, stating that up to 1809 the Labrador territory to Hudson's Straits was annexed to Lower Canada. The disadvantages of the transfer that then took place, amounting to a denial of justice, tending to produce great and serious impediments to trade, etc. The petition prays for a repeal of the Act 49 George 3, chap. 27, so far as that Act annexes the coast of Labrador and various islands to the island of Newfoundland. 65

March 10, Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from the Legislative
Quebec. Council of Lower Canada respecting the claim made by the United States Government to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. He

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1824.	<p>agrees with the Council and earnestly recommends consideration of the memorial. Page 70</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of the Council expresses alarm at the claim of the United States for the free use of the St. Lawrence contrary to the recognized law of nations. 71</p>
March 10, Quebec.	<p>Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends address and resolutions of the Legislative Council respecting the embarrassments which impede the Government of the province. 75</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Address of the Legislative Council on the continued embarrassments of the Executive Government by the refusal to grant supplies, with prayer that a remedy may be supplied for the evils experienced. 76</p> <p>The same in French. 79</p> <p>Journals of the Legislative Council in relation to bills sent from the Assembly and rejected. (The-e are from the journals of the 17th, 18th and 20th March, 1823). 82</p>
March 10, Quebec.	<p>Journal of 6th March, 1824, in continuation of the same subject. 108</p> <p>Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits address from the Assembly on the claims of the members of the Church of Scotland and of Protestant dissenters from the Church of England and Scotland for a provision for their ministers out of the lands allotted for the support of a Protestant clergy. 118</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Address by the Assembly in favour of the Clergy &c. of the Church of Scotland and of dissenters from the Church of England and Scotland. 119</p> <p>The same in French. 125</p>
March 10, Quebec.	<p>Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends copy of his speech at closing the session of Assembly. Has given up hope of inducing the House of Assembly to forego its unconstitutional pretensions; the question must be left to the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament. Applies for authority to use the unappropriated money for the salaries and contingencies of the various departments and that he be also authorized to pay back the sums advanced from the military chest. Sends various addresses and calls special attention to that from the Council on the present state of the province as it speaks the sentiments of all that is respectable in the country. 132</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at closing. 136</p> <p>Note of the services of the Canadian Voltigeurs and provincial Dragoons. 141</p>
March 22, Quebec.	<p>Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 168). Sends and recommends memorial from W. Hamilton Merritt for half-pay to himself and two officers of the provincial Light Dragoons. 143</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial. 145</p> <p>Certificate by Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, of the services of the Dragoons and of Merritt who commanded. 148</p> <p>Other papers. 150 to 154</p>
April 6, Quebec.	<p>Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 169). In reference to the removal of the garrison of Drummond Island to the falls of St. Mary, he has been offered by the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company the whole of the buildings there, which offer he has accepted. Sends a specification of the buildings. The company has also offered some small pieces of ordnance, field guns and small arms; recommends their purchase. 155</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Dimensions and state of the buildings in 1823. 157</p> <p>A memorandum follows of the answer to Dalhousie respecting the purchase of ordnance and the establishment at the falls of St. Mary. 158</p>
May 18, Quebec.	<p>Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 170). Reports the arrangements to settle the differences between the censitaires of La Salle and the patentees of</p>

	1824.	Sherrington. The danger of a similar difficulty in Upton and how the matter may be remedied.	Page 163
May 18, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst. Recommends that the class of settlers which Robinson proposes to bring should be stopped as the expense would be a waste of money and a serious mischief to the Canadas.	169
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Complaints of the magistrates of the district of Bathurst of the riots that have taken place by settlers brought out by Honourable Peter Robinson; a force of regular troops necessary to restore order.	171
		Marshall to Dalhousie. Reports the riots in Ramsay and the steps taken to put a stop to them.	175
May 31, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 171). Transmits address from the Assembly on the subject of the defalcation of the late Receiver General.	179
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Address in English.	180
		The same in French.	184
June 4, Quebec.		Dalhousie to the Privy Council. Sends transcript of the proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State.	189
June 4, Quebec.		The same to Bathurst (No. 172). In consequence of letter from Maitland he feels authorised to take advantage of the dispatch from the Duke of Portland in order to relieve the province of Upper Canada by payment of the sum awarded by arbitrators. Part of the money has been lost in the defalcation of the late Receiver General. The difficulties in the way of settlement. Has decided to issue the amount from the military chest as the alternative to refusing payment.	190
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Maitland to Dalhousie. The burden on Upper Canada and necessity he feels to press for a settlement of the arrears.	192
June 4, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 173). Sends report of proposals by Caldwell of a method of paying off his deficiencies. Asks for further instruction.	193
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from report of a committee of Council on the defalcation of Caldwell, late Receiver General.	195
		Caldwell to Dalhousie. Sends proposals for meeting the deficiencies in his accounts with schedule of his property.	198
		Schedule	201a
		Memorandum explanatory of Caldwell's proposals to Dalhousie for the liquidation of the balance due by him.	202
		Report of committee of Council on Caldwell's proposals, showing the amount available and the balance thereafter due, for the payment of which no security is offered.	206
		Caldwell to Dalhousie. How it is proposed to supply the wants of government and to liquidate the debt due by him (Caldwell).	213
June 4, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 174). Sends return for 1822 of revenue, expenditure, civil establishment, &c., of the province. Is compelled to send it less perfect than he could have wished.	215
June 4, Quebec.		The same to the same (No. 175). Sends transcript of the proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State.	216
June 5, Quebec.		The same to the same (No. 176). Sends reports, &c., of the legislature respecting fees taken at the custom house. Has had an examination made and sees no reason to suppose that the collector has been guilty of misconduct. Sends the papers from the legislature to which he directs attention.	217
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolutions of Assembly respecting the collection of fees.	219
		The same of the legislative Council.	221
		Extract from the journals of the Council respecting fees, containing resolutions.	223
		Report of the special committee of Council on the petition of the merchants and ship owners of Quebec respecting fees.	227 to 248

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GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, LT. GOV. FRANCIS BURTON, 1824.

Q. 168-2.

1824.

June 6,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst. Sailing of Dalhousie from Quebec by which the administration has devolved on him (Burton). The difficulties and embarrassments render his situation not an enviable one, but hopes by His Lordship's assistance to diminish the difficulties. The Canadian population is loyal and well disposed, although certain ardent spirits in the Assembly have been able to oppose with success the wishes of government, but even these may be brought to unite in supporting the prerogatives of the Crown and the real interests of the people. Page 334 (The letter is not dated, Dalhousie's last letter from Quebec is dated 5th June).

June 15
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Dr. Hackett, health officer at Quebec, whose case he recommends. 335

Enclosed. Dr. Hackett to Bathurst. Had been appointed and held the office of health officer to the port of Quebec up till May, 1822, when his name was erased owing to the difficulties raised by the Assembly in providing for the civil list and not from any impropriety on his part nor the utility of the office called in question; the same cause still operates as when the Duke of Richmond made the appointment, when he was induced to give up a lucrative practice on the assurance that the appointment would be permanent, but he is now left destitute. Begs for the re-establishment of the emoluments (as he still holds the commission) either on the allowance granted by the Duke of Richmond or on the commuted allowance made during part of Dalhousie's administration. The necessity for the appointment as 12,000 settlers arrive annually, besides other passengers and sailors; sends letter from the head of the medical department of the army to show the necessity for the office. 337

Deputy Inspector of Hospitals to Harvey. Several cases of smallpox have been imported by settlers from Europe. Is anxious to have an efficient plan adopted to prevent the introduction of that or other contagious diseases. 342

The same to Dr Hackett. Sends extracts from letter to Sir James McGregor on the subject of the health officer. The disagreements in the province make it impossible to prevent the introduction of smallpox; all that can be done is to keep it from the troops. The mischief arises from the discontinuance of the health officer. The diseased state of the emigrants allowed to land and to carry disease to almost every village. His sense of the urgency of the matter has led him to call the attention of the authorities to the subject. 344

July 3,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst, (private). The inadequacy of his salary to enable him to live suitably to his appointment. On the recommendation of Richmond a salary was voted by the legislature of £2,500 and £500 for the rent of a furnished house, out of the unappropriated money in the hands of the Receiver General. It is not a forced construction that the Crown reserves are relieved from the charge, so that he may be excused for asking for a further increase from the revenues of the Crown. Submits the propriety of his receiving the additional salary of £2,500 out of the permanent fund as granted to Sir Robert Shore Milnes, under authority of the late Duke of Portland, the secretary of State in 1800; the price of every article of life is higher now than then. 345

	1824.	Burton to Bathurst (No. 2). Transmits the proceedings of the Executive Council on land matters.	Page 349
July 3,	Quebec.	Dalhousie to the same. The only difference of opinion in the legislature is in respect to the bill of supply and some means should be taken to put an end to it. Shall give his own views at the proper time. Could the cause of difference be removed, there is not a more prosperous or contented part of the Empire than Lower Canada.	249
July 5,	London.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address of the Magistrates, &c., of Quebec to Dalhousie and his answer.	252
		Address from Three Rivers and answer.	257
		Address from Montreal.	261
		Memorandum on various subjects relating to Lower Canada. (1) The Roman Catholic church. (2) Encouragement of Schools for the Catholic population. (3) The subdivision of the province into counties, townships and parishes. (4) The survey of ungranted lands. (5) The state of the district of Gaspé. (6) The want of a colonial or government vessel. (7) A better communication by road with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. (8) The removal of doubts as to the application of French or English laws where the lands have been granted in free and common socage.	265
July 9,	London.	Dalhousie to Bathurst. Recommends Mr. Toussaint Pothier to be appointed to the Legislative Council, in room of Mr. de Beaujeu, who has declined to take up his mandamus.	270
July 9,	London.	The same to the same. Sends petition on behalf of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. The request that a salary be given to the secretary he had no means of complying with, but is sensible of its justice.	271
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition of the Royal Institution.	272
		Minute of meeting of the Royal Institution at which it was decided to apply for a salary for the secretary.	275
		Extract from a letter from Bathurst to the Lord Bishop of Quebec that the Duke of Richmond had been authorized to found a college at Montreal.	277
		Minute of meeting of the Royal Institution respecting a salary for Dr. Mills, as secretary.	278
July 19,	Quebec.	Burton to Bathurst. (No. 3). The failure of the legislature to provide for the civil expenditure. Statement of the obligation to this effect taken by the legislature with deductions from the statement.	350
		List of warrants not signed by Dalhousie.	357a
August 20,	Aberdeen.	Dalhousie to Bathurst. The salary of the Health Officer was dropped on the decided refusal of the charge by the Assembly. The salary is greater than the duties, although the office might be useful if the quarantine laws were amended.	280
August 21,	Quebec.	Burton to the same. (No. 5). Sends duplicate of Dalhousie's dispatch No. 144, with copy of the memorial of the Royal Institution for a grant from the Jesuit estates.	358
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Dalhousie to Bathurst. (No. 144). Transmits memorial and address from the Royal Institution to obtain the means of carrying into effect the bequest of the late Mr. McGill. Recommends the object, but with respect to the provision it suggests to be made from the Jesuit estates had distinctly stated that though he had no objection to grant the institution once more aid from the Jesuit estates, he could hold out no encouragement of a permanent provision from the revenue of the estates.	359
		Memorial referred to.	361
August 30,	Dalhousie Castle.	Dalhousie to Bathurst. In respect to salary to the Secretary of the Royal Institution, it cannot be derived from the Jesuit Estates as suggested, but must be paid from an annual vote by Parliament. The	

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revenue of the Jesuit Estates is already insufficient for the demands upon it. Intends to bring the subject before His Lordship on his return to London. Page 282

Enclosed. Memorandum respecting the Jesuit Estates, the revenue, expenditure, &c. 284

August 31, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to ———. Is ready to come to London when called on. 287

September 10, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Wilmot Horton. Cannot afford the information as to how an increase of salary was paid to the Lieut. Governor during the absence of the Governor; the reports of the Executive Council or the official correspondence should show this. 288

September 16, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Approves of the appointments consequent on the retirement of Chief Justice Monk. Is not aware of any thing to detain Mr. Stuart or Mr. Ogden in England. 290

September 26, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Has received copies of letters to and from Haldimand & Sons. Knows of no advance made by them to Caldwell; certainly none with his sanction. 291

September 29, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Shall be with him by the 24th of October. Mr. Cochran, secretary, is the most suitable person to give information about Caldwell's affairs. 292

October 1, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Bathurst. Cannot give his sanction to the appointment of Lieut. Colonels Cockburn and Harvey to be commissioners to fix the price of lands in Upper Canada. It is a civil matter and military officers are unfit persons for such employment. 293

October 10, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Wilmot Horton. Repeats his statement that he had given no sanction to advances made by Messrs. Haldimand to Caldwell, but gives some particulars respecting Gregg, an agent for Messrs. Haldimand. 295

October 17, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Shall defer coming to London till he hears further. The general union of the provinces is impracticable, but that of the Canadas is simple and necessary to their prosperity. 298

October 19, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Bathurst. In respect to the appointment of Lt. Colonels Harvey and Cockburn, he has no wish to object to His Lordship's views. Having written candidly feels justified now in ready obedience to His Lordship's decision. 299

October 31, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Sends letters of importance. Asks that the decision be sent by Cochran, the Secretary. 300

October 31, Dalhousie Castle. The same to ———. Desires a decision whether Cochran is to remain or to return to Canada where his presence is much wanted officially. Cochran was sent from Canada to explain the position of affairs in respect to the accounts of the Receiver General which he knew thoroughly. Owing to the sitting of the Legislature, he was delayed until he came with him (Dalhousie). The affairs of the Receiver General have been arranged by the Treasury, but other points demand serious attention. (1) The existing system of laying accounts before the legislature and Treasury. (2) The claims for arrears between the province and the Treasury. (3) The course to be pursued between the two branches of the Legislature. Urges the serious consideration of the points. The result of the election shows that government will have no more influence in the next Parliament than it had in the last. Cochran's information should be made use of. At the same time it is desirable he should be in Canada. 301

November 1, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Bathurst. Calls attention to the discussions that have taken place in the Roman Catholic Church in Lower Canada over the nomination by the Roman Catholic Bishop of certain persons to be Vicars General, with the title of Bishops, *in partibus*. The publications

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on both sides have been transmitted on 19th December, 1823. It is desirable the question were decided by instructions to the Governor, either that these persons should hold the titles and honours or that the Roman Catholic Bishop be notified that the titles and honours of Bishops are not approved of, and that the claims of these persons are to be restricted to the authority and title of Vicars General already authorised.

Page 304

November 1,
Dalhousie
Castle.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Had been authorised personally to submit his proposal to grant to the Roman Catholic Church a Royal Institution under an Act of the provincial legislature for the superintendence of schools and education of youth. The Roman Catholic Bishop had been offered a seat at the Board of the Royal Institution, existing under the School Act of 1801, but he had always refused on principle. Is satisfied that a separate institution applicable to the education of the Catholic population would be of great advantage to the country without the risk of interference with the present institution. Had recommended it only on condition that it should be precisely similar in respect to control with the present institution. Should the recommendation be approved an opportunity would be afforded to recommend to the legislature the granting a suitable salary to the Secretary of each institution. 306

A memorandum on the letter follows that Stuart had expressed himself decidedly against the measure as giving a decided advantage to the Roman Catholic establishment in Canada. 308

Memorandum giving the opinion of Stephen; the particulars as to the scruples of the Roman Catholics should be sent; they should be removed if possible as the establishment of two separate systems of school education would cause inconvenience. 309

November 15,
Quebec.

Burton to Wilmot Horton. The sum of £50 paid to Wilkins by order of 17th April had been previously paid him. Had explained the mistake to Wilkins, but it appears it is not in his power to refund the sum in question. 368

Enclosed. Wilkins to Montizambert. Was innocent of the mistake of the duplicate payment of £50 as he expected a similar payment. Is uneasy that he cannot return the money, but he has written to a friend in England to correct the error. 369

November 15,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 6). Sends requisition for stationery. 370

Enclosed. Requisition. 371

November 15,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 7). Sends petition from Hamilton, collector at Sherbrooke, on the subject of the emoluments of his office. 374

Enclosed. Extract from report of the committee for auditing the public accounts, on the account of Hamilton, collector at Sherbrooke, 26th June, 1824. 375

The same 18th September. 378

(Details are given in both, of the amounts received by the collector as remuneration.)

Memorial of William Hamilton, collector at Sherbrooke. 384

Statement of duties collected at Sherbrooke from 21st June, 1821 to 5th July, 1824, showing the allowance to the collector. 388a

November 15,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 8). Irvine appointed arbitrator on behalf of Lower Canada to settle the proportion of duties to be paid to Upper Canada. The arbitrators could not agree and had not selected a third, the naming of whom, therefore, falls to the King. 389

Enclosed. Report of James Irvine, arbitrator on behalf of Lower Canada. 391

Statement to the arbitrator for Upper Canada. 394

Reply of the arbitrator for Upper Canada. 396

November 15,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 9). To obtain information of the charges to which the navigation and commerce of Great Britain are liable in the

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colonies, had called on the collector and comptroller of customs, the naval officer and harbour master for a statement from each which he encloses. Page 397

Enclosed. Statement by the collector and comptroller of the fees taken at the custom house, Quebec. 398

Instructions from the board at Halifax to the collector and comptroller at Quebec respecting the fees to be charged, dated 22nd September, 1812. 403

Collector and comptroller to the board in answer, dated 19th August, 1813. 405

Commissioners of customs, London, 17th October, 1814. The question of fees is under consideration; the practice is to be governed by direction of the commissioners at Halifax till further orders. 409

Collector and comptroller of Quebec to searchers. They have been taking larger fees than authorized; they are not to charge more than is contained in the items of which schedule is sent. 410

List of regular fees. 415

Notice respecting fees for extra service at Quebec. 416

Collector and comptroller to searchers at Montreal, respecting complaints of over charges on fees. 418

Schedule of fees. 423

Notice respecting fees for extra service at Montreal. 425

Similar documents were sent to the searcher at Three Rivers. 426 to 433

Table of fees taken by the officers of customs at Halifax, Nova Scotia. 433a

Statement of the harbour master of Quebec of fees charged on vessels. 434

Statement of fees by the naval officer. 435

November 15, Quebec. Burton to Bathurst (No. 10). Sends journals of Legislative Council and exemplifications of the Acts passed last session. 436

November 15, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 11). Sends opinions of counsel, &c., in the case in appeal of Isaac Manning and Alexander Phelps against N. C. Burton from a judgment respecting a quantity of oak and pine cut on the seigniories of the latter. 437

Enclosed. Opinion of Elie de Beaumont, Target and Rouchet, dated 14th February, 1767. 439

November 15, Quebec. Decree in the court of appeal July term, 1818. Burton and Phelps. 455
 Burton to Bathurst (No. 12). Sends petition from the Hurons of Lorette complaining of having been wrongfully dispossessed of the seigniorie of Sillery. Four chiefs have been appointed agents to proceed to London with a duplicate of the petition and notwithstanding his efforts they persist in going. 461

Enclosed. Petition to which the signatures are attached. 463

November 15, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Trusts that the perusal of letters will justify him for sending them. Recommends strongly the Rev. Mr. Twining for the appointment to the vacant church; his abilities, acquirements, &c. 310

Enclosed. Twining to Dalhousie. Has applied for the vacant charge of St. Paul's, Halifax, and encloses documents in support of his application. 312

Memorial from the church wardens, vestry and parishioners of St. Paul's parish for the appointment of Rev. John Thomas Twining to the charge of missionary in Halifax in room of Rev. Dr. Inglis. 314

The signatures are attached.

November 24, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the dispatch of Burton, the salaries of the officials were not paid as no appropriation bill was passed. There is no doubt the legislature will ultimately sanction these

1824. salaries; in the meantime the Secretary of State might authorize payment out of any available fund. Page 322
- December 4, Quebec. Burton to Bathurst (private). Not having heard in answer to his private letter about salary, hopes that his issuing a warrant in his own favour for half of the salary of Dalhousie during his absence may be sanctioned. 478
- December 9, Quebec. Burton to Bathurst (No. 14). Sends petition from the chief justice and judges of the Court of King's Bench that their commissions be granted to them during good behaviour. The number of Crown cases makes this desirable, as giving more confidence in the courts. 480
- December 9, Dalhousie Castle. *Enclosed.* Petition. 482
Dalhousie to Bathurst. Applies for extension of his leave of absence. 324
- December 10, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Has received circular respecting uniform to be worn by the governors and superior officers asking for a list of those entitled to wear it. As the inquiry is by circular, thinks that Burton, now acting as governor, may have answered it, he would feel a delicacy in making nominations. 325
- December 11, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. In reference to the application of Roebuck, advises the continuance of the policy of refusing to grant to individuals islands in the St. Lawrence even on lease. 326
- December 11, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Wilmot Horton. Apologises for not having acknowledged receipt of documents. 328
- December 19, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Bathurst. Has received the objections to a corporation for the superintendence of Catholic schools in Lower Canada; shall press the subject no further. His sentiments in regard to the power and influence assumed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Lower Canada; it only requires an order from His Majesty's Government to establish the authority of the Crown over the clergy of that persuasion and so to put an end to the division among them. So far from thinking that the power has slipped away, he was urging that the governors resume those powers which are the prerogative of the Crown by the laws of France and which were exercised by the Kings of France up to the day when Canada was surrendered. The present Bishop trying to gain an independent influence; it is not too late to resume the reins and a most respectable class of that clergy are anxious His Majesty's Government should do so. Asks His Lordship to peruse Chaboillez pamphlet. 329
- December 19, Dalhousie Castle. The same to the same. Approves of the separation of the Catholic see of Quebec from that of the Upper Province; Mr. Macdonald (Macdonell) is a most fit person to be advanced to that charge; cautions His Lordship against the proposal of the Catholic Bishop of Quebec to resign in favour of M. Lartigue. The arrangement is unadvisable, especially in favour of the person named. Entreats His Lordship to refuse it as tending to create division in the Catholic Church of the Lower province. 331
- December 24, Dalhousie Castle. The same to Wilmot Horton. Has received letter forwarded from Burton that the arbitrators in Canada could not agree on a third. The judicious selection by Lord Bathurst of Ward Chipman to be the third. 333

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1822.
August 21, Quebec. Dalhousie to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot Horton, 4th May, 1824.
1823.
May 30. Memorandum relating to quit rents in New South Wales. Enclosed in Hill to Wilmot, 12th April, 1824.
- November 6, Quebec. Turquand to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot Horton, 14th February, 1824.
- November 23, Quebec. Dalhousie to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot, 10th April, 1824.
1824.
January 7 Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. Orders have been sent to the Commissioners of Customs to forward a box of dispatches to Lord Bathurst arrived from Lower Canada and to forward boxes with dispatches that may arrive for any of the Secretaries of State. Page 145
- January 9, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel (Stephen) on the claims of the clergy of the Church of Scotland to a share of the Clergy Reserves, which he conceives to be a question simply and exclusively of a political nature. If Bathurst desires to give a portion to the Scotch Clergy, he ought to have an opinion from the law officers. 91
- January 15, Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. Sends petition from Miss Fitzsimons for a free passage to North America for herself, her mother and sisters for Bathurst's decision. 74
Enclosed. Petition. 75
Note from Miss Fitzsimons transmitting the petition. 77
- January 20, Quebec. Dalhousie to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot Horton, 4th May, 1824.
- January 26, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot Horton. Asks for duplicates of the chart relating to the survey of Barnhart's and Long Sault Islands to be sent to the commissioners in America. 24
- January 29, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the claim of Colonel Fitzgerald for extra pay whilst commanding the Montreal district, it does not appear to be sanctioned by existing regulations and it would not be expedient to comply with the colonel's request. 146
- February 9, Foreign office. Planta to the same. Has received letter with petition from John Brown complaining of the conduct of George Manners Consul at Massachusetts, relative to the brig "Zodiac". As the case of that vessel is before the Admiralty Court, the charge against Manners should be left to its decision. 25
- February 12, Ordnance. Fitzroy Somerset to the same. Sends memorial from Andrew Smith late gunner in the Artillery for a passage for himself and family to North America. 117
Enclosed. Memorial. 119
- February 14, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of letter from D. C. General Turquand respecting an issue of £3,180, 18.6d. sterling to the Receiver General for Lower Canada, to be laid before Bathurst, the Lords of the Treasury having frequently called attention to such issues and their objections to them. 147
Enclosed. Turquand to Harrison, 6th November, 1823. Reports the issue of warrant by Dalhousie for £3,180.18.6. sterling in favour of Caldwell, Receiver General, and sends copy of warrant. 148

1824.
February 19, Board of Trade. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Acts passed in 1821 transmitted for consideration are to be left to their own operation. Page 9
- February 19. The same to the same. Acts passed in 1822 (numbered 414 to 426) are to be left to their own operation. Some communication should be made to the Governor of Lower Canada on numbers 416 and 419 founded on remarks on Mr. Stephen's reports. 10
- February 20, Albany. Thompson to Barclay. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton.
- February 20, Albany. Barclay to Thompson. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton.
- February 24, Albany. Barclay to Canning. These and the two preceding entries were enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton, 11th June, 1824.
- February 27, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel (Stephen) to the Treasury on the legality of remitting duties raised under 3 George IV. caps. 44 and 45. "It appears to me "that the duties in question cannot legally be remitted to England, but "must be applied to such purposes as may be directed by the General "Assembly of the province." Argument follows in support of the opinion. 95
- February 27, Lincoln's Inn. The same on the resolution of the Assembly of Lower Canada for the reimbursement of duties sent to England by the Collector of Customs, is of opinion that the duties in question are at the disposal of the Colonial legislature, but not being aware of the reasons that led the Collector to remit the money to England, cannot venture to express an opinion that his conduct has been illegal. 98
- March 1, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel (Stephen) in respect to the steps that may be taken against Caldwell, Receiver General. 100
- March 4, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot Horton. Reminds him of application for a second copy of survey of Barnhart's and Long-Sault islands. 26
- March 6, Quebec. Darling to Respective Officers. Enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 25th June.
- March 9, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury have no information that would call upon them to direct any different division of the revenue raised in Lower Canada, than that determined by the arbitrators, and therefore think it inexpedient to give any specific directions. 149
- March 9, Foreign office. Londonderry to Barclay. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton of 26th August, 1824.
- March 10, New York. Barclay to Canning. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton, 11th June, 1824.
- March 15, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Letter from the Clerk of the Council laid before the Lords of the Treasury, with petition from Isaac Manning and Alexander Phelps against N. C. Burton, respecting a quantity of pine and oak timber. Transmits all the papers to him and asks that all the information available may be sent. 151
- March 18, Quebec. Respective Officers to Darling. Enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 25th June.
- March 19, General Post Office. Freeling to Wilmot Horton. Considerations on the question of the American packet going in the first instance to New York; these are more for the decision of government than of the Post Office. The people of the provinces would not be satisfied with the delay of their correspondence, &c. 191
- March 23, Admiralty. Cockburn to Wilmot Horton (private). Sends Sir Isaac Coffin's memorial. If what he asks can be done, he has some claim for the assistance he gives in the House. 1
- March 29, Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. Mrs Fitzsimmons (Fitzsimmons elsewhere) and her three daughters may be accommodated with passages on board the "Arethusa." 144

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1824.
April 3, Montreal. W. McGillivray to Darling. Enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 25th June. 152
- April 5, Admiralty. Croker to Wilmot. In reference to the application for duplicates of the surveys of Barnhart's and the Long Sault Islands in the St. Lawrence, he (Croker) does not know what surveys are alluded to. Page 2 Darling to Respective Officers. Inclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 25th June. 152
- April 5, Quebec. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to the allowance of £75 per annum being given to one of the provincial collectors of customs. 152
- April 7, Treasury. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Asks for a license for Charlton & Dixon to cut timber, they having entered into a contract to provide Canadian red pine timber for the dock yards. 3
- April 10, Admiralty. Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the view taken by Bathurst of the importance of the work of water communication in Canada. Sends copies of Dalhousie's letter; the Lords of the Treasury sanction the expenditure. 153
- April 10, Treasury. *Enclosed.* Dalhousie to Harrison, 17th December, 1823. There not being time to apply for the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, he had bought land for a depot at the mouth of the Rideau, which he hoped the Treasury would approve of. 154
- April 12, Quebec. Respective Officers to Board of Ordnance. Enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 25th June. 154
- April 12, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Returns the papers respecting the quit rents in New South Wales and the observations of Robinson on extending the same measure to Canada. There is not much argument against the proposition, but if the quit rents are not collected they will be lost to the public. If quit rents are established is it necessary to abandon reservations? Quit rents give a small present revenue; reservations a large future revenue. Hopes that the reservations for the Church will not be abandoned. 156
- April 12, Treasury. *Enclosed.* Memorandum relating to quit rents in New South Wales, 30th May, 1823. 157
- April 13, Whitehall. Hobbouse to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of patent appointing Dr. Mountain Bishop of Quebec. 78
- April 21, Aberdeen. Dr. Mearns to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland relative to the condition of the Presbyterian clergy and people in the North American provinces. 193
- April 21, Aberdeen. *Enclosed.* Memorial. 194
- April 23, Quebec. Dalhousie to Wellington. Enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 25th June. 121
- April 24, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Asks for license for Thomas Wood for leave to cut timber to supply a contract for deals for the Navy Board. 4
- April 28, Admiralty. The same to the same. Sends certified copy of the contract entered into with Messrs. Charlton & Dixon. 5
- April 30, Ordnance. Hardinge to the same. Sir George Murray will meet him at any time and converse with him on the subject of the enclosed. 120
- April 30, Ordnance. *Enclosed.* Murray to Hardinge, 30th April. Was never up the Chambly, but as well as he can recollect he was of opinion that the Isle aux Noix should be the frontier post. If the Americans through stress had erected posts in unsettled places they might move them back. "A very defective post is generally a real disadvantage to the party possessing it." 121
- April 30, Ordnance. Wilmot Horton to Hardinge. The plenipotentiaries for treating with the United States desire information respecting a fort at Rouse's Point, erected by the Americans, but which is situated within the British line as prescribed by treaty, and whether it is of importance to British interests in Canada. 122

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1824. June 11, Foreign Office.	Planta to Wilmot Horton. Transmits two dispatches from Anthony Barclay, boundary commissioner, the one relating to Barnhart's and the Long Sault islands, and the other to the boundary which intersects the Lake of the Woods.	Page 27
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Anthony Barclay to Canning, 24th February, 1824. Explains the effect on the navigation of awarding Barnhart's island to the United States with map.	28
	Inquiries addressed to David Thompson, surveyor, by Barclay, in reference to the channel mentioned in letter to Canning.	33
	Answer by David Thompson.	35
	Barclay to Canning. Observations on the boundary line under the Treaty of Ghent, enclosing a plan of the Lake of the Woods.	39
	Plan.	46a
June 25, Ordnance.	Byham to Wilmot Horton. Sends correspondence respecting ordnance and stores belonging to the North-west Company offered to be disposed of to government. Asks that the correspondence be laid before Bathurst, who is requested to state what measures he thinks desirable to be taken respecting the ordnance, &c.	124
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Respective Officers to Board of Ordnance, 12th April. Sends correspondence respecting the ordnance and stores now at the Falls of St. Mary belonging to the North-west Company. If stores had to be sent there the carriage would be more than their intrinsic value.	126
	Darling to Respective Officers. Refers for opinion letters from William McGillivray respecting ordnance and small arms now at the establishment of the North-west Company at Fort William, whether it would be advisable to accept the offer of these stores.	127
	Wm. McGillivray to Darling, 1st March. Refers to conversation with Dalhousie and offers for sale ordnance and small arms now at Fort William. List at end of letter.	128
	Respective Officers to Darling, 18th March. Cannot enter in negotiations with McGillivray. Can only report to the Board of Ordnance such information as they can obtain. Recommends Mr. Keating port-adjutant and a sergeant to value the pieces.	131
	Darling to Respective Officers, 5th April. W. McGillivray has been called upon for specification of field guns at Fort William on receipt of which they are to correspond with the Board of Ordnance, as it is desirable government should be possessed of the guns.	133
	Specification has been received since writing.	134
	W. McGillivray to Darling, 3rd April. Specification of ordnance at Fort William.	135
	Inventory.	137
	Dalhousie to Wellington, 23rd April. Recommends the acquisition of the ordnance at Fort William, the valuation of which he ordered to be made.	139
June 25, Lincoln's Inn.	Opinion of Counsel (Stephen) on the proposal of Sir Isaac Coffin to settle people from Massachusetts on Magdalene Islands and his application for an order in Council for that purpose. A number of persons described as French refugees from the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon have been long settled on the island without disturbance and it will be difficult to dispossess them. No order in Council is required for settling the others, but they being presumably aliens, would be incapable of holding land or of being owners of British shipping and be subject to the restraints imposed on aliens by provincial statutes, which cannot be relieved by Order in Council.	103
July 1, London.	Hamilton (S.P.G.) to Wilmot. Asks for written statement of the proposed variation in the arrangement for the management of the society for the propagation of the Gospel. The uneasiness felt by the Clergy of the provinces at the proposed change, as they are afraid it	

1824. would be productive of injury to the respectability of the body as the same cautious investigation could not be expected into the character and attainments of candidates. Page 222
- July 2. Hamilton (S.P.G.) to Wilmot. As he cannot submit the propositions for a fortnight, writes lest the delay in answering might occasion surprise. 224
- July 10, Lack to Wilmot Horton. The directors of the East India Company have arranged to send tea direct from China to the North American colonies, probably to Quebec. 22
- July 15, Planta to the same. Sends copy of note from the United States Minister asking that British jurisdiction would be withdrawn from certain islands in the St. Lawrence for Bathurst's information and consideration. 48
- Foreign office. *Enclosed.* Note from Richard Rush, United States minister, 13th July. 49
- July 16, Hamilton (S.P.G.) to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledgment of the receipt of communication relative to the pecuniary embarrassment of the society. Every information will be sent of the state of the present clerical establishment in the North American Colonies. 225
- London. Memorial of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, giving a statement of its operations with tables. 226
- July 21, *Enclosed.* Table A. List of Stations in Upper Canada. 237a.
 London. Table B. Proposed additions. 237b.
 Table A for Lower Canada. 237c.
 Table B. Proposed additions. 237d.
 Table A for Nova Scotia. 237e.
 Table B. Proposed additions. 237f.
 Table A for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. 237g.
 Table B. Proposed additions on the same sheet.
- August 4, Herries to Wilmot Horton. In reference to his (Horton's) letter of 8th March, transmits copy of the report of the commissioners of Customs on certain duties remitted to Britain. 166
- Treasury. *Enclosed.* Report. 167
 (See also p. 84 of this volume.)
- August 7, Herries to Wilmot Horton. Memorial of W. H. Merritt has been received from Dalhousie, praying for half pay for him and his officers of the Provincial Light Dragoons. No half-pay can be given to the officers of such corps generally; any who may have been permanently injured in the exercise of military duty may have their cases specially considered. The terms on which the Voltigeurs were raised to whom half-pay has been granted to be sent to the Treasury. 169
- August 26, Planta to the same. Sends copy of dispatch to Barclay approving of his course respecting the boundaries, and this approval includes the award of Barnhart's Island to the United States which has been the subject of correspondence. 51
- Foreign office. *Enclosed.* Dispatch to Barclay dated 9th March, 1822, approving of his proceedings respecting the boundaries. 52
- August 27, Hamilton (S.P.G.) to Wilmot Horton. Will wait upon him with the reply of the Society on Wednesday, 1st September. 238
- London.
- August 30, E. Stewart to Wilmot Horton. Synopsis of Davidson's views of the amount Caldwell, Receiver General, can pay annually to reduce his debt. 200
- Audit Office.
- August 30, Buchanan to Planta. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton of 4th New York. November.
- August 30, Planta to Robert Wilmot. Transmits letter with enclosures from Stratford Canning recommending consideration to petitions of Mary Neil Lawrence, setting forth her claims to land granted to her grandfather in Canada. 55
- Hastings.

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- August 31,
Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. Sends report from the Commissioners of Customs in reference to Dalhousie's letter respecting duties remitted to England by the Collector of Customs. The Collector is to be allowed to retain 2½ per cent of the amount of duties collected, subject to a further reduction if the increased amount without a corresponding increase of trouble should make that appear expedient. Page 171
- September 13,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Report stating that the duties were paid to the Receiver General and that it was the account of the duties and not the duties themselves that it was complained was sent to England. The charge of 5 per cent for collecting the duties was allowed by a warrant dated 1777, but no rate was fixed by the Act 3, George IV. Cap. 88, although a charge for collecting was distinctly recognized. 172
- September 14,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Have the sums amounting to £4,63111s. charged by Robinson, late commissary-general, for secret service been accounted for to the satisfaction of Bathurst? 175
- September 18,
Treasury. The same to the same. Before expressing an opinion on the proposed purchase of a house for the residence of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Lords of the Treasury desire to know out of what funds it is proposed to be paid. 176
- September 18,
Treasury. The same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion on the propriety of confirming the grant of a pension of £10 a year to Louis Vincent late an Indian Schoolmaster. 177
- September 27,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* General order for pension of £10 to Louis Vincent. 178
- September 27,
Treasury. Lushington to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of letter from the deputy of the Receiver general of Droits of the Admiralty relative to arrears of those at Quebec and desires to know if such claim has been presented to Bathurst. 179
- Enclosed.* James H. Kerr to G. F. Hampson. Shall delay pressing the claim for the droits in the registry of the Court of Vice-Admiralty until an answer has been received to Burton's letter to Bathurst, or until he again hears from him (Hampson). 180
- Hampson to Harrison. Transmits copy of letter from his deputy at Quebec. Is at a loss to understand the claim to arrears made by other parties. Sends paper explanatory of the Court minutes applicable to the adjudication of the property in question. 181
- Schedule of the property in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, Quebec. 182a
- October 11,
London. Hamilton (S. P. G.) to Bathurst. Re-arrangement of mission stations consequent on the promotion of Dr Inglis to the See of Nova-Scotia. 239
- October 18,
London. Roth to Planta. *Enclosed* in Planta to Wilmot 22nd October, 1824.
- October 19,
Lincoln's Inn. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Transmits draught of proclamation for carrying into effect the provisions of the Act 3 George IV., cap. 119, sec. 31 and 32, but as the proclamation relates to French law, asks that it be referred to the Attorney General of the province for his revision and correction. 105
- Enclosed.* Proclamation of the manner in which the tenure of land may be changed from seignorial to free and common -occage payable for a sum of money as a commutation for fines, &c., and such other conditions as may be imposed. How feudal obligations are to be removed from censitaires and others. 106
- October 20,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of report from the Treasury solicitor respecting certain cases of appeal before the Privy Council and asks if Bathurst has received the information desired from Dalhousie. 183
- Enclosed.* Report from the solicitor to the Treasury that the appeal of Isaac Manning and Alexander Phelps has been adjourned on the ground

1824. that Dalhousie has been written to for information and that the answer was expected at no distant period. Page 184
- October 22, Planta to Wilmot Horton. Asks that steps be taken to get information relative to the property of a person named Davy, who died sometime since at Quebec. 56
Foreign office.
- Enclosed.* Roth, Secretary of the French embassy to Planta 18th October. For the act relating to the death of Charles Davy and information as to his heritage. 57
- October 25, Opinion of Counsel that the duty on wine imported into Canada is not a new duty, but a modification of an already existing duty. 80
Serjeants Inn.
- Enclosed.* Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits address from the Assembly relative to the reimbursement to the province of duties levied under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 51 Geo III., cap 51. 83
- Commissioners of Customs to the Treasury. The duty in question not being a new duty, but a modification of an old duty, the amount has been properly remitted to the Treasury by the Collector at Quebec. 84
- Resolution of the House of Assembly, Quebec, praying that the duties remitted to England by the Collector of Customs, Quebec, be reimbursed to the province. 86
- October 30, Garry, Deputy Governor, Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. The boundary line proposed by the United States, if acceded to, would cut off communication between one part and another of the Hudson's Bay territories. The communication of the greater part of these territories and of the whole of the other Indian territory which is necessary for the conveyance of merchandise and intelligence to and from the company's trading stations would be entirely cut off. The settlement of the boundary at the 49° westward of Lake of the Woods. Desirableness of having an agreement that portages on whichever side of the boundary line they may be should be free to the people of both countries. 202
London.
- October 30, The same to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview between him (Horton) and Pelly, S. McGillivray and himself (Garry) if he wishes to obtain information respecting the boundary line. 207
London.
- November 4, Planta to Wilmot Horton. Sends dispatch from the Consul at New York. 58
Foreign office.
- Enclosed.* Buchanan to Planta. Has had no remuneration for forwarding 5,000 British subjects to Canada. Asks for a grant of land there as some of his sons are going to the province. 59
- November 8, Hamilton (S.P.G.) to Wilmot Horton. If the answer to the memorial is delayed beyond Friday the 19th, the further postponement till Monday 13th of December will be of no material consequence to the society. 241
Loughton.
- November 12, Freeling to Wilmot Horton. The dispatches for British North America arrived at Falmouth too late for the packet. As instructed, they have been sent to Liverpool to be forwarded. Instructions have been given to the agent at Falmouth that the packets are not to sail without Bathurst's dispatches. 208
General Post Office.
- November 13, Law Officers to Bathurst. The duties in existence at the time of the cession were only modified, being appropriated for defraying the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of civil government in the province, subsequent legislation does not affect the destination of the money raised under the original Act or its modifications, nor can provincial legislation change the provisions of the law. 87
Serjeant's Inn
- November 17, Freeling to Wilmot Horton. Sends letter from the post master at Liverpool, respecting the disposal of the bags of dispatches for North America too late for the packet at Falmouth. 209
General Post Office.
- Enclosed.* Banning, post master at Liverpool to Freeling. Reports how he disposed of the dispatches. 210
- November 18, Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The proposal made for the payment of the debt due by Caldwell, Receiver General, to the public, does not secure

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its payment. Caldwell should not be restored to his office of Receiver General, but the necessary steps should be taken to secure to the public the whole of his property which can be made available for payment of the debt, to be brought to sale at such times as may be most advantageous to the public, a report to be made of the steps taken. The property which he alleges to be available to meet the debt is illusory, so far as the claim for £45,471 9s. 3d. against the Legislature is concerned. The salary of £500 might be considered inadequate were no other profits attached to the office. There are objections to public officers deriving part of their emoluments from the use of public money but they cannot apply for remuneration in any other shape particularly when by mismanagement or speculation the property has been wasted. Reasons why the property bought by Caldwell's father should be taken possession of for payment of the debt. Page 186

November 22,
General Post
Office.

Freeling to Wilmot Horton. Sends further letter from the post master at Liverpool respecting the dispatches for North America. 212

Enclosed. Banning to Freeling. Delay in sailing of the "Albion" on board of which it was intended to put part of the dispatches for North America. The "Meteor" sailed yesterday, on board of which were put the dispatches for Upper Canada. 213

November 23,
London.

Return of the Indian presents shipped from the London Military depot. The first shipment was on 13th September, 1823; the last on 3rd September, 1824. 140a

December 14,
Foreign office.

Planta to Wilmot Horton. Has received letter enclosing opinion of the Hudson's Bay Company as to the line of boundary through the Lake of the Woods. The letter and enclosures, referred to the Advocate General, whose report is enclosed for Bathurst's information. 61

Enclosed. Report of the Advocate General on the boundary papers submitted to him. 63

Barclay to Canning see p. 39. Memorandum on the article in the treaty of Ghent respecting the boundary through the Lake of the Woods. 68

J. H. Pelley, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, to Canning, 24th November, 1824, respecting the boundary line at the Lake of the Woods. 71

(The plan is at p. 46a.)

December 18,
Windsor.

Order in Council appointing James Reid an honorary member of the Executive Council. 8

December 27,
Ordnance.

Griffin to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of account of arms, &c. issued from the ordnance stores at Montreal to regiments of militia in that district. 141

Enclosed. Return. 142

December 28,
London.

Hamilton (S.P.G.) to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges receipt of answer to memorial of 23rd July. The committee regrets that the time is not considered to have arrived for an increase to their funds. The society, will expend an additional part of their capital this year as the consideration of the memorial is delayed. 242

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Q. 170.-1.-2.-3.

- (Part 1 is paged from 1 to 243; part 2 from 244 to 482; part 3 from 483 to 716.)
1823.
February 27,
Falcon Square
E. A. Talbot to Bathurst. Has been deputed by respectable families in the South of Ireland who are desirous of emigrating, to obtain information respecting the intentions of government for the ensuing Spring. Is engaged in printing a large work on the subject, and is interested in the question, as well for himself as for others. His father took out a number of settlers to Canada in 1818, who all settled according to contract. Sends a series of questions as to the intentions of government respecting lands. Page 663
- June 7,
London
Not signed. To the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. Follows Bishop to Bathurst, 15th June, 1824.
- September 8,
Cheltenham.
C. Stewart to Wilmot Horton. Enclosed in J. Stuart to Wilmot Horton. 28th November, 1824.
- December 22,
Fort William.
Customhouse certificate. Enclosed in Downie to Bathurst 4th February, 1824.
1824.
January 1.
Substance of a conversation between Dr. Stewart, and Wilmot Horton, respecting the Jesuit Estates, the clergy reserves and the St. Sulpice estates. 523
- January 2,
London.
Dr. Stewart to Wilmot Horton. His letter sent from Cheltenham on 8th September, contains the best information he has respecting the Jesuit and Sulpician estates and the necessitous situation of the Royal Institution in Canada. Transmits statement relating to contributions in aid of building churches in Canada which he asks to be submitted to Bathurst. 527
Enclosed. Statement respecting the "Church in Canada" showing the amount contributed to the support of the Church, the disposal of the funds and a list of subscribers. 529
(The list of subscriptions begins at page 537.)
- January 3,
Dublin.
Memorial from Rev. Isham Baggs for information respecting employment, free passage, &c., to British America. If these advantages are offered would accept as a minister of the established Church and go there with his family. 17
- January 5,
Glasford.
Rev. H. Heugh to (Wilmot Horton?) Was desired in May 1823 to apply again on behalf of persons desirous to obtain free passage to Canada. In compliance with this desire now renews the application. These persons have had very encouraging letters from their friends in Upper Canada. 386
- January 5,
Arisaig.
Archibald Macniven to Bathurst. Has for three years been providing for passengers to British North America. There are thousands who can advance nearly the cost of their passage but could not defray the expense from hence to where they can obtain government land. Has seen a letter that emigrants would be provided with passages from Quebec to Montreal and thence to their destination. Will poor people on their arrival be accompanied the same as those mentioned in the letter? 420
- January 7,
London.
J. Francis Bouchette to the same. Had left his father's house in hopes of obtaining employment in London, would take any employment so as to make his own living, but will not return to Quebec. 19

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1824.
January 12, London. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., to Wilmot Horton. Sends extract from message of the President of the United States respecting trade with Canada. Asks if it is intended to consent to an alteration of the Acts 3 George IV., chapters 44 and 119, as a change in favour of the Americans would produce a ruinous reduction in Upper Canadian products. Page 336
- January 15, London. Dr. Stewart to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for his kindness for transmitting to Lord Bathurst the paper respecting Churches in Canada and to Bathurst for his donation. 545
- January 19, Monaghan. Anne Croane to Bathurst. Desires information as to the executors under the will of a relative who died in America. 221
- January 23, Dublin. J. E. T. Burton to the same. Presses for an answer to an application from the Rev. T. E. Burton for grants of land to his eight orphan children. 21
- January 24, New Ross. Charles Tottenham to Bathurst. The town of New Ross entitled to a share of money granted by Parliament for emigration. The orderly conduct of the inhabitants although suffering from want of employment. Their desire to take advantage of the offer of emigration. 661
- January 26, Colony. Michael Curran to the same. Asks His Lordship to forward letters to his son, he (Curran) being too poor to pay the postage. 222
- January 26, London. Judge Ogden to Wilmot Horton. Applies for extension of leave of absence as he has an opportunity of sending to Canada the document granting it. 463
- January 28, Roscrea. Draper to Bathurst. Are free passages granted this year to emigrants for Canada? What encouragement is to be given to such as pay their passage? 283
- January 29, London. Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Has left two letters. When can he have an interview on the subject of them? 422
- February 2. Congreve to——Introduces his young Canadian friend Beaubien, whom he is most particularly anxious to serve. 223
- February 3, Winchelsea. Henry Powell to Bathurst. Thanks for allowing him till July, 1825, to proceed to Canada. Asks that the 800 acres granted to him may be surveyed at the same time as the land purchased by his son at Prescott. 473
- February 4, Monaghan. Anne Croane to Bathurst. Thanks for kind and welcome letter. Who are the chief executors of the will of the late William Croane? 224
- Certificate of same date by John Blakley, minister, and Alexander King, ruling elder at Monaghan, that the registry of marriages had been lost on the death of the late minister, but that Croane and his wife were in church fellow-ship up to the day of Croane's death and that their children were baptised and married by the late minister which could not have been the case had the marriage not been regularly celebrated and duly established. 225
- February 4, London. Downie to Bathurst. Donald Cameron has sent a petition signed by some respectable gentlemen of his (Downie's) neighbourhood to be laid before the House of Commons. As he does not think that would do any good, sends petition to His Lordship, hoping that he may be able to suggest something for Cameron's benefit. 284
- Enclosed.* Petition from Cameron supported by magistrates and others. 285
- Customhouse certificate that the "Earl of Dalhousie" "Ossian" and "Monarch" were well supplied and arranged for the comfort of the passengers, dated 22nd December, 1823. 289
- February 4, London. Downie to Wilmot Horton. Apologises for troubling him with two petitions and asks for as favourable answers as possible. 290
- February 4, Monaghan. Martin to Bathurst. Respecting the succession of W. Croane. 423

1824.
February 7,
Monaghan. Richard Kisly to Bathurst. Refers to applications made by Mrs. Anne Croane and others and asks that the names of the executors for the property of William Croane be communicated to him. Page 412
- February 12,
London. Memorial of merchants interested in the trade of Upper and Lower Canada, pointing out the evils they conceive would be caused to the British North American colonies by the admission of flour and grain to them and to the West Indies from the United States. 710
- February 12,
Dublin. John Caldwell to Lord (Enniskillen?). Writes on the subject of his cousin the Receiver General for Lower Canada, who has been called on to pay a large balance due to the government which he was not prepared to discharge and as a consequence, is informed that he is suspended from his situation. He is anxious that government would issue an extent in aid against his property with commissioners to manage it, which would secure his property, liquidate his debts and relieve his securities. The friendly feeling entertained for Caldwell by Dalhousie, Bathurst, the legislative council and others. 331
- February 13,
Enniskillen to Bathurst. Sends letter from an old and particular friend, John Caldwell, who is afraid that the property [of his brother] if not taken by government will be made an improper use of. At present it is thought that there is sufficient to pay all he owes. 330
- February 14,
London. C. Ogden to Wilmot Horton. Asks to be admitted under the gallery of the House of Commons and if the circumstances of his being a member of the Assembly of Lower Canada has weight, asks that Mr. Langevin, also a member, may have a similar indulgence. 464
- February 16,
Glasgow. Walter Clerk to Bathurst. A few hundred men may be spared for North America; hopes he may have funds placed in his hands that he may assist the men to emigrate. Asks that he may be assisted to get £10,000 for the purpose, bearing interest on his own personal bond with security over the lands. Asks if he (Bathurst) will not take a half share of the speculation. 226
- February 22,
Paris. Francis Cockburn to——Hears that a large proportion of settlers is to be sent to Canada this year; offers his services. The opportunities he has had of acquiring a knowledge of the country and of the settlers. 228
- February 24,
Downing
Street. R. J. Kerr to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview. It has been reported that during his communication with the government he had made himself obnoxious and as it was through him (Wilmot Horton) that all the communications took place, he is the best judge of his (Kerr's) conduct. 415
- March 4,
Loch Carron. Rev. John Mackenzie to Bathurst. The distressed state of his parishioners from the failure of the herring fishery for two years. They are willing to emigrate provided they obtain a free passage and a year's provisions. Want of employment forces them to emigrate. 425
- March 5,
Downing
Street. Petition from the parishioners. The name and age of each member of the family are given. 439
- March 5,
Downing
Street. Bathurst to Anglican Bishop of Quebec, follows Bishop to Bathurst of 15th June.
- March 6,
London. Archibald Campbell to Wilmot Horton. With reference to enclosed letter does government intend proposing a grant in aid of emigration? 231
- Enclosed. Rev. H. Heugh to Campbell. Solicits his influence in respect to emigrants on the suggestion of Downie of Appin to be exerted along with his (Downie's) and Monteith's, to have the emigrants assisted with a free passage. Their case to be considered contingent on a grant, leaving them in a state of great uncertainty as to their employment, renting of their houses, &c. 232
- March 6,
London. Seguier to Wilmot (in French). Applies for certificate of birth of Marie Antoinette Aurez, born on the 4th December at St. Sulpice in Canada. 546

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1824.
March 6,
New Ross. Watson and Graves to Bathurst. The large emigration from the port of New Ross, the increased desire to emigrate, but under the new provisions of the Act ship owners cannot take passengers at the previous year's rate, so that hundreds of starving creatures will be thrown on the country; anything tending to check emigration will increase the disturbances and poverty. Suggestions for amending the Act and for enforcing sanitary measures. Page 670
- March 11,
London. S. Taylor to Under Secretary for the Colonies. Asks that a search be made to ascertain who was the survivor of four (Francis Fanquier and other three) who signed a deed in 1728. 666
- March 11,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Understands that Dalhousie is to forward an address from the Assembly on the subject of clergy reserves. The falsity of the statements in it arising from prejudice and passion. Specifies and contradicts many of the statements made in the address in respect to the reserves, to the number of adherents of the Church of England, &c. How the address was carried in the Assembly. 483
- March 12,
Monaghan. Anne Croane to Bathurst. Reiterates request for the names of the executors of John Croane. So far as she can make out the name of the chief executor is Moer French, London. 235
- March 12,
Monaghan. Martin to the same. Prays for an answer to his previous letter and certificate respecting the deceased W. Croane. 443
- No date. The same to the same. The name of the chief executor for John Croane (William elsewhere) is Moor French (Moer French elsewhere). Croane lived in Croydon, Surrey, where he was known as Cranc. 415
- March 15,
London. Memorial of Sir Isaac Coffin stating that a grant of the Magdalen islands was given for his services, but that his property has been taken possession of by refugees from St. Pierre and Miquelon, who pay no rent. Asks for an Order in Council to enable him to send his relations and friends from Boston to the Magdalen Islands. 237
- March 16,
London. Peter Burnet (elsewhere Burnett) to Wilmot Horton. Has lived in Canada since 1809, and believing the climate to suit him better than that of Scotland designs to return and settle if he can get a grant of land so as to enable him to farm on a somewhat large scale. The advantages he possesses for this purpose. 32
- March 17,
London. Campbell to Wilmot Horton. In reference to enclosed letter certifies that Burnet is a person of the highest respectability. 239
- March 18,
London. Peter Burnett to Dalhousie. Had been asked by Thomas Burnett to introduce him (Peter Burnett) to Bathurst to enable him to endeavour to obtain a grant of land. A few lines from His Lordship to Bathurst would be of service. 30
- March 19,
Kimbolton
Castle. Huntly to Gordon. Asks him to see Burnet and to mention him to Bathurst. 389
- March 20. Walter Clerk to— A ship of 400 to 600 tons would require to be purchased to come north for the men fitted to fell the trees and clear the ground. Can depend on a few men of good character to act as overseers. If the Treasury would extend its liberality, has no doubt the country would receive interest for the loan. The plan he thinks, for emigration would be best carried out privately. How the money is to be expended, if the loan is obtained. How money can be procured by the sale of wood, &c. 240
- March 21,
Templemore. Memorial of Sutcliffe for a free passage to Upper Canada, stating his inability to obtain employment in Ireland. 549
- March 22,
London. J. Stuart to Wilmot Horton. Reports the position, abilities and means of Burnet. To prevent any imposition on government the condition of the grants should be distinctly stated and enforced, otherwise the appli-

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cant is too apt to rely on indulgence. Under the arrangement mentioned a tract of land would be beneficially bestowed on Burnet. Page 547

March 23,
Innishouse.

James Crow to— Has learned through Adderley of the intention of affording facilities for the settlement he proposes on submitting a detailed statement which he now sends. 244

Enclosed. Schedule of the number, ages, occupations and religion of the proposed settlers. 245

March 27,
London.

C. R. Ogden to Wilmot Horton. His indefinite leave of absence might have justified him in remaining beyond the usual six months, but being appointed solicitor general seemed to demand his immediate return. This, the death of his father prevents. Asks for an additional six months and that Bathurst would issue the commission so that the salary would be secure from the time the office was vacated by Marshall. 465

March 29,
London.

G. Wellden to Wilmot Horton. Understands that he wishes for information respecting the trade of Canada and the contraband traffic in tea. Shall send the materials he has collected whenever it may suit his (Horton's) convenience. 674

March 29,
London.

Campbell to the same. Sends letter from Burnet, who would call at any time if a personal interview would facilitate matters. 248

March 29,
London.

Peter Burnett to the same. Applies for a grant of land in Lower Canada. How he proposes to settle it and to apportion it to settlers. Suitable lands might be had behind Machiche or St. Anne de la Perade, although perhaps at the latter there is not a sufficiency in one block for settlement, as a barren chain of mountains intersects it. Other places mentioned that might be suitable on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. 23

March 29,
London.

Wood to the same. Has contracted to supply the Navy Board with red pine deals as well as timber; asks for a licence to cut the quantity necessary for the red pine deals. 675

April 3,
Monaghan.

Martin to Bathurst. Had written with certificate and received no answer respecting William Croane, deceased, although Mrs. Anne Croane had been twice answered. Asks for return of certificate, if no answer can be given. 446

April 3,
Fort William.

Memorial of Donald Cameron, of Lancaster, Upper Canada. That he has been engaged in the emigration service, but that Bathurst had written that it was not intended to offer encouragement to emigration during the ensuing season. A Roman Catholic clergyman who had resided many years in Canada was offering encouragement to emigrants which was eagerly accepted, thus cutting off memorialist's prospects as he had not the same power to offer encouragement. Prays that he may be put upon a level with others employed in conveying emigrants from Scotland to North America. 249

April 5,
Fort William.

Cameron to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter from the poor people whose names are signed to the petition which shows their attachment to him. 253

Enclosed. Copy of letter of same date. 254

Petition of subscribing Scotch Highlanders. They are willing to work if they could find employment, but as they cannot they are in deplorable circumstances and must become a burden or emigrate, but this latter they cannot do from their poverty. They pray for aid to convey themselves and families to Canada this season. 255

List of families. 256a to 256b

April 5,
Monaghan.

Anne Croane to Bathurst. Further inquiry respecting the property left by William Croane. 246

April 6,
Innishannon.

Adderley to—Encloses a letter from Mr. Crowley, parish priest, respecting a grant of land in Canada; is considerably indebted to him for the quiet and good conduct of his (Adderley's) tenants. 1

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April 11,
Kensington.

Weltzen to Wilmot Horton. Transmits observations on the contra-
band trade carried on from the United States to the British provinces.
He has no interest in the trade with these provinces, nor is he engaged
in any mercantile pursuits. Page 677

Enclosed. Long and detailed statement, respecting the contraband
trade in tea and other Indian and Chinese products; the causes and the
bad effects on British trade. At the end are tables of imports into the
different ports of British North America. 678

April 12,
London.

Peter Burnet to Wilmot Horton. Agrees to the conditions on which
he is to receive a grant of land. His capital is sufficient to carry out
his engagement. 35

Enclosed. Result of the examination of sundry persons on the settle-
ment of lands in Lower Canada. 37

April 12,
London.

Campbell to—Transmits letter and documents from Burnet who is
anxious for a decision on his proposals. 261

April 23,
Kintail.

Macmillan to Wilmot Horton. Is there any prize money, generally
called the Deccan, for the 78th regiment, as there are still about 30
veterans living with no pensions and not provided for. If entitled, asks
for a speedy payment, or if His Majesty would indulge them with a
passage to Canada, their children would prove as loyal subjects as they
had done themselves. 450

April 23,
London.

Certificate by Dr. Nevinson. that owing to the health of Alexander
Forbes, a return at present to Canada would be attended with the most
injurious effects. 335

April 23,
Cork.

Sullivan to Bathurst. Was one of those selected by Robinson to go
to Upper Canada in July last, but the notice was too short to enable
him to make arrangements and he was to be taken in spring. Dis-
appointment of many that Robinson has not returned, as there are many
distressed families expecting him. 551

April 24.

J. Goodall to (Wilmot Horton?) Applies for his good offices on
behalf of Forbes, Lieut. Gov. of Gaspé, who is unable to return to Canada
on account of his health. 339

April 26,
King's
County.

Certificate of John Lloyd that Mary Robinson is desirous with her
family to join her husband in America, and that she and her family are
in great indigence. Other documents are attached. 511

April 27,
Liverpool.

Bewley & Nevill to Bathurst. Send copy of deed from the Indian nation
Nandowessies to Capt. Jonathan Carver, which government ratified, and
assisted him to prepare a vessel for emigrants, but he died before he
could leave Great Britain. His widow was living at Deerfield, Mass., in
1795, and sold the greater part of the tract. The difficulty of finding
the ratification has raised doubts as to the value of the title. Asks that
a search be made for the ratification, and that they may have such
information as may clear all doubts as to the title. 47

Enclosed. Copy of the deed. 48

April 28,
Dublin.

Astle to—The defects in the Act for regulating passengers, and
suggestions for its improvement. 2

April 28,
Woolwich.

Memorandum enclosed in Wilford to Wilmot Horton, 3rd May.

April 30,
Dundee.

Rev. James Thomson to Bathurst. Applies on behalf of the Synod of
Angus and Mearns for encouragement to an educated clergy who had
always shown their loyalty. 667

Enclosed. Memorial by the Synod of Angus for a grant by govern-
ment for providing the means of religious instruction to members of the
Church of Scotland in Canada and the West Indies equally with members
of the Church of England. 668

April 30,
London.

J. Stuart to Wilmot Horton. Has read the correspondence and reso-
lutions relating to a proposed loan to relieve the sufferers in Upper
Canada. There can be but one opinion of the reasonableness of Lower

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Canada sustaining her share of the indemnity for losses, as they were incurred with a common object and to ward off a common danger. But the present state of feeling, in Lower Canada furnishes no ground for anticipating an acquiescence in the proposal. In the reception of Dalhousie's message the Assembly of Lower Canada declines to contribute to repair the losses or to impose duties for that purpose. The inconvenience arising from the separation of the provinces and the absence of control over both. Sends resolution. Page 553

Enclosed. Resolution of the Assembly (in French). That Upper Canada in the last war made the same meritorious efforts as Lower Canada to resist the urgent dangers which threatened them, and the Assembly sympathises with the people of Upper Canada in their sufferings, but the present condition of affairs renders impossible for the present the imposition of new taxes. 555

May 3,
Woolwich.

Wilford to Wilmot Horton. If there is nothing improper in the enclosed, asks him to submit it to Bathurst. Proposes to unite all the British North American provinces under one Parliament, but should that not be advantageous, proposes that there should be two, namely, first, the Canadas, secondly, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton. 694

May 5,
London.

Enclosed. Memorandum on the subject of the letter 28th April. 696
Peter Burnet to Wilmot Horton. Has been recommended to settle in Upper rather than in Lower Canada. If he get the grant asked for, agrees to settle 30 on the half of it, say 15,000 acres, the other half to be reserved. If he settle more than 30, the others to be counted as part of the second settlement. 50

May 7,
Aylesbury.

Goodall to (Wilmot Horton?) Thanks for his kind interference on behalf of Forbes. 345

May 7,
London.

Coffin to the same. Desires to have an Order-in-Council to enable him to bring his relatives and friends from Massachusetts to the Magdalen Islands, there to settle and carry on a fishery, but not to have registers or to be employed in any other way. 257

(See also memorial of 15th March).

May 8.

Questions and answers respecting the proposal of Admiral Coffin. 258
Grigg to Cochran. Enclosed in Haldimand to Wilmot Horton, September, 1824.

May 12,
London.

Peter Burnet to Wilmot Horton. Refers to previous correspondence respecting grant. Asks for 30,000 acres, to be put at once in possession of 15,000 on which in five years he would place 30 settlers. The other 15,000, to be retained till the completion of the first settlement for which he ask a deed on completion. The grants he wishes are the Crown lands in rear of the Seigniories of Grondines and St. Anne de la Parade but as an immense chain of barren hills intersects these lands, asks for the option of taking lands in rear of Machiche or Maskinongé. 52

May 17,
London.

P. Robinson to the same. Has received his favour of 14th instant, inclosing Burnett's application for a grant of 15,000 acres. The system of settling lands in Lower Canada is so different from that in Upper Canada, that he does not feel qualified to give a decided opinion. The value of the land in question and the reason for its not being settled should be ascertained. Should the union take place it is probable that a uniform system of granting would be adopted, but no land should be granted except on condition of actual settlement upon each 200 acres at least, and if a general system of emigration is intended, great caution should be observed in granting lands. In Burnet's case he must have misunderstood him (Robinson). In Upper Canada no such conditions as those proposed by Burnet would be listened to. 507

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1824.
May 18,
London. Enderby to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview on the subject of not allowing Sir Isaac Coffin to settle the Magdalen Islands with subjects of the United States and to establish a fishery from thence. Page 334
- May 19,
Ballymoney. Joseph Walker to McNaughton. Illness of Miss Milinda. Applies for a situation as surgeon in a military hospital for his son who has gone as surgeon of a ship to Quebec. 702
- May 19,
London. J. Stuart to Wilmot Horton. Has read the representation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel respecting a grant for McGill College out of the Jesuit Estates. The legacy is still in litigation by DesRivières, step-son of McGill, and he intends to carry the case to the Privy Council. If the judgment in Lower Canada is confirmed the representation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel would be entitled to the most favourable consideration. Besides about 45 acres near Montreal being left, the sum of £10,000 was bequeathed towards erecting a building which now, with accrued interest, amounts to £15,000, so that the aid required would not be very considerable. The Jesuit Estates being originally constituted for education, a small portion of it might properly be withdrawn in aid of the proposed establishment. 556
- May 19,
Quebec. Darling to de Salaberry. Enclosed in Butterworth to Bathurst, 20th December, 1824.
- May 19,
London. Peter Burnet to Wilmot Horton. Unless a liberal allowance is made relative to the cultivation of lands being either swamps or intersected by rocks he must abandon the idea of obtaining a grant. The increased grants authorised to be made by Dalhousie. Messrs. Stuart and Robinson apparently only knew about settlement in Upper Canada and not of that in Lower Canada in which his residence is necessary. 55
- May 24
London. The same to the same. Hears it is intended to grant part of the Crown reserves in Lower Canada to a Company formed for speculative purposes. Offers £750 currency for 20,000 acres of these reserves subject to set down a settler for every 200 acres, the land and money to be forfeited if the condition is not fulfilled. This is without reference to his proposal for waste lands of the Crown. 57
- May 28,
London. Cox to the same. Desires to know if Capt. Ralph Gore has been appointed Comptroller of Customs in Lower Canada. 262
- June 3,
Edinburgh. Macdonell, late inspecting field officer in Canada, to Bathurst. Has learned with satisfaction that it is decided upon to divest the Crown and the Church of the reserved lands. Had previously pointed out that the confiscation of these properties would more than compensate the United States for the expense of a war, but he does not see any prospect of the properties being sold; it would be better to transfer them to British subjects in small portions on any terms. The object of Prevost's scheme for colonisation suggested by him (Macdonell). Reminds His Lordship of his (Macdonell's) plans for the management of the Canadian Militia. 451
- June 4,
London. Coffin to Wilmot Horton. The Magdalen Islands having been granted to him in free and common soccage, the property is at his disposal in any way he may think fit. Has repeatedly represented to the Treasury that the Magdalen Islands have since the capture of St. Pierre and Miquelon been occupied by refugee Frenchmen who owe no allegiance to the King and from whom he (Coffin) can obtain no rent. The prevalence of smuggling. All he asks is that he may be allowed to transport from Massachusetts such respectable inhabitants, relations and friends, as may incline to settle and to become British subjects, and that they may be allowed to go in their own vessels carrying their own effects as was done to New England settlers in Upper Canada. If what he has advanced is not satisfactory he is ready to answer any other questions. 263

1824.

June 4,
Cork.

Walsh to Bathurst. Sends copy of instructions issued to Robinson last year for guidance in respect to emigrants to be sent to Upper Canada. It is reported that Robinson is to be at Cork in a short time, there is great excitement, and a large proportion of those assembled sold their properties in preparation for going. Asks for printed copies of instructions and to be informed if Robinson has orders to go to Cork. Page 705

June 5,
London.

Peter Burnet to Wilmot Horton. Modified offer for lands. 59

June 5,
London.

The same to the same (private). Possesses minute maps of Lower Canada which will give some idea of the reserves and of the waste lands of the Crown. Refers to Dalhousie as to the confidence that may be placed in his (Burnet's) statements. 61

June 5,
Charlotte-
town.

Memorial of Edward Holland, stating his services and praying for a grant of 500 acres on lot 55 of Prince Edward Island. 391

June 5,
Quebec.

Cochran to Grigg. Enclosed in Messrs. Haldimand to Wilmot Horton September—1824.

June 10,
Quebec.

Caldwell to Wilmot Horton. Had written by the sloop in which Dalhousie sailed. Had the Treasury minute arrived prior to the day on which the legislature met, Dalhousie need not have suspended him. How he proposes to pay the amount of his deficiency. If restored to office, the Mutual (*sic*) Bank would advance £25,000 to £30,000 repayable from the incoming revenues during the next six months, looking to him individually for the payment of the interest. Had hoped from the security he offered, which left no risk, that he would have been replaced in office, and he believed he would be were it not that the Council were afraid of appearing to dictate to the Treasury. Had empowered Davidson to visit England on his behalf, with full powers from him (Caldwell) and his son; cannot doubt that Davidson will be able to bring matters to a favourable issue. 266

June 10,
Aylesbury.

A. C. Stone to the same. Had called at the Colonial Office to get the information sought by the enclosed paper. Letter forwarded to Dalhousie to which no answer has been returned. The ascertaining of the points mentioned is of importance to a poor woman in his neighbourhood so that he would call, if convenient to receive him and explain the case. 567

Enclosed. Memorandum respecting W. Webb, a soldier at the taking of Quebec, supposed to have become a butcher in Quebec and to have died unmarried about 1802. To identify the butcher with the soldier and to authenticate the information. 569

June 13,
Quebec.

Caldwell to Wilmot Horton. Introduces his friend Davidson who goes to London to try to settle his (Caldwell's) affairs with the Treasury. 270

Memorandum on the case of Caldwell. The amount of the defalcation is £90,000. How it is proposed to settle it; the sources of the payments stated. 272

June 15,
London.

C. Stewart to the same. Cannot answer better without fuller information. Will wait on him at the Colonial Office. 570

June 15,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Cannot, as suggested, cross the Atlantic without the assurance of remaining at home. The importance of maintaining the ascendancy of the Church of England. If after his long services an arrangement cannot be made for his retirement, he must die at his post. 489

Memo. relative to the Bishop of Quebec. 491

Bathurst to Anglican Bishop of Quebec, 5th March, 1824. Trusts that the Bishop will be enabled to avail himself of the first opportunity to return to England in spring. 494

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1824. Not signed to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, 7th June, 1823, the conditions offered for his retirement. Page 495
- June 17, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Recommends and describes 497
Quebec. Marchmont, the property of Colonel Harvey as a suitable place for a see house for the Bishop. 499
- June 17, Memorandum on the purchase of a house for the Bishop. 499
London. C. Stewart to Wilmot Horton (private and confidential). Is willing to accept the bishopric of Quebec at £1,400 a year during the life of the present Bishop, when this should be increased to an adequate amount. Trusts to be permitted to retain the rectory of Orton Langville. 571
- June 19, Mr. Ogden to Wilmot Horton. Has decided on remaining till the 468
London. arrival of Dalhousie.
- June 26, Monk to the same. Asks for an interview to learn the result of 455
Downing Bathurst's favourable representation.
Street.
- July 7, J. Kerr to the same.(?) Applies for compensation for the abolition 417
Quebec. of his office.
- July 9, J. Stuart to the same. Presumes his absence is no longer necessary. 579
London. Asks for Bathurst's pleasure in the matter.
- July 12, A. W. Cochran to the same. Shall, as desired, remain in London as 276
London. long as it may be considered necessary and hold himself in readiness to attend for further instructions.
- July 25, Monk to the same. Letters delayed in consequence of a mistake in 456
London. forwarding them. His gratitude for the friendly intentions of Bathurst to further a just remuneration of his long services. The administration of justice will not suffer for his personal convenience. Remarks on his resignation and on the promise of a knighthood, which has been deferred till the resignation has been made.
- August 3, Memorial to Bathurst of Sergeant John Canton. That he is anxious 277
Ennis. to send a memorial to Lieut. Governor F. N. Burton, but does not know how to address it nor has he the means to transmit it. Asks that it be forwarded through His Lordship's office.
- August 6, Monk to Wilmot Horton. May be absent from town a few miles on 458
London. his (Horton's) return and therefore sends papers to meet him on his arrival for consideration.
- August 10, Hood to the same. The growth of hemp and flax in Canada and 392
Chelsea. Ireland should be encouraged, to prevent the nation being at the mercy of Russia.
- August 11, John Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Is awaiting his pleasure in any 291
London. communication respecting Caldwell. Has learned from Cochran that the various papers, &c., which came by the "London" had been forwarded to him (Horton).
- August 16, Monk to the same. Is desirous of leaving for sea bathing but cannot 459
London. leave town while it may be likely a personal interview may be desired in consequence of the two letters. Does not press the subject, but desires to know how far attendance in town may be prudent.
- August 17, Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Stewart will call on Friday if he 292
London. (Horton) can see him. Has handed him the papers on the Caldwell affairs to refresh his memory.
- August 17, Grigg to Bathurst. Has arrived from Quebec and shall be happy to 342
Wandsworth. receive His Lordship's patronage in any part of the world.
- August 19, Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Stewart will call on Saturday as desired 293
London. by him (Horton) instead of Friday.
- August 21, Monk to the same. May he leave town and go to Ramsgate for a 460
London. fortnight and receive Horton's communications there?

1824.
August 22. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Discusses the situation of Caldwell, Receiver General, and the measures proposed for the liquidation of his defalcation. Page 294
- August 23, Wandsworth. Grigg to the same. Thanks for the intention to recommend him to Sir Frederick Adams for employment in the Ionian Islands. Is in doubt if he should proceed there previous to a reply from Adams, and as he may not have an opportunity to act on the recommendation, suggests, as an alternative, that he be employed in Quebec. 343
- August 25. London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. The causes of Caldwell's embarrassment explained. His investments in the lumber trade in which he was encouraged by the belief that the duties on Baltic and Norwegian timber would be permanent. He also invested to a considerable amount in steamboat shares, on which he was a heavy sufferer although the province got the benefit. The amount unpaid for different services is not now more than £25,000 in round numbers. 302
- August 25, London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Undated note (probably 26th August). Apologises for not having sent the enclosed. Caldwell's mills are now working to great advantage. Colonel Cockburn who knows the property, will give any information wanted. 308
- August 25, London. Rae to Under Secretary of State. Applies for an extract from the deed of land granted to John Lindsay, who was lieutenant governor of Oswego and sheriff of Albany, and who died in 1751. It is of essential interest to the heirs, as it is supposed the original deed is lost. 513
- August 26, New York. James Buchanan to Wilmot Horton. Had been offered for his services a grant of land but as he could purchase more cheaply than the fees he had declined it. As he understands that fees are abolished, asks now for a grant for himself and family on the most rigid terms of settlement as they could carry in with them a more extensive population than any family that had lately emigrated. His brothers have mills and two of his sons will remove to Canada next year. 63
- August 27, Twickenham. A list of his family is attached to the letter.
- August 27, Twickenham. Harvey to Wilmot Horton. The proceedings that have taken place respecting his property, which it was desired should be bought for building a residence for the Bishop of Quebec. 394
- August 30, Ramsgate. Monk to the same. Has received letter announcing His Majesty's decision on the pension Act, and that he (Monk) must either resign or return to his duties in Canada. His state of health prevents this last and he assents to the terms of the pension Act. This letter to be presented to Bathurst and considered as his resignation. Urges his wish to be presented to the King and to be knighted. 461
- August 30, Montreal. David Chisholme to Bathurst. Forwards copy of the first number of the "Canadian Review and Literary and Historical Journal," of which he was the sole projector as well as proprietor and editor, to be laid before the King. His desire to promote the literature of Canada. 278
- August 31, London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Asks for employment with the commissioner for Upper Canada, to meet the commissioners on behalf of the Canada Company. 311
- August 31, Ramsgate. Monk to the same. Private and official letters received; suggestions as to the arrangement for his pension. 427
- August 31, London. Sheriff Sewell to the same. For an extension of leave of absence. 397
- September 1, London. Certificate by Cochran that Sheriff Sewell obtained six months leave of absence from Dalhousie, with liberty to apply for an extension. 580
- September 7, London. A. F. Haldimand and Sons to Bathurst. They have a claim against the estate of Caldwell for money advanced during several years for the financial operations of the provincial Government through him when he was provincial secretary; ask that their claim be considered in the general arrangement. 398

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1824.
September 7, Wandsworth. Grigg to Dalhousie. Believes that His Lordship misunderstood his letter, the meaning of which he explains. Page 348
- September 7, Wandsworth. The same to Wilmot Horton. Has received a letter from Dalhousie written apparently under misapprehension. As Dalhousie intends to write to the office, sends copy of answer. 347
(The other letters are dated from the same terrace; Wandsworth road.)
- September 8, London. Joseph Stroud to Wilmot Horton. Papers mentioned in margin of Capt. Carver's petition are not to be found. Asks that a search may be made in Colonial Office. 581
- September 15, London. Monk to the same. Has pension Act to Chief Justice Monk received the Royal sanction? What is the prospect of his receiving a knighthood? 429
- September 17, Downing Street. The same to the same. Asks for an interview. 430
- September 18, Downing Street. The same to the same. The object of the interview he asked for was to learn the time when Bathurst would probably obtain for him an audience of the King, so that he could arrange his proceedings. 431
- September 18, London. C. R. Ogden to the same. Brings forward the claim of his mother, the widow of judge Ogden, who died on the 1st of February. Recommendation of Bathurst to the House of Assembly for a pension to judge Ogden, with provision for his widow, referred to a committee and not given effect to. The fund from which the pension might be derived is the amount of duties collected by virtue of the statute of the 14th year of the late King to defray the administration of justice. Precedents of provision of a similar nature quoted. 469
- September 22, R. D. Askam to the same. No answer has been returned to petition from Joseph Stroud, and therefore calls attention to it. 6
- September 24, London. J. Stuart to the same. Has received letter from Dalhousie respecting his return. Asks for his (Horton's) pleasure on this head. 582
- September 25, London. C. Stewart to Bathurst. Leaves on 1st October; sends second subscription list in aid of building churches in Canada. 583
Subscription list dated 17th July, 1824. 592
- September 25, London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Had hoped that an earlier period would have presented itself for bestowing the marks of His Majesty's approbation. If a favourable occasion should arise would be glad to know. 432
- September 25, London. Same to the same. Thanks for his attention. Sends documents in support of application on behalf of Aubrey for employment. 433
Enclosed. Memoire respecting Mrs. Aubrey, daughter of Monk's brother, and Mr. Aubrey, stating the services of her father. 436
- September 27, London. Stroud to Wilmot Horton. Although the search was unsuccessful, returns thanks for the effort. Asks for the copy of Carver's petition to be returned. 584
- September —, London. A. F. Haldimand and Sons to the same. Express surprise that their communication of the 7th was the first intimation Bathurst had of their claim against Caldwell. Send copy of the letter from their agent to Dalhousie's secretary on the subject and original, acknowledging receipt of it and that Dalhousie would bring the subject before Bathurst. The amount and nature of the claim are contained in the copy; they reply to Bathurst's inquiries. 400
Enclosed. Grigg to Cochran, 8th May, 1824. Gives full details of the claims on the part of Messrs. Haldimand against Caldwell. 403
Cochran to Grigg, 5th June. Has received letter respecting the claim of Messrs. Haldimand. Will bring the subject before His Majesty's government. 411
- October 2, London. J. Stuart. Memorandum respecting the letter of E. Ellice to Wilmot Horton, dated 19th September, 1824. The letter and memorandum relate to the commutation of the seigniorial tenure to that of free and common soccage. 585

- 1824.
- October 15, London. These were enclosed in letter of the same date from Stuart to Wilmot Horton. Stuart being the author of the bill commented on by Ellice. Page 614 Davidson to Wilmot Horton. In consequence of message had called on Mr. Herries, but found he had gone to the country. If it is thought important he should see Herries on Caldwell's affairs, asks for a letter of introduction. 310
- October 15, London. Segulier to Wilmot Horton, (in French). Applies for information respecting dame Elizabeth Desmoulins, wife of Dufour, settled at Lavaltrie, that she might have her portion of a succession which has fallen to her in France. 615
- October 20, Lambeth. Angell to Bathurst. Submits for consideration the plan of a national estate exchange, the methods and benefits of which he deals with at some length. 7
- October 27, London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Was assured by Herries that nothing could induce the Treasury to continue Caldwell in his office, but the collection of the debt would, he seemed to think, be left in the hands of the Colonial Office. Has received a list of the new members elected to serve in Parliament. If Sir Francis (Burton) will trust to himself and his own management he may get through his administration with credit. 312
- November 2, Lambeth. Angell to ———. Has received a pamphlet proposing to settle the surveyed townships of Upper Canada. The plan proposed could not fail to introduce capital, but doubts its political effect. His plan of a national estate agency approved of. 14
- November 10, Quebec. Neilson to Butterworth. Enclosed in Butterworth to Bathurst, 20th December.
- November 11, London. Stuart Wortley to Wilmot Horton. Introduces G. A. Young, son of the late John Young, who has been studying law and been called to the bar. He now goes to Quebec and wishes to be introduced, so that if anything should occur in Canada in which he may be employed, desires to be known to him (Horton). 708
- November 11, Quebec. Juchereau Duchesnay to the principal chief at Lorette enclosed in Butterworth to Bathurst, 20th December.
- November 20, London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to forward a letter to Herries, as he will not abandon all hope of seeing Caldwell restored, until every argument shall have been brought under consideration. 315
- November 20, London. The same to the same. Caldwell is not a treasury defaulter, as Herries contends, he having settled every thing under his letters patent for which he gave security to the Treasury. Explains his position towards the government of Lower Canada. 316
- November 23, Liverpool. G. A. Young to Wilmot Horton. Had been obliged to leave London, owing to his arrangements made before receiving (his) Horton's letter. Hopes, although he has not had a personal interview, his (Young's) name may not be forgotten at the colonial office. 709
- November 26, London. J. A. Roebuck to Bathurst. States that all his family are inhabitants of Canada. Asks for the grant of an island in the St. Lawrence, near the seigniory of Ellice and at a short distance from Coteau du Lac. 517
- November 27, London. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., to Bathurst. Have in the meantime bonded the walnut plank in the London docks. 352
- November 28, Liverpool. J. Stuart to Wilmot Horton. Remarks on the Jesuit Estates, their original object; sketch of their present condition and the bad results of the present management. On his return to Canada shall send such particulars as may appear to be of use. 619
- Enclosed. C. Stewart to Wilmot Horton, 8th September, 1823. Sends remarks on the manner in which the Jesuit Estates are managed. 627
- Questions on the subject. 639
- November 29, London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for allowing him to see a copy of the Treasury minute of 18th November, and asks for a copy to

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	prepare a memorial asking a modification of that merciless paper. Explains the relation of Caldwell to the provincial Government.	Page 320
November 30, New York.	Buchanan to Wilmot Horton. Transmits a plan for ameliorating the condition of the Indians.	65
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Reflections on Mr. Buchanan's "plan relative to the Indians".	66
December 3, London.	Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Has according to command, consulted with Cochran respecting Caldwell's affairs. How they propose his liabilities may be settled.	322
December 6, London.	Gilkison to the same. The Duke of Clarence has intimated his intention to visit the "Columbus" on Friday, asks the Secretary and Under Secretary for the Colonies to meet His Grace.	353
December 8, London.	Davidson to the same. Considerations in respect to the bill concerning seigneuries, pointing out modifications required.	326
December 9, London.	W. Bryan to Bathurst. Was a Roman Catholic priest and having joined the Church of England he was compelled to seek refuge in England. Is without employment and desires to emigrate, but has no means to pay his passage which he prays may be given him in February.	68
December 10, London.	Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Sends memorandum, subject not stated, which he hopes is sufficiently explicit.	328
December 14, London.	Dr. Poynter to Bathurst. Has asked Dr. Macdonell to present a letter from the prefect of the propaganda at Rome relative to the appointment of Dr. MacDonell to be ordinary bishop of Upper Canada without being subject to Dr. Plessis as Metropolitan. The Cardinal is willing to accede to this for the public good and is also willing to place Dr. Lartigue on the same if he (Bathurst) has no objection to it. In his opinion Dr. Lartigue and Dr. MacEchern of Prince Edward Island should be placed on the same footing.	475
December 16, London.	Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. to Bathurst. They have now received the documents to enable them to prove the walnut plank the produce of Canada. Where is the plank to be sent?	354
December 16, Reigate.	Memorial of J. W. Grece, complaining that part of his property at Chatham has been taken possession of for the purpose of building the Grenville Canal.	355
December 20, Quebec.	James George to Bathurst. An improvement has taken place in the flour trade since he presented petition. Has discovered a method of constructing wooden railways with the rough trees of the forest for which he has taken out a patent. These roads can be constructed at a cost of about £10 a mile; can be used for carts and waggons and for railway carriages, they can also be used for transporting boats of large burden overland; advantages for defence, &c.	358
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from letter on the subject of wooden railway.	361
	Plan of railway and of arrangement for transporting vessels overland.	
	Petition of merchants and others to be incorporated as the St. Lawrence Company to provide tow boats, chains, etc., to overcome the rapids; pray for exclusive power to collect tolls for a certain number of years.	363
	Prospectus of the St. Lawrence Company, stating the objects, tolls, etc.,	367
	How it is proposed to ascend the rapids with tow boats, chains, etc., in English.	372
	The same in French.	375
	Other papers relating to the scheme.	379 to 385
December 20, London.	Butterworth to Bathurst. Introduces Indian chiefs who have brought letters from Neilson and Papineau recommending them to be introduced to him (Bathurst) that they may present a petition respecting their lands granted to them by the King of France in 1651, under the	

1824. trusteeship of the Jesuits. The proceedings taken to recover their lands resumed by the Crown on the death of the last Jesuit are given in detail. Page 71
- Enclosed.* Neilson to Butterworth, 10th November. Introduces the four Huron Chiefs and states the nature of their claim. 76
- Eighth report of the Committee of Assembly relative to the settlement of Crown lands with the minutes of evidence. 78a
- Plan of the lands in report and other documents. 78a to 219
- December 20, Joseph Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Arrival of four Indian chiefs from Canada to present petition to Bathurst. Will government defray their expenses as they have no money. 70
- December 23, John A. Roebuck to the same. Had received letter declining his request (for the grant of island near Coteau du Lac). Sends plan to show that Dalhousie is mistaken as to the situation of the island, which is marked A; it is at a distance of a mile from the main and nearly the same from the channel of the river, every part except the channel marked being impassable either in ascending or descending. The advantages possessed by the island for a settler. How his father and brothers have gained an influence over the French Canadians which they would lose by removal to another part of the country. The benefit derived from this influence of his father and brothers, which few Englishmen possess. 519
- Enclosed.* Plan. 522a
- December 27, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Discusses the question of the precedence given to the chief justice over the Bishop and contends that by law the Bishop should take precedence. 500
- December 28, Dr. Poynter to Bathurst. He (Bathurst) having had an answer from Dalhousie on the subject of the appointment of Dr Lartigue to the diocese of Montreal, as Dr Macdonell is to be appointed to that of Upper Canada, that he is of opinion that the proposal respecting Montreal should not be carried into effect, regrets this; argues in favour of the proposal. 478
- December 28, The same to Wilmot Horton. Has addressed the enclosed to Bathurst on the subject of his (Horton's) communication. Has felt it a duty to state more explicitly than before the reasons for wishing Dr. Lartigue should be appointed with the powers of an ordinary at Montreal. 477
- December 28, Cochran to the same. Sends extract from private dispatch written by Bathurst to Sherbrooke respecting salaries of the officers of the legislature which bears upon the question raised by Burton's recent dispatch. 281
- Enclosed.* Extract mentioned in preceding letter from dispatch dated 31st August, 1817. 282
- December 30, Bentley to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to forward letter to the Portsmouth. "Romney." 220
- December —, Memorandum respecting the division between Upper and Lower Canada of the duties collected at Quebec. 299
- No date. Memorandum respecting the arrangements for carrying on Goldsmith's business, rendered necessary on account of his death in September, 1810. 325
- Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Has called to thank him for all his kindness. Hopes he will bear Caldwell in mind. Has written to Caldwell that no summary proceedings would be taken against him. 329
- Patrick Heelen to the same. Desires information respecting the property of Daniel Lyon, a discharged soldier, who got lands in the neighbourhood of Nova Scotia with implements to work it and had been writing for some of his relatives to go out to him. 388
- Unsigned and unaddressed. Reports the death of Rodolph Jaccaz, leaving no heirs on the spot, so that his fortune had been seized by

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1824.
No date.

government. The heirs now claim it. Would they be obliged to go to Canada or could the restitution be effected in London? Page 424

Colonel McDonell to Wilmot Horton. Desires to know respecting Bishop Macdonell's application on the subject of emigration from Scotland. 448

Directions by Bathurst that two Archdeacons should be appointed both in Lower and Upper Canada, to exercise delegated episcopal functions during the absence on leave of the Bishop. 506

Spring Rice to—. Sends letter to Lord Bathurst to be laid before His Lordship. The lithographed extracts on emigration have been forgotten to be sent him (Spring Rice). 510

York.

Memorial of Susanna Maria Robinson states the services of her father Colonel Beverly Robinson, the losses he sustained, her pecuniary distress and the causes which have led to it. 514

"Remarks, &c., on certain strictures, &c., which appear in the Quarterly Review, No. 54, under the head of Campaigns in Canada" The remarks are signed R.H.S., no doubt Sir Roger H. Sheaffe, who succeeded to the command on Brock's death. 559

Two memorials for relief owing to the losses caused by fire at Troy, N.Y., by which all his property was destroyed. One entitled "Memorial of James B. Sharron." 573

The other signed "James Sharron." 576

Unsigned and undated remarks respecting the management of the Jesuit Estates. 616

Plea for securing the property to the Seminary of Montreal. The history of the Seminary given, its establishment, donation of lands, &c. 645

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR F. BURTON, 1825.

Q. 171.

1825.
January 15,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 15). Opened the legislature on the 8th. Papineau elected Speaker, was confirmed in the office. Sends copies of his speech and addresses in reply. Page 1

Enclosed. Speech at opening the session. 2

Address of the Legislative Council. 5

Address of the Legislative Assembly. 8

February 17,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. The efficiency of the works for constructing the citadel at Quebec threatened by the proposed erection of buildings. Sends plans, &c., by the commanding engineers showing lots that should be acquired. Recommends that the purchase should be made and has desired Durnford to write to the Inspector General of Fortifications. 220

Enclosed. Durnford to Military Secretary. Calls attention to the necessity of fixing on the necessary slope for the parapet or glacis. Sends plan of the fronts of the new fortifications and of the lots of land required which may be procured by arbitration. The proposed acquisition at the nearest limit practicable to construct the glacis. 222

Memorandum showing the supposed value of the lots required. 225

March 24,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 16). Closed the session yesterday with a speech from the Throne. Sends copy of that and of the speech by the Speaker of Assembly on delivering the Appropriation bills. The differences between the two legislative bodies on financial affairs have been settled and the Assembly has acknowledged the right of the Crown to dispose of revenues arising from certain Acts. The appropriation bills passed the Council with only two dissenting voices, and there has not been so quiet a session for 25 years. 12

1825.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Governor's speech on closing the session.	Page 14
	Speech of the Speaker of Assembly.	16
	Financial statement.	20
	Bill to make further provision towards defraying the civil expenditure of the provincial government in English.	21
	The same in French.	25
March 25, Quebec.	Burton to Bathurst (No. 17). Has directed the law officers to take steps to secure the whole of Caldwell's property to liquidate the large debt he owes government. Shall report the further measures recommended by the law officers.	34
March 25, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 18). Sends transcript of proceedings of the Executive Council in matters of state from 1st January to 5th June, 1824.	35
March 25, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 19). Dispatches by the October, November, December and January mails received.	36
March 25, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 20). On receipt of instructions he had issued letters patent appointing Justice Reid to be Chief Justice in room of Monk, Uniacke to be one of the judges of King's Bench, Montreal, in room of Reid and James Stuart to be Attorney General in room of Uniacke.	37
March 25, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 21). Transmits list of Acts passed and assented to at the late session.	38
	List of Acts.	40
March 25, Quebec.	Burton to Bathurst (No. 22). Has reluctantly granted leave of absence to Judge Uniacke on a medical certificate and the assurance from the other judges of Montreal that his absence for six months would not be attended with material inconvenience.	48
March 25, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 23). Transmits memorial from the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, praying for a salary of £100 per annum for their secretary, Rev. Dr. Mills.	49
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	50
March 25, Quebec.	Burton to Bathurst (No. 24). Transmits address from the Legislative Council respecting the operation of the Corn laws in Lower Canada and one from the Assembly respecting the application of the Jesuit Estates.	54
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Legislative Council.	55
	Address from the Assembly.	61
March 25, Quebec.	Burton to Wilmot Horton. Has given directions to have steps taken to procure information respecting Madame Elizabeth des Moulins and relative to the property of Charles Lacy, who died some time ago at Quebec.	39
March 29, Quebec.	The same to Bathurst. Forwards and recommends petition from the Royal Society for the advancement of learning.	66
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition from the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. The institution would not have applied anew but for the sake of defending itself against the representations made by the House of Assembly. The gratification of the members at the liberality granted for education to Canadian subjects, but it leads to feelings of discouragement to see the little provision made for the rapidly increasing minority who are British or of British descent, who after 66 years under the King and his father are without a single public endowed establishment scholastic, academic or charitable. Petitioners forbear from bringing under notice the difficulties into which they have been thrown by persevering opposition to the effect of a bequest in their favour. They appeal to the King for assistance as it is in vain to appeal to the legislature for any help to make the bequest effectual. They divine the cause of the opposition from the statement in the petition of the House of Assembly. Defend the cause of the institution.	

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Under the circumstances they ask His Majesty to provide for the superintendence of the education of Roman Catholics in the country parishes and to extend his bounty for the extrication of petitioners from embarrassment and destitution. Page 67

March 30,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 25). When he sent dispatch No. 16 (24th March) his state of health prevented him from giving details of the late meeting of the legislature. At the election last summer a small proportion of English speaking members was elected and the whole of the leading men of the preceding Assembly supposed to be inimical to government. His anxiety respecting the calling of the legislature, which he was advised to defer, but as this might have laid the foundation for violent proceedings, he had issued a proclamation calling the legislature together for the dispatch of public business. The good effect of the speech he delivered at the opening. The vote of supply is calculated to cover the contingent expenses of the public offices as well as the pensions granted by the Crown and the salaries of the public school masters under the Royal Institution, except those paid from the Jesuit Estates. Has issued warrants for all the salaries left unpaid last year. 76

May 5,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 27). Has received dispatch that in consequence of the 71st article of instructions, an additional allowance cannot be sanctioned by him (Bathurst). Calls attention to article 70 which provides for governors visiting other parts of their government, and discusses the effect of the articles and letters, and states that Dalhousie was aware that he (Burton) was entitled to an additional allowance. Hopes that the same allowance as was granted to Lieut. Governor Milnes will not be withheld from him. 80

Undated and unsigned minute by Mr. Baillie on the application of Sir F. Burton for half the salary of the Governor of Lower Canada, during Dalhousie's absence. The minute contradicts the arguments of Burton as being founded on incorrect considerations. 84

Additional note on Sir F. Burton's claim for half the salary of the Governor, pointing out that should an increase be granted during the Governor's absence, Parliament might insist on a deduction from the salary of Lieut. Governor when the Governor returned. 87

Castlereagh to Craig, 31st August, 1807. From the amount allotted for the salaries of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, he is to be allotted £4,500 per annum during his residence in his government, leaving £1,500 to the Lieut. Governor. 89

Extract from letter to Sir R. S. Milnes, that owing to the expenses unavoidable in his position as administering the government, he is to be allowed such a sum as shall increase his present salary to £4,000 net per annum, including fees of every description. 90

May 7,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 28). In reference to the claim by Lieut. Menzies for the expenses and interruption to which he had been exposed by carrying dispatches, Lieut. Menzies had offered to carry the dispatches with a perfect understanding that he could have no remuneration and was furnished with extract from circular to the Duke of Richmond on the subject. 91

Enclosed. Extract from circular from Bathurst to Richmond, 25th August, 1819, that no allowance is to be made for travelling expenses to persons carrying dispatches. 93

May 9,
Queenston.

Maitland to Bathurst. Dalhousie has provisionally agreed to purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company certain buildings at Sault Ste. Marie for the accommodation of the troops to be removed from Drummond Island, in consequence of its being decided to be within the limits of the United States. The Hudson's Bay Company has applied to have

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the bargain completed. Has no official information on the subject and asks for instructions. Page 226

May 16,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 29). Has received accounts from Ryland, Treasurer for the Jesuit Estates; these with other documents he transmits. The documents will enable his Lordship to form a just idea of the nature and value of the estates. The sum of £8,000 is due from the estate of the late Henry Caldwell, formerly treasurer, for which his son has engaged to pay 6 per cent, per annum, until the principal has been paid. 94

Enclosed. Ryland to Burton. Transmits his accounts as treasurer of the Jesuit Estates from the time of his appointment, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, in case the accounts rendered every six months had not been sent. The net amount collected was £31,765 7s. 9d. and paid out £31,404 17s. 4d., leaving a balance of £360 10s. 5d. at the disposal of the Crown. He holds duplicate vouchers for every payment. 96

Statement of accounts in detail. 99

Extracts from the minutes of commissioners for managing the Jesuit Estates, containing a report from Lewis Foy. 136

Copy of commission appointing Ryland to be treasurer. The commission recites the terms of previous appointments. 153

May 26,
Quebec.

Burton to Bathurst (No. 30). Augustin Kennedy tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to death. Owing to difference of opinion, between the two judges who tried the case, has reprieved the prisoner till His Majesty's pleasure is known. 161

Enclosed. Report of Chief Justice Sewell on the case of Augustin Kennedy, stating the facts that would support the case of manslaughter instead of murder. 162

Report of judge Kerr holding that it was a case of murder. 171

May 26,
Quebec.

Burton to Wilmot Horton: In answer to inquiries, sends documents from her relations respecting Mrs. E. Desmoulins. (Des Moulins elsewhere). Can find no trace of Charles Davy and Simon Bauch. 175

June 4,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to Burton. The reported arrangement of financial affairs was not satisfactory, as it had been at variance with the instructions given in dispatches of 11th, September, 1820, and 13th September, 1821. Discusses the effect of the arrangement and concludes: "The consequence of this arrangement is that the permanent revenue will not be applied for the payment of such expenses as His Majesty may deem fit, but on the contrary, for the payment of whatever expenses the colonial Legislature may think necessary, and the only money to be raised under the King's revenue being thus appropriated, no means remain for the liquidation of those expenses, formerly carried on the King's revenue and many of them, specially authorized by His Majesty, which have been rejected. The appropriation of the permanent revenue of the Crown, will always be laid by His Majesty's commands before the House of Assembly, as a document for their information and for the general regulation of their proceedings." This will enable them to see what is wanted and to provide for it, and they will also see that the King's revenue is applied for the benefit of the province. In respect to the items rejected, he shall feel it his duty, after having attended to each individual article, to direct the payment of those it may be expedient to continue. The bill being limited to one year, he will not recommend its discontinuance, but the governor is not to sanction any measure of a similar nature. 29

June 6,
Quebec.

Burton to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Burton to Bathurst 25th July, 1825. Answer of same date enclosed in the same letter.

June 10,
Quebec.

Maitland to Bathurst. In reference to petitions forwarded by Sir Herbert Taylor of two persons employed as interpreters in the Indian Department, sends copy of report from the head of that department, showing that their statements are unfounded. 228

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- Page 229
- June 14, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Report by Sir John Johnson that the statements in the petitions of Francis and William de Lorimier are incorrect and that the alleged promise was never made by him. 176
- June 16, Quebec. Burton to Bathurst (No. 31). Has received dispatches by the February, March and April mails. 176
- June 18, Quebec. The same to the same. Expected death of the Bishop of Quebec. 177
- June 30, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 32). Death of the Bishop of Quebec on the 16th June, in the 76th year of his age. 178
- July 13, Quebec. The same to the same. A severe domestic affliction obliges him to ask for six months leave of absence. 179
- July 25, Quebec. The same to Wilmot Horton. Has received letter that French had waited on him with a letter from Caldwell, written in great alarm, under the impression that Bathurst had peremptorily directed the sale of his property. Caldwell was distinctly informed that there was no such intention and parts of Bathurst's letter had been read to him in proof of this. 180
- July 25, Quebec. The same to Bathurst (No. 32 repeated). His Lordship's disapprobation leads him to enter more minutely into the circumstances of his assuming the administration than he would otherwise have done. The special instructions spoken of have never been seen. If they had they would have relieved him as he would only have had to follow the rules therein contained. Transmits copy of his letter to Dalhousie about instructions, and the answer in which Dalhousie says he had no confidential instructions but those placed in his hands. Gives extract from dispatch of Dalhousie on his embarrassment caused by the conduct of the Assembly towards the Council in financial matters. His (Burton's) course had been approved of by the legislature, and for which he expected to receive approbation instead of censure. Did not feel justified in refusing his assent to a bill which did not limit the prerogatives of the Crown, passed both Houses and had the support of the law officers. Was unaware of the sentiment in the speaker's address on presenting the Bill of supply. His regret at His Lordship's displeasure; his efforts to secure harmony between the Executive and Legislative bodies. 182
- July 25, Quebec. Burton to Dalhousie, 6th June, 1824. His embarrassing situation and regret that the confidential instructions of government were not communicated to him. 189
- July 25, Quebec. Dalhousie to Burton, 6th June, 1824. Would have told him of any secret had he had any to disclose but he had not. The office of the civil secretary will furnish the whole correspondence with the ministers. 191
- August 2, Quebec. Burton to Bathurst (No. 33). Referring to his application for an additional allowance during the absence of Dalhousie, had learned that the widow of Sir George Prevost was authorized to receive a portion of her husband's fixed salary at the rate of £2,000 per annum. Is informed from a source on which he can rely that it was a proportion of the £4,500 that was claimed and allowed 193
- August 11, Quebec. The same to the same. In addition to what he has stated in his letter of 25th July, sends statement of facts to show the propriety and expediency of his accepting the appropriation bill of last session 194
- August 11, Quebec. *Enclosed.* "Memoir relating to the bill of appropriation passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada for the year 1825, in support of the "civil government of the province," a long and detailed statement of the origin of the assistance given by the legislature, to supplement the Crown revenues for the civil establishment of Lower Canada. 195
- December 3, London. Burton to Wilmot Horton. In answer to Peel's question as to the effect of Kennedy's execution, states his reasons for believing that

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Kennedy should not be executed. (The statement of the case by the Chief Justice is at page 162, and that by Judge Kerr at 171, both being enclosures in Burton's letter of 26th May). Page 216
- December 5,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Reports the death of Bishop Plessis. Had already reported his fatal illness. Asks that the appointment of a successor be deferred till papers he is preparing are received 181
- December 10,
Ramsgate. Burton to the same. Has sent the sum of £113 7s. 9½d, being passage money for Lord Arthur Lennox, himself and one servant, but has since learned that a Governor or Lieut.-Governor is entitled to a passage once each way. Hopes his having paid the amount will not prejudice his claim. 218

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1820.
May 31,
Montreal. Monk to the puisne judges. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 14th February, 1825.
1821.
February 28,
Quebec. Report of commissioners on Gaspé. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton, 1st October, 1825.
1823.
December 26,
Montreal. Petition of Stephen Sewell. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 14th February, 1825.
1824.
April 30,
Quebec. Ryland to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 16th February, 1825.
- May 1,
Quebec. A. W. Cochran (Governor's Secretary) to Burton. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 16th February, 1825.
- May 10,
Montreal. Puisne judges to Ross. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 14th February, 1825.
- May 18,
Montreal. Petition from the rector, church warden, and vestry of the parish of Montreal. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 15th February, 1825.
- May 25,
Quebec. Report of the commissioners on the Jesuit Estates. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 16th February, 1825.
- June 4,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 14th February, 1825.
1825.
January 8,
Dalhousie
Castle. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 1). Has received copy of petition from J. W. Grece for compensation for injuries caused by carrying the Grenville Canal through his lands. Every exertion has been made to meet such claims; one or two persons have refused the offers made, of whom Grece is one. A magistrate was sent to investigate all claims received. Those who did not choose to send claims thus could have their remedy by a jury; so has Grece, but he is always in a state of drunkenness bordering on madness, and totally unworthy of notice. Page 1
- February 5,
London. The same to Wilmot Horton (No. 2). Cannot report very satisfactorily about the two Lorimiers, not recollecting correctly their respective situations. Can only remember hearing of one, who, he thinks, domiciled amongst the Indians and has a family by a squaw. Had ordered an inquiry into the Indian Department in order to reduce all unnecessary expenses, among other reductions being interpreters; only those to be retained who were useful. Can say nothing of Lorimier, as he does not recollect, but if he sent his petition to the military secretary's office, he must have had an answer. Complains of Sir John Johnson for encouraging complaints, such as the present, in the Indian Department. 2

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February 5.
London.

Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Returns three original documents which should form part of the official papers of the department. Page 4

February 5,
London.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Knowing that Desbarres had left his family in insufficient circumstances, feels himself called on to lay their petition before His Lordship. 5

Enclosed. A. W. Desbarres to Dalhousie, 1st February, 1825. Forwards petition for his sisters which he asks His Lordship to present and recommend to Bathurst. 6

Memorial of four daughters of the late Col. I. F. W. Desbarres, states his services, beginning his public life as aide-de-camp to Wolfe in 1756, his employment on the survey of the coasts of Nova Scotia, for the expense of which he was not remunerated; his appointment as governor of Cape Breton and the outlay necessary for provisions for the new settlers. His character vindicated, but his accounts not settled for some years when, owing to the loss of vouchers, &c., he was minus the sum of £5,516 18s. 10d. on his accounts for the service of Cape Breton. His pension did not allow him to provide for his family, they, therefore, pray that a portion may be continued, the amount to each being £100 a year. 7

February 7,
London.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 5). Points to the arrangements in the military settlements between Kingston and the Ottawa as the best plan to fix emigrants on their ground. They receive rations for two years and implements, but no idle man was suffered there, his rations being stopped from the time he neglected his work. At the end of three years he felt his work done, the settlements having gained strength and having now a population of 10,000, where five years ago there were scarcely ten families. Recommends that emigration on the same system should be directed to Gaspé; the advantage of that coast for fishing, &c. Transmits an address from the magistrates and respectable merchants which cannot fail to draw the favourable consideration of government. The zeal and usefulness of Mr. Caron, the provincial judge of the district, and Mr. Crawford, merchant at the Bay of Chaleurs; by their exertions, peace, industry and regularity are taking the place of the general contempt of law and the prevalence of uncontrolled habits and passions. 14

February 7,
London.

The same to the same (No. 6). The Assembly of Lower Canada has presented an address asking him (Dalhousie) to ascertain how much His Majesty's government and the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would contribute towards building a great road from these provinces to the St. Lawrence at Little Metis. A communication along that shore has long been desired; its importance. Description of the route; it is safe from interruption in war, and opens a fine country for emigration. The importance of local interests. The reasons for constructing the road lead him to recommend assistance to be given to the measure as one of the greatest and most immediate importance. 18

February 7,
London.

The same to the same (No. 7). Transmits copies of representations from the judges of Lower Canada in which he agrees. 21

Enclosed. Burton to Bathurst, 9th December, 1824. Transmits representation from the judges of Lower Canada to have their commissions granted during good behaviour, to make them more independent and asking also for a provision for retirement. The desire to have the judges more independent, seeing they have to decide so many cases brought by the Crown. Recommends the petition to favourable consideration. 22

Petition of the Chief Justice and of the puisne judges for the districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. 24

February 7,
London.

Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No. 8). Understands that a decision has been come to in respect to the late Receiver general. Recalls to his attention that an address was sent from the Assembly in 1824 for the

- 1825.
- February 7, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends letter from the Bishop of Quebec respecting the purchase of a house which he cannot recommend. Points out, however, that if the house were bought the allowance of £400 for rent would cease, which may be considered as advantageous. 29
Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie, 17th June, 1824. Recommends the purchase of Marchmont, which with additions and repairs will cost £7,000 sterling. It would be a pleasant and convenient residence for the bishop. 30
- February 7, London. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No. 10). Sends for Bathurst's information papers on certain subjects relating to Canada. (1) Upon the financial administration. (2) On state of Gaspé. (3) Great road of communication. (4) Memorial of the judges of Lower Canada. (5) Letter of the Lord Bishop of Quebec. 31
- February 14, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 11). Forwards memorial from David Ross, King's Counsel at Montreal, and recommends him for a seat on the Bench, when the first vacancy occurs. 32
Enclosed. Petition of David Ross, stating his services and praying to be appointed a puisne judge. 33
Chief Justice Monk to the puisne judges, 31st May, 1820, on the qualifications of David Ross for a seat on the Bench. 38
Puisne judges to Ross, 10th May, 1824. The letter from Chief Justice Monk handed to them some time ago is inclosed to him. They cannot make the recommendation as they do not wish to interfere with the views of the Crown. 39
- February 14, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 12). Forwards memorial from Stephen Sewell for promotion to the Bench, but this does not weaken his recommendation of Ross contained in separate letter of same date. 40
Enclosed. Petition of Stephen Sewell for a seat on the Bench, 26th December, 1823. 41
- February 14, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 13). Transmits at the request of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, petition from the congregation of the Church of England in Montreal for aid towards completing their church. 43
Enclosed. Petition from the rector, church wardens and vestry of the parish of Montreal, 18th May, 1824. 44
Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, 4th June, 1824. Transmits and recommends the petition from the congregation of the Church of England in Montreal. 47
- February 16, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 14). Calls attention to the system on which the affairs of the Jesuit Estates are administered, which is expensive and may be amended. Thanks are due to the members of the Board for their zealous and disinterested discharge of most troublesome duties. Had been in hopes that the revenues would have increased but was disappointed. Sends copy of reference made to the Board and of the report thereon; also letter of the treasurer at the close of the last half yearly collection. These papers show that the revenue does not exceed £1,700 per annum, and the expenditure is greater than the revenue. Can only recommend the abolition of the Board and the transfer of the collection and management to the Inspector of the King's domain. The increased economy and efficiency this would give. 48
Enclosed. A. W. Cochran to Burton, 1st May, 1824. Reference respecting the management of the Jesuit Estates. 51
Report of the Board on the reference. 53
Expenses of management. 58
Ryland to Dalhousie, 30th April, 1824. Transmits accounts as treasurer for the Jesuit Estates showing a balance remaining of £308 16s. currency. Sends also general statement with remarks. 59

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- February 16,
London. General statement of money received and paid by Ryland, treasurer, between 1st May, 1812, and 30th April, 1824. Page 61
 Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 15). Transmits application of Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Quebec respecting percentage on collections and recalls attention to previous application not decided on by the Treasury. When the Assembly refused in 1822 to provide for the wants of government, he called on the Executive Council to revise the whole expenditure, to suspend such payments as were not authorised by law, and to retrench such as were not necessary. The payment of the percentage to the Collector and Comptroller was stopped, except in respect to duties under 33 George III, for which the percentage was expressly provided. The allowance has been suspended since 1822, and in 1823 the Assembly refused to provide for it. The allowance has been paid since 1796; although no decision of the Treasury was made known to the legislature, the allowance has been paid without objection till 1818. The Collector and Comptroller maintain that they are entitled to the percentage under the revenue Acts in which it is not forbidden; the legislature take the opposite view. Asks that the Treasury decide on the documents transmitted in 1822. 62
- February 17
London. *Enclosed.* Collector and Comptroller of Customs of Quebec, 19th May, 1824. Respecting their percentage allowance for collecting the revenue. 66
- February 17
London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 16). Sends report of the expenditure of a gift of £1,000 to the Quebec Emigrant Society. The good it has done and the wants of the emigrants compel him to ask for similar relief for 1825. 69
- Enclosed.* Report of the Quebec Emigrant Society on the expenditure for (1) The relief of helpless indigence; (2) The providing of work, and (3) Aiding the settlement of emigrants. 70
- Statement of expenditure. 76
- February 17,
London. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No. 17). Calls attention to an application from the Royal Institution for Education for help to enable them to carry into effect McGill's bequest for the foundation of a college. 77
- February 17,
London. Same to the same (No. 18). Is not aware of any fund to pay for the arms and ammunition issued from the stores at Montreal by his orders except by a warrant on the military chest chargeable to army extraordinaries. The arms and ammunition are of little value, and were issued to encourage the volunteers in Quebec, Montreal and the frontier townships. Believes he should have power to issue arms for the good government of the province. 78
- February 17,
London. The same to the same (No. 19). Asks for instructions for the payment of the arbitrator for Lower Canada and the umpire appointed under the "Canadian Trade Act". Upper Canada has voted £500 for the arbitrator appointed to act for that province, but the Legislature of Lower Canada will not follow this example. 81
- Note on the letter. That Dalhousie is to make arrangements for the payment of the arbitrators, and in event of the Legislature declining to do so, he is to pay the arbitrator £500, and the third arbitrator the proportion due by Lower Canada, charging it as a matter of account against the province. 83
- February 17,
London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 20). The difficulty in disposing of convicts sentenced in Canada to transportation. Asks for authority to send them to the hulks at Bermuda. 84
- February 17,
London. Same to the same (No. 21). The government vessel sold after the close of the war of 1814. One required for maintaining the communication with Gaspé and the Lower North Shore of the St. Lawrence and also to enable the bishops to reach their churches in these distant

1825. parts. Nova Scotia is allowed such a vessel, and great good is derived from it. Page 86
- February 17, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No. 22). The order to Burton is satisfactory in respect to Caldwell's deficit so far as it goes, but the advance from the Military Chest would only be a loan, not the repayment asked for by the Legislature. 88
- February 18, London. The same to the same (No. 23). Is satisfied with the mode in which it is proposed to offer aid towards the great road along the shores of New Brunswick to the St. Lawrence. Is content to submit that to the Assembly as an answer to the address and to communicate its purport to the Lt. Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 89
- February 18, London. Notes by Wilmot Horton on the subject; that the mother country might obtain the money for the provinces at a low rate of interest, the provinces to pay the interest and raise a sinking fund. The Treasury would reject any applications for a grant. The benefit the road would be to the three provinces and the annual cost of the interest and sinking fund on the amount to be raised by the province. 90
- February 18, London. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No. 24). Returns letter and enclosures from James George, who is an active and enterprising young man, but his plans are so comprehensive, that he (Dalhousie) would like to have the advantage of considering them with the Council. 94
- February 19, London. The same to the same (No. 25). Sends remains of public business yet untouched relating to Canada. He has to return to Scotland on business leaving Cochran to attend to public affairs. Sends schedule of papers. 95
- February 25, London. *Enclosed.* Schedule of papers. 96
- February 27, London. Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Had been out of town. Shall without delay comply with his commands. 143
- March 10, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to the same (No. 26). Sends report of Stephens on the claim of the Collector and Comptroller of Customs, Quebec, which he regards favourably but recommends the case should be submitted to the Attorney and Solicitor General. 98
- March 11, London. The same to the same (No. 27). Has considered the petition of Michael Scott for a site on the Jesuit Estates at LaPrairie. Is strongly of opinion that sites should be given for mills and factories on the Jesuit Estates where they can be found. But whilst supporting this principle there may be local circumstances that led the commissioners to decline the application of George. 99
- March 12, London. Cochran to the same. Sends explanation of the circumstances of the advances of £60,000 from the military chest in aid of the civil government of Lower Canada. 144
- March 12, London. *Enclosed.* Memorandum on the advances from the military chest for the information of Wilmot Horton. 145
- March 12, London. Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to Dalhousie's letter of 31st October last, respecting the mutual claim for arrears between the provincial government and the Imperial Treasury. The necessity for a settlement to secure permanent harmony in the legislature. 152
- March 12, London. The same to the same. Sends extract from letter from the Archdeacon of Quebec requesting an additional supply of Bibles and prayer books. If sent as before, the bishop wishes to have a larger supply. 154
- March 21, Dalhousie Castle. *Enclosed.* Extract from Archdeacon Mountain. The first supply was accounted for and £60 which had been received in small sums, was handed over. The second supply shall be accounted for on his (Cochran's) return. 155
- March 25, Dalhousie Castle. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No 28). The £1,000 advanced for the relief of emigrants was taken by warrant from the Military chest by authority of Bathurst. 101
- The same to the same (private). Hears from Cochran that he (Horton) proposes to introduce a bill to facilitate the change from seignorial

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tenure to that of free and common soccage. Calls attention to points important to the government. (1.) He desires to be able to resume by a court of escheat as in Nova Scotia, old grants and neglected locations, about which the Crown lawyers report some difficulties which must be removed by legislation not to be obtained in the province where individual interests prevail over those of the Crown and of the country. (2.) A new subdivision of the province, several of the counties have an extent of more than 100 miles without magistracy or means to enforce the laws. (3.) The better representation in the legislature of the Eastern townships. Page 102

March 27,
Dalhousie
Castle.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 29). The importance of the communication between Kingston and the Ottawa through the military settlements. The great expense of a canal. A military road or even a railway could be made for much less expense and in much less time. Suggests that the question be submitted to the Duke of Wellington. 104

April 3,
Dalhousie
Castle.

The same to the same (No. 30). Has received letter enclosing memorial from M. Scott for a flour mill on the St. Lawrence, which shall be attended to on his return to Canada. 106

April 4,
Dalhousie
Castle.

The same to Wilmot Horton (No. 31). Can send no further information on Cyrus Foy's case except what is contained in the papers. Believes his was a case of private misfortune and speculation with which the executive Government could not interfere. 107

April 5,
Dalhousie
Castle.

The same to Bathurst (No. 32). Had sent suggestions on the Bill respecting the conversion of tenures in Lower Canada. Adds observations to show the expediency of Parliament inserting them in the Act. Repeating escheats for non-fulfilment of conditions points out the large quantity liable to forfeiture and the difficulty of enforcing it. The legislature of the province cannot be expected to deal with it, as it consists chiefly of persons interested in the lands liable to resumption. Urges a new subdivision of the province into counties and districts, called for by the inconvenient manner in which the lines are drawn at present, creating endless confusion. A general power to do this should be given to the local Government. The necessity for representation being given to the Eastern Townships. Little hope of justice being done to this part of the population by the provincial Assembly. 111

April 12,
Dalhousie
Castle.

Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. If, as has been suggested, the General Repeal Act of Huskisson, should affect the revenues in Canada, asks that Bathurst should provide for the re-enactment of the laws on duties, etc., when the revenue Acts are repealed. The necessity to re-enact these laws, as otherwise the Governor's hands are tied and all means to carry on the administration of the laws arrested. 117

April 21,
Downing
Street.

Wilmot Horton to Dalhousie. Transmits copy of communication from Newman, Hunt, Christopher & Co., and of reply. Asks that the necessary measures be taken to bring under the consideration of the legislature of Lower Canada the expediency of passing proper laws for the administration of justice in that part of Labrador which may be annexed to the province. 109

Enclosed. Wilmot Horton to Newman, Hunt, Christopher & Co., 21st April, 1825. That they will not suffer the inconveniences they apprehend from the proposed annexation of the western part of the coast of Labrador. 110

May 1,
London.

Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Sends summary of reports of the Committee of Assembly on the waste lands of the Crown and emigration. Applications made to Dalhousie by the Committee were granted, but they never founded on their reports any application to Dalhousie on land granting or on emigration. On the latter subject a bill was introduced into the Assembly, but thrown out in Council. A small portion of the reports relates to land granting and not much to emigration. The

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report on education never reached Dalhousie, except in the journals of the House. It contains little on education in the province, being chiefly made up of the proceedings in France on the suppression of the Jesuits and of extracts from proceedings in the province relative to the Jesuits estates between 1787 and 1793. Page 156
- May 11, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst. Transmits, as desired, copy of the Royal instructions with marginal notes. Owing to the new regulations, the trade instructions will require to be almost wholly altered. 122
- May 11, London. The same to the same. Meeting of a new society at Quebec formed last year (1824). The enthusiastic manner in which the proposal was received. Asks for His Majesty's patronage. The only difference of opinion was as to the name, some wishing it to be called the "Quebec Literary and Historical Society," others desired the more general title of the "Literary and Historical Society of Canada," the title is left to His Majesty's decision. His desire to promote the prosperity of the society from the benefits it may produce 119
- May 12, London. The same to the same (No. 34). His pleasure at the various measures proposed for the advancement of Canada. Recommends a survey of these parts at least which are settled, as there is no survey at present and consequently no possibility of knowing the boundaries of counties or townships much less those of their sub-divisions. Four or six officers of the Royal Engineers might be employed with the assistance of the Surveyor General's Office. 124
- May 12, London. The same to the same (No. 35). His leave of absence expires in June, and he is ready to leave when Bathurst shall direct. Asks for a passage in a ship of war, and would prefer to sail from Greenock on the Clyde, about the 20th July. 126
- May 12, London. The same to the same (No. 36). Recommends John Stewart, (Stuart?) of Quebec, to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the death of Duchesnay. 127
- May 12, London. The same to the same (No. 37). Recommends Charles Etienne Chaussegros de Léry, as a Canadian gentleman well fitted to succeed Duchesnay in the Executive Council. 128
- May 12, London. The same to Wilmot Horton (No. 38). Sends document to be laid before Bathurst. Asks that the mandamus to appoint de Léry to the Executive Council be sent by Cochran and that he (Dalhousie) and Cochran may have an interview before the latter sails. 129
- May 14, London. Cochran to the same: Sends statement respecting the accounts and finances of Lower Canada, which he should have sent before, but for repeated attacks of indisposition. Proposes to leave London on the 20th to sail for Canada, unless it is desired that he should remain longer. 158
- Enclosed.* General statement of the claims made by Lower Canada on the Imperial Treasury. The statement divided into various heads. (1) The nature and sources of the revenue raised and expended and the services to which it is applied. (2) The manner in which the accounts have been kept and submitted to the legislature since 1795. (3) The extent and grounds of the pretensions of the Assembly. (4) The deductions to which the balance claimed by them may be subject. These divisions are further sub-divided, dealing with each subject in detail, with financial tables. 160
- May 17, London. Memorandum (No. 40) of the expenses of the civil government of Lower Canada for 1825; with list of the items rejected, amounting to £3,390 13s. 9d. Note by Dalhousie inquiring how the deficiency is to be met. 133
- Remarks on the items disallowed follow. 135
- May 18, London. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 39). There are no public works in which convicts could be engaged with advantage. They might be employed at the works on the citadel of Quebec or the dockyard at Kingston, but

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the public works at Bermuda he points out as the best place and means of employing convicts from any of the North American Colonies. The legal measures that would be necessary, must be provided by the Imperial parliament, otherwise the provisions would not be binding outside of the province. Page 130

May 19,
London.

Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (No. 41). Returns draught of dispatch to Burton upon the appropriation bill, which meets the question perfectly. Has made some marginal observations. Cochran sails from London on 1st June; the dispatch to Burton might be sent by him. 139

May 21,
London.

The same to the same (No. 42). He need not apologise for not being at home. Would be glad to have a few minutes conversation with him before leaving for Scotland and might at the same time take his leave of Bathurst. 140

May 21,
London.

The same to the same (No. 43). Returns memorial from Capt. Ogden. His claim for 1,200 acres as a loyalist cannot be granted owing to the long delay. Deducting this, he is entitled to 800 acres as a captain. Cannot recommend his proposal to purchase 50,000 or 100,000 acres to the consideration of His Majesty's government. 141

May 23,
London.

The same to the same (No. 44). To prevent mistakes reports an interview with a deputation of gentlemen on the subject of a land company in Lower Canada similar to that proposed for the Upper province. Told them that he approved of the principle, but that there were various difficulties, which must be removed, that Gaspé is more free from these difficulties having more ample space to make the experiment. 142

August 15,
Quebec.

Cochran to Adam Gordon. Explains the cause of the error into which he had led Wilmot Horton in writing the dispatch to Burton, two dispatches to which Burton was referred not having been officially registered. As they were, however, only referred to and the principle laid down in them was well known, the reference to these two dispatches in the letter was of little consequence, its purport not being altered or affected. 180

September 17,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 177). Arrived on the 16th and has resumed his duties of office. 187

October 1,
Quebec.

The same to Wilmot Horton. Had no opportunity of visiting Gaspé on his way to Québec, but sends copy of report made in 1820. 188

Enclosed. Copy of report of commissioners appointed under the "Act to secure the inhabitants of the inferior district of Gaspé in the possession and enjoyment of their lands". The report is voluminous. 189

November 17,
Quebec.

Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Has not yet been able to get the information wanted respecting the emigration to Gaspé. Hopes to be able to send the information in the course of a few weeks. 186

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Q. 172—2.

1805.
July 18,
Quebec. Memorial of Bishop Denaut. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 19th December, 1825.
1811.
July 3,
Quebec. Opinion of Counsel. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th December, 1825.
1812.
May 15,
Quebec. Memorial of Bishop Plessis. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst.
1817.
June 5,
Downing
Street. Bathurst to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst.
- June 6.
Downing
Street. The same to the same. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst.
- October 21,
Quebec. Sewell to the same. This and the three immediately preceding letters were enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 19th December, 1825.
1825.
March 22,
Quebec. List of Acts. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 1st October, 1825.
- May 3,
York. Answer respecting the Lower burial ground at Kingston. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 2nd November, 1825.
- August 25,
Quebec. Dubée to Cochran. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 1st October, 1825.
- October 1,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No 180). Dispatches received of which a list is sent. 271
- October 1,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Report (in French) on the report of the commissioners enclosed in letter of date in margin contained in Q. 172-1. 224
(The report in vol. Q. 172—1 p. 189 is in English.)
- Recensement et état général du district et comté de Gaspé. 260a
In English. 260b
- October 1,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Sends letter respecting Charles Davy, from a person calling himself brother in law of Davy, which with the documents contained therein, contains all the information on the subject, and an inquiry as to Davy's other relations in France. 272
Enclosed. Dubée to Cochran (in French). Sends documents relative to the late Charles Davy, whom he describes as his brother-in-law instead of his father-in-law, as he says he married the only daughter of Charles Davy. Asks further information of the heritages in Normandy belonging to the family. 273
- October 1,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 178). Burton having asked leave to return to Europe, thinks it is his (Dalhousie's) duty to send statement regarding Burton's salary as lieutenant governor, so that the amount overdrawn may be settled by proper authority. Sends statement, copy of which and of letter he has given to Burton. 261
Enclosed. Comparative statement of the sums drawn and of these authorized. 263
- October 1,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 179). Sends in deal box copy of journals of the Council and of exemplifications of the Acts passed last session with a schedule of the Acts. The journals of Assembly are not yet ready. 264
Enclosed. List of the Acts passed last session (22nd March 1825.) 265

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1825.
October 10,
Quebec. Rev. John Barclay to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst,
2nd November, 1825.
- October 11,
Quebec. Finlay to Cochran. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton, 12th
November, 1825.
- October 22,
Quebec. Report of the Attorney General (Stuart) to Dalhousie. Enclosed in
Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th December.
- October 25,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 181). Has given leave of absence to
Coltman, whom he introduces and strongly recommends. Page 275
- October 26,
Quebec. Caldwell to the Attorney General (Stuart). Enclosed in Dalhousie
to Bathurst, 20th December.
Schedule attached.
- October 29,
Quebec. Report of the Attorney and Advocate General. Enclosed in Dalhousie
to Bathurst, 20th December.
- October 31,
Quebec. Comparative statement. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 1st
October, 1825.
- November 1. Extract from a private letter on the corn trade. Enclosed in Dalhousie
to Bathurst, 12th November, 1825.
- November 21,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 182). Hale, Receiver General, has been
lately called to Albany by Barclay, commissioner for settling the
boundaries, but his public duties prevent him from going. Asks that
the reason be reported to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Page 277
- November 2,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 183). Transmits papers respecting
disputes at Kingston between the Episcopal and Presbyterian congrega-
tions. Asks for a speedy decision. 279
- Enclosed.* Rev. John Barclay to Dalhousie, 10th October. States
grievances to which the members of the Scotch Church at Kingston and
he in particular have been subjected to in respect to the rights of
marriage and burial. A minister of the Church of Scotland is prevented
by law from solemnising marriages where the one or the other of
the parties to be married has not been for six months a member of his
congregation, so that members applying for marriage have to be sent
to the Episcopal clergyman. For this reason also a clergyman of the
Church of Scotland cannot solemnise the marriage of a brother clergy-
man. This law is peculiar to Upper Canada; there is no similar
restriction in any other British possession. What, he asks, have the
clergy of the Church of Scotland done that they should be laid under
disabilities which are unknown to her ministers in any other colony.
The grievance respecting the lower burying ground at Kingston, the
determination of which must determine the decision in all other cases.
The interments have been interfered with by the Episcopal clergyman,
who maintains his right to read the service of his church over every
body interred there. At the time the ground was marked out there was
no clergyman of the Church of England there, and the garrison chaplain
was a clergyman of the Church of Scotland. On this ground, therefore,
the minister and congregation of the Scotch Church might hold that the
cemetery belonged exclusively to them, but they have no desire to do
so, but only to have their right acknowledged equally with the Church
of England, both being established Churches in the mother country, and
by the Act of union hold equal rights in British Colonies. The right of
the Church of Scotland to have their dead buried in the cemetery
according to the forms of their own Church has been refused by the
government of Upper Canada. Does not know exactly on what to
ground his request, but hopes that His Lordship may find some means
of bringing the subject before His Majesty's government. 281
- Papers relative to the lower burial ground in Kingston, Upper Canada,
namely, (1) Answer of Sir Peregrine Maitland in Council maintaining
the right of the rector and church wardens of St. George's Church,
Kingston to control the lower burying ground. 289

		(2.) Observations on the answer.	Page 293
		(3.) Affidavit of John MacIntyre.	297
		(4.) Affidavit of Hon. Neil McLean.	300
November 5, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 185). The deranged state of the finances and public accounts compelled him to make certain arrangements which he asked to be sanctioned. Coltman, the chairman of the audit committee is unable from his health to attend to business and there is no hope that he will be able to resume his public duty. Young, the Inspector General, was absent on leave, so that both these duties had to be arranged for. The retrenchments he proposes are embodied in the memorandum enclosed (No. 1), also the permanent arrangements in No. 2.	301
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from report of Committee of the whole Council. Should the committee of audit be abolished the inspection of accounts should be continued by an Inspector General and the audit of the accounts should be in the hands of an Auditor General. During the absence of Coltman and Young the duties should be carried on by temporary appointments.	305
		Memorandum. Leave of absence is given to Coltman and Joseph Cary is to do his duty. Jasper Bruce to continue doing the duty of Inspector General in the absence of Young.	306
		Proposed final arrangement. The Board of audit and chairman to be discontinued and an Auditor General appointed. The salaries to be paid. Young to be appointed Auditor General and Cary, Inspector General.	307
November 11, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 186). It having been decided that Drummond Island is within the limits of the United States he had to decide on the next best post. For various reasons had settled on the Falls of St. Mary as the most advantageous post for which he wishes no greater establishment than what existed at Drummond Island. The houses bought from the Hudson's Bay Company require to be added to.	309
November 12, Montreal.		Memorial of Montreal Merchants enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th December.	
November 12, Quebec.		Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 187). Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department of Lower Canada.	312
November 12, Quebec.		The same to Wilmot Horton. Riots at Lanark from idly disposed emigrants brought by Robinson. As soon as their rations were stopped the one half of those who had first arrived with Robinson left, those who remained were well behaved and doing tolerably well. The second party brought out by Robinson were still in camp at Kingston in September and were to be moved to Rice Lake. They were too late; believes that they also will move away when their rations are stopped. His objections to this system of emigration given in detail. Recommends the district of Gaspé, especially the part bordering on the Bay of Chaleurs as better fitted for emigration than Upper Canada. The advantages of the district, but due notice should be sent to government so that the necessary preparation could be made, Gaspé not being capable at that time of furnishing the supplies needed. What preparations are required? If approved of, hopes the encouragement will be extended to persons from England and Scotland as well as from Ireland. One other settlement may be placed on the Ottawa, but to be confined to emigrants who pay their own passages, another about 100 miles below Quebec on the St. Lawrence to open up a communication with various parts of New Brunswick.	313
November 12, Quebec.		The same to the same. The importance of admitting wheat from Canada into Great Britain. Sends paper respecting the trade.	320
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum on the admission of Canadian wheat into the British markets.	821

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Wheat exported from the port of Quebec since the year 1815, when the war in Europe and America terminated. Page 326

This paper contains the average prices and other information for ten years.

Finlay to Cochran. Sends statement of wheat, flour and biscuit exported from 1802 to 1824; the principal part of the wheat went to Great Britain, the flour to the neighboring provinces, West Indies and Newfoundland, and the biscuit almost entirely to the latter. 330

Statement of wheat, flour and biscuit exported. 331

Extract from a private letter on the wheat trade of Canada, 1st November, 1825. 332

November 19, Richardson to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th Montreal. ^{11M} December. 335

November 23, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (private). Reports that owing to a fall Quebec. the Roman Catholic Bishop is in imminent danger of life. 335

December 2, Report of a Committee of Council. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, Quebec. 20th December. 338

December 19, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Questions arising on the death of the Quebec. Roman Catholic Bishop to be settled in respect to his successor. If he accept, the letters patent, the annual allowance of £1,000 and the Bishop's palace during his incumbency, would accompany this, if he refuse, the accompanying advantages must be withheld. If he accept them the King's supremacy is acknowledged. The collation of the parochial Roman Catholic clergy should then be provided for by the Crown, which could be effected by an Order in Council, being more effectual than an Act of Parliament, the latter implying a doubt of the power of the Crown. An opinion was given in 1811 by the law officers, which was clear and decided. Transmits copy of Monk's paper; if he receive instructions in accordance with it, these will be carried into effect without difficulty, will be received "with satisfaction by the far greater portion of the parochial clergy themselves, it will strengthen His Majesty's Government and will lead to a much more cordial feeling in "the country between Protestant and Catholic." should this opportunity pass, cannot hope that another equally favourable will present itself. 381

Opinion of Counsel, 3rd July, 1811, on the questions: (1) Whether the right of presentation to vacant Roman Catholic livings in the province of Lower Canada be in the Crown. (2.) Whether the Crown has not the right of property in the estates commonly called the seminary estates of Montreal. Their regret that such questions should have been left so long unsettled and a sort of possessory title should seem to have been tolerated which from long continuance it may be difficult to disturb. As a matter of right, so much of the patronage of the Roman Catholic benefices as was exercised by the Bishop of Quebec under the French government has of right devolved to His Majesty. Reasons for coming to this conclusion, given in detail and authorities quoted, that the Sulpicians have no valid title to the seminary property. Even if the seminary at Paris came under the terms of the treaty, that persons absent from Canada could sell by their agents or attorneys their movables or immovables, the Sulpicians in Canada had not the legal capacity to hold lands detached from the general body at Paris, but under all the circumstances they suggest a compromise, so that His Majesty could be restored to his rights without having recourse to law, which after such forbearance may have some appearance of hardship. 385

Project of Chief Justice Monk for additional royal instructions for Lower Canada respecting the King's supremacy upon the collation and appointment of Roman Catholic priests to Parish churches. 392

1825.
December 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 188). Death of Bishop Plessis. The forms necessary to be used on the appointment of his successor. A decision on this point asked for. Sends papers to show what is required by the Roman Catholic Church and what has been done in the cases of Bishops Denaut and Plessis. Until the King's pleasure is known, the functions of the Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada devolve on Panet, Coadjutor. If Panet should be acknowledged, he (Bathurst) has the nomination of the Coadjutor. The difficulty of determining the forms of appointment prevent him from touching it beyond transmitting a letter from the Chief Justice to Sherbrooke in 1817, and copy of a form proposed by a friend of the late Bishop. Difficulty of arranging the differences respecting the form can only be decided by a settlement with the Pope, by which the conscience of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada may be satisfied and the King's rights preserved. Advises against giving the new Bishop a seat in the Council. Has no doubt of the loyalty of the late Bishop nor that of his successors, but he had been for a year the active head and supporter of the party which under Papineau has so much disturbed the harmony of the Legislature and done so much mischief. His successor may not take such a part, but the influence of the Roman Catholic Bishop is so great as to destroy the freedom of debate and conduct essential in the constitution of Parliament, the influence extending beyond the house in which the seat is held. The influence given by the removability of the Clergy, were this changed and the parochial clergy collated to their charges by an instrument under the hand and seal of the Governor, his objections to the admission of the Bishop to the Council would be greatly removed. Recommends Bernard Claude Panet to be Bishop, the style and title of Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to be conferred upon him by letters patent, that on his acceptance he should receive £1,000 per annum and that the Bishop's palace be granted to him the same as to his predecessor. Recommends Revds. Messrs. Demers, Turgeon and Signay as meriting the distinction of being coadjutor. The first two have earnestly declined nomination, therefore recommends Signay as deserving of the position.

Page 336

Memorial of Bishop Denaut for civil recognition to himself and successors and that they might enjoy such prerogatives, rights and temporal emoluments as the king might attach to the dignity. 344

Memorial by Bishop Plessis, concerning the Roman Catholic Church, in Canada. (1.) What the Bishops were before the conquest. (2.) What they were after the conquest, and (3.) What it was desirable to be in the future. The memorial gives an account of the erection of the diocese in 1664, and of its history from that time. There are added proposals for its future government. 348

Bathurst to Sherbrooke, 5th June, 1817. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, appears to have fallen into the same mistake as the Roman Catholics of Canada in 1763, when the Secretary of State, the Earl of Egremont, found it necessary to explain that the 4th clause of the treaty did not mean that they were to possess the worship of their religion as before the conquest, but only as far as the laws of Great Britain permit. The proposal of the French Minister to insert the words "comme ci devant," so that the Romish religion should continue to be exercised as under the French government was persisted in till they were plainly told that it would be deceiving them to admit of these words, for the king had not the power to tolerate that religion in any other measure than, "as far as the laws of Great Britain permit." As these laws prohibit a popish hierarchy in any of His Majesty's dominions, so that all measures that tend to establish such a power, must be adopted with circumspection, it can only be a very favourable construction of the

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laws, that can authorise His Majesty to acknowledge Dr. du Plessis as the Roman Catholic Bishop, his loyalty and zeal have led to the distinction of a seat in the Council, but neither the distinction nor acknowledgement are to be considered as matters of course, but must depend on the circumstances of the case. Page 364

Bathurst to Sherbrooke, 6th June, 1817. Has considered the letter recommending Dr. du Plessis to a seat in the Council and his application to be considered formally as Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Concurs with Sherbrooke in opinion of the merits and public services of that prelate and gladly avails himself of every opportunity of evincing the sense His Majesty's government entertain of the uniform propriety of his conduct whilst he has been superintendent of the Roman Catholic Church. Has submitted his name to the Prince Regent and shall send *mandamus* appointing him to the Council under the style and title of "Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church at Quebec". His successors are not to be entitled to these dignities unless the king shall issue a special act for the purpose. 367

Sewell to Sherbrooke, 21st October, 1817. The difficulties likely to occur in calling Mr. Plessis, titular Bishop of Quebec, to the Legislative Council. The question of admission being settled will discuss only the manner of doing so. The Prince Regent has determined to call Plessis to the Council giving him the style and title of Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Plessis insists that in the writ he shall be addressed as such, thus recognising him as having a legal right to the title and acknowledging that the Sovereign Pontiff has the right to appoint and advance in rank and office his dependents in the British dominions; in other words a recognition of the Pope's supremacy. To enable Mr. Plessis to take his seat in the Council as Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, he must submit to be created such by letters patent. Gives at some length the grounds of this opinion. 369

Formula for letters patent for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. 379

December 20,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 189). Has called on the law officers for a draught proclamation promulgating the directions for establishing the British metallic currency. They report that such proclamation would be in contradiction to an Act of the legislature so that he cannot issue the proclamation which can only be carried into effect by legislative enactment. Will recommend the subject to the legislature at its meeting in January, but doubts if it will alter the existing laws. 399

Enclosed. Report of the Crown lawyers on the proposed proclamation respecting British metallic currency. The values are given which it is proposed to establish. The contemplated measure being in contradiction to an Act of the provincial legislature, they have postponed framing a proclamation. 401

December 20,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 190). Transmits memorial from a large body of the inhabitants of Lanark and adjoining townships, praying that on special grounds the remainder of the debt due by them to government may be remitted. 406

Enclosed. Petition for the remission of the debt due by the inhabitants of Lanark and adjoining townships. 407

(The names are attached to the petition.)

December 20,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 191). Transmits report of the attorney general of the progress of the legal proceedings against Caldwell, late receiver general. Judgment has been obtained for £96,000. The next step would be an execution for the sale of the property, but as he is ordered to report what would be the most advantageous method of disposing of the property, transmits Caldwell's offer to give up all his property but the seigniory of Lauzon, that to be kept for one or more years till the

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question of the entail on hisson is settled. The delay that would be caused by litigation and the difficulties in respect to the sale of the properties. Page 416

Report 2nd October 1825 of the Attorney General on the proceedings taken by him against Caldwell for the recovery of the debt due by him to government. 420

Report (2nd December) of the committee of Council on the proposals of Caldwell. That as the Attorney General entered suit against Caldwell by special order of the Treasury the committee cannot recommend any step to be taken without the previous sanction of the Treasury. 424

Caldwell to Attorney General, 26th October. Had made every admission to facilitate the proceedings of government against him. Instead of a forced sale of his property, asked that it be placed in the hand of trustees on behalf of the King. Offers also to give up his interest in the seignior of Lauzon, whatever it might be, on condition that he retain possession of the same on paying £2,000 a year in quarterly payments. Other considerations. 426

Schedule of property which Caldwell proposed to surrender immediately. 432

December 20, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Transmits representation from merchants at Montreal respecting the admission of Canadian corn (wheat) into the ports of the United Kingdom, which confirms what he had previously reported. 433

Enclosed. John Richardson to Dalhousie, 19th November. Transmits memorial respecting the late corn bill. 434

Memorial of Montreal Merchants respecting the restriction to one year of the act for allowing the importation of Canadian wheat into the United Kingdom. 436

December 21, Dalhousie to Bathurst. Sends requisition for Indian presents which includes articles for the next annual payment for the lands purchased in Upper Canada in 1818, 1819. Since the report was made out has learned from Maitland of the purchase of a tract of land from the Chippewas in the neighbourhood of Lake Erie to be paid in the yearly sum of £1,100 in goods at Montreal prices. This will render an additional demand necessary, but as it will take some days to prepare the new requisition, sends on the present. 442

Return of Indians in Upper and Lower Canada for whom presents are intended. 444

Requisition for presents for 1826. 444a

No date. Project of Chief Justice Monk enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst 20th December.

Q. 173-1-2.

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1825.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 204; part 2, 205 to 385.)

1824.
November 25, Dundon to Carter. Enclosed in Goulburn to Wilmot Horton, 2nd
Quebec. May, 1825.

December 11, Certificate of P. Grondin.
At Sea.

December 21, Turnbull to Canning. Both enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton,
Marseilles. 21st January, 1825.

1825.
January 18, Lukin to Hobhouse. Enclosed in Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st
War Office. January, 1825.

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1825.
January 19, Horse Guards. Taylor to Wilmot. Sends for Bathurst's consideration petition from Lieut. Francis Mari de Lorimier and William Lorimier de Verneuil, interpreters in the Indian department. Page 9
- Enclosed.* Petition of François Mari de Lorimier. 10
Petition of William Lorimier de Verneuil. 13
(Both petitions are for the restoration of the pay they had during the war.)
- January 21, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of dispatch and inclosure that two British seamen, natives of Quebec, had been picked up at sea by a French merchant brig. 39
Enclosed. Turnbull to Canning, 31st December, 1824. Encloses certificate from the master of the French brig "Le Télégraphe," that he had picked up at sea two British seamen belonging to Quebec. 40
Certificate by P. Grondin (in French) of having picked up the two men at sea. 41
- January 21, Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of letter from the chief clerk of the War Office respecting a soldier named Walter Martin, banished from Quebec for felony. Has the governor of Lower Canada informed Bathurst? 48
Enclosed. Lukin to Hobhouse. Martin was taken up as a deserter, but the documents show he was handed to the civil power in Quebec, convicted of felony and banished for life. Secretary Peel to be informed of it, so as to give such instructions as may be necessary. 49
- February 5, Ordnance. Griffin to Wilmot Horton. No answer has been received to the letter of 27th December requesting payment of the value of arms, and other articles issued to the militia in the Montreal district. Asks for an early answer. 153
- February 14, Treasury. Harrison to the same. In reference to the bridge proposed to be built between Kingston and Points Frederick and Henry, the Lords of the Treasury consider it would be more expedient to allow it to be built by private persons, and when finished to allow them £300 a year for the use of the bridge for military services. 201
- February 14, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the defalcations of Caldwell, Receiver General, requests to be furnished with copy of royal instructions mentioned in the address from Lower Canada, and copies of some of the money bills passed in Lower Canada. 200
- February 15, London. Gregory to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of petition relative to steam communication between Great Britain and Ireland and British North America. 358
Enclosed. Petition respecting steam communication, its practicability, convenience and security, asking for exclusive privileges. 359
- February 15, London. Fitzgerald to Wilmot Horton. Sends explanation of a petition now before the King in Council, and asks that it be submitted to Bathurst with a view to obtain his favour. Asks him to refer to Dalhousie and other local authorities. 372
"Considerations on behalf of the persons whose petition for a charter for establishing steam navigation between the west of Ireland and British North America is now before the Privy Council respectfully submitted to Earl Bathurst." The paper sets forth the advantages of the proposal at considerable length. 373
- February 18, Whitehall. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Has examined the claims put forward by Butterworth, of the Iroquois Indians to the seigniory of Sylleri (Sillery) which he reports to be unfounded, agreeing with previous reports. Any question of their loyalty, meritorious services and poverty adduced as reasons in favour of the concession they are soliciting, are beyond the scope of his report. 61
- March 2, Ordnance. Griffin to the same. Again reminds him of the failure to pay the value of arms, etc., issued to the militia of the district of Montreal. 154

1825.
March 17, Whitehall. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Reports his opinion that the complaints against Doucet are unfounded, and that he has sufficiently answered the charges made against him by the Indians and Sir John Johnson. Page 66
- March 24, Foreign office. Planta to the same. Transmits a letter which had been improperly addressed to the Foreign Office. 42
- March 30, Treasury. Harrison to the same. The collector and comptroller of customs at Quebec have been charging $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the duties collected under the Act 3 Geo. IV chaps. 44, 45 instead of under 3 George IV chap. 119. They are to repay the amount collected under the former Acts, and to be allowed the percentage on the duties collected under chap. 119. 202
- April 1, London. Palmerston to Wilmot Horton. Did Dalhousie come home on his own affairs, or was he sent for? In any event was his correspondence with the Colonial office so great that he required the help of an aide-de-camp? 195
- April 2, Ordinance. Griffin to the same. Repeats the demand for payment of arms, &c., issued to the district of Montreal, which was made on 27th December, 5th February and 2nd March. Hopes to have an early reply. 155
- April 7, S. Saye. Wellington to the same. Is sending a commission of engineer officers to examine and report on the defences of British North America, at the head of which is Sir James Carmichael Smyth. Asks that Bathurst send instructions to the officers in command in Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to give every assistance in their power to the commission. 156
- April 19, Dublin. Carter to Goulburn. Enclosed in Goulburn to Wilmot Horton, 2nd May.
- April 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Montgomery Campbell to Wilmot Horton. As requested, the Society for the propagation of Christian knowledge will send a supply of Bibles to the Bishop of Quebec, and as he asks for an increase will send to the amount of £400 instead of £300 as had been previously sent. 220
- April 19, War Office. Palmerston to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to return the enclosures in letter from him (Palmerston) in reference to Dalhousie's expenses. 196
- April 25, Ordinance. Griffin to the same. Sends copy of instructions to the commission of Engineer officers sent to examine the defences, &c., of the colonies in British North America, and also copy of letter sent to Sir James Carmichael Smyth, one of the commission. 158
- Enclosed.* Instructions to Sir James Carmichael Smyth. 159
- Wellington to Smyth. Sends letter from Bathurst, enclosing one from Dalhousie on the subject referred to in paragraphs 6 to 11 of instructions. He (Wellington) would prefer a railway to a military road. 185
- April 26, Ordinance. Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton. Copy of communication from Maitland received for the purchase of lands adjacent to the works at the Citadel Hill, Quebec. The subject has been referred to the commissioners lately sent to Canada. 186
- May 2, London. Goulburn to Wilmot Horton. Transmits extract from letter from Carter, chief magistrate of police, with a letter from an individual to whom it would be a great object to obtain the employment he asks for in Quebec. 221
- Enclosed.* Carter to Goulburn, extract, 10th April, 1825. Transmits copy of letter from the first person who gave information that enabled him (Carter) to bring to justice the principal actors in many of the most serious outrages. Asks that directions be sent to employ him in the King's works at Quebec as he is afraid to go to Upper Canada to take up the land granted him. 222
- Dundon to Carter, 25th November, 1824. Reports the abuse and threats directed against him and asks to be replaced in the King's

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- works. Attempts have been made on his life and his landlord has been threatened. Page 224
- May 7, Dublin Castle. Gregory to Wilmot Horton. David Nagle, capitally convicted at Cork in 1823, of Whiteboy offences, has been pardoned and promised a free passage to Canada and a grant of land. Asks Bathurst to recommend the passage and grant. 227
- May 13, Markland to Wilmot Horton. The gentlemen who are about to form the Land Company for Lower Canada are unable to make a tender owing to their want of knowledge of the quantity of the reserves and their relative situation. Is such information to be got in the Colonial Office? 327
- May 16, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot Horton. Sends extracts from an order by the House of Lords for the production of papers mentioned therein. 43
- May 18, London. Lord Conyngham to Wilmot Horton. Asks that letters for Sir Francis Burton may be sent by the first dispatch from Bathurst's Office. 44
- May 20, London. Dalrymple to Wilmot Horton (?) When can a deputation from the Lower Canada Company obtain an interview with Bathurst, on the subject of purchasing the Crown and clergy reserves in Lower Canada? 328
- May 25, London. Statement of the terms and conditions on which it is proposed to form the Lower Canada Company. 329
- May 27, Treasury. (Undated, for the date see letter from Dalrymple of 18th July). Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of letter and enclosure from Turquand, Montreal, respecting the arrangements for paying into the military chest the amount from the sale of the East India Company's teas in Canada. 204
- Enclosed.* Turquand to Harrison, 2nd April. The difficulty stated by Forsyth, Richardson & Co. to exist in raising specie to pay into the military chest the duties collected on tea is correct, most of the payments in trade being made in paper. Cannot conceive of any loss being suffered by the accommodation to the East India Company of paying into the military chest in paper, but this should not be extended to others. 205
- Forsyth, Richardson & Co., 31st March. The difficulty of obtaining specie to pay into the military chest on account of the East India Company. 209
- Copy of Treasury minute of 17th May, 1825. The Treasury declines to authorise the acceptance of bank bills by the military chest. 213
- May 31, Admiralty. Croker to Wilmot Horton. Lord Dalhousie can inform him of everything relating to the enclosed. 3
- June 1, London. Order of the House of Lords for all correspondence with the governments of Upper and Lower Canada on the probable expense and means of collecting the duty to be imposed on corn and flour imported from the United States into the provinces. 1
- June 1, London. Order of the House of Lords for copies of memorials, petitions or remonstrances from the legislature of Upper or Lower Canada on the subject of the existing corn laws. 2
- June 14, Carlton House. Order in Council appointing Charles Etienne Chausségros de Léry to be a member of the Executive Council. 24
- July 7, London. Pelly to Bathurst. In compliance with conditions of licence, sends list of all employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, during 1822, 1823 and 1824. Had sent resolutions respecting the administration of justice, which he was informed had been approved of by government. Orders sent to diminish the quantity of spirits distributed to the Indians and to abolish the practice entirely when it could be done with safety. The governors and chief factors had at once carried out these resolutions in respect to bartering spirits for furs and in lessening presents of spirits

1825. at the opening and closing of the hunting season. More caution, would, however, be required in regard to the Indians of the plains and for some years it might still be necessary to barter spirits with them for provisions to a limited extent, but every effort will be made to reduce the quantity and to secure this they had sent only one half the quantity usually sent, the quantity not being more than one twelfth of that which used to be supplied by the Hudson's Bay and North West Companies. The abolishing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, is the first step towards the moral and religious improvement of the native Indians. A church and school house have been erected at Red River settlement and the Church Missionary Society has liberally contributed towards the conversion and education of the native Indians, but it is difficult to keep them together owing to their hunting for subsistence and trade. Page 241
- Enclosed.* Duplicate register of persons employed from 1st June, 1821 to 1st June 1822. 246
(This list contains 1,984 names).
- The same from 1st June, 1822 to 1st June, 1823. 276
(This list contains 1,718).
- The same from 1st June, 1823 to 1st June, 1824. 304
(This list contains 1 324 names).
- The first list is general, showing no distribution into different departments. The second and third lists have divided the persons employed among the Northern, Southern and Montreal departments.
- July 11. Reigate. Petition of John William Grece. Enclosed in Grenville to Wilmot Horton, 9th December, 1825.
- July 18. London. Dalrymple to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to proposals pre-ented to him and Bathurst on the 25th May, for the purchase of Crown and clergy reserves in Lower Canada, and again asks for an interview for a deputation. 338
- July 19, Horse Guards. Taylor to the same. To move Bathurst to direct the Navy Board to provide tonnage for the 79th, to relieve the 37th regiment to be brought back in the same vessels. 16
- August 4, Whitehall. Stephen to the same. Transmits proposed proclamation to be issued by Dalhousie for giving effect to the tenure bill, Canada, and draught of a letter, explaining the object of the proclamation. 92
- Enclosed.* Bathurst to Dalhousie, 12th August (a draught). Transmits Act passed for the extinction of feudal tenure and copy of proclamation. 93
- Proclamation for bringing into effect the Act to provide for the extinction of feudal rights in Lower Canada. 96
- August 6, London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Presumes he is about to be addressed by several respecting the formation of a company for Lower Canada. Has seen Col. Mayne's project; had introduced him to Andrew Stuart, who can give him valuable information. W. B. Felton is also forming a company. If one should be formed, it should be made a condition that it should settle gradually the district of Gaspé on the one side and from the Saguenay upwards on the other. Probable feeling in respect to granting the whole of the waste lands of the Crown. The Crown and clergy reserves are considered as any other monopoly would be, but were the whole of the waste lands of the Crown disposed of to a company there would be great dissatisfaction, as the population would consider itself placed in the hands of land speculators so that there would be constant representations and annoyances. 339
- August 10, Ordnance. Fitzroy Somerset to the same. Requests the return of Cunningham's application for a passage to North America that he may be answered. 187
- August 11, Whitehall. Stephen to the same. Reports on the case transmitted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. If it is to be the basis of the

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- reference to the law officers, any legal question so referred would be inconsistent with the practice of His Lordship's office. Discusses the case minutely and at some length. Page 103
- August 19, Admiralty. Croker to Hay. Orders have been sent to Capt. Leeke of H.M.S. "Herald" to afford Sir Francis Burten a passage. 4
- August 26, Foreign office. Planta to Hay. Sends a memorial which had been addressed to the Secretary for foreign affairs. 46
- No date. August (?), Hamilton to Wilmot Horton. Sends extracts from the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to which Bathurst's attention is directed. 228
- Enclosed.* Resolution of the Society that Bathurst be applied to that he may be pleased to issue instructions to the Governor and Lieutenant Governors of the Canadian provinces to endow parishes already erected and to erect and endow others wherever practicable in conformity with the clauses of the Act 31, George III. 229
- Extract from the Act 31, George III, Cap. 31, sec. 38, 39. 230
- September 7, Dublin Castle. Goulburn to Dawson. Enclosed in Dawson to Wilmot Horton, 12th September, 1825. 230
- September 10, Downing Street. Felton to Wilmot Horton. Asks if he may present the papers relating to the Lower Canada Land Company. 342
- Proceedings and resolutions at a meeting held to take into consideration certain resolutions, &c., transmitted from Lower Canada, of which Felton was the bearer. 343
- Statement exhibiting the approximate amount of Crown and clergy reserves, and of ungranted waste lands in the townships in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers. 357
- Map of the same townships. 357a
- September 12, Whitehall. Dawson to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of letter from Goulburn that the law officers of the Crown in Ireland do not advise that any criminal proceedings be taken against the captain of the "Sir James Kempt," for alleged murder. 50
- Attached.* Memorandum by Nesbitt that his son had been murdered and robbed by two men on board the "Sir James Kempt," and the captain, so far from prosecuting the murderers, had bought some of the property from them. 51
- Goulburn to Dawson. The law officers of the Crown cannot recommend the prosecution of Kay, the master of the "Sir James Kempt," for murder, and even on the charge respecting the property there is no sworn evidence. 52
- September 13, Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the pension of £500 a year to be granted to the widow of the late Dr. Mountain, the Lords of the Treasury are not aware of any fund on which it could be charged. 215
- September 17, Whitehall. Lack to the same. The Lords of Trade see no objection to the Act for the encouragement of education in the country parishes of Lower Canada. 37
- September 19, Whitehall. The same to the same. Returns Acts 406, 410 and 411, passed in Lower Canada in 1821, the Lords of Trade having no remarks to make on them. 38
- September 24, Doctors' Commons. Chris. Robinson to Bathurst. Transmits draught of the appointment of Dr. Stewart to be the Bishop of Quebec. 55
- Enclosed.* Draught of appointment. 56
- September 28, Horse Guards. Taylor to Wilmot Horton. Sends extract of letter from Sir J. Carmichael Smith relative to the Canadas. 17
- Enclosed.* Extract (the name is here given properly as Smyth). His interesting tour; remarks on defence; is opposed to the union of Upper and Lower Canada. 18

1825.
October 14, Hamilton to Bathurst. Has received application on behalf of Kelly for a clerical appointment in the Canadas. The society is not in a position to extend their operations, and there are at present no vacancies, but Mr. Kelly will be put on the list of applicants. Page 233
- October 27, Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Sends draught of the intended correspondence between the Colonial Office and Felton respecting the proposed Lower Canada Company. 107
Whitehall
Enclosed. Draught of letter from Felton to Bathurst respecting the formation of a land company in Lower Canada. 108
Draught of answer, with conditions on which Felton's proposals would be approved. 114
The letter contains a statement of the number of acres in the Crown and clergy reserves in the townships in the districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, south of the St. Lawrence; the name of each township is given with the number of acres in each, beginning at 119
Draught of letter from Bathurst to Dalhousie, referring to the preceding letters for his report on them. 139
Draught of a letter to be addressed to Felton by Wilmot Horton. 141
- October 27, Stephen to Wilmot Horton (private) Explains the nature of the Tunbridge correspondence, sent in the public letter of same date, including that Wells. from Felton, as necessary to bring the proposals of the land company officially before Bathurst. 143
- October 27, Fitz Roy Somerset to the same. With reference to the purchase of Ordnance. lots of land adjoining the works at the Citadel Hill, Quebec, the Master General has ordered a communication to the Treasury recommending the purchase. 188
- November 1, Barrow to the same. In reference to the letter of 8th July, respecting Admiralty. a passage for the Bishop of Quebec and family and Sir Francis Burton, in H.M.S. "Herald", the Admiralty requests that he (Wilmot Horton) will inform Bathurst that the "Herald" has arrived at Portsmouth bringing Burton and his secretary and Mrs. Mountain and the family of the late Bishop. Is the public to pay the expenses? If not will Bathurst direct the parties to do so? 5
- November 11, Barrow to Wilmot Horton. To move Bathurst to have the money Admiralty. advanced by Dyer to Captain Leeko for the expense of conveying persons in H.M.S. "Herald" repaid. 7
Attached. List of persons. 8
- November 12, Sir Richard Jackson to the Adjutant General. Enclosed in Torrens Horse Guards. to Wilmot, 30th December, 1825.
- November 22, Darling to Simon McGillivray. Dalhousie has lately written to Quebec. Bathurst on the subject of the proposed purchase of the establishment at the Falls of St. Mary, and only waits His Lordship's sanction to pay the money and take possession. 326
- December 6, Wellington to Bathurst. Sends report of the commission on defence London. of British North America. Canada could not be given up, but must be defended; what should be done in time of peace. The importance of communication between Upper and Lower Canada, and with Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Strongly urges the importance of these points. The importance of settling the boundary on Lake Champlain and New Brunswick. The fourth object is the military work proposed. Is confident that with the work proposed carried out, Canada would be effectually defended and secured against any attempt. If works of defence are not carried out it cannot be expected that the inhabitants, on whose loyal and gallant exertions dependence must be placed in the end, would be prepared to sacrifice their lives and property. 189

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1825.
December 9,
Whitehall. Grenville to Wilmot Horton. Transmits petitions from John William Grece for remuneration for part of his property taken for the use of government with extract from the report of the law officers. Page 25
Enclosed. Petition of John William Grece, 11th July, 1825. 27
Papers relating to the claim. 31 to 35
- December 16,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the letter requesting re-
payment of the passage money by the "Herald", of the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Francis Burton and Mrs. Mountain, widow of the late bishop, the service on account of the latter does not justify the Treasury to direct it to be paid out of the money voted for the civil expenses of government, yet under the circumstances they recommend that it be paid out of His Majesty's special service. 217
- December 16,
Portsmouth. Collector and Comptroller of Customs to Bathurst. A bag apparently
containing dispatches, has been landed from the "Ottawa" sealed by them and transferred to the Post Office. If not delivered in due time it should be reported. 234
Enclosed. Receipt. 235
- December 22,
War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. To send an account of the salary and
emoluments of the civil situation of D. C. Napier, late of de Meuron's regiment, who wishes to receive his half pay with his other income. 197
- December 22,
Parliament
Street. Hume to the same. Explains the cause of the mistake in the table of
duties so far as respects the importation of rum. 236
Enclosed. Hume to Gillespie & Co., 26th October. The duties under
the Act 6 George IV, cap. 114, will be payable on rum of the British West Indies imported from thence into Canada after 5th January, 1826; it is not intended to increase the duty, but if the act is so construed, they should apply to the Board of Trade. 239
- December 22,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. The Law Officers of the Crown have
reported that the crime of which Kennedy was convicted cannot be reduced from murder to man-slaughter, but owing to the long detention of the prisoner and that the punishment would not now have any good effect in Canada, Peel will recommend that the prisoner's sentence be commuted to transportation for life. 53
- December 30,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Wilmot Horton. Sends letter from Sir Richard Jackson
with the hope that the proposals contained in it may have Bathurst's concurrence. The commander-in-chief was at first impressed with the belief of the benefit that might arise to the public service from a general power being given to regiments in Canada to recruit there, but now sees obstacles to the scheme, but it is essential that the Royal staff corps should be authorised to recruit, as it is composed of artificers and should not be compelled to depend on the casual supply from Great Britain. 20
Enclosed. Sir Richard Jackson to the Adjutant General, 12th
November. To prevent desertion, proposes to enlist artificers in Canada for the Royal Staff Corps. 22
- December —,
War Office. Lukin to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the income in his civil em-
ployment of Lieut. William Robins, who desires to draw his half pay besides. 198
- No date. J. S. (Stephen) to the same. Answer suggested to Dalhousie's letter
that the case of transportation as it affected Lower Canada, would be provided for when the general regulations were made. 91

MISCELLANEOUS, 1825.

Q. 174—1—2.

(Part 1 is paged 1 to 278; part 2 from 279 to 525.)

1821.
October —,
Montreal. Memorial of Cyrus Fay to Dalhousie. Enclosed in memorial to Bathurst 18th March, 1825.
1822.
March 23.
London. Burnet to——The high rate of customhouse fees at Quebec was nearly prohibitory to the coasting trade, so that the customhouse officers accepted less than they had claimed. The collector's emoluments from his own showing are about £5,000 a year. The fees are exacted under an order from the Board of Customs, and a very old Halifax list which the officers have constant difficulty to explain or still more for the merchants to understand. In some instances the port of Quebec is declared to extend to Anticosti, and every steamer and small craft engaged exclusively in inland navigation is subjected to an accumulation of fees. The anxious wishes of the mercantile community to have the custom house fees placed on such a footing as to prevent the constant scenes of litigation. Hopes the subject may be thought worthy of consideration. Page 33
1823.
August 2,
Quebec. Cochran to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Enclosed in de la Porte to Bishop Macdonell, 22nd October, 1825.
1824.
July 10,
Downing St. Wilmot Horton to Dr. Goodall. Enclosed in Forbes to Wilmot Horton, 17th June, 1825.
- November 27,
Rome. Cardinal de Somaglia to Dr. Poynter. Enclosed in Poynter to Wilmot Horton, 19th January, 1825.
1825.
January 11,
Montreal. W. McGillivray to Ellice. Enclosed in Ellice to Wilmot Horton, undated (June?).
- January 11,
Montreal. Forsyth, Richardson & Co. to Ellice. Enclosed in Ellice to Wilmot Horton undated (June?).
- January 19,
Reigate. J. W. Grece to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the answer to his petition, the Grenville canal so far as it is built on his land is his property and his land must either be paid for or the canal resigned to him. The evil is not supposititious but real, and he would continue to demand his rights. 248
- A letter undated to Wilmot Horton said he had called for a verbal reply and finding Wilmot Horton had gone he would return on Monday. 251
- January 19,
London. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for laying before Bathurst his (Poynter's) letter of 28th ulto., and of communicating His Lordship's answer on the subject of the appointment of Lartigue as ordinary Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal. Asks that the appointment as suffragan and episcopal vicar of Bishop Plessis be officially declared to have the approbation and support of His Majesty's government. Bishop Macdonell acknowledges with thanks the gift of £15 towards the expense of building churches and schools in Upper Canada. 454
- Enclosed. Copy of a letter from Cardinal de Somaglia to Dr. Poynter, dated 27th November, 1824. 455
- February 4,
London. Bell to Bathurst. Apologises for the liberty he takes in applying on behalf of Mrs. Mercer, who he certifies is the wife of Captain Aug. Cavalie Mercer. 25
- February 7,
Quebec. James George to Bathurst. Sends plan for ascending rapid waters by a steam tow boat assisted by iron chains. 252
- Enclosed. Sketch. 252a

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Communication by George to the *Quebec Gazette* respecting his plan.
Page 253

Where the formation of committees is in progress with list of subscribers. 255

Proceedings of the committee of the St. Lawrence Association at Cornwall, 24th January, 1825. 257

February 6, Buchanan to Wilmot Horton. Transmits abstract of the proceedings of the Legislature of New York, as being of importance. 26
New York.

February 12, Bouchette to Bathurst. Sends copy of the first part of the report of a tour through the province. 27
Quebec.

February 18, Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to the case of the four Indian chiefs, whose expenses will soon accumulate. 28
London.

March 1, Greece to the same. Is grateful for the promise that he would receive value for what had been taken from him and that a letter would be written to him to that effect. 268
Reigate.

March 3, Menzies to———. Represents the delay and additional expense he was subjected to on account of carrying dispatches from the Lieut. Governor of Lower Canada. 303
Downing Street.

March 3, Greece to Wilmot Horton. Complains of the refusal to compensate him for his lands. He desires to avoid going to law; he would not abandon his efforts, but would never again wait in attendance in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. 269
Reigate.

March 7, Lord Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst. If the state of his health allows him to make the passage, his physician has recommended him to go to England in spring. If he is able to take the voyage would he be indulged with a passage for himself and family by the frigate that is to bring out the Earl of Dalhousie? 467
Marchmont.

March 7, Hart to Bathurst. Asks for an interview respecting the reduction of the duty on ashes from the United States. 279
London.

March 8, Carew to Wilmot Horton. Reports the persons in his neighbourhood who desire to emigrate. 79
Enniscorthy.

March 9, Menzies to the same. Sends details of his expenses incurred for carrying dispatches; these amount to £17 12s., but as the last officer who carried dispatches received £50, he hopes His Lordship (Bathurst) will give the case favourable consideration. 304
Hackney.

Enclosed. Account of expenses. 305

An undated letter follows, stating that whilst he has no claim, yet as the carrying dispatches involved inconvenience and expense he trusts to Bathurst giving the case favourable consideration. 306

March 10, A. C. Buchanan to Bathurst. Has been and is engaged in shipping to Canada and has conveyed from Londonderry, at least 5,000 industrious loyal settlers, free of expense to Government. He is largely engaged in erecting steam saw mills in Lower Canada, and all his resources have for the last seven years been directed to that country, in hopes of making a provision for his numerous family. Asks for the grant of a township, where he might obtain a supply of timber for his mills and establish the workmen and labourers, whom he is obliged to employ. Asks for an interview. He is sending the ship "Harrison" of 700 tons to Londonderry, to carry out settlers, and for the last two seasons has taken out nearly 1,000, and as they are from the loyal and peaceable counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh they become most valuable settlers. 29
Bristol.

March 10, Hart to———. Remarks on the smaller expense in freight, &c., that ashes can be carried from the United States, than from Canada. 280
London.

March 14, Petition of Michael Scott for leave to erect a flour mill on the River St. Pierre. 470
London.

(For date of memorial, see letter of 18th March).

Plan of St. Pierre and the south side of the St. Lawrence from Caughnawaga to Laprairie. 479a

1825.
March 18,
London. Scott to Wilmot Horton. As he sails to-morrow, asks if there is an answer to his petition for a mill seat. Page 481
- March 18,
London. Memorial of Cyrus Fay for relief, as he had claims upon the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec, which were substantiated, but for which he could get no settlement. Encloses copy of memorial to Dalhousie to which no answer was returned. The latter memorial states the cause on which the claim had arisen by the salvage of an abandoned ship. 143
- March 19,
St. Ives. Faux to Bathurst. Transmits copy of "Memorable Days," for which he hopes His Lordship will send a subscription. 153
- March 23,
London. Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Has communicated letter to the Indians. He is very anxious that they should return as soon as possible to their own country. 32
- March 23,
Clonmell. Ann Swindell to Bathurst. Sends letter to be forwarded respecting her brother's estate. 482
- March 28,
London. Birch to ——. Refers letter from his brother-in-law, William Canning, brother of Stratford Canning. He has taken the substance of it in the form of questions which he requests may be placed in the hands of some one in his office who could show the answers to Mr. Canning. 35
- Enclosed.* Canning to Birch, 25th March. His gardener, Rumley, being dismissed, is anxious to find employment, and desires to go to Upper Canada, where he has a notion he may obtain a grant of land. What it is desirable to know before embarking. 36
- April 5,
London. Newman, Hunt, Christopher & Co. to Wilmot Horton. Extent of the fisheries carried on from England, Jersey and Newfoundland at Labrador. The extreme inconvenience that would result were they compelled to resort to Canadian courts to settle any disputes that might arise. 408
- April 6,
Portsmouth. Captain Ogden to Wilmot Horton. If he cannot obtain a free grant of the quantity of waste lands in Lower Canada, he has asked for, offers to purchase 50,000 or 100,000 acres in Lower Canada at the same rate as the Land Company was about to purchase land in the upper province. From his knowledge of the Canadas and the United States, believes himself well qualified to undertake the sale of a large tract of land to actual settlers. He and his brothers have formed connections with the principal families of Lower Canada who, if necessary, can give much useful assistance. 412
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Ogden. States his services which entitled him to a grant. 414
- April 7,
London. Uniacke to Bathurst. Asks that his leave of absence be extended to October next. 498
- April 8,
Walton. Wilkins to Bathurst. Calls attention to the correspondence in 1821 on the loss sustained by his father and the offer of a grant of land to make up for it, which he was obliged to abandon owing to the conditions. As the land is to be valued, that then offered will become disposable and will compensate him in part. 502
- April 9,
London. Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Has received and forwarded letter for Mr. Exley to the Governor of Ceylon. His anxiety about the four Indians, the overwhelming desire to see the King, which has been gratified, through the intervention of Irving Brock, brother of the late Sir Isaac Brock. This should have a favourable effect on their nation. 39
- Enclosed.* Irving Brock to Butterworth. Account of the reception given to the Indians by the King, with the speech of the Grand Chief, the tenour of the King's answer and His Majesty's attention to them. 41
- April 12,
West India
Docks. McDonnell to Wilmot Horton. For information respecting the duty on rum in Canada. 309
- April 14,
Downing
Street. Wilmot Horton (?) to McDonnell. In answer to his letter of 12th, by a recent Act, the drawback of 6½d. a gallon on rum imported into Canada was given up. 311

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1825.
 April 18, Westminister. Brandling to ———. Had been in hopes on his return to town of finding Sir David Smith's letter. Page 45
- April 23, Downing Street. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Had called to see him this morning to arrange about being presented at the levée to receive the honour of knighthood. 312
- April 23, Guernsey. Allez to Bathurst. The wretched state of the settlers on Red River; the flagrant conduct of the Governor and chief factors, their debauchery and immorality. Ordnance sent for the protection of the settlers, at the request of Selkirk has been taken into the fort, so that the settlers are defenceless against the Indians. The destitution of the settlers who were compelled to live on horses and dogs, having no provisions, and their sufferings on the plains, where one was frozen to death, others lost their limbs, one was eaten by his comrades. Sends copy of letter and reference to prove the truth of his statements, including letter from Walter de Husser, a Swiss settler and others. 2
- An undated memorandum directs that the persons mentioned in the letter from Mr. Allez shall be written to for information respecting the settlers at Red River. 1
- April 25, London. Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Applies for a passage for two of the Indian chiefs by the "Orestes" or other ship sailing for Quebec. The other two should remain till Stuart, who was chairman of the committee of Assembly in Lower Canada on the Indian claims shall arrive. He should be heard before any definite decision is come to. 46
- April 28, London. Carr to Wilmot Horton. Shall defer communicating on the subject of emigration, until he shall have made inquiries in Ireland. 81
- April 29, Bright to ———. Is moving for Lower Canadian papers relating to the settlement of the Crown lands and to the question of education. 48
- Note of the papers. 49
- April 29, London. Digby to ———. For information respecting a grant of land in New York or neighbourhood to Rear Admiral Digby. 126
- May 3, Bright to ———. Is obliged for the trouble taken. Differs with Cochran on the value of the reports. With much that is uninteresting they contain hints of considerable consequence. 50
- May 3, London. C. F. Vines to Bathurst. Asks respecting a young man named Walter Breach, for whose safety his friends are anxious. 490
- May 4, Lincoln's Inn. Bannister to Wilmot Horton. In order to discuss the subject of improving the dangerous water communication between the upper and lower provinces of Canada, asks for an interview. 51
- May 6, Markland to the same. His reason for differing in opinion from members of the House of Commons that the admission of Canadian corn (wheat) would afford facility to the people of the United States to smuggle large quantities into Great Britain. The cost would take away all hope of profit, so that inducements to smuggle would not exist. 313
- May 7, Epsom. West to Bathurst. Sends copy of his journal lately published, and if more information is wanted he will communicate such as he is able. 504
- May 7, Adelphi. Bulger to the same. In answer to the inquiries about the settlers on the Red River, it is 18 months since he left there and has not since heard about them except from the report of gentlemen returning and from a Canadian newspaper, which stated that the Indians had begun hostilities against the settlement. 53
- May 9, Edinburgh. John Henderson to the same. Had left Hudson's Bay in September last. His disgust at the treatment of the settlers and natives by the Hudson's Bay traders and by the executors of the late Lord Selkirk. Shall send all the information in his power if the points on which His Lordship wishes to be informed are mentioned. 282
- May 9, Edinburgh. Kempt to the same. Left Red River on the 10th of June last. The dissatisfaction of the settlers and natives. Will give information on

1825. the state of affairs when he knows the particular heads on which it is wanted. Page 295
- May 9. Bryon to Bathurst. His destitution by conforming to the established Golden square church. Asks for a passage to Canada or any of the colonies. 54
- May 11, Forbes to Wilmot Horton. Sends, as desired, report on the state of Enfield. his health. 154
- Report of same date addressed to Bathurst. 155
- May 16, McSweeney to Bathurst. For information of Owen Corkron Murphy, Cork. who left County Cork about forty years ago and is now dead, having left his property to his relations. 320
- May 18, Macdonald to Bathurst. In answer to inquiry from Norton (Horton). Edinburgh. he arrived at the Red River Settlement in 1820 and remained until 1823 to superintend the importation of European goods for the use of settlers, the distance from York fort to the Red River being about 800 miles of the most difficult and dangerous navigation. He, therefore, was prevented during the summer and autumn months from observing the progress of the settlement. Each settler was granted from 50 to 100 acres on which it was agreed to pay a rent of so many bushels of grain, but from the many disasters few have been able to fulfil this engagement. They are supplied from Selkirk's stores, and a copy of their accounts sent to England yearly. The settlers are constantly in dread of attacks by Indians. A few troops would have an intimidating effect on the Indians. The only export from the colony is the product of the Buffalo Wool Company. Everything has been done by Selkirk to secure the comfort of the settlers. 322
- May 18. Memorial of Elizabeth and Sarah Etches. That their brother was projector of trade between the North West Coast of America and China; his services as discoverer, &c., on which account they ask for a charter for themselves and friends for carrying on that trade. 132
- May 18, Rundell to Wilmot Horton. Respecting the bill passed for incorporation London. of a company to work the iron mines of the county of Annapolis and for giving bounties of £600 each for so many pigs or tons of wrought iron. A company has been formed with 100 shares at £100 each. The legislature should be informed that the grant has been made to the Duke of York, and that measures are to be taken to work the mines on a large scale. 468
- May 18. Richard Trench to ———. Respecting Caldwell's financial affairs; his property is left to his own management, hopes to pay off much of his debt before next session. 489
- May 20, Cuddie to Bathurst. In respect to intelligence from Red River, he Aberdeen. left at the end of 1823 and had only one letter since, dated 31st August, 1824, from which he sends extracts showing that most of the people are leaving, giving also the price of grain and of imported goods. 82
- May 21, Dr. Mearns to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from a committee of Edinburgh. the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland relative to the situation of the clergy in the British American provinces. 325
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 326
- Draught answer to Dr. Mearns, undated, that when a congregation in any of the provinces shall have erected a suitable church and shall be prepared to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland and contribute to the maintenance of a minister, the Governor in Council on receipt of a memorial to that effect will be authorized to contribute towards the suitable maintenance of a clergyman. 334
- May 27. Doyle to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview to enable him to London. introduce his son. 127
- May 28, Memorial of Bridget Fowls or Foley, for a copy of the will of her uncle, Mayborough who died in British North America. States the degree of kindred she bore to her uncle. 156

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May 28,
Kilrush. Cullinan to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to forward a letter to New York to his (Cullinan's) brother, as he has frequently written but has received no answer. Page 85
- July —,
New York. James Buchanan to the same. His regret that the grant of lands made to him in Canada should be burdened with heavy fees. From the services of himself and family, asks that the lands should be granted exempt from fees. 55
- June 3,
London. Markland to the same. Can he be allowed to see the report on the state of Gaspé, in Lower Canada? 336
- June 7,
London. G. Mountain to Bathurst. The arrangement on which his father, the Bishop of Quebec, hoped to be permitted to retire. Dr. Stewart, if appointed, was willing to allow him the third of the income, provided, he (the Bishop) were allowed to retain the small living he holds in England and the salary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. How the division of the diocese could be arranged, but should the Bishop's resignation be required with the financial arrangements as proposed, then the diocese of Quebec to remain undivided during the Bishop's life, Dr Stewart succeeding as Bishop of the whole. Other arrangements respecting the see-house, etc. 339
- Enclosed.* Javel to Mountain, 30th January, 1811, respecting a situation at Eaton, the proposition for which was not carried into effect. 344
- Other documents relating to the character and qualifications of Dr. Mountain. 345 to 360
- Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Sends summary of Archdeacon Mountain's statement of his father's proposal and wishes. 361
- Summary statement of the contents of Dr. Mountain's letter of the 7th instant. 362
- June 8,
Colonial Office. Mountain to Bathurst. Has submitted proposals on behalf of his father. Is going out of town and has left his address. 365
- June 10,
Paris. Arnoux to Colonial Secretary (in French). For payment of the amount due to his father for supplies, etc., to officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers at Quebec in 1760, the Marquis de Lévis having given orders that the sick and wounded of both armies should be attended to without distinction. Although the claim is old it is well founded, but whatever the British government pays him he will be satisfied, as owing to his father's sudden death at Montreal in 1760, his accounts could not be regulated. 9
- Enclosed.* Documents relating to the claim. 11-15
- June 11,
Enfield. Forbes to Wilmot Horton. Sends certificate of the state of his health to confirm what he stated on the 9th instant. 161
- Enclosed.* Certificate by Dr. Nevinson, dated 10th June. 162
- June 14,
London. W. Henderson to Wilmot Horton. His brother desires to know if a copy of the journal be kept whilst at Red River would be wanted. 284
- June 16,
London. Osgood to Bathurst. Thanks for his kindness; transmits copy of papers respecting the Indians and destitute poor, and asks for an interview. 418
- Enclosed.* The interesting case of the Indians and destitute poor in Canada by the Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, A.M. 419
- June 16,
London. Captain Ogden to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to send Bathurst's order for the grant of 2,000 acres. 417
- June 17,
Downing Street. Osgood to Bathurst. He had an interview with Lord Bexley respecting the foundation of a society for promoting education and industry in Canada, who thought it might be well for him to wait on Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 438
- June 17,
Enfield. Forbes to Wilmot Horton. In compliance with desire, sends copy of his (Horton's) letter to Dr. Goodall, which the doctor considers as an ultimatum. 163

1825. *Encl. ed.* Wilmot Horton to Goodall, 10th July, 1824. The necessity for a lieutenant-governor residing at Gaspé; the impossibility of Forbes returning. Dalhousie to report the largest pension that could be obtained for him from the colony. Page 164
- June 17, London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Desires to know the result of Bathurst's instructions respecting the increase to his retiring allowance. 367
- June 17, Treasury. McNaughton to Wilmot. Asks for a letter of introduction to the Governor of Canada for a young gentleman who has just received a commission in the 68th regiment. 366
- June 21, London. Mandelsloh to Bathurst. To have the signature of Sir F. N. Burton lieutenant-governor of Canada legalized and attested. 368
- June 24, London. Osgoode to Bathurst. Encloses paper respecting a society for promoting education and industry in Canada; also his testimonials, &c. Shall be ready to wait on His Lordship at any time. 439
(The papers enclosed are duplicates of some previously copied.)
- June 25, Enfield. Forbes to Wilmot Horton. Reminds him that a renewed leave of absence was promised from time to time on medical report so that for renewed leave, he would only have to send fresh certificates. The condition made in the Assembly of Lower Canada in 1819 as to his salary if resident or his allowance of £300 on the pension list, which perhaps he would prefer. Detailed remarks on the proposal of 1819, &c. 165
- Proposal for the formation of a new corps to be called pioneer light infantry or riflemen, particularly adapted to the service of the Canadas and British North America generally, respectfully submitted by Lieut. A. V. S. Forbes, 64th Regiment. 170
- The title is in the immediately preceding page.
- June 26, London. Monk to Chapman. Desires to have copies of bills and sends remarks. 369
(The remarks do not accompany this note.)
- June 27, London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to the method formerly in use for the administration of the oath of allegiance to persons who had intimated their design to reside in the province and to suggest an alteration in the Act as now proposed. 370
- June 28, Kilkenny. Memorial of the Lahay family, nephews and nieces of deceased Martin Kelly for steps to be taken to secure the property he has left, they being his next of kin. 296
- June 28, London. Mountain to Wilmot Horton. Encloses duplicate of the letter he was authorised to write to his father. 373
- Dr. Mountain to Bishop Mountain. Reports the arrangements that have been made for his retirement from the bishopric. 374
- June 29, London. Mandelsloh to Bathurst. It was by direction of the Court of Wurtemberg that he applied for the attestation of Sir Francis Burton's signature. It is no doubt therefore, through mistake that a note has been sent, that the signature has been attested and that the document was ready for delivery on payment of a fee of £2 2s. 6d. 379
- June (?). Ellice to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to see Scott who brought the enclosed documents. 128
- Enclosed.* W. McGillivray to Edward Ellice, 11th January, 1825. Introduces Michael Scott, a merchant of Montreal. 129
- Forsyth, Richardson & Co. to Ellice, to introduce Michael Scott. 130
- July 1, London. Osgood to Bathurst. Sends additional papers. 440
- Enclosed.* Society for promoting education and industry in Canada. 441
(The other papers previously copied.)
- July 2, Ellice to Wilmot Horton. Memorandum on the Canadian tenure bill which is now law. 141
- July 4, Kingston. Dr. Stewart to Bathurst. Applies to be appointed to the diocese of Quebec in succession to the late Bishop. 483

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July 5,
Quebec. Caldwell to Wilmot Horton. Introduces Mr. Felton, who visits England, to forward the views of persons who wish to associate as a land company. In regard to his (Caldwell's) own affairs he is willing to confess judgment in October on any terms which government may be pleased to grant. Page 86
- July 6,
Quebec. Same to Wilmot Horton. Alarm of the owners of flour and saw mills at the threatened destruction of their property. The admission of wheat at a low rate of duty threatened to make it so high in Canada, that flour manufactured from it cannot meet the competition of that from the United States, in the other colonies and West Indies. The saw millers are alarmed at the reduction of duty on the short deals which would discriminate against them. 89
- July 6,
London. Butterworth to Bathurst. Asks that an interview be granted to himself and a deputation respecting the claims of the Canadian Indians. 57
- July 7,
London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Asks a short interview. 381
- July 11,
London. Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Note received. The deputation will wait on Bathurst next day on behalf of the Canadian Indians. 58
- July 11,
London. The same to Bathurst. Would have answered sooner in reference to the Canadian Indians, but expected a member of the Assembly of Lower Canada, Andrew Stewart (Stuart) who was chairman of the committee on Indian Claims, and who having arrived says that after a minute investigation the committee were unanimously of opinion that the Indians were entitled to the land in question. A memorandum handed by Stuart can be explained at the meeting. 59
- Enclosed.* Memorandum concerning the claim of the Christian Indians of Lorette to the Seigniorship of Sillery. 61
- July 12,
London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Another request for an interview. 382
- Enclosed.* Letter from Monk to Wilmot Horton of the same date respecting his pension. The political importance of establishing the principle on which it is to be settled. 383
- July 12,
Suffolk. G. Mountain to Bathurst. Calls attention to his own claims in event of a vacancy arising in either of the new sees to be created by the division of Quebec. 389
- July 12,
Suffolk. The same to Wilmot Horton. The inadequacy of the salaries to Dr. Stewart and himself as Archdeacons. They are smaller than those in other dioceses and the work is greater. The large amount of travelling in the discharge of their duties, the whole expenses of which are defrayed out of their salaries, which are the same as when they had no circuits to make as Bishop's assistants, so that they are poorer by their promotion. 392
- July 14,
London. Poynter to Bathurst. Asks that the two clergymen, Joseph Quiblier and Alexander Boyle, selected by the Abbé Thavenet, have leave to go to Canada to be employed in the Seminary of St. Sulpice as teachers. 457
- Enclosed.* Abbé Thavenet to Poynter (in French). Respecting the selection of clergymen to be sent to St. Sulpice as teachers. 458
- July 18,
London. Uniacke to Bathurst. Has been removed from the lucrative office of Attorney General and made a Puisne Judge for the District of Montreal. Hitherto a person having the office of Attorney General is supposed to hold it for life, unless elevated to the first station on the bench or removed for cause. Recalls his (Bathurst's) promise that he would not be removed from his office. Maintains the uprightness of his conduct, his zeal and ability to fill the office properly during a period of peril and embarrassment to the colony which he hoped would never occur again. His efforts to remedy the improvident grants of waste lands and to establish a court of escheats, destroying the monopoly of lands. The

	measures he has advocated for the improvement of the colony. Asks for an investigation into his conduct.	Page 491
July 18, London.	Osgood to Bathurst. At the suggestion of Lord Bexley, Bathurst is asked to allow his name to stand as president of the Society for promoting education and industry in Canada.	445
July 18, Enfield.	Forbes to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for his communication.	191
July 18, London.	G. Mountain to the same. Reports the death of his father, the Lord Bishop of Quebec. Asks for an interview.	395
July 21, London.	The same to the same. Solicits attention to the case of his mother, who by the death of his father, the Bishop, is left in straitened circumstances.	396
July 21, London.	The same to the same. Again represents the inadequacy of the salaries paid to Dr. Stewart and himself as Archdeacons.	398
	Letter of same date says he enclosed two letters on the subject and suggests that his own augmentation of salary, if agreed to, might be paid from the army extraordinaries.	400
July 22, London.	Monk to Wilmot Horton. Thinks he must have been misunderstood in respect to his notice of increased means that he had thought Parliament had granted. Explains his motive for asking an interview by his letter of 12th instant.	401
July 25, Montreal.	Chipman to Bathurst. The arbitration is completed in which he is joined by the arbitrator from Upper Canada. In the absence of evidence of actual consumption, they have taken the comparative population as the measure. Upper Canada, by official returns, had a population of 156,226, and the arbitrator for Lower Canada consented that the population of that province should be taken at 450,000. The proportion of duties awarded to Upper Canada for four years from 1st July, 1824, was settled at one fourth, and although the arbitrator for Lower Canada did not join in the award, the utmost personal harmony prevailed. Original of the award sent to the Treasury. Copy sent to His Lordship, together with the written discussions between the arbitrators.	92
	Documents relating to the arbitration.	94 to 123
	Unsigned and undated answer to be sent to Ward Chipman.	124
July 26, London.	Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. The four Indian chiefs are about to sail; from their long absence they fear their families will be impoverished. Suggests that they be given £100, that is £25 for each, which would be a great relief, also certain presents. The chiefs ask for a renewal of the grants of clothing they formerly received.	64
	A private note of the same date asked for an early reply.	66
July 30, London.	G. Mountain to Wilmot Horton. On the eve of embarking, thanks him for his attention and for the favourable manner in which Bathurst has received his applications.	403
August 4, London.	Osgood to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to become a vice president of the society for promoting education and industry in Canada. Page 446	
August 9, Kilkenny.	Additional petition of Patrick Lahey relative to the property of Martin Kelly, deceased.	298
August 10, London.	Osgood to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for liberal donation and asks that he accept the office of vice president. Is sending list of vice presidents to Bathurst. Requests him (Wilmot Horton) to mention to His Lordship, the earnest desire of the committee that he (Bathurst) will accept the office of president.	450
August 10, London.	Monk to the same. Is about to take a continental tour to avoid the cold damp climate of England and asks for letters to Lord Granville, Ambassador at Paris, and to Mr. Algernon Percy, living in Switzerland. How the letters can be forwarded.	404
August 10, London.	Osgood to Bathurst. Apologises for his importunity; it is on behalf of the poor unfortunate Indians and destitute settlers of Canada.	

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- Explains the object of the society to promote education and industry which is not opposed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, but rather a handmaid. The desire to obtain a subscription from the King. Page 447
- August 10, London. Arnoux to Bathurst. Renews his claim for payment of the expenses incurred by his father in providing for the sick and wounded British soldiers in 1760, at Quebec, and argues that although the claim be of old date, it is legitimate, and that circumstances prevented him from bringing it forward earlier. 16
- Enclosed.* Act of burial of André Arnoux, 21st August, 1760. 19
- Certificate of Arnoux of the nature of the claim for the care of the sick and wounded British troops in 1760 and that the sudden death of his father prevented the liquidation. 20
- August 10, London. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges receipt of duplicate of a letter to the lieut. governor of Lower Canada, that Bathurst had given permission to Joseph Quiblier and Alexander Boyle, the clergymen recommended in his letters to proceed to Quebec with the object of becoming teachers in the Seminary at Montreal. 460
- August 19, Boulogne. Harvey to the same. Transmits copy of letter from the widow of the late Lord Bishop of Quebec, whose case he strongly recommends. 285
- Enclosed.* Mrs. Mountain to Harvey. States her case and asks him to present her application for a pension. 287
- August 22, Castle Comer. Memorial of Robert Nesbitt. That his son was murdered and robbed on board the ship "Sir James Kempt," and that the captain, so far from prosecuting the murderers has shared in the proceeds of the robbery. Asks that directions be sent to Quebec to have the murderers arrested and the captain called to account for his conduct. Sends list of his son's property. 409
- Enclosed.* List. 411
- August 24, London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges receipt of letters of introduction. Offers to be of service whilst he is on the continent. 405
- August 25, London. Dr. Stewart to Bathurst. Thanks for having been recommended to succeed the late Bishop of Quebec. Agrees as to the expediency of dividing the diocese. Thanks for the proposal to appoint two archdeacons for Upper Canada; shall nominate Dr. Strachan, of York, and Dr. Stuart, of Kingston, who, he recommends, should be appointed archdeacons of York and Kingston respectively. 485
- August 31, Boulogne. Harvey to Hay. Thanks for the gratifying news respecting Mrs. Mountain. 290
- September 3, London. Dr. Stuart to Wilmot Horton. Has written to Bathurst as requested. 487
- September 10, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton (?) to Arnoux. Bathurst cannot entertain his application. 15
- September 12, London. W. B. Felton to Bathurst. Summary statement of the steps taken to form a land company in Lower Canada, the plan of which it was agreed should be laid before His Lordship, and on his approval, application should be made to merchants and others for subscriptions. The result; formation of a committee of shareholders. Sends copy of the resolutions passed at the second meeting, which he hopes His Lordship will sanction. It is desirable that this should be obtained in time to allow of operations being begun early in spring. 192
- List of subscribers. 197
- Copy of resolutions adopted unanimously. 199
- List of the principal subscribers in London. 208
- September 12, Clouyn. Westmeath to Wilmot Horton. Describes the wretched situation of a man named James Burke, who had become a conformist to the established religion. From his knowledge of the circumstances has no doubt of the truth of the man's statement. 506

1825.
September 16, Selkirk. Uniacke to Bathurst. Asks for an extension of his leave of absence till April. Page 497
- September 24. Davenport. Menzies to Wilmot Horton. The property of his father, Major Thomas Menzies in Duchess County, New York, was confiscated for his loyalty. He never made an application to be reimbursed for his loss. As lawful heir, desires to know how and to whom he should apply for the recovery of his mother's thirds of his father's property. 406
- October 1. Kilkenny. Further memorial of Patrick Lahey respecting the property of Martin Kelly. 299
- An answer from the War Office follows the last memorial, that he should apply to Lord Bathurst, not to the Foreign Office. 300
- Another memorial addressed to the Foreign Office on the same subject, dated 7th October. 301
- October 1, London. Felton to Wilmot Horton. After considering the rules regulating the grants of land in New South Wales and Van Dieman's land, cannot approve of their application to Lower Canada. The difficulty emigrants would experience in getting to their lands being separated from the settled country by chains of hills and swamps. No hope of capitalists, far less of poor emigrants, opening roads. The difficulty arising from the position of the seigniorial lands. Is not sanguine of beneficial results of the scheme as an insulated measure, but as it is desirable to adopt an uniform system of granting lands, he has taken the liberty to accommodate it to the existing circumstances of Lower Canada. These remarks are applicable to the scheme as an insulated measure, but on a plan of an extensive emigration at the expense of government, which bears the expense of conveying and settling the destitute emigrants the exaction of a quit rent is equitable and judicious. The little difficulty in realising the project, when that of communicating with the St. Lawrence is overcome. 209
- Enclosed.* Summary of the rules prepared for the regulation of grants of land in Lower Canada. 214
- Note A. Remarks on the rules with statistical tables, &c. 219
- Proposed amendments to the Act 6 Geo. IV cap. 114, as far as respects the duties on spirits imported into Lower Canada. 233
- Remarks on the Act 6 George IV, cap. 115, in its application to Lower Canada. 235
- October 17, Kilkenny. Memorandum of the net revenues arising from Jesuit Estates. 241
- Table of the appropriation and distribution of that part of the revenue of Lower Canada over which the Crown claims the exclusive jurisdiction. 243
- October 22, London. De la Porte, chaplain at the French Chapel Royal to Bishop Macdonell (in French). Had been acting as agent for L. T. Desjardins and others for their denization, but having received no answer from Bathurst asks for Bishop Macdonell's intervention. 461
- A. W. Cochran, Secretary, to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Bathurst has complied with the request of Desjardins and others for denization. The necessary documents have been ordered to be prepared and may be obtained by the agent on calling at His Lordship's office. 462
- Attached.* Certificate signed by all the priests that they had applied for denization, with additional certificate that de la Porte had presented the original of the above letter at Lord Bathurst's office. 463
- October 29, Three Rivers. Moses Hart to Bathurst. Had transmitted the plan of a tax on legacies which had been adopted, but not acknowledged. Asks for an acknowledgment. Had also transmitted proposal for a tax on absentees. Was it received? 292
- November 1, Uppnor. Canse to Wilmot Horton. Sends letters to be forwarded to Uniacke. 125

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1825.
November 3, London. J. A. Young to the same. To request Bathurst to extend his leave of absence till July next. Page 509
- November 4, London. Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Reports the safe arrival of the Indian chiefs. Neilson had endeavoured to dissuade them from coming to London, but without effect. The lieutenant-governor declined to give them letters of introduction he had promised. Sends account of expenses. The gratitude of the chiefs. 67
Enclosed. Account of expenses of the four Indian Chiefs from Canada defrayed by Joseph Butterworth. 68
- November 8, Reigate. Greece to Bathurst. Dalhousie, in 1824, disseminated the desire that was felt to obtain the opinion of Canadian land holders on the means of introducing the production of hemp. Has discerned that the agricultural productions of Canada, must impel competition with Northern European States in certain products which would avoid competition with Great Britain. The inefficacy of medals offered by the society for encouraging Art &c., to promote the cultivation of hemp. How this could be done and the steps that might be taken by government. 271
- November 10, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Butterworth. (Letter not signed). Asks by what authority the expense was incurred for the Indians, as the fullest information will be demanded on this point by the Treasury. 72
- November 11, London. Seguier to Wilmot Horton (in French). In consequence of papers relative to French succession having been sent other family papers have been forwarded to him which he asks his (Wilmot Horton's) good offices to transmit. 488
- November 12, Clapham. Butterworth to the same. Enters into details as to the circumstances by which he was induced to take charge and supply the wants of the four Indians. 73
- November 14. Stuart Wortley to the same. Would have liked to introduce Young personally, but is leaving London. His main object is to convince the Colonial office that his mother is entitled to a pension. 508
- November 16, Ramsgate. Memorial of Margaret Plenderleath, late Margaret McTavish, widow of the late Simon McTavish, and of Simon only surviving son of the late Simon McTavish, his father. States that owing to the want of a quorum of the Court of King's Bench, Montreal, from the absence of Chief Justice Monk and Justice Ogden and from Justice Reid being a party in the cause, no legal proceedings could be taken in the case. The appointment of Justice Reid, to be Chief Justice continues this state of affairs to which the consideration of Bathurst is directed. 464
(A similar petition dated on the 16th December was signed only by Margaret Plenderleath.)
- November 18, London. J. A. Young to Wilmot Horton. Encloses his mother's memorial. The requisite alteration in the Act of last session would increase the amount of revenue beyond the estimate. 510
Enclosed. Memorial of Christian Ainslie, widow of the late Honourable John Young. 511
Memorandum showing the calculation of the increase of revenue that could be obtained by a change in the duties. 513
- November 20, Dublin. John Astle to Wilmot Horton. Transmits resolutions of the ship owners in regard to desertion of seamen at Quebec and praying that the governors be instructed to enforce the laws. 21
Enclosed. Resolutions of the ship owners on the subject of desertion and insubordination of seamen in the British North American trade. 23
- November 22, London. J. A. Young to Wilmot Horton. Submits statement of the remuneration received by his father for his public services in Lower Canada. 520
- November 23, Tuam. Burke to Wilmot Horton. Reminds him of correspondence in July and August, 1824, respecting land in Bonaventure, the value of which he asked might be remitted to him. Had since heard nothing of the matter. 762

1825. November 26, Ramsgate.	Du Vernet, Major of the Royal Staff Corps. Memorandum of his services in Canada. His services mentioned in the memorandum were performed in superintending the construction of canals for which he requests a grant of land.	Page 499
December 5, Chatham.	Hughes to Wilmot Horton. Applies for a situation in Canada or elsewhere.	293
December 8, London.	Butterworth to the same. Applies for payment of his account for the Canadian Indian Chiefs.	77
December 9, London.	The same to the same. Having had no communication with the Treasury respecting the Canadian Chiefs, he must decline to make any application there. As the money was disbursed by him several months ago for a matter in which he had no personal interest, he sees no impropriety in asking for payment without unnecessary delay.	78
December (?), London.	Butterworth's memorandum respecting the expense for the four Indian chiefs.	70
No date.	Summary of Capt. Ogden's claims on the consideration of government.	451
	Memorandum respecting a railway in Canada. If Captain Cheny, R. E., cannot be got, recommends Penrice, a civil engineer.	307

PAPERS RESPECTING TENURE OF LAND ACT 6 GEORGE IV, 1825.

Q.—175.

1823. July 24.	Ellice to Wilmot Horton. The Executive Council at Quebec will render all plans for the conversion of tenure abortive. Bathurst should decide at once whether the recommendations of the Council are to be the rule of Dalhousie's conduct in attempting to carry into effect the provision of the bill of last year. The propriety of reducing the fine to as low a rate as possible, so as to hold out every inducement to the seignors to accept the mutation. Desires to know if the Seignors may allow settlers to come in on the old plan. If so, his scheme would be to grant emigrants or resident inhabitants perpetual leases, with the option of claiming a fee simple deed on payment of a twenty year's price on the increased rent, without any feudal restrictions.	Page 86
August 6, Downing Street.	Wilmot Horton to Ellice. Has had a good deal of conversation with Stuart on the feudal tenure. The proposals of the Executive Council suggest a principle of commutation and the pecuniary terms, leaving to government the increase or diminution of the amount. The object of the clause was to encourage the mutation and if there is no temptation to do so the object of the clause would be frustrated. The difficulty of settling what would be no more than a fair temptation. Asks him to have a conversation with Stuart on the subject. There is no provision made in the statute for the case of the censitaires, and until that is done there is no step taken towards the abolition of the feudal tenure. If the seignors feel that they have an interest in effecting the change of tenure, they must allow that the censitaires have an equal interest.	54
August 15, Wyke.	Ellice to Wilmot Horton. Has had a conversation with Stuart whose "definite opinions" on the mutation of tenure merely amount to a recommendation to reduce the rate of fine suggested by the Executive Council from a third to a fifth of the value of the property commuted, and that it would be expedient to treat with the seignors for the release of the <i>droit du quint</i> rather than for the absolute conversion of the tenure. The object of the promoters of the bill was not to devise a plan to raise a revenue but to hold out an inducement to the seignors to counteract the natural bias of their habits and to arrive gradually at the extinction of feudal tenures the greatest bar to the improvement of the colony. The Executive Council could not probably find one seignor to	

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accept their terms. Criticises the measure in detail, and proposes that a bill should be introduced into the House at Quebec, or a message sent by Lord Dalhousie, for a tax on the proprietors' of unsettled land.

Page 60

Memorandum respecting the preceding letter entering into details of the object of the land tenure bill. 69

Memorandum respecting the 31st clause of the statute of 3rd George IV relating to tenures in Canada, and the report of the Executive Council on the mode of carrying it into effect. 76

Wilmot Horton to Stuart. Indicates certain difficulties with respect to the abolition of feudal tenures of which he desires an explanation. 89

Stuart to Wilmot Horton. To carry out the object of the bill for the change in the French tenure in Lower Canada, it is necessary that the right to obtain commutation of mutation fines should be extended to the censitaires. The reasonableness of this demand. Cannot conceive how the seignors could object to it, so that it might be made a condition that the remission be made to their censitaires of the *droit de lods et ventes*. The expediency of great liberality being shown on the part of the Crown in the commutation with the seignors but only on the above mentioned conditions; with that reserve government could not be too liberal. How the arrangements might be made between the seignor and the censitaire. 91

Proposed letter to Dalhousie on the subject of tenures. The nature of the bill to extinguish the feudal tenures and to substitute the tenure of land in free and common socage. 42

Ellice to Wilmot Horton. Shall be satisfied with any proclamation he (Wilmot Horton) may issue to carry into effect the Act for the mutation of tenures, as he would then know how to regulate his affairs. If he consider the terms expedient, he will be able to settle the land on an improved system; if not, he must make the property as productive as possible on the old system. Complains of the indecision. Has always given his opinion candidly when asked, with a view to the general acceptance by the seignors to the conditions and to the success of a measure, as essential to the welfare of the province as union would be to its good government. Has never pressed the subject for his own advantage, but has accepted the terms proposed, having thought the powers given to the Crown preferable to the limitations regulating the subsequent arrangements between seignor and censitaire. Doubts if the legislature of Quebec would make improvements in the Act, if required, or comply with any other application. His invariable political course has been to do all for the benefit of the colonies; he had rather supported than opposed the measures of the Colonial Office as he and his predecessor must have felt, believing it to be his duty, giving him (Wilmot Horton) credit for the anxious wish to promote rational improvement, he yet allows himself to be swayed by the advice of interested local politicians, by which means the delay caused between the proposition and completion of a measure causes as much injury as the good that might be anticipated. It is the same with the tenures; either he should not have proposed the clause, or as soon as a reference to the authority in Canada for their opinion (not objection) enabled him, he should at once have had proclamation issued containing the conditions on which any one might take advantage of the terms held out by the Crown. The trouble that would have been saved had this been done. Defends himself against the charge of being actuated by hostility. Is not aware of having said anything that could have led to this belief. He might not have been very complimentary in writing to Galt about his and Bathurst's views respecting the Canada Company. Cannot understand how any sane government could have rejected the offer of two shillings and six pence an acre for

1823.
August 30,
Leamington.
August 30,
Leamington.

September 10,

1824.
October 1,
Clissholme.

two million acres; could only have said what he felt at the time that he (Wilmot Horton) stood too much in dread of responsibility and too much disposed to listen to the rhodomontade of Dr. Strachan and his friends. Desires to have the case of the tenures disposed of in one way or other, but in such a way as to do credit to the sincerity of government.

1825. June 22.	Act to provide for the extinction of feudal and seignorial rights and for their gradual conversion into the tenure of free and common soccage.	Page 46 1
No date.	Wilmot Horton to Bathurst. Explains the nature of the proposed bill for the amendment of the Act of 1822, respecting the feudal tenure. The law now facilitates the release of the seignor by the Crown but gives no facility for the release of the censitaire by the seignor. The object of the bill is to enable the censitaire to obtain that advantage from the seignor which the seignor has already from the Crown. Explains the provisions at some length.	37
	Instructions upon the surrender of fiefs and grants of common soccage tenures.	95
	Heads of instructions respecting the modes of producing change of tenure in Lower Canada.	105

NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.—COMMISSIONERS' REPORT, 1825.

Q. 175—A.

1825. December 6, London.	Wellington to Bathurst. Transmits report from the Commissioners to whose recommendations he directs attention and asks that he be authorised to have the measures proposed to Parliament in the next session.	Page 1
	Copy of report on the North American provinces to the Duke of Wellington by a commission. Table of contents of the report.	7
	Report which contains elaborate statements of the condition of the different provinces, means of communication, &c., and in appendices details of works, &c., proposed.	10

GOVERNOR EARL OF DALHOUSIE, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SIR F. BURTON,
SECRETARY COCHRAN 1826.

Q. 176—1.

1824. July 6, Quebec.	Report of Executive Council on the claim of Mrs. Drapeau enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 4th May, 1826. (For other reports see Q. 176-2, from page 306.)	Page 304
1826. February 22, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 193). Has reported the measures taken to alleviate the distress of the sufferers by the fires at Miramichi. Sends return of the expenditure.	1
March 23, Quebec.	Enclosed. Return of articles shipped for relief of the sufferers. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 1). In accordance with instructions, he has chartered the brig "Saguenay" to facilitate communications with the district of Gaspé.	2
March 24, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 2). There being a difference of opinion regarding the Trade Acts passed in the Imperial Parliament, he had laid these Acts before the legislature, and now sends resolutions of the Legislative Council and Assembly on the subject, with a memorial from the merchants of Montreal. Earnestly solicits consideration to these representations with a view to take measures to amend the Act.	Page 3 5

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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolutions of the Legislative Council respecting the trade Act.	Page 7
	Resolutions of the Assembly on the same.	15
	Memorial of the merchants of Montreal on the same.	22
1826, March 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 3). Had not troubled His Lordship about the sufferers at Miramichi, being assured that Sir Howard Douglas would give the details. Had waited till he saw how far the legislature would authorize the expense for relief. The urgent nature of the case. The nature of the supplies sent and how the expense was met.	34
March 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 4). Reminds His Lordship of the pecuniary aid applied for to relieve the heavy demands on the society in Quebec and Montreal for the support of poor emigrants. Authority obtained to expend £1,000. Now sends statement of the expenditure by the society; the funds of which have been spun out by judicious economy for three winters, giving relief to several thousands of emigrants and their families. Again solicits that assistance be given to the society.	36
	Memoranda on Dalhousie's application in 1823.	38, 39
	Statement of the operations of the society for assisting emigrants and account current of the treasurer.	40, 43
March 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits representation from the Trinity House, Quebec, on the necessity of establishing a light house either on St. Paul's Island or Cape North, the north eastern extremity of Cape Breton. As it is of importance not only to the province of Quebec but to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he had communicated with Sir James Kempt and Sir Howard Douglas, and has reason to believe the legislatures of these provinces were ready to bear their respective proportions. As the uninhabited rock called St. Paul's Island does not belong to any of the North American provinces, it would appear to be necessary that, the preliminary measures should be taken by the British and that the funds for erecting and maintaining it should be authorised by the Imperial Parliament. From the number of British vessels which resort to the St. Lawrence, more than 1,500 annually, hopes that the measure will be viewed as one of national concern.	44
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolutions of the Trinity House, Quebec.	46
March 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (separate). Has transmitted in separate letter of this date memorials from the ministers and congregations of the Church of Scotland in Canada, and now informs his Lordship that a society has been formed in Glasgow which may be useful if any parliamentary action is intended.	75
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prospectus of the society (in connection with the Established Church of Scotland) for promoting the religious interests of Scottish settlers in the British provinces of North America.	77
March 24, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (separate). Has delayed sending the enclosed memorials from different congregations and ministers of the Church of Scotland in Canada, in hopes to have received the instructions intended in respect to the ministers of that Church. Has already written several times on the subject, but the promises made justify him in again soliciting His Lordship's favourable consideration for the claims of members of the Church of Scotland. The benefits that would be derived from giving their ministers a salary as that would have the greatest influence in promoting the happiness and prosperity of these people.	50
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorials : St. Andrews Church, Quebec.	52
	St. Andrews Church, Kingston.	58
	Parish of St. Therese.	61
	St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.	66
	John McLaurin, Lochiel.	70
April 3, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (private). Complains of the effect of Sir Francis Burton's letter to Papineau and of a junior clerk in the military	473

1826.
secretary's office having opened an official dispatch under instructions left with him by Burton. Page 226
- April 3,
Quebec.
Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 6). Sends copy of his speech at the closing of the House; regrets he cannot send a more favourable report of the proceedings. The continuance of the claim of the Assembly to the appropriation of the Crown revenue was resisted by the Council, so that no supply bill was passed. Gives a sketch of the origin and progress of the claim by the Assembly to appropriate the Crown revenue. 83
Enclosed. Proceedings of the legislature, including list of bills passed, of those amended, &c., report of committee on the disposal of the Crown revenue, setting forth the grounds on which the Assembly laid claim to the right to dispose of that fund, speech of the Governor General, &c. 92
The speech only (in French). 138
Salaries, &c., unprovided for by the legislature with marginal remarks. 144
Dalhousie, 14th March, 1826, sends to the Assembly copies of two dispatches from Bathurst, dated 24th November, 1824, and 4th June, 1825, to Sir Francis Burton during his (Dalhousie's) short absence. 151
Bathurst to Burton, 4th June, 1825. The unsatisfactory nature of the arrangement respecting the dispute concerning the disposal of the Crown revenue between the two Houses of the Legislature. 152
Correspondence and other documents relating to the same subject containing also the general proceedings of the legislature. 156
Proceedings of Assembly in French. 198
Estimate of the civil expenditure of Lower Canada for 1826. 216
Resolutions of the Assembly asserting the control by the House of every item of the civil expenditure. 218, 221
- April 3,
Quebec.
Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 7). Reminds His Lordship of the dispatch respecting transportation of convicts to Bermuda and asks for definite instructions. 224
- April 11,
Quebec.
The same to the same (No. 8). Had transmitted requisition for Indian presents; a further demand made for payment for land purchased from the Chippewas. As the presents cannot arrive this year in time for distribution, suggests that double the quantity should be sent to Quebec this autumn or early in spring, so that two complete payments might be made at the same time next year. Has made a change in the establishment of the Indian department to supply a partial remedy to the complaints that have embarrassed that branch of the service. The secretary, to whom much of the evil was attributed, having resigned, and the agent for the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis who was justified in the course of the investigation, having been allowed to retire, he has appointed Mr. D. C. Napier to be deputy agent and secretary, and expects much benefit from his services. Has increased the salary of Clench, clerk in the department under the deputy superintendent general. Notwithstanding increases in the salaries the pay is less than last year. 228
Enclosed. Supplementary estimate for the first payment of land bought from the Chippewas. 233
Memorial of Joseph B. Clench, clerk in the Indian Department, for an increase of salary. 234
- April 15,
Quebec.
Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Introduces Lt. Colonel Marshall, superintending the Lanark settlement. 243
A similar introduction of the same date to Bathurst. 244
- April 29,
Quebec.
Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 9). Has received minute as to the military authority to be exercised by civil governors, and as to the allowance of rations to be granted in certain cases to civil governors, being military officers. 246

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1826.
May 1,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 10). In reference to the animadversions of the Board of Ordnance of the sum of £120 in the estimates for the repairs of the government house at Sorel, explains the need for such a residence; recommends the sale of the seignory with certain reservations. Page 247

Summary of the preceding letter. 250

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Griffin, 1st May, 1826. Explains the cause of the mistake with respect to Sorel. Considers it still one of the most important points in military operations. The quarter for an officer is a miserable cottage which has been repaired till it can be repaired no longer. Recommends the building of a new quarter opposite the town, and to meet the expense, all the seignory not required for military purposes should be sold, as the revenue is all spent for maintenance. The expense for the building at St. Helen's cannot be avoided this year. 252

May 1,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 11). Defends the estimate for the charge of a public botanical garden at St. Helen's Island; its usefulness. 255
Summary. 257

May 2,
Quebec.

Same to same (No. 12). In consequence of His Lordship's dispatch had directed issues of ordnance stores to be made to certain corps of militia in the district of Montreal. Had given warrant to the ordnance store keeper for the amount. The issue of arms not having realised his anticipations, he has decided to call them in. Discusses the principle of paying for the arms, &c., by the province, which does not arise in the present case. Application from the commander of a corps of the township militia for arms and accoutrements for a small troop of cavalry, to be paid for by the persons composing the troop. His objection to this, as thereby the arms would become private property, no control could be exercised to see that they were kept in good order and they would become articles of traffic and might be disposed of to the very persons against whom they were intended to be a protection. 258

Enclosed. Henry Call to Vassal de Monviel, dated Hatley, 27th March, 1826. Respecting the arms, &c., to be furnished to the proposed troop of cavalry. 262

May 4,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 13). Transmits memorial from the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, for permission to acquire and hold in mortmain such further amount of property as may increase their annual revenue to £3,000, with leave to dispose of part of their property. Their funds being devoted to charitable purposes, recommends the application. 263

Enclosed. Memorial. 265

Statement of the number of patients received in the Hotel Dieu of Montreal in 23 years, 1800 to 1822 inclusive. 269

May 4,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 14). Transmits proceedings of Executive Council on matters of state. 280

May 4,
Quebec

The same to the same (No. 15). By speech transmitted on 3rd April, His Lordship would see the obstinacy of the Assembly in refusing to adopt the only course by which the expenses of the civil government can be provided for. Sends list of the heads of expense unprovided for, with report of the Executive Council which gives him no authority for adopting any measure of relief. He shall be guided by that until he shall receive particular instructions. Shall have no hesitation in paying pensions, as these are free gifts from the Crown and once given are perfect and certain. The hardships of those employed in the service. His anticipation of an amicable settlement falsified. Remedies proposed. 281

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council respecting salaries and contingent charges not provided for by the legislature. 290

Proposed form of Treasury warrant. 292

1826.	Schedule of salaries, &c., to be paid out of the duties imposed by the Statute 14 George III cap. 88.	Page 296
May 4, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 16). Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council on waste lands of the Crown.	303
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the Executive Council on the claim of Mrs. Drapeau.	304
September 9, Whitehall.	Opinion of counsel of James Stephen, jr., on the application of the nuns of the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal, for letters patent to enable them to hold additional land in mortmain. If the form of the warrant for letters patent were settled, sees no legal objection to granting the application of the Nuns.	270
October 2, Downing Street.	Wilmot Horton to Sewell. Asks for his opinion on the application of the Nuns for letters patent for additional property to be held in mortmain and with respect to the effect of the system of charity employed by the Nuns.	275
October 4, London.	Sewell to Wilmot Horton. Points out the bad effect of granting letters patent to the Nuns to enable them to hold lands in mortmain to the extent asked for.	277

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, 1826.

Q. 176-2.

1825.	Reports on the applicants for waste lands of the Crown by the Executive Council from 6th June, 1824, to date.	Pages 307 to 389
September 9, Quebec.	(The covering letter is dated 4th May, 1826, and is in Q. 176-1, p. 303.)	
1826.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 17). Has received Mrs. Plenderleath's memorial complaining that her case in the King's Bench, Montreal, cannot be settled, the Chief Justice being one of the defendants, so that there is not a quorum. Shall have inquiry made into the circumstances with a view to adopt a suitable course, but on the return of Judge Uniacke the case can be attended to.	390
May 4, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 18). In answer to the desire for a return of all fees levied on the shipping trade of Lower Canada received by the governor, his secretary or any other individual not connected with the collection, &c., of the Custom's revenue, no such fees are paid. The only officer not connected with the customs by whom any fee is levied is the harbour master. A return of the fees received by him is sent.	392
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	394
May 4, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 19). Had taken steps to prevent the desertion of seamen, and an Act was passed for the purpose by the legislative Council but rejected by the Assembly. The legal steps that might be used; the cause of the desertion is the want of seamen for the new ships built in the province.	395
May 4, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 20). Death of Coltman; recommends John Stewart to succeed him in the Executive Council. Where fees are to be paid on mandamuses. These should be sent to the governor or civil secretary, so that the fees could be collected before the mandamuses are handed over.	397
May 4, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 21). In answer to circular, no civil officer is accommodated with house or lodging at the public expense, except the governor, for whom the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, and Government House, at Montreal, are appropriated; the one has a probable valuation of £24,000 and the other of £3,400. There is no authority for the occupation of these buildings except usage from the conquest.	399

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1826.
May 4,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. In answer to private note, sends memorandum of the number of acres of land granted in Lower Canada with other particulars. Page 405
- May 4,
Quebec. The same to Bathurst. The sum of £1,805 over drawn by Burton recommended to be provided for by vote of the Assembly, could not be passed for want of time after the arrival of the dispatch. Does not know what would have been the result had there been time. The proposal to grant half the Governor's salary during his absence to the lieut. governor does not affect him as he is secured against its operation, but it would be unjust towards his successors. The expensive establishment required in the province. The nature of the expenses which cannot be reduced. Does not object to an increase in the salary of the lieut. governor, but it is a severe rule to take it out of the pocket of the governor. Asks His Lordship to hear both sides. 401
- May 4,
Quebec. Same to Wilmot Horton. There are no means of procuring official information, so as to make correct return of the average prices of wheat and grain, but shall endeavour to obtain the information from private sources. 408
- May 6,
Quebec. The same to the same. Objects strongly to the conditions proposed for the retirement of Amyot and the appointment of a successor. How the situation of provincial secretary might be arranged for enabling a reduction to be made. 409
- June 3,
Sorel. The same to Bathurst. Introduces and strongly recommends M. Roux, Vicar General. 415
- June 7,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 22). Transmits petition for a pension from the widow of George Frederick Rapp, interpreter in the Indian department, with other documents, and recommends the prayer of the petition. 416
- Enclosed.* Sir John Johnson to Darling. Sends memorial of the widow and children of George Rapp. 417
- June 12,
Quebec. Memorial and other papers. 418 to 423
- Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 23). Agrees with the commissioners that the military post should be at Penetanguishene, and that such advanced posts as Drummond's Island, St. Joseph's and St. Mary's are in a military view at a risk in case of war. Still it is of importance that the British flag should be hoisted at that extreme point. The Indians should continue to rest their confidence on the British; the exertions making by the American Government to establish their superiority in these distant regions; the emigration to Michigan is increasing every year and the military sent to Green Bay and other posts are now battalions instead of detachments. Recommends that a post should be established at Sault Ste. Marie as the nearest to the American fortified post which he has no doubt would be used to cut off the canoes from Montreal. The post he proposed to establish was advised as a measure of policy and information, not of military defence. 424
- June 13,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 24). Reports on the claim of Grece with respect to his lands taken for the Grenville Canal, that the letters patent to the lands contained a reservation of such as were necessary for a canal, that legally he was entitled to no compensation as a result of the reservation for the lands taken. The canal is to be constructed as a military work, and it is important to know if such a work can be arrested by an individual under the influence of madness, drunkenness or caprice. Grece never made any demand for a specific sum. Until he does so, government is not bound to do more than make general offers of fair and reasonable compensation. Grece's own outrageous conduct has alone prevented the adjustment of the claim. History of the origin of the case and of the steps taken to ascertain what claims were to be made by landholders for compensation. Sends reports on the subject by

1826.

which it will be seen that the property of Grece was enhanced in value far more than any damage it sustained. Page 427

Enclosed. Extract from the letters patent granting land in the township of Chatham. 436

Notice to land owners along the line of canal to send in any claims they may have for compensation. 438

Du Vernet's report. That Grece be informed, if the order has not been in terms of the reservation, that government is ready to appoint a person to ascertain the compensation to be given; that every attention would be paid to his rights and the least possible damage done. If the order was given by advice of the Council, thinks Grece is not entitled to compensation by law, but he might be paid the amount of the actual damage. 439

Du Vernet to Darling. Reports the conduct of Grece to the corporal employed on the work of the canal and his abusive language. His subsequent proceedings. 440

Deposition of Corporal McMillan of the abusive conduct of Grece. 443

Protest of J. W. Grece against carrying the Grenville canal through his land. 445

Other papers respecting lands through which the Grenville Canal was constructing, offers of compensation, &c. 447 to 452

June 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 25). Submits for decision the dispute with the officers of customs by the Assembly having refused to allow a percentage on collection. 453

Enclosed. Statement by the collector of the claims of the officers of customs to the percentages. 456

Documents relating to the question. 464 to 498

June 30,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 26). Has submitted to the Executive Council dispatch respecting the proposal for the establishment of a company for the purchase of the Crown reserves in Lower Canada and sends copy of report. Had already written Simon McGillivray that he had no expectation of the success of such an undertaking; and he has no greater confidence in the success of the modified measure proposed by Felton; the project sprung from the wild eagerness for joint stock companies which prevailed in 1824 and 1825. The success of the land company in Upper Canada remains to be ascertained, but the result of many other speculations shows what may be expected. The settlement of Canada cannot be forced; it must be progressive by the power of a population prospering in its own wealth and not dependent on the means of a great company. Suggests the following plan: (1) That government should put a stop to granting lands gratis, except in a few cases. (2) That commissioners should be appointed in the several counties with authority to cause lands to be surveyed and sold at their value (to be ascertained from time to time) on conditions of settlement. (3) That seven years credit should be given and the patent on payment of the full sum on proof of settlement; under this arrangement companies of individuals might join in purchasing large tracts. (4) That the court of escheats be put into active operation, and that the office of land patents be made the efficient head of these important measures. If His Majesty's government will grant a power to have the required surveys made at such expense as may be necessary to be repaid out of the proceeds of the land sold, has no doubt activity and enterprise would spring up in Lower Canada that would far outstrip the exertions of any fictitious capital that could be received. 499

Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the papers relative to the establishment of a land company in Lower Canada. 504

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	Dalhousie to Simon McGillivray. Obstacles in the way of the establishment of a land company in Lower Canada. Page 506
June 19, Quebec.	The same to Bathurst (No. 27). Reports the steps taken with respect to the change of tenure of seigniorial lands. The liberal terms will not improbably prove an obstacle to the seignors taking advantage of the measure as their vassals will, no doubt, measure their payments on the same scale. Has been advised not to give the same terms to proprietors of houses, &c., in the towns as to the owners of seignories in the country, as the surrender of the feudal dues is a much greater sacrifice by government in the former case than in that of the latter. 509
June 19, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 28). Recommends an addition to the salaries of the judges of Gaspé and St. Francis, they being inadequate to their station, duties or merits. 513
June 19, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 29). The master of the Trinity House has never had a salary. Owing to the importance of the duties it has for this reason, been found difficult to induce competent persons to accept the office. Asks leave to recommend the Legislature to provide a salary. 515
June 19, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 30). Transmits memorial from the judges of the Court of King's Bench for an increase of their salaries. 517 <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial. 518
June 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 31). Transmits addresses from the Assembly (1) respecting the Acts for the extinction of the feudal tenure, (2) the Acts regulating the Colonial trade, (3) respecting their rights to apply and dispose of the revenues arising from 14 George III, Cap. 88. 523 <i>Enclosed.</i> Address (1) in English. 524 In French. 529 Address (3) in English. 534 In French. 538 Address (2) in English. 542 In French. 550
June 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 32). Had called on the legislature to take measures for the introduction and circulation of a British metallic currency. Sends address from the Legislative Council, giving reasons why they consider it inadvisable to make any change at present. 558 <i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Legislative Council. 559
June 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 33). Transmits letter from the Chief Justice of Montreal requesting that his salary be made equal to that of the Chief Justice of the province. From the peculiar circumstances, strongly recommends the application. 563 <i>Enclosed.</i> Chief Justice Reid to Dalhousie. Applies for an increase to the amount of his salary. 564
June 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 34). Transmits two addresses from merchants, etc., praying that the Acts passed in the last session of the Imperial Parliament be not repealed or altered until experience has proved their effects. 568 <i>Enclosed.</i> Address of the merchants, &c., of Montreal, expressing thanks for the Statutes 6, George IV, Chapters 73 and 114, regulating the trade of the colonies and praying that no alteration be made until time and experience have proved their effect. 569 Memorial of yeomen and others connected with the agriculture of the County of York, Ottawa River, Lower Canada. Recites the condition of affairs and prays that the Act be not repealed or materially altered until a sufficient time has elapsed to justify a change. 572 The last address was dated at St. Andrews, Argenteuil, 30th March, 1826, and signed by 1,365 individuals.

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June 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 35). Has communicated to Judge Bowen the part of the dispatch of 7th January, relating to the discontinuance of the situation of French translator. Sends representation from Bowen.

Page 578

Enclosed. Representation by Bowen that the situation of French secretary and French translator was given him in 1816, as some slight indemnification for having given up a lucrative practice to accept the office of Attorney General. It was not a new and recent creation, but one that had been in existence since the conquest paid out of the permanent revenue of the Crown. It was, however, an office selected by the Assembly for their favourite employment of limiting the permanent revenues of the Crown. Points out the bad effect of yielding to this demand.

579

June 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 36) sends copies of six reserved bills. No provision having been made for the public service, thought it right that the appropriations for local purposes should be withheld that the country might be made sensible of the evil consequences of the conduct of their representatives. Calls special attention to the reserved bill to grant Wesleyan Methodists the privilege of keeping registers, of performing the rites of marriage, &c., and to his reason for reserving it.

585

June 19,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 37). Had recommended to the Assembly an increase to the pension of Sir James Monck, (Monk) and a provision for Mrs. Ogden, but both were rejected without specific grounds. Had also recommended that Lieut. Gov. Forbes, of Gaspé, should be pensioned and an efficient person placed in his room. The Assembly appeared willing to grant the pension, so that on the death of Forbes the situation might be abolished. This he did not consider advisable. Recommends that Forbes be put on the pension list and that the title of the office should cease but that Crawford should be placed in the situation as superintendent of fisheries or with some such title, with a compensation of £300 a year to superintend the settlement of emigrants on a place he has already selected and reported on and where he has done as much as his limited means enabled him to do.

587

June 19,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 38). Has received dispatch containing the pardon of Augustin Kennedy, convicted of murder, on condition of his being transported. The doubts he has as to the terms of the dispatch.

590

June 19,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 39). Recommends that Justice Bowen receive a grant of 5,000 acres of land on the usual conditions of settlement.

592

June 19,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 40). In consequence of the depredation of timber on the Crown lands, has adopted for this season a plan of licencing similar to that recommended in Upper Canada. Had communicated his determination to Maitland, so that if he agreed the plan could be adopted in both provinces as timber from Upper Canada comes down the Ottawa mixed with that from Lower Canada. Maitland has agreed, and he (Dalhousie) has taken the same step. Recommends the permanent adoption of some such system which is absolutely necessary in the present state of the timber trade and is calculated to bring in a revenue. His Lordship's dispatch arrived too late for surveys to be made, but as soon as summer closed, he would have a survey made of the forests in the neighbourhood of the Ottawa and report.

594

June 19,
Quebec.

The same to the same. (No. 41). Brings before His Lordship the state of the advances made from the military chest in aid of the civil expenditure. A debtor and creditor account exists between the Imperial and provincial Treasury. Recommends that the deficit caused by Caldwell should be assumed by the Imperial Treasury having recourse

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against Caldwell and his sureties. The amount advanced from the military chest is £76,666 13s. 3d., from which £10,000 is to be deducted, being aid for the La Chine Canal as agreed upon. Deducting Caldwell's debt, there remains due to the province £39,334 currency, which should be paid to the province from the military chest. Suggests the sale of Caldwell's house in Lower town, which could be used for a custom house, the amount of the purchase to be deducted from the debt. Page 598

June 19,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (Separate). Had carried into effect the system of management of the Jesuit estates in the most modest and inoffensive manner. Encloses Ryland's letter and the answer. He could have passed a severe censure on the letter, but desires to treat it in the meantime as a violent ebullition of temper. Cannot, however, submit to the personal abuse of an inferior officer of government. 601

Enclosed. Ryland to Dalhousie, 12th May. Complains of the treatment he has received by his dismissal from the office of commissioner of the Jesuit estates and of being superseded in the treasurer'ship. Represents family grievances. 603

Dalhousie to Ryland, 16th May. Acknowledges receipt of letter. 612

Dalhousie to Ryland, 28th May. In answer to Ryland's charges justified the measures taken to render the management of the Jesuit estates efficient. 612

GOVERNOR LORD DALHOUSIE, LIEUT.-GOVERNOR SIR FRANCIS BURTON,
SECRETARY A. W. COCHRAN, 1826.

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March 9,
Quebec.

Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Apologises for delay in answering inquiries respecting Gaspé, had been in hopes that Felton would have given full information concerning it. Sends results of the information he has obtained. Sends details respecting the district of Gaspé and information as to emigration and emigrants. Page 807

March 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Sends details respecting the Crown and clergy reserves, stating their amount, quantity leased and revenue; how far surveyed; probable value. 821

Gale to Cochran. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th June.

April 13,
Montreal.

Burton to Bathurst. Applies for extension of leave of absence. 805

May 24,
London.

Dalhousie to the same (secret and confidential). The circumstances of the province made it expedient to leave untouched the question between the Crown and the Seminary. It has now been forced on the notice of government by the application of Gale for the commutation of the tenure of property in Montreal, of which Gale considers the Crown the seignor, but which falls within the pretensions of the Seminary. Cannot evade the question, as that would admit that the Crown had not the right or was not in a condition to support it. There are other cases depending on the result of this application. Suggests that an amicable litigation might be employed to settle the respective claims. 619

June 20,
Quebec.

Gale to Cochran, 13th April. Applies for a release of feudal rights in fee and common socage of property held by him in His Majesty's seignory of Montreal. Enters at length into the legal aspects of the case as between the Crown and the Seminary. 624

Ready to Roux. Respecting property held by the Seminary in Montreal. In consequence of circumstances, has been induced to make inquiry into previous proceedings of government in relation to that property. Details of the investigation. 643

1826.

Roux to Ready (in French). Will send through the Governor General memorial to the King. States the meaning of the name of the Sulpicians of Paris, which is general to the whole order. Maintains the rights of the order to the lands in Montreal. Page 648.

Ready to Bathurst. When the Duke of Richmond was leaving on his tour to the upper province, he directed that all the information respecting the rights of the Crown to the Sulpician estates should be collected and sent to His Lordship (Bathurst). Detailed statement of the case of the Sulpician estates. 651

Sewell, Attorney General, to Milnes. Long and detailed historical statement respecting the rights of the Crown to the estates held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal. 661

June 22,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst. Introduces Chief Justice Sewell, who can explain the position of affairs in the province. 691

June 24,
Quebec.

Same to Wilmot Horton. Introduces chief Justice Sewell. 692

July 1,
Quebec.

Same to the same. A record of the grant of land to Capt. Deane, has been found, of which copy is sent. The land is totally waste and uncultivated, and the grant has long ago been forfeited for want of settlement, so that he had determined to have the escheat formally proceeded with. Had given a conditional promise to a deserving individual at Gaspé, who he had no doubt would give the heirs of Capt. Deane a reasonable compensation. Hopes that facilities will be given to the actual settlers and that the heirs may be told that they cannot hold the land without effectually settling upon and cultivating it. 693

July 1,
Quebec.

Same to Bathurst (No. 43). Transmits representation from the Surveyor General that it would be expedient to revive the situation of deputy and asking the situation for his son, Joseph Bouchette. Recommends the office as advisable and the son as capable. 703

July 1,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 44). Has received dispatches respecting the abolition of the naval officer's situation and respecting the custom house establishment. The dispatches of January arrived too late for the subject to be brought before the legislature but he will do so next session. Has no doubt that the mode proposed of paying the custom house establishment will be decidedly opposed in the Assembly. Sends return ordered of the emoluments of the officer from his office for the last seven years with statement of the deduction for expenses. Part of the naval officer's emoluments arose from a percentage on the collection of duties on pilotage, and tonnage. The increase in the fees in consequence of the new construction of the ordinance of 1780. Cannot determine if the public should be charged with emoluments of this nature. That he leaves to His Lordship, as also the compensation to be made to the naval officer. 705

Enclosed. Naval officer's return 1819 to 1825. 708

Return of expenses for the same period. 711

July 5,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 42). Transmits copy of the journals of the Legislative Council and list of the Acts passed during the last session. 695

List of Acts passed. 696

July 10,
Quebec.

Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Explains and justifies his conduct relative to dispatches of which Burton complains and for which he had been censured by Bathurst. 839

August 15,
Quebec.

Same to Gordon. Explains for Wilmot Horton's information a mistake into which he fears he led Wilmot Horton respecting dispatches sent to Dalhousie. 849

August 21,
London.

Burton to Bathurst. Complains that Dalhousie has declined to sign the warrant for his half year's salary, and asks that instructions may be

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sent that will prevent inconvenience in future of his not receiving his salary. Page 806

August 28,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 45a). Will in future have demand for presents for the Indians prepared in June, so as to be sent in July. Sends demand for articles required for the general issue of presents and payment for lands for 1827, exclusive of those demanded by letter of 11th April last. 713

Enclosed. Requisition. 715

August 29,
Downing
Street.

Wilmot Horton to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton, 10th November, 1826.

September 4,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (45 B). Had acknowledged dispatch of 28th April with copy of minute from the Treasury, on subject of collecting the revenue, but the method adopted in the West Indies, cannot be applied in Canada, where the circumstances are entirely different. How the revenues are raised in Lower Canada; the difficulty of understanding the Treasury minute in respect to the deduction from the gross revenue. The deficiency that would be caused by the deduction. How is it to be made up? Objections detailed. The certain refusal of the Assembly to consent to the reduction. The interference of the Treasury with the provincial fund will be considered an outrage on the constitutional rights of the provincial legislature and will be decidedly objected to and opposed. Experience must show His Lordship how utterly impossible it will be to urge this measure with success. Presses this point by various reasons and stating the objections that will be raised. 716

November 8,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 46). Has received dispatches with enclosure from the Board of Ordnance on the subject of the military post and buildings at Sorel. Explains the situation regarding which there is a misunderstanding. Describes the position, &c., of the town, of the government buildings, &c. The building called Government House is a small building originally established in 1784, for quarters for the officer in charge of a detachment, and is never occupied by the civil governor unless he is also military commander. The importance of Sorel in the defence of the province. Its importance shown when in possession of the Americans during the Revolutionary war. Had already reported on the proposal to build a new house, having advised in 1820 that it should be done, as the old one was not fit for an officer's family. Still advises it, as he thinks the commander of the forces should be lodged according to his rank. 723

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Harrison, 21st November, 1820 (extract). Recommends building a house at Sorel for the residence of the commander of the forces. 729

Dalhousie to Bathurst, 27th October, 1820. Brings under consideration the question of house accommodation for the governor of the province. In summer time the Governor cannot remain in the Government House and must seek shade elsewhere; cannot find a house to rent fit for a family. The only place is William Henry, and the house is so small that tents must be pitched for the servants, &c., and the house is nearly tottering and must be expensively repaired; suggests building, and states its advantages; repeats his sense of the importance of Sorel in a defensive point of view. 731

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 10). In reference to the animadversions of the Board of Ordnance on the sum of £120 in the estimate for the repair of the Government House at Sorel, explains the need for such a residence; recommends the sale of the seignory with certain reservations. 735

Dalhousie to Griffin 1st May, 1826. Explains the cause of the mistake with respect to Sorel. Considers it still one the most important

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- points in military operations. The quarter for an officer is a miserable cottage, which has been repaired till it can be repaired no longer. Recommends the building of a new quarter opposite the town and to meet the expense all the seignory not required for military purposes should be sold as the revenue is all spent for maintenance. The expense for the garden at St. Helen's cannot be avoided this year. Page 738
- November 10, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 47). In compliance with direction, shall
Quebec. lay the explanation of the censure of Sir Francis Burton before the Assembly, thereby recording his (Bathurst's) justification of Burton being put on record. 741
- November 10, Same to the same (No. 48). Would have granted the application of
Quebec. William Bowran for the grant of 1,000 acres of Crown reserve in Hinchinbrooke owing to his faithful services, but it being a Crown reserve had thought it necessary to apply for authority. 743
- November 10, Same to the same (No. 49). Asks for the necessary power to trans-
Quebec. port a certain class of prisoners, whose cases do not appear to be covered by authority given. 744
- Enclosed.* List of the prisoners and the charges on which they were convicted. 746
- November 10, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 50). Had reported that he would not
Quebec. pay the salaries or allowances unprovided for last session, unless the Executive Council should advise doing so. Had received letter from him (Bathurst) hoping that the Council would not so advise. Transmits extract from report of the Executive Council, showing that the deficiency for the expenditure should be made up from the general fund which is understood to be the unappropriated funds of the province. Considering this and the hardships caused by the withholding the salaries he has caused them to be paid to the end of the year. 751
- Enclosed.* Extract from report. 754
- November 10, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 51). Has received dispatch that His
Quebec. Lordship supposed the bill had been passed granting to Protestant dissenters the privilege of keeping registers of baptisms, &c., but this bill was reserved and has not gone into operation. 756
- November 10, Same to the same (No. 52). The objection to the appointment of
Quebec. Joseph Bouchette, jr., as deputy Surveyor General on the ground of additional expense has been received. There was no intention to add to the expense, as Bouchette is already employed. It was only to authorise such a position as to enable him to act for his father during the latter's absence. 757
- November 10, Same to Wilmot Horton. Is not clear on what points regarding
Quebec. the Jesuit estates Bathurst desires an opinion. Imagines it is on the addresses of the Assembly claiming those estates for the purposes of general education. Transmits statements of revenue and expenditure under the former system of management by a board and a sort of estimate of what the expense will be under a commission and clerk. Has not had time, however, to set the machine in motion; the allowances to the late treasurer and clerk seem to him unnecessary and unmerited, and that the expense for schools, which are no better than other schools, is a waste of a small revenue. The embarrassment caused by the failure of Caldwell. 772
- Enclosed.* Account of the gross revenue from the Jesuit estates for six years ending 1st April, 1826. 775
- Sketch of the general annual appropriation of the revenue prior to 1st May, 1826. 776
- Estimate of annual expenses from 1st May, 1826. 778
- Wilmot Horton to Dalhousie, 29th August, 1826. For Dalhousie's opinion respecting the Jesuit estates. 780

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1826. November 10, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 53). Transmits requisition for stationery for 1827.	Page 759
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.	760
November 10, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 54). Has received directions for the retirement of the present lieut. governor of Gaspé (Forbes) and the appointment of Crawford, as superintendent of fisheries. The Assembly is not disposed to grant Forbes a pension unless the local appointment shall be suppressed. How the matter could be arranged.	762
	Notes on the foregoing letter.	764, 765
November 10, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. In reference to Kemble's desire for a seat in the Legislative Council, he is an industrious man in his station, but is not in such a position in the country as to have the smallest pretension to such an appointment.	771
November 14, Quebec.	Same to Bathurst (No. 55). Has been able to visit the distant parts of Lower Canada from Gaspé to the remotest accessible navigation of the Bay Chaleurs, at the Indian settlement on the Restigouche River. The country far exceeds any description he had received, although the habitations are thinly scattered, the people being chiefly poor Acadian French families and some Irish and Scotch settlers raising a scanty subsistence under great disadvantages from the want of magistrates, &c., yet a more beautiful country and finer soil cannot be imagined. Describes the fisheries, &c., and recommends the construction of a new road to connect Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada by Lake Matapedia to Métis on the St. Lawrence. The officials required.	766
	(A note says that No. 56 was not received.)	
November 14, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Sends his opinion respecting emigration, which he gives as his personal opinion only. The sale of land to moneyed emigrants to Upper Canada advisable. The conveyance of emigrants to Upper Canada extravagant. Were stations fixed, surveys made and rations given under strict superintendence, emigrants would flock in at their own expense. These points are dwelt upon at some length.	782
November 16, Quebec.	Cochran to the same. Further explanation in respect to the charge of misleading Wilmot Horton, and that he refused to express regret. What he really said on the latter point, as he did not conceive himself guilty of misconduct, but only of inadvertence.	855
November 16, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 57). The benefit to the poor emigrants by the gift of condemned barrack bedding. The distress caused by the discontinuance of the practice. Precautions taken to prevent apprehended abuse.	796
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of un-serviceable bedding.	799
	Rev. Dr. Mills to ———, 11th November, 1826. Transmits representation of the Emigrant Society on the subject of the withdrawal of the grants made in previous years of un-serviceable bedding for the use of emigrants.	800
	Return of barrack bedding, &c., with the amount for which it sold.	802
November 21, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 58). Death of Claus, Indian superintendent. Appointment of Darling which is recommended to be made permanent, and that he succeed Sir John Johnson, now at a very advanced age.	803

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1825.
No date. Agreement of Felton on the part of the Lower Canada Company to take the Crown reserves and one third of the clergy reserves; how these are to be taken, what money is to be expended on them and how they are to be managed. Page 239
(The agreement is apparently the form of agreement only, being neither signed nor dated).
- September 2, London. Resolutions of a meeting at which it was agreed to form a company to acquire the Crown and clergy reserves in Lower Canada. 244
(Part of these resolutions and statement are in previous volumes.)
1826.
January 7, Treasury. Horton to judge of the vice Admiralty court. Enclosed in Hill to Wilmot Horton, 29th June.
- January 25. Ordnance. Byham to Wilmot Horton. The sum of £120 for repairs to the Government house and attached buildings at William Henry has been struck out as not belonging to the description of military buildings. 82
- January 26, Amyot to ———. His appointment as secretary and registrar of records, with power to appoint a deputy was dated in March, 1807. For five years he received from £550 to £700 sterling annually, from 1812 to 1819 he received little more than £500 annually. Appointments consequent on the death of Taylor; his willingness to come to an arrangement, provided a sum exceeding his reduced emoluments should be secured to him, free from the control or animadversions of the provincial legislature. 264
- January 31, London. Account of the quantity of wheat imported from Canada in 1825. 267
- February 6, Quebec. Darling to Sir John Johnson. Enclosed in Herries to Hay, 25th September.
- February 10. Ordnance. Hardinge to Wilmot Horton. Sends two copies of engineer's report on the North American provinces for the use of Bathurst and himself. 84
- February 18, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Has received letter from Gordon, agent for Dalhousie, that he cannot at present repay Dyer the £649 12s. 6d. advanced by him to pay the expenses of Dalhousie's passage to Canada, having no instructions to that effect. The serious inconvenience to which this has put Dyer. 3
- February 21, Doctors' Commons. Robinson to Bathurst. The difficulty of settling the question of the appointment of Roman Catholic Bishops in Canada. The free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada is subject to the King's Supremacy as essentially opposed to the exercise of any authority by the Pope. The question to be referred should be whether the appointment of a Catholic Bishop in Canada can legally be made by His Majesty by letters patent under the Great Seal, or under the provincial Seal, under special instructions or warrant from His Majesty. 68
- February 25, Downing Street. Bathurst to the Law Officers. Refers the question of the appointment of a Roman Catholic Bishop in the terms recommended by Robinson in letter of the 21st. 70
- March 1, London. Resolution of the House of Commons for return of the expenditure in Upper and Lower Canada since the peace of 1815-16, distinguishing those of the two Provinces. 1
- March 1, London. Goulburn to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter from Dr. Hayman on the subject of emigration from Ireland. 268
- Dr. Hayman to Goulburn. The earnest desire of the people to emigrate to the British North American colonies. Their struggles to raise money for passage and provisions for the voyage. The great benefits

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- Page 269
- March 2, Foreign office. **Planta to Wilmot Horton.** By Canning's directions, he has detained the American Mail till Wednesday next. 18
- March 9, Treasury. **Herries to the same.** The Lords of the Treasury have no objection to Caldwell continuing in possession of Lauzon for two years at an annual rental of £2,000, till it be ascertained if the property can be legally made available for the Crown's debt. The remainder of the property proposed to be surrendered cannot be taken at an estimated price, but must be sold and the net proceeds considered as in liquidation of the Crown's debts. 96
- March 10, Treasury. **Same to the same.** In reference to the supply of Bibles for which an account has been sent, asks if authority was given by Bathurst for this supply, and if it was understood the Bibles were to be paid for by the public. 99
- March 14, Treasury. **The same to the same.** The Lords of the Treasury consider that Dalhousie's proposals for the audit of the public accounts in Canada should be approved of and instructions sent to Dalhousie to that effect. 100
- March 15, Ordnance. **Byham to the same.** In accordance with Bathurst's desire, an account, to be laid before the House of Commons, of ordnance expenditure in Upper and Lower Canada will be prepared that is from 1815 to 1823 for ordnance alone, from 1823, the military works and buildings were transferred from the army extraordinaries. Only the Treasury can furnish an account of the whole expenditure from 1815 to 1823 inserted in the army extraordinaries. 85
- March 30, Tunbridge Wells. **Stephen to Baillie.** Believes that the complaints of Mrs. Plenderleath and of Simon McTavish are remedied. A new Chief Justice has been appointed, but the presence of a Chief Justice is not necessary to enable the court to act. 76
- March 31, Whitehall. **The same to Wilmot Horton.** Retains the opinion that the order in Council to introduce British coins throughout Canada is subject to the objection raised by the law officers in Canada and that the order should be sent to the Attorney and Solicitor General for reconsideration. 77
- April 24, Treasury. **Herries to the same.** Orders have been given to pay Butterworth £548 2s. 8d, expenses for the maintenance, &c., of four Canadian chiefs. 102
- April 24, Treasury. **Hill to the same.** Sends copy of letter from the ordnance respecting Indian presents. 103
- Enclosed.* Byham to Hill. In consequence of the time taken to prepare the Indian presents, instructions should be given that the requisitions should be prepared earlier. 104
- April 24, Treasury. **Herries to Wilmot Horton.** Orders have been given to pay for the Bibles (see 10th March p. 99) out of the grant for civil contingencies, but Bathurst should be moved not to sanction a similar expenditure without a previous communication with the Lords of the Treasury. 101
- April 27, Foreign office. **Planta to the same.** Transmits copy of letter (with enclosures) from Barclay, commissioner under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent, stating the points on which difficulties may arise in regard to the boundaries. Canning desires to have Bathurst's opinion on the subject. 19
- Enclosed.* Barclay to Canning states the points on which differences may arise respecting the boundary line. There are three particulars of interest each of which will probably produce mutual claims. (1) The course of the line through the Neebish channel and the appropriation of the Neebish islands. (2) The direction of the boundary from the head of Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods. (3) The establishing the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods. These points are

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discussed in detail, the discussion of them being taken in inverse order. Page 20

May 3, **Carlton House.** Order in Council. That the Right Reverend John Charles, Bishop of Quebec be appointed a member of the Executive Council of Upper and Lower Canada 8

May 9, **Ordnance.** Byham to Wilmot Horton. Asks for answer to letter of 10th March respecting Dalhousie's proposal for the removal of the garrison of Drummond Island. 87

May 15, **Lincoln's Inn.** Hampson to Hill.

May 20, **Quebec.** Kerr to Hampson. Both enclosed in Herries to Wilmot Horton, 22nd July.

May 25, **London.** Wilson to Peel. Calls attention to four objects connected with Peel's proposed consolidation of the laws with regard to theft. They are (1) A house of industry for destitute boys between the ages of eight and fifteen. (2) An establishment for criminal boys of the same ages. (3) The employment of a large proportion of convicts in British North America. (4) The establishment of places in the Metropolis for the reception of vagrants where they should be solely employed in breaking granite and flint for the roads. The plan he proposes to reach the different classes. Sketches the progress of a London thief; he proposes that convicts should be employed on the public works of Canada. His proposals are stated minutely and at some length. 36

May 29, **London.** Secretaries to the Society for promoting education and industry in Canada to Bathurst. Apply for a free passage for Osgood, for two schoolmasters and for their books and baggage. 271

May 31, **Treasury.** Hill to Wilmot Horton. To direct the governors of the several provinces to send full and particular accounts of mines of all descriptions within their respective governments. 105

May 31, **London.** Osgood to Bathurst. Should the request for a free passage to him be granted, asks that he be accommodated on the last vessel to give him time for preparation. 272

June 6, **Whitehall.** H. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. In respect to the transportation of convicts from the British Colonies in America and the West Indies, the sentence must be notified to the Secretary of State before the transfer of the convict can be legally accomplished. 32

June 17, **Foreign office.** Canning to Bathurst. Transmits letter from McMahon on the subject of emigration. 30

June 24, **London.** Secretaries of the Society for promoting education and industry in Canada to ——— send paper showing the arrangements for the celebration of the first anniversary of the society. 306

Enclosed. Arrangements for the celebration. 307

The object of the Society, proceedings at Liverpool, subscriptions there, &c. 308

June 26, **Ordnance.** Fitz Roy Somerset to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of Wellington's letter on the defence of the North American Colonies. 88

June 28, **London.** Osgood to Bathurst. Asks for a short interview. 315

June 29, **Treasury.** Hill to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the petition for compensation prayed for by the vice Admiralty judge at Quebec for the loss sustained from the abolition of prize jurisdiction, the judge not having complied with the instructions, the Lieut. Governor is to be desired to take steps to recover the droits. 106

Enclosed. Herries to the judge of the vice Admiralty Court. Sends instructions as to the disposal of the droits of the Admiralty. 108

June 29, **Treasury.** Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury will defer giving any directions respecting the establishing of the British metallic currency in the Colonies until their Lordships learn what proceedings the legislatures

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1826.	have adopted. The great inconveniences of the present system of which instances are given. Page 110
July 1, London.	Osgood to Bathurst. Earnestly asks for an interview to receive advice and instruction. The good effect produced on the Indians to whose service he is returning, if he could be introduced to the King and be able to tell the Indians that he had spoken of them to their great father. Submits papers respecting his character, one of which contains his own views and feelings, the other contains the object of his proposals, outline of how it is to be managed, &c. 316 <i>Enclosed.</i> Friendly hints addressed to all who love our common Lord. 318
July 6, Treasury.	An affectionate appeal to Christian benevolence for the promotion of education and industry among the Indians and destitute settlers in Canada. 323 Hill to Wilmot Horton. Sends supplementary estimates for Indian presents. 113
July 10, Treasury.	The same to the same. Has laid before the Treasury recommendation to appoint John Davidson to superintend the woods and forests in Lower Canada. Copy of the instructions proposed to be given is wanted which, it is presumed, will contain a statement of the regulations for issuing licenses for cutting timber, the fees and the disposal of the proceeds. 114
July 17, London.	Osgood to the same. Asks him to become a vice president of the society for promoting education and industry in Canada. 332
July 19, London.	Report of the meeting of the committee of the society for promoting education and industry in Canada. Edward Ellice in the chair. 333
July 21, London.	Wilson to Peel. To meet the distress so prevalent among the manufacturing classes, proposes that government should employ men at spade husbandry. The importance of cultivating fine flax. Extracts given as to the state of distress. 47
July 21, London.	Same to the same. Explains the cause of the delay in delivering letter of introduction from Lord Elgin. 57
July 21, London.	Wilson (?) to Wilmot Horton. Should the Colonial department sanction convicts being sent to Canada, he would proceed to prepare a plan for their reception. The work to be provided by the formation of canals: the benefit of joining this plan to a system of emigration for the distressed manufacturers. 59
July 22, Treasury.	Herries to the same. Transmits letter from Hampson receiver of the <i>droits</i> of the Admiralty respecting arrears from the Quebec Station. Kerr has appropriated the money to his own use, on which the Lords of the Treasury express no opinion, but desire that security be required from him for the due remittance of this money. 115 <i>Enclosed.</i> Hampson to Hill, 15th July, respecting arrears of the <i>droits</i> of the Admiralty at the Quebec station for the directions of the Lords of the Treasury. 116
	Kerr to Hampson, 20th May. Explains the cause of the <i>droits</i> not being paid over. 117
July 25, Post Office.	Freeling to Wilmot Horton. The amount received for postage in Canada is paid into the Exchequer like all other postages. There is no distinction between Upper and Lower Canada, the revenues of both are blended. After paying expenses, the net average amount for seven years is £5,790. The expenses of conveying mails between Great Britain and British North America may be estimated at £10,000 per annum. 216
July 25, Ordnance.	Fitz Roy Somerset to the same. Before Wellington could express an opinion on the subject of Harvey's proposal to dispose of his estate at Quebec, it was necessary to make a reference to the commanding Royal Engineers there. 89

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July 26,	Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury authorise the issue of various articles from the public stores for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New Brunswick, and have directed a copy of Dalhousie's letter and schedule to be sent to the Ordnance office in case any of the articles should be replaced.	Page 122
July 27.	Admiralty.	Croker to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have received representation of the expediency of having a lighthouse placed either on St. Paul's Island or on the north eastern extremity of Cape Breton; their Lordships are of opinion that such a light would be advantageous, and that it should be placed on St. Paul's Island.	5
July 28.	Treasury.	Herries to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have approved of the terms for the hire of the brig "Saguenay" for the use of the Governor General and of the Bishop.	124
August 1.	Loughton.	Hamilton to ———. For written instructions, so that proper authority may be given and misapprehensions avoided. Suggests as a method of removing the burden of the Church Establishment in the Canadas, the appropriation of lands under the control and management of an efficient corporation, and in the meantime the appropriation of any local funds at the disposal of the local government or a direct grant from the same. Instructions from the Secretary of State would, no doubt, be more effective than suggestions from the Board.	223
		Undated and unsigned form of letter on the subject, apparently to Lord Dalhousie and written by Hamilton.	227
		Undated and unsigned letter to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, on the same subject.	233
August 2.	Portsmouth.	Powell, Collector of Customs, to Bathurst. A bag of dispatches was landed from the "Roxborough Castle" and handed to Sewell, whose receipt is enclosed.	338
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Receipt from Chief Justice Sewell.	339
August 4.	Whitehall	Peel to Wilmot Horton. Questions as to the possibility, with due regard to moral improvement and safety, of employing convicts on public works in Canada.	33
August 7.	House of Commons.	Chalmers to ———. The report on emigration has been promised by Hansard early if the proofs are not delayed.	340
August 12.	Lincoln's Inn Fields.	Campbell to Wilmot Horton. Sends account for books supplied by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge by the direction of Lord Dalhousie.	341
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Account, which includes that against the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and that against the Bishop of Quebec.	342
August 17.	Whitehall.	Dawson to Wilmot Horton. The condition contained in the pardon to Augustin Kennedy that he should be transported to New South Wales or Van Dieman's Land is regular and in accordance with the Act.	65
August 25.	Treasury.	Hill to the same. It does not appear to the Lords of the Treasury necessary to press further on the legislation of Lower Canada the question of the currency.	125
August 28.	Ordnance.	Fitzroy Somerset to the same. Transmits correspondence respecting Mathews. There is no record of his having had permission to reside in Canada; there is no objection to his being ordered to return should it be thought advisable.	90
August 28.	Ordnance.	Byham to the same. The Board has received copy of dispatches from Dalhousie respecting repairs to the Government House at Sorel, which in 1823 was not considered a military post. It appears to be now so considered and the Master General and Board have no objection to incur the small expense of £120, till the question be decided.	91
August 29.	Horse Guards.	Taylor to the same. Under the circumstances stated, the commander-in-chief will not object to extend Sir John Harvey's leave of absence.	7

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August --, London. Felton to Wilmot Horton. Desires to know the determination come to respecting the formation of a company to acquire the Crown and clergy reserves. Page 250
- September 1, Windsor. The terms sent by Wilmot Horton on which Dalhousie was to negotiate with the Canada Company. 251
- September 6 Treasury. Order-in-Council that John Stewart be appointed a member of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. 10
- September 8, Strathfield-saye. Herries to Wilmot Horton. There are no funds from which a pension could be provided for the widow of George Frederick Rapp, an Indian interpreter. 127
- September 16, Office of Trade. Wellington to Bathurst. Does not approve of troops being placed at St. Mary's. An interpreter and an officer might be, should the latter be thought desirable; but even if troops were placed there, the establishment of the North West Company should not be purchased. Orders have been sent for a report on Penetanguishene. 93
- September 19, Hudson's Bay House. Porter to Wilmot Horton. If Ferguson will address a petition officially to the Board of Trade, a letter will be written to the Treasury recommending the exportation of the manufacturing utensils to Quebec. 13
- September 23, Doctors' Commons. Pelly to the same. Asks what instructions have been sent to Dalhousie respecting taking possession of the buildings at Sault Saint-Marie and if the purchase money can be received. 344
- September 25, Office for Trade. Law Officers to Bathurst. State the law and practice as to the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in Canada, and think that the appointment of a Catholic Bishop by the King would operate as a devolution from the Crown of its supremacy as it exists in England by the Law and Constitution of the realm. 72
- September 25, Treasury. Porter to Wilmot Horton. Have had under consideration 39 Acts of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, numbered 470 to 508. The Lords of Trade withhold their opinion on 484, for the establishment of elementary schools, but return the others, as they see no reason why they should not be left to their own operation. 14
- September 25, Treasury. Herries to Hay. Sends for Bathurst's opinion copy of letter from the military secretary, Quebec, authorising the continuance of the pension of Louis Vincent to his widow. 128
- Enclosed.* Darling to Sir John Johnson. The pension of Louis Vincent is to be continued to his widow, now 78, till her death. 129
- Note of 29th September, asking for opinion of Counsel on the question. 131
- Opinion of Counsel that Dalhousie has no authority to grant pensions to the widows of officers of the Indian department, 7th October, 1826. 130
- September 29, October 6, Whitehall. ---to Stephen. Attached to Herries to Hay of 25th September. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Cannot discover any power in Dalhousie's instructions to grant a pension without the previous sanction of government, nor is it possible to understand how he is to provide for one. Herries might be told that Bathurst has not been informed of the ground for the grant, not to state positively that there is no authority, as one may be discovered, although he does not know of its existence. 81
- October 7. Opinion of Counsel attached to Herries to Hay of 25th September.
- October 18, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Desires to see him to consult on certain points. The proposed instructions for the persons to be appointed Surveyor General of Crown lands and commissioner for their sale to be sent to him for Bathurst's consideration, so as to avoid contradictory instructions. 132
- October 19, Treasury. The same to the same. In reference to schedules A. B. C. and D., of salaries in Lower Canada, and asking for warrant for those under schedule A., to be provided for, the Lords of the Treasury transmit copy

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of the warrant for these salaries, and also of the warrants to be submitted for His Majesty's signature for payment of the salaries B. and C., but they are not aware of the existence of any fund to pay those in schedule D. Page 134
- Enclosed.* Form of warrant. 136
Schedule of the salaries to be paid. 141
Another form of warrant in which is included list of salaries to be paid. 143
Another form of warrant with list of salaries to be paid. 147
- October 20, Hamilton to Wilmot Horton. Had called, but finding him engaged
Ostend. had not interrupted him. His absence will not exceed a fortnight and on his return he will call again. 237
- October 21, Hill to the same. The Lords of the Treasury cannot grant the petition of David Duffin for a pension. 149
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Report of the Commissioner of Customs on Duffin's petition. 150
- October 23, Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury having approved
Treasury. of the proposal to appoint two persons in Lower Canada, one for the sale and management, and the other to be Surveyor General of Crown lands, they will recommend W. B. Felton to be appointed to the former and John Davidson to the latter office and that their respective salaries are not to exceed £500 or with commission £1,000 annually. Sends copies of the proposed commission and instructions. Reports should be sent which are to be made by these officials, &c. 152
- October 26, Freeing to Wilmot Horton. The post master general desires to have
Dalhousie's opinion as to the length of the stay of the packets at Quebec under the new system. By the old system, there was an interval of thirty days between arrival and departure of the mail packet owing to the going to and returning between New York and Halifax, and there was time for Quebec to answer by the same mails. What time should be allowed now? 219
- October 30, Hill to the same. In reference to the representation of the debt
Treasury. due by Lower Canada to the military chest of £66,666 the Lords of the Treasury consider that whatever debt is due should be paid in such way as may be most convenient to the colony. 158
- October 30, The same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury cannot admit that
Treasury. Lower Canada has any claim on the United Kingdom to indemnity for the losses sustained by the insolvency of Caldwell. How Caldwell was appointed and the control that should have been exercised over him by the legislature; how money collected can be appropriated to the diminution of the debt. Suggestions for the security of the public revenue that may be in the hands of the Receiver General. 159
- October 30, The same to the same. Owing to the illness of Robinson's daughter,
Treasury. he had been prevented from seeing him. Herries had returned and his views on the subject of late letters are given. On the letter respecting the loss sustained by Caldwell's default, it is thought better it should not be sent; has made several changes in it. On the letters respecting the aid from the military chest it should be resorted to only in case of extreme need and to be justified on that ground. 165
- October 31, Hill to the same. The amount of £5,000 asked for by the
Treasury. Royal Institution for the advancement of learning in Lower Canada must be applied for to Parliament and the Lords of the Treasury do not think it would be expedient to do so. 167
- November 10, Freshfield to Stephen. Submits a question of construction in the
London, arrangement between government and the land company. Bathurst holds that the £20,000 payable within the first year is available at any time, the shareholders consider that it is only payable at the end of the year and that any paid before that is an advance optional on the part of

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the company and a convenience to government. The directors are ready to pay the amount, but if it is an advance it is subject to interest. The difference might be settled by three gentlemen at the Bar, one to be named by the Colonial Office, one by the company and the third by the first two. The precautions to be taken to preserve the company in its responsible shareholders who might sell out leaving an inferior class in their room. Page 257

November 13, Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. Sends copies of commissions of the commissioners for the sale and management of the Crown lands in Lower Canada. 168 <i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of commission to W. B. Felton of same date. 169 Regulations for disposing of the waste lands of the Crown in New Brunswick dated in 1829. (These regulations are evidently misplaced.) 172 Instructions to Felton, dated 13th November, 1826. 186 Commission to John Davidson to be Surveyor General in Lower Canada, 13th November, 1826. 200 Instructions to John Davidson, Surveyor General, 13th November, 1826. 204
November 22, War Office.	Sullivan to Wilmot Horton. Paymaster William Kemble has applied for permission to receive his half pay with his income in his civil situation; desires to know the annual amount of his salary and emoluments in his civil capacity. 215
December 28, Post Office.	Freeling to Wilmot Horton. For a decision on letter of 26th October relative to the time the packet should remain at Halifax. 222
December —,	Hamilton to ———. Has received application from Jackson Wray to be sent as a missionary to British North America, and have placed his name on the list of candidates. 238
No date.	Petition of the ship owners of New Castle complaining of the desertion of their seamen at Quebec and other foreign ports. 346 Unsigned, undated and unaddressed in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Osgood. Sends a specimen of the printing of his infant society. 273 Report of the society for promoting education in Canada, its origin, minutes of proceedings, list of subscribers, &c. 274 Rules and regulations of the Edinburgh auxiliary society for promoting education and industry among the Indians and destitute settlers in Canada, with selected list of subscribers, committees, minutes, general list of subscribers, &c. 282

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1825. February 17, Downing Street.	J. W. Grece to Wilmot Horton. Has been referred by the Privy Council to the Colonial Office for an answer to his claim for land taken to build a canal. 276
1826. January 12, Clapham.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Wilmot Horton. As he desires to reach his diocese before the opening of navigation, applies for an allowance in lieu of the passage he would have received on board a ship of war. 447
January 15, Chatham.	Petition of David Duffin, stating his services, the accident that made him helpless, &c., and praying for relief. 125
January 19, Herts.	J. W. B. Mountain to Bathurst. Forwards memorial from Mrs. Mountain, widow of the late Bishop of Quebec. 386 <i>Enclosed.</i> Petition from Mrs. Mountain widow of the late Bishop of Quebec, stating her husband's services and praying for a pension. 387

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January 19, Mulligan. James Brabazon to Bathurst. His desire to go to Canada to follow his profession as Minister of the Established church. Page 5
- January 21, Balliville. Garrey to Bathurst. Has received answer to memorial respecting the estate of his brother, in the township of Jungo Cacanci (Chinguacoussy) Near Little York (Toronto). Cannot go to Canada as advised; asks that Bathurst name some one to whom a power of attorney could be addressed. 273
- January 21, London. Felton to Wilmot Horton. Transmits petition from the townships of Lower Canada. The difficulties of governing the province are, he is afraid, only beginning; the nature of these difficulties; the prospect of their being counteracted by the action of the townships. How the Acts of the Assembly could be neutralised in their effect on government and other considerations. 219
- January 22, London. Harvey to the same. Reports the death of M. Plessis, Bishop of Quebec. 354
- January 27, Lincoln's Inn Deane to the same. His uncle, Joseph Deane, now dead, obtained a grant of land at Gaspé to which he is heir, as nearest of kin. He desires to have a certificate of proprietorship with a view of selling. 129
- January 28, Bath. Bishop Anglican of Quebec to the same. Thanks for the application that has been made to the Treasury for £300 to be paid him in lieu of a passage by a ship of war. 448
- January 31. Memorandum by Davidson to the same. Of the state of the proceedings at Quebec against Caldwell, Receiver General, to the early part of December, 1825. 131
- February 4, Bath. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Submits statement with regard to the salary of the Secretary for the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. Dr. Mills was appointed at a salary of £100 a year, but the corporation is unable to pay this. The proper fund for the expenditure on education is the revenue from the Jesuit Estates but Dalhousie objects to payments as those already imposed exceed the revenues. The sum of £200 annually is taken from the Jesuit Estates; hopes that a different arrangement may be made so that the salary for Mills might be provided for. 449
- February 4, Bath. The same to Wilmot Horton. Forwards letters respecting the salary to the Secretary for the Royal institution, to be presented to Bathurst. 453
- February 7, Bath. The same to Baillie. Asks him to furnish a poor man named Hunter with information how he can obtain assistance to enable him to get to Quebec. 454
- February 10, Balliville. Garrey to Wilmot Horton. His disappointment at there being no help for him in respect to his brother's estate. 275
- February 14, London. Butterworth to the same. Has defrayed the expenses of the four Indians for upwards of twelve months. Asks for a settlement. 6
- February 18, London. Young to Wortley. Respecting the difficulties of Amyot obtaining a retiring pension. From what source the Crown revenues are derived. 612
- February 18, Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the names of the two clergymen who were to be proposed for coadjutor to Bishop Panet, along with the one elected to that office. 431
- February 20, London. McKay to Bathurst. States his services during the war at Mackinac, the capture of Fort Shelby, the name changed to Fort Mackay; his services elsewhere, his appointment to be superintendent of the Western Indians, and prays that his salary, which was reduced by one half, may be restored to the full amount. Encloses letter from Baynes, Adjutant General. 394
- Enclosed.* Baynes to Lethbridge. In recognition of his zeal, the commander of the forces grants to McKay leave of absence, so that he may join such division of the army as he may select. 401

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1826. Warrant appointing McKay to be superintendent of the Western Indians. Page 402
- February 25, McKay to Bathurst. His object is to get full pay according to his appointment. The misunderstanding between Drummond and Gore has cost him half his salary. His desire that the Michigan fencibles should be rewarded in the same way as the voltigeurs. 403
London.
- March 1, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Wilmot Horton. Urges that the patent for Archdeacons for Upper Canada be prepared in as short time as possible. 456
London.
- March 3, Gordon to the same. Has as yet had no answer to the demand for Dalhousie's passage to Canada. 277
Spring Gardens.
- March 10, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. Presumes he will be made a member of the Executive and Legislative Council as his predecessor was. Asks that the question be laid before Bathurst. 457
London.
- March 10, Carmichael Smyth to the same. Rouse's Point is decidedly British, but is of no value to Britain, although in the hands of Americans it would be impossible to navigate Lake Champlain. It is the opinion in Canada that the cession is both impolitic and inconvenient. How an amicable arrangement could be reached. The mistake of the Americans as to Rouse's Point, it might be made neutral ground in return for making Barnhart's Island also neutral. The inconvenience that must be felt by the frontiers of Lower Canada and New Brunswick, being left much longer undefined. The importance attached by the Duke of Wellington to the Rideau navigation. Hopes that money enough will be granted to carry on the work expeditiously. The Grenville Canal will be finished in 1827; those required at the Carillon rapids, the Chute à Blondeau and at St. Anne's will probably be finished in 1830. There is no reason why the Rideau Canal should not be finished at the same time. By 1831, the back water navigation between Montreal and Kingston may be in a serviceable state. If the fortifications are carried on with the same spirit, British North America will be in a different position from what it was some years ago. 532
- March 14, Gillon & Rule to Bathurst. Are the imperial weights and measures to be used in the Canadas? 278
Leith.
- March 20, George to Wilmot Horton. Had addressed a letter to Bathurst on the 31st December, but it was not then sent. Forwarded a duplicate which he hopes was received. Experiments conducted with wooden rails showed their efficiency and the expense was such that a reasonable toll would in many places repay it in one year, besides the advantage of having produce carried to market. The difficulty of getting the legislatures of the Provinces to take the matter up. Forwards papers relating to the subject. 279
Quebec.
- Enclosed.* Memorandum to the public on the subject of the letter and other documents. 281 to 309
- March 20, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Wilmot Horton. Asks that application be made to Dalhousie for the payment of his (the Bishop's) salary and allowance for six months. 458
London.
- March 20, Same to the same. Asks that Dalhousie be directed to increase the Archdeacon's salary to £500. Proposes to leave London at the beginning of next week. 459
London.
- March 21, Polignac (in French) to Bathurst. Applies to have searches made regarding the succession of Jean François Bonnet, reported to have died in the British colonies or in the United States of America. 433
London.
- March 23, Petition of E. Lynch for help to obtain the product of a legacy left by his uncle in Georgia. 384
Tarbert.
- March 23, Walter Clerk to ———. Has been sent to prison for a debt of £5. 118
Glasgow Gaol. On his way to the Highlands to obtain emigrants was impressed and kept on an island for three months to the defeat of his plans. Applies for redress.

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March 28,
Kimberly. Woodhouse to Bathurst. Sends thanks on behalf of Mrs. Mountain for His Lordship's kindness. Page 601
- March 31,
Liverpool. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to the same. His Lordship had promised to present him to the King, but as His Majesty did not think it advisable that he (the Bishop) should be longer delayed, he asks that regrets should be presented to His Majesty that he was unable to express gratitude for the dignity conferred on him. 460
- April 5,
Reigate. Grece to Bathurst. Has received answer that His Lordship will not interfere in respect to his claim for lands taken for a canal, he having power to appeal to a jury. Has no precedent, for since the house of Hanover's accession to the throne there has been no case of the property of a subject being seized. By the Act of 14 George III, matters relative to property and civil rights are settled by the laws of the Canadas. Cannot obtain the verdict of a jury in a province where that is forbidden by a British statute. Is desirous to leave his cause to a jury or to other competent men. 310
- April 10,
London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. The Crown has determined on selling timber; seizures made by Upper Canada on the Ottawa. Proposed arrangements and calculation of the expected revenue. 140
- April 13,
Dockway
Square. Cockerell and Finlay to Bathurst. Forward a petition relative to the desertion of seamen. A bill is to be presented regulating the conduct of seamen and masters for which his support is asked. 120
- April 15,
London. N. F. Uniacke to Wilmot Horton. His reasons for asking for an extension of leave of absence are ill-health and his desire to accompany his father on the voyage. 587
- April 15,
London. Felton to Bathurst. Had obtained a grant of 10,000 acres to be cultivated and improved. His exertions; his losses by fire. Asks for an extension of the grant so far as his services may warrant. 226
- April 17,
London. Fisher to the same. His difficulties arising from the want of confidence in the stability of Canadian houses. His desire to return to Quebec where he is King's printer, editor and proprietor of the *Official Gazette*, and Dalhousie's attention had been directed to him as the founder in New York of the "Albion," a loyal English paper. 178
- April 24, Thomas Smith to—— Asks that Dalhousie be written to, so that William Sewell may have leave of absence for as long as is consistent with his duties. 539
- April 27,
London. Petition for relief of David Duffin, tidewater, late of Quebec. 143
- April 28,
London. Butterworth to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges receipt of letter that the Treasury has authorized the payment to him of £548 2s. 8d. on account of the expenses for the Indians. 7
- April 30,
Quebec. Aristides to Bathurst. The loss of the revenue from the number of letters carried by the steamers. 1
- April 30,
Quebec. Attrill to the same. Sends his name as guarantee for the truth of the statement in the anonymous letter. Has commanded the steamer for two seasons, so that he is certain of the facts. 3
- May 6,
London. Felton to the same. Thanks for additional grant. Asks that the leases of Crown reserves he holds may be accepted in surrender and regranted in free and common soccage. 228
- Notes that Felton's requests are to be complied with. 229 to 231
- May 10,
London. Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Forwards letters, which he would have delivered personally but that he was confined to his room. 149
- May 10,
London. The same to the same. In consequence of Stuart declaring in the Assembly that the province must bear Caldwell's deficiency, a modification is required in Bathurst's dispatch on the subject. 144
- May 10,
London. Same to the same. How the right of the Crown to distribute its own revenues in Canada could be regulated. 146
- May 11,
London. Vaughan to—— To forward letters enclosed. 600

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 May 16, Charing Cross Brereton to Bathurst. Transmits memorial, certificates, &c., in support of his application for a pension for a severe wound received on 25th July, 1814. Page 9
- Enclosed. Memorial of Brereton, describes his wound at Lundy's Lane, and his unavailing efforts to obtain a pension. 10
- May 16, Davenport. Buller to Bathurst. Requests that he may have a passage to return to Canada. 8
- May 16, Quebec. George to Wilmot Horton. Again calls attention to the importance of improving the St. Lawrence. His knowledge of its importance from his experience acquired by frequently passing up and down from 1802 to the present time. Passage of a steam vessel last week from Lake St. Francis to Montreal through the worst rapid on the river. 312
- Enclosed. Remarks on internal navigation, written by James George and published in the Quebec *Mercury*. 314
- Further on the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence addressed to Sir Francis N. Burton by George. 323
- Other documents on the same subject. 328, 333
- May 19, London. Harvey to Bathurst. The hardship caused by the want of official residences. His purchase of Marchmont, the sale to the Lord Bishop of Quebec of the property for a see house not confirmed, has caused him great embarrassment. 355
- Plan of Marchmont. 367a
- May 25, London. Wilson to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of a letter which he wrote Peel. Shall say nothing of what led to his (Wilmot Horton's) displeasure. The causes were beyond his control. Hopes still to be favoured with his support in regard to the measure suggested for employing convicts. 602
- Letters to Peel are in volume Q. 177.
- May 25, London. Poynter to Bathurst. Reports receipt of a letter from Bishop Panet, who is anxious to know if his appointment to be Bishop has been recognized by government, and if he is to receive £1,000 a year the same as his predecessor. 437
- May 25, London. The same to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for the favourable answer to the request that Dr. MacEhren be appointed Bishop in ordinary for New Brunswick. The advantages of this are spiritual only and do not affect the relations to government. Applies to have similar action taken in respect to the Bishop of Montreal, so that he would no longer be subject to the Bishop of Quebec. 434
- May 28, London. Thomas Smith to ———. Apparently the letter to Dalhousie respecting William Sewell's leave of absence had not reached. Asks that a letter be written by the first packet, the object of Sewell's visit being to marry his (Smith's) daughter. 540
- May 30, London. Harvey to Bathurst. His agent in Canada proposes to lay out his property near Quebec into building lots, but as he has always considered it important for the defence of Quebec, is induced first to offer it to government. Its situation and advantages for defence. The ground could not with safety be left in the hands of an enemy. 368
- June 5, London. Bennett to Bathurst. Complains that Todd, left executor has defrauded him of the benefits of property left by John Dennis, of the British American settlements, and prays for His Lordship's interference. 21
- June 6, Quebec. Ryland to Bathurst. Declares his respect for Dalhousie, explains the reason of his warmth of expressions in addressing him, and complains that his office of Treasurer for the Jesuit estates had been transferred to another, which he considers, stamps him (Ryland) with disgrace. 477
- P. S. Refers Bathurst to Sir Francis Burton and Lieutenant Governor Ready, who were both on the commission of the Jesuit estates, for information respecting the duties of the Board and his in particular. 481

- 1826
- Enclosed.* Ryland to Dalhousie, 12th May. Respecting his supercession in the office of treasurer for the Jesuit estates, with reasons for not supposing His Lordship had that in contemplation. Page 482
- Further correspondence, memorial and accounts in reference to Ryland's supercession. 491 to 528
- June 6, Fitzgerald to ———. Desires to know the allowance paid to Capt. Wylie for negroes and from what source, as he has a similar claim before the Treasury. 184
- June 7, Poynter to Bathurst. The part of the Upper province included in the London. new diocese of Kingston is exempted from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quebec, but ecclesiastical jurisdiction is still retained over the other parts until they are created into ordinary dioceses. 438
- June 8. ——— to the same. Presses for an answer to a petition from Mary Bryning for a passage to her father in America. 23
- June 9, Segulier to Wilmot Horton (in French). Asks that inquiry be made London. respecting M. Goudart, who died in 1804 in Canada, and was reputed to have left a rich succession. 541
- Enclosed.* Extract from the register of the birth of Goudart at Arles in France. 542
- June 10, Moses Hart to Bathurst. His qualifications to give information on Three Rivers. the state of affairs in the province, being the oldest English Canadian and the richest man in the district. Complains of the abuses existing respecting education, civil procedure, want of security in possession of lands and the plurality of offices on men often destitute of talent. The inefficacy of the Council and Assembly which can only be remedied by the Union of Upper and Lower Canada. The evils arising from the establishment of foreign laws. Many in the parishes in favour of the union and many have repented of signing against it. 371
- June 12. Petition of Robert Nesbitt for justice on the persons who murdered Kilkenney. and robbed his son on board the ship "Sir James Kempt" on his way to Canada. 427
- June 17, Carmichael Smyth to Wilmot Horton. Recommends the acceptance Ryegate. of Sir John Harvey's offer of Marchmont as being advantageous to the Crown. Even if it had not been so, Harvey's great services would have entitled him to great consideration, but seeing the advantage that would be gained, he strongly urges the acquisition of the property. 543
- June 23, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Sends copies of documents Quebec. relating to a chapel of ease erected by the Chief Justice. Nature of the document explained. 461
- Enclosed.* Sewell to the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, May, 1824. Proposal to build a chapel in Quebec with the conditions. 463
- Lord Dalhousie's memorandum on the conditions. 466
- Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie. Proposes an arrangement as to the salary to be allowed to the minister of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Quebec. 468
- June 24, Memorial of the Royal Institution, for the advancement of learning, Quebec. stating their position with respect to the suit against Des Rivières and praying that on the security proposed, government would lend £10,000 to be applied to the erection of a college, on the Burnside estate. 474
- June 29, Harvey to Wilmot Horton. Shall be anxious till he hears the Duke Ryde. of Wellington's decision. Does not think he would decide against the purchase, till he heard his (Harvey's) reasons. 375
- July 3, Monk to Wilmot Horton. Ill-health has prevented him from seeking London. an interview in regard to an increase to his pension, now recommended to the legislature of Lower Canada; his confidence in the justice of government to overcome the sinister policy of subordinate powers. 404

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July 9,
Dublin. Marsh to Bathurst. States his length of service and applies for a letter to the Governor of Canada; that he may be put in possession of land granted to him in Canada. Page 406
- July 11,
Lambeth. Dougan to Bathurst. Had received in 1818, a grant of land in Canada, but had to join his regiment to proceed to India. Is now ready to go to Canada, and asks for the necessary authority to take up the land. 151
- July 15,
London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. On account of his health, he must go to Cheltenham, but cannot leave till he has had an interview, which alone delays his departure. 407
- July 19,
London. Young to Wilmot Horton. Desires to remove the misapprehensions that appear to exist respecting his appointment to the secretaryship of Canada. 610
- July 19,
London. Abbé Roux to Bathurst (in French). Asks when he can have an interview. 529
- July 20,
London. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Submits notes on the subject of increase to his pension. So far as respects revenue and expenditure, these are taken from public documents, which must be in the government or in the Treasury. 408
- July 21,
Camdentown. *Enclosed.* Notes referred to. 410
Memorial of the three daughters of the late captain James Shanks, stating their unfortunate position and applying for relief. 548
- July 21,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Transmits representation from the Rev. John Bethune, rector of Montreal, and explains the nature and ground of his claim. 470
- July 21,
London. *Enclosed.* Petition from John Bethune, stating the inadequacy of the salary and praying that the rectory at Montreal, be endowed with a salary equal to that of Quebec. 472
Memorial of James Stack, asking that inquiry may be made, whether his brother William Stack be alive or dead, and if alive, his present residence, that he may receive his share of a legacy. 547
- July 22,
London. Roux to Wilmot Horton (in French). Recalls the application from the Seminary, for liberty to obtain four priests from France and asks that the present letter be laid before Bathurst. 530
- August 4,
London. N. F. Uniacke to Bathurst. Shall return to Canada, as notified by the Colonial Department; desires an audience before he sails. Explains his position as attorney general of which the government emoluments were £3,000 a year, and he had formed a residence at Quebec. Is now called on to remove to Montreal as a puisne judge at £900 a year. The bad impression on his character left by this change. 588
- August 4,
London. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Has received another letter from Bishop Panet respecting the acknowledgment of his appointment as Bishop of Quebec and the allowance of £1,000 a year. As Bathurst may already have written on the subject to Dalhousie, apologises for the intrusion. 440
- August 4,
London. The same to the same. Apologises for sending this by post. An accident has prevented him from calling. Is leaving town for a few days. 442
- August 5,
London. Thomas Smith to——. Chief Justice Sewell has arrived and reports that his son is anxious to know if Dalhousie was written to about his leave of absence. 551
- August 5,
Cheltenham. Monk to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges the receipt of letter; his gratification at its contents. 416
- August 6,
Wortley Hall. Wharnccliffe to the same. Dalhousie's objection is not so much to the appointment of Young as to the non-appointment of Montizambert, who had acted for some years as deputy to Amyot. The ruin to Young if he does not receive the appointment, whereas Montizambert may be considered wealthy. 605

1826.
August 9,
London. Fisher to Bathurst. Applies again for an advance so that he may be enabled to sail for Canada. Cause of the delay and of the insufficiency of the last advance. Page 185
- August 11,
London. Sewell to Wilmot Horton. In compliance with note he will go down to Cirencester on the 20th, in company with Felton. 552
- August 14,
Aberdeen. Ferguson to Bathurst. Applies for leave to take to Canada a few manufacturing utensils. 189
- August 14,
London. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. On the subject of the official recognition of the appointment of Panet as Bishop of Quebec, substantially as in letter of 4th August, page 440. 445
- August 19,
Thoresby
Park. Manvers to the same. Lieut. Col. Kemble has determined to settle in Lower Canada. Recommends him for a seat in the Legislative Council. 417
- August 20,
Ryegate. Carmichael Smyth to the same. Reports that convicts might be be employed with advantage in the construction of the proposed canals and fortifications. How they were previously employed under charge of the Ordnance, who had the power to grant extra rations besides rewards for good conduct. The regulations were drawn up by the uncle of the late Duke of Richmond, then Master General of the Ordnance. Questions answered in detail. 553
- August 20,
Hackwood
Park. Lady Bolton to——. Sends letter from Miss Ryland; she has put a pen through the parts that do not relate to the question to be considered. 24
Enclosed. Miss Ryland to Lady Bolton. Personal news. The only cause that can be imagined for the hostility of Dalhousie towards Ryland, is that Ryland helped Burton as he helped Dalhousie, and that the latter is angry that Burton reconciled the two Houses of the Legislature which he (Dalhousie) could not do. Complaints against Dalhousie for his conduct towards Ryland. 25
- August 21,
London. Sir John Gore to Wilmot Horton. For information respecting a recommendation to pay allowance from the Colonial duties to the Collector and Comptroller of Customs at Quebec. 334
- August 24,
London. Forbes to the same. Transmits his written ideas on the financial affairs of the Colonies, which he has communicated to gentlemen in Canada in whose judgment reliance can be placed. 190
Enclosed. Remarks on coinage and on the methods of banking now in use in Canada. 192
Prospectus for establishing an Anglo-American sterling bank to embrace the interests of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and dependencies and New Brunswick. 203
- August 25,
London. Harvey to Wilmot Horton. Had called and was sorry to hear of his indisposition. His obligation regarding arrears of half pay. 376
- August 25,
London. Fisher to Bathurst. Applies again for an advance to enable him to take passage in the "Ottawa" to Quebec. 208
- August 26,
London. Sewell to Wilmot Horton. Forwards memorial from the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, soliciting aid for carrying into effect so much of the will of McGill as respects the erection of a building in Montreal to be used as a college. 558
- August 26,
Aberdeen. Ferguson to the same. His application must have been misunderstood. On applying to the custom house he was refused permission to ship the manufacturing utensils without an order from the Colonial office for which he now applies. 210
- August 27,
London. Harvey to the same. Has a distinct remembrance that the letter to Sir Herbert Taylor respecting his leave of absence was not to be an encouragement to form expectations beyond those held out by Bathurst. His obligation for his (Wilmot Horton's) having written to Sir Herbert. Shall return to Canada with an increased hope that

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	his absence will not affect his prospects of civil employment in the colonies.	Page 377
August 29, Cheltenham.	Monk to Wilmot Horton. Presses again for a settlement of his claim for additional pension.	418
August —, London.	Wharnccliffe to the same. Dalhousie being opposed to Young's appointment, Young is anxious for an interview.	604
September 5, London.	Barrowcliff to the same. Has bought 1,000 acres in Chippewa territory from Mrs. Ferguson. Had applied to the consulate office for attestation and was advised to apply to him (Wilmot Horton). Was the deed to John Carver in 1767 confirmed? Cannot forward any deed except one from Samuel Peters LL.D., and cannot obtain a copy of the one to Carver. Hears that government has land to dispose of in South America; hopes he is worthy of notice.	34
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Deed for 1,000 acres from Samuel Peters to Mrs. Maria Blake Ferguson.	36
September 13, Brighton.	Harvey to Wilmot Horton. Official letter of thanks for extension of his leave of absence.	379
	Unofficial letter of same date.	380
September 14, Tunbridge Wells.	Dawson to Wilmot Horton. Urges the appointment of Herbert Cornwell to the Legislative Council of Lower Canada.	153
September 14, Bath.	Lady Bolton to——. Thanks for kindness about Mrs. Ryland's letter.	38
September 17, London.	Wilmot Horton to Dawson. Bathurst never appoints to the Executive or Legislative Council, except on the recommendation of the governor.	154
September 18, Bellaghey.	Further petition of David Duffin for relief.	155
September 19, Worthing.	Crofton Uniacke to Wilmot Horton. Sends letter and memorial from his brother Norman F. Uniacke and represents his case.	590
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Note from Norman Uniacke that he sends his memorial.	596
	Memorial to Bathurst by Uniacke in which he states his case.	597
September 19, London.	Petition of Stephen Nulty. States his services; his illness has exhausted his means which prevent him returning to Canada and prays to be sent there.	430
September 19, Stamford.	W. D. Ryland to Bathurst. Reports that he has copies of three papers which should have accompanied his father's memorial; offers to send them if Bathurst so desires.	531
September 27, London.	Murray to Wilmot Horton. Sends the address of W. D. Powell.	419
October 1, Guernsey.	Evans to the same. Remarks on the fisheries and the use of them by the United States and France. The method of settling the country, union of the provinces, &c.	160
October 4, London.	Sewell to the same. Points out the dangerous consequences that would result from allowing the nuns of the Hotel Dieu to hold in mortmain the large quantity of land they would acquire with the capital amount they propose to secure as an annuity, namely £3,000.	559
October 5, London.	Same to the same. Discusses the question raised by Roux in his application for the admission of the six priests from France and points out the consequence of granting his request on behalf of the Seminary, which, according to the memorial, cannot exist without a supply of priests from France.	562
October 5, Reigate.	Grece to Bathurst. Repeats his request for compensation for his lands taken for a canal.	335
October 12, London.	Sewell to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the defalcation of Caldwell, Receiver General, gives the reasons stated by the Assembly of Lower Canada in support of their contention that the Imperial Treasury	501

	1826.	is responsible for the deficiency. He (Sewell) without considering whether the Assembly's position be or be not a claim of right, believes it to be a forcible appeal in equity and it would be impolitic to reject it altogether.	Page 565
October 14,	London.	Smith to Wilmot Horton. Returns Dalhousie's letter with thanks for the interest taken in obtaining Sewell's leave of absence.	570
October 16,	Clonmell.	Mary Sweeny to Bathurst. Respecting property left by the deceased Edmond Farrell.	211
October 19,	Waltern.	Goodall to Wilmot Horton (?) Respecting pension to Forbes, ex-lt. governor of Gaspé and reminds him of the promise held out to Forbes at the time of his appointment.	336
October 19,	Enfield.	Forbes to——. Representation against the diminution of his pension.	212
		Minutes of correspondence relative to a retired pension to Mr. Alexander Forbes, late lieut. governor of Gaspé.	215
October 25.		Greig to Bathurst. Should he be appointed chaplain, school-master, or other suitable position in Canada, would he be granted a free passage and land as is usual? His qualifications; thinks he might establish a newspaper in Canada. Would guarantee repayment of the expense for his passage.	340
October 25,	Downing Street.	Felton to Wilmot Horton. Chief Justice Sewell will not return in time to be chairman of the Legislative Council. He, Felton, will undertake the duty. Judge Perrault cannot possibly attend.	246
October 26,	General Post Office.	Freeling to the same. The postmaster general desires to know the time to which the stay of the packet at Halifax should be limited when the alteration takes place in the route of the North American packet. At present Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have time to answer by return, there being a delay of thirty days. Under the new arrangement it would not be possible for Quebec to answer by return, as the mail takes 14 days to reach Quebec from Halifax.	248
		Memorandum on the letter from the post office respecting the Halifax mail.	247
November 10.	London.	Sewell to Wilmot Horton. How it was proposed to build a chapel in Quebec for the use of the Church of England and how the proposal was carried out. Sends documents respecting it.	571
		(The enclosures not copied are duplicates of letters from the Bishop of Quebec and its three enclosures beginning at page 461 of this volume.)	
November 13,	Eton.	Goodall to Wilmot Horton (?) Further respecting pension to ex-lieut. gov. Forbes.	342
November 20,	Enfield.	Forbes to Wilmot Horton. Regrets to hear that some expressions in his letter of 20th (19th) October, were disapproved of. Nothing was further from his thoughts than to have been failing in respect.	218
November 22,	Paris.	Prince de Broglie to the same (in French). Transmits memoir, with analytical notice, on lands in America, the purchase of which might suit the British Government.	42
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Analytical notice.	43
		Memoire.	48
		Reclamations et démarches de M.....	64 to 115
November 24,	Liverpool.	Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Has received dispatches for Dalhousie; will sail to-morrow should the wind permit	157
		This was accompanied by a private note of same date.	158
November 25,	London.	Harvey to Wilmot Horton. Is in town for a week and would like to see him before his return to Brighton	381
November 29,	London.	Shaw to Colonial Secretary. Bought from the heirs of Francis Legge a tract of land on Lake Champlain, granted by patent from George III. A claimant has appeared for the heirs of another Francis Legge. Were grants made to two persons of the same name?	579

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- November 30, James Buchanan to Wilmot Horton. Offers to take charge of the
New York. mails for Canada at a less cost than by the present system. Page 116
- December 6, Harvey to Baillie. Applies for information as to the decision of the
Brighton. Duke of Wellington respecting his (Harvey's) property near Quebec
offered for sale to government. 382
- December 11, Memorial of J. W. Grece for a settlement of his claim for land taken
Reigate. towards constructing a canal 347
- December 16, Seguier to Wilmot Horton. For information respecting a considerable
estate said to have been left by one Carles in Canada. 580
- December 19, Sewell to the same. Applies for an extension of his leave of
London. absence. 582
- December 20, Greenwood, Cox & Co. to the same. Transmits application from Major
London. Robinson for copy or order respecting the rate of pension to be allowed
to officers serving with the militia during the late American war, as he
intends to make a claim for an increase to his pension on account of the
severity of the wounds he received at Niagara, in July, 1814. 352
- Enclosed.* Robinson to Bathurst. Asks for copy or order respecting
pensions to officers serving with the militia, as he intends to apply in
consequence of wounds received in the spring of 1813. 353
- (The dates of 1814 and 1813 are given as in the originals).
- December 25, Dean to———. Asks for a letter of introduction to Lord Dalhousie, in
King's Road. favour of his son, who goes to Canada to join his regiment. 159
- December 26, Whyte to Wilmot Horton. Respecting claim to lands in West Florida,
Montrose. purchased by his brother. 607
- No date. Smith to———. Asks for an interview. 586
- Same to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for his note. Any day will suit for
an interview. 585
- The same to———. For extension of leave of absence; desires to con-
tinue as a commissioner for the Jesuit estates at a salary of £150,
payable out of the funds of that estate, as he is the only commissioner
who has retired without compensation. 583
- Petition of Patrick McGregor representing James Glenny, deceased,
for payment of claims against government for losses sustained during
the revolutionary war, and for the price of timber taken by govern-
ment. 420
- Harvey to Baillie. Asks that letters may be put in the two penny
post. 383
- Felton to———. Sends full detail of the circumstances attending the
communication by letter between Great Britain and Lower Canada.
240 to 245
- The same to Wilmot Horton. Had explained to Hill the peculiar cir-
cumstances of the government of Lower Canada, the financial embarrass-
ment, and the necessity of authority from the Treasury for the expendi-
ture of a certain branch of the permanent revenue to obviate the cavils
of the Assembly. Hill said every attention would be paid to Bathurst's
representations. The general principle of this interference is not yet
understood between him (Wilmot Horton) and Hill. The question will
arise as to the class of payments that require to be authorized by the
Treasury. 237
- The same to the same. Lower Canada derives no benefit from the
services of the British packet, but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do.
239
- The same to Bathurst. Note of the amount unprovided on account
of the legislature of Lower Canada. 232
- Claims of Lower Canada against the Imperial Treasury. 233
- Davidson to Wilmot Horton. Has some late intelligence from Quebec
which he should be glad to communicate. 150

1826. No date.	Congreve to ———. Mr. Beaubien a native of Canada, desires to be employed there. Applies for a letter of introduction for Mr. Beaubien to Lord Dalhousie.	Page 121
	A. C. Buchanan to Wilmot Horton. Is leaving town for Bath.	117
	Memorandum of a proposed sale of 16,000 acres from a Mr. N— (<i>sic</i>) who purchased from the Six Nations, who held lands within the jurisdiction of New York.	39
1827. June 1, London,	Memorandum of the claim of Lower Canada to the net produce of the post office revenue levied in the province.	234
December 14,	Cochran to Wilmot Horton. Has received answer; thinks that there is some misunderstanding. He is ready to pay his own passage if he should have the same privilege on arrival as is given to soldiers discharged in Canada. An explicit answer is all he requires.	122
December 29, London.	Clarke to Stanley. Respecting lands acquired by his father in New York, when a province, some of which have been transferred to what is now the State of Vermont. Asks for an interview.	123
	Memoir on the financial difficulty of Lower Canada with tables.	250

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, 1827.

Q. 179—1-2.

1825. July 25. Ordnance.	General Order of the Board of Ordnance. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 26th May.	
1826. October 15, Three Rivers.	Memorial by James H. Kerr. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 3rd January, 1827.	
October 25, Montreal.	Memorial of D. C. Napier. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th January 1827.	
October 27, Quebec.	Advertisement for a vessel. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 14th May, 1827.	
November 6, Lake of Two Mountains.	Memorial of Amable Chevalier. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 10th February, 1827.	
November 8, Quebec.	Tenders for a vessel of 200 tons. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 14th May, 1827.	
November 18, Montreal.	Sir John Johnson to Darling. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 10th February, 1827.	
1827. January 3, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 1). Has received dispatches by the hand of Felton and shall attend to instructions.	1
January 3, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 2). Transmits memorial from Kerr, waiter and searcher at Three Rivers, whose petition he recommends.	2
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Kerr for a situation in the customs at Quebec, should the position at Three Rivers be abolished.	3
January 8, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 3). The merchants of Quebec and Montreal having expressed the desire that Felton shall have leave of absence to go to London as a commercial agent to press objects of importance, he has given the leave asked for. Felton carries this dispatch. Recommends the various measures committed to his agency.	5
January 8, Quebec	The same to the same (No. 4). Can obtain no definite information respecting the privileges of American fishermen on the coast and in the St. Lawrence. Complaints made by the fisheries along the shores of Gaspé and Bay of Chaleurs that for ten years they have been overpowered	

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1827. by American fishery vessels, an average of 1,500 sail pass at Canso into the St. Lawrence and spread all along the coast. Submits the case that proper instructions may be issued to the superintendent and his subordinates for the protection of this important industry. Page 6
(For answer see letter from Goderich to Dalhousie, dated 6th June, 1827.)
- January 8, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Has received private letter with copy Quebec. of the opinion of the law officers respecting the appointment of a Roman Catholic Bishop. Suggests that there be sent to him an official approval of Panet to be Bishop or superintendent of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada and of the Rev. M. Signay to be coadjutor. 11
- January 8, The same to the same. Explains the reason for Felton's immediate Quebec. return. The general distress of the mercantile body increased by the doubts on points of the new system established by the trade Acts. As the explanations could only be given effectually by an intelligent agent, Felton has been allowed to go to act for all parties. Calls attention to some points, especially those relating to the admission of wheat and flour. 12
- January 10, Bowen to Cochran. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th April, Quebec. 1827.
- January 15, Memorial of John McLaurin. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 21st Lochiel. February.
- January 20, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits memorial from Napier for Quebec. the issue of a sum equal to his half pay which has been discontinued. Strongly recommends the payment. 16
Enclosed. Memorial. 18
Proposed establishment of the Indian department for 1788. 21
- January 20, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 6). Had recommended the discontinuance Quebec. of the blacksmith on the staff of the Indian department and that the repair of arms be done by the job. After a trial of four years recommends the reappointment of the blacksmith with the same pay and allowance as formerly. 23
- January 23, Speech at the opening of the session. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Wilmot Quebec. Horton, 25th January.
- January 25, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Has been guided by desire to obey Quebec. instructions as to the conduct of this session and sends copy of his speech. Whilst studying to avoid irritation is convinced that the same violent temper will be persevered in as formerly. 24
Enclosed. Speech at the opening of the session. 25
- January 31, Message from Dalhousie to the Assembly. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Quebec. Bathurst, 8th March.
- January 31, Message respecting Burton. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 21st Quebec. April.
- February 10, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 7). Transmits copy of letter from the Quebec. superintendent of Indian Affairs and of memorial from Indian chief, Amable Chevalier, whose services have been of the most distinguished nature. His old age and destitution since the death of his only son. Has, in consequence of his services and necessities, given him one hundred dollars a year for the few years he has to live, the sum awarded to Indian chiefs, who were severely wounded, 29
Enclosed. Sir John Johnson to Darling. Strongly recommends the case of Amable Chevalier for favourable consideration by the commander of the forces. 31
Petition (in French) of Amable Chevalier for relief. 33
- February 21, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 8). His reason for transmitting a further Quebec. memorial from the Scotch Kirk. Urges the advantage of the presence of a Presbyterian Minister in the populous district of Glengarry occupied by Scotch settlers. 38

1827.

- Enclosed.* Memorial of the Reverend John McLaurin, minister of the township of Lochiel, for the payment of a salary of £100 a year promised him. Page 40
- February 21, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits memorial to the Ambassador of France in London from Captain LeLièvre, who brought the French frigate "La Perle" to Portsmouth, adhering to his allegiance to the French monarchy. His services; his poverty; solicits payment of claims on the French government; his character entitles him to the strongest recommendation. 47
- February 21, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 10). Sends list of public dispatches addressed to the Colonial Office. 49
- February 21, Quebec. *Enclosed.* List of dispatches. 50
- March 1, Certificate by major Elliott of the efficiency of the provincial Dragoons. Quebec.
- March 1, Memorial of W. Hamilton Merritt. Quebec.
- March 1, Merritt to Darling. These three documents enclosed in Dalhousie to Quebec. Bathurst, 9th March.
- March 8, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 11). Sends copy of the part of the report of the committee of Assembly relating to the financial matters of the session and of the resolutions of the House on the report. In consequence he put an end to the House; sends copy of the speech. The House of Assembly declares the resolution to grant no supply whilst a pretension is made for the appropriation of the permanent revenue. The temper of the House showed from the beginning that this was resolved on, and everything of importance was thrown aside to make way for unimportant bills. His speech may be thought too severe, but the time has come for firmness and authority. Shall send a more detailed report. Encloses report of a committee of Assembly on the message sent down conveying the substance of His Lordship's dispatch of 5th September, respecting Sir Francis Burton. 55
- March 8, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the subject of the expenses of civil government. 58
- Report of Committee on the subject. 60
- Message from Dalhousie to the Assembly with substance of the dispatch respecting Sir Francis Burton. 64
- March 9, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 12). Transmits application from Hamilton Quebec. Merritt and Lieut. Ingersoll, of the late provincial Dragoons, for half pay. 65
- Enclosed.* Memorial for half pay by Hamilton Merritt on behalf of himself and Lieut. Chas. Ingersoll. 67
- Merritt to Darling. 1st March, on the subject of halfpay. 69
- Certificate by Brigade Major Elliott of the services of the provincial Light Dragoons. 71
- March 10, Memorial of Mrs. Livingstone. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, Montreal. 27th March.
- March 27, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 13). Transmits memorial from the Quebec. widow of the late Robert Ramsay Livingston and strongly recommends her case. 72
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Jane McKercher, widow of Robert Ramsay Livingston; prays for a pension owing to her husband's services. 73
- March 31, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie Quebec. to Bathurst, 21st April, 1827.
- April 9, Schedule and reports on accounts. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, Quebec. 27th May.
- April 16, Report of Committee on question of salaries, &c., of the civil government. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th April. Quebec.

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April 16,
Quebec.

Darling to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 20th April.

April 20,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 14). Regrets the delay in appointing a successor to Claus in the Indian department. Givens cannot be placed in the situation on account of his habits. He has not been recommended either by Maitland or Sir John Johnson. Might be personally offended as this is the first instance in 50 years that the nomination of officers in the Indian department by the general officer commanding has not been sanctioned, but he is not personally offended, his recommendation of General Darling being only for the good of the service. The age and consequent incompetency of the officers superintending the Indian department. His intention to send General Darling on a tour of inspection is frustrated, as he could not send his military secretary on such a mission without rank in the Indian department. Complaints by the Indians. Proposals for improving service. Page 76

Enclosed. Darling to Dalhousie. If it should be thought that the claims of Givens are superior to his, he is still ready to proceed to the westward in execution of the services prepared for him, the part he took in Indian affairs for the last seven years having given him much insight into relations with the Indians and with their interests generally. 81

April 20,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 15). Adds details of the closing of the provincial Parliament to his letter of the 7th March. The resolutions adopted this session will show how much Burton was misled as to the intentions of the House. It is now declared that no grant shall be made whilst government insists on the appropriation of any part of the annual revenue without the previous vote of the House. His attempts at conciliation not met with a reasonable feeling. Instances given of the extraordinary measures of the House, one respecting schools and the other respecting roads, showing that constitutional principles and the common usages of Parliament had been disregarded. The Executive government refused all money bills for local purposes if the aid for the service of government was refused by the Assembly; the Legislative Council did the same. Explains why he assented to the bill granting £25,000 to the Welland Canal. In consequence of the refusal of supply, he prorogued the House. The first consequence of the resolution of the Assembly is dissolution. The opportunity this will give for impressing juster views of the chief question than have hitherto been the case. Asks leave to bring before the new House the provision of the Act of 14 Geo. III., Cap. 88, by authority of which warrants will be issued for applying the territorial revenues and the £5,000 granted permanently by the provincial Act of 35 Geo. III., and that these warrants will be laid before the House if desired. Would urge the matter to an issue, believing it is the only course to make the Canadian members think individually, many respectable men being led blindfold. Proposes to pay the salaries left unprovided for by warrants to be submitted to the Assembly next session. The amount to be advanced will be less than last year. The two Houses having presented addresses for their contingencies engaged to make them good in a constitutional manner. Sends statements showing the means and expenditure estimated for 1827. There will be no need to draw from the military chest; still feels his difficult situation, but will not shrink from a straightforward discharge of its duties. 83

Enclosed. Consideration on the expediency of again proposing to the Assembly of Lower Canada to grant a civil list for the King's life or for some definite period. 93

Estimate of certain regular expenses of the civil government of Lower Canada for 1827, for which no appropriation has been made. 101

1827.

- Estimate of probable expenditure for 1827 chargeable on permanent revenue. Page 103
- Extract from a report of a committee of the whole Council recommending that salaries not provided for by Treasury warrants may not be paid. 105
- April 20, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 16). Transmits letter from Judge Bowen with copy of memorial respecting his salary of £200 as French translator which had been reduced to £50 in 1825. If the office is to be abolished, presumes that the proclamation, &c., will not be expected to be published in both languages. Suggests that the office be re-established and conferred on some Canadian gentleman capable of serving government through the medium of the press. He recommends Judge Bowen, but has not altered his opinion that the office should not be held by a judge. If it is abolished, Bowen is entitled to compensation. 106
- Enclosed.* Bowen to Cochran. Transmits duplicate of memorial sent in April last, to which no answer has been returned. Asks that the Governor General bring the subject again before Bathurst. 108
- Memorial of Bowen to be continued in the office of French Secretary and Translator. 110
- Extract from papers relative to the province of Quebec, showing the sum appropriated for a French Secretary. 114
- April 20, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 17). Transmits copy of letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, respecting the means of relieving the mother country of the expense for the salaries of clergymen. 115
- Enclosed.* Lord Bishop of Quebec to Dalhousie. Had already suggested the sale of part of the clergy reserve as a help towards reducing the cost of the maintenance of the clergy. Doubts, however, if the funding of the proceeds would yield a sufficient revenue. The danger of too sudden a cessation of support to the Church. The mismanagement of the reserves where under control of the legislature. 116
- April 20, Quebec. Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (private). Explains how the supply bill was assented to by Burton and the course followed in respect to it by the Chief Justice and other legislative Councillors. 121
- April 20, Quebec. The same to Bathurst (No. 18). The bad state of the post road from Quebec through New Brunswick to Halifax on the 36 miles from the St. Lawrence to Lake Temiscouata. Objects to the proposal to make this a military road. Last year the sum of £500 was carefully expended on it by the Assembly, so that it was much improved, but much remains to be done. The revenue remitted by the Post Office from the province should be expended on the road, as it is used for little else than the mails. Asks that the Post Master General be asked to authorize the expenditure of a sum of £500 on this portion of the road. 119
- April 21, Quebec. The same to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges, the receipt of dispatches giving the dates and subjects. 128
- April 21, Quebec. The same to Bathurst (No. 19). Transmits copy of letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec respecting precedence in the Legislative Council and recommends that the Bishop's suggestion may be favourably considered. 129
- Enclosed.* Lord Bishop of Quebec to Dalhousie. Submits the expediency of precedence being given to the Bishop in the Legislative Council, next to the Chief Justice or Chairman and that the mandamus sent last year be returned to have that provision inserted. Gordon of the Colonial office, has written that if the omission is of any moment there would be no objection to cancel the original mandamus and issue a new one. 130
- April 21, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 20). Death of Judge Perrault. J. T. Taschereau appointed to succeed him. J. G. Thompson to succeed Caron, provincial judge of the inferior district of Gaspé. 132
- April 21, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 21). Has taken a building on a short lease to accommodate certain of the departments (named). The cost

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does not exceed that for other premises. Asks leave to take longer lease. Page 133

Enclosed. Statement of cost referred to in preceding letter. 135

April 21,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 22). Has informed the legislature that Burton has been exonerated from censure for breach of instructions. How the information was communicated. Sends copy of the message. 136

Enclosed. Message respecting Burton. 137

April 21,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 23). Recommends for appointment to the Legislative Council, John Forsyth and Jean Thomas Taschereau, lately appointed judge in room of Perrault. 138

May 10,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 24). The vessel hired for the service of government not having been found to answer has agreed to the building of one to be furnished on the same terms as the former. Guns wanted, but the commanding officer of artillery cannot furnish them as shown by letter, copy of which is enclosed. Asks that orders be sent to furnish the guns wanted. 139

Enclosed. Cockburn to Darling. Cannot furnish the guns asked for. There are two brigades of light six pounders of the old pattern, which would answer on board ship. 140

May 14,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 25). Asks for two flags, one for Quebec the other for the capital of Upper Canada, to enable proper respect to be paid to His Majesty's name. 141

May 14,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 26). The vessel hired for the service of the fisheries is now launched. The contract has been made for five years at the annual rate of £1,520. Asks for authority to fit up a cabin for the use of passengers. The cost of this will be about £150. 142

Enclosed. Advertisement of a vessel wanted for the service of government. 143

Schedule of tenders received for the hire of a vessel of 200 tons, all of them rejected, being too high. 144

May 19,
Montreal.

Respective Officers to Darling. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Bathurst, 26th May.

May 21,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 27). Transmits memorial from the widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Claus for a pension; the long services of Claus, who had served for 47 years. 147

Enclosed. Memorial of Mrs. Claus to Dalhousie. 148

Memorial to Bathurst. 149

May 26,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 28). Sends copy of correspondence with the Respective Officers, respecting the issue to volunteers of the means of saluting on the King's birthday and other suitable occasions. Asks that a discretionary power be given so that he may issue powder, &c., for the observance of the King's birthday and thus encourage a loyal feeling. The state of the gunpowder makes it only fit for saluting or for drill. 151

Enclosed. Respective Officers to Darling. Send a copy of instructions from the Board of Ordnance by which they cannot supply the powder asked for. Copy of instructions enclosed. 154

Copy of instructions. 155

May 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 29). Explains the cause of the delay in answering dispatches. 157

May 27,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 30). Sends schedule of the application of the permanent revenue, divided into two columns, one for the fixed salaries, the other for contingencies; the permanent revenue is equal to the fixed demand, the deficit arises from casual expenses. The warrants from the Treasury did not provide for various sums amounting to £6,000 partly for salaries, partly for contingencies. Proposes that all salaries shall be paid, from permanent revenue, leaving the contingencies to be provided for by provincial legislature. How the contingencies should be provided for, and if not paid by the province should be kept as a

1827.

debt. Suggests a change in keeping the accounts by which they could be closed by giving authority to begin the accounts on the 1st January and close them on the 31st December. At present thousands of warrants are issued with no prospect of a close. Sends report of the Executive Council on the subject. Page 158

Enclosed. Schedule of proposed expenditure. 162

Report of committee of Council on the accounts. 166

Extract from a report of committee of Council. 168

May 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 31). Transmits copy of reserved bill "for vacating the seats of members of the Assembly accepting places under government in certain cases." The bill has been repeatedly passed by the Assembly and rejected by the Council and last session only passed there by a majority of one, from the belief that it would remove the jealousy sometimes excited against candidates. 170

Enclosed. Report on the bill by the attorney general. 172

May 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 32). Transmits copy of reserved bill for the erection of parishes. 175

Enclosed. Copy of bill "for ascertaining, establishing and confirming "in the legal and regular manner and for civil purposes the parochial "subdivisions of various parts of this province." 177

Report on the bill by the attorney general. 183

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Dalhousie (in French). Approves of his recommendation to the Legislature to take the necessary measures to fix civilly the limits of the parishes established by the ecclesiastical authorities. 189

List of parishes established in Lower Canada since 1721. 190

Proceedings of the House of Assembly on the bill respecting parishes.

English. 195

French. 203

May 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 33). The difficulty of obtaining the cooperation of the Roman Catholic clergy in the encouragement of education under the Royal Institution. Has communicated his (Bathurst's) objections to the formation of a separate corporation, but that he was prepared to sanction any legislative measure for the education of Roman Catholics. No measure has been brought forward but he has encouraged the proposition for introducing into the Royal Institution such a number of Roman Catholics, clergy and laity, as would enable two committees to be formed acting independently, each having the exclusive superintendence of the schools belonging to its persuasion, subject to the control of government. To carry out the proposal approved by the Lord Bishop and consented to by the Roman Catholic Bishop it is necessary to obtain the resignation of the two Protestant members from Upper Canada (Lieut. Governor Maitland and the Chief Justice) or to appoint two Roman Catholic members residing there, which latter was objectionable as increasing the ineffective members. Maitland is consulting him (Bathurst) on the subject to ascertain the object of the original appointment. 211

Enclosed. J. L. Mills, for the Royal Institution, to Cochran, respecting the proposed changes in the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. 215

May 27,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 34). It is desirable to give effect to the provision of the Act on Escheats, but the Judges of the inferior districts of St. Francis and Gaspé cannot accomplish the purpose in view, from their remoteness and the amount of their work. The principal business of the Court of Escheats must be done in Quebec; the duty of the commissioners will be difficult and require for years their sole attention. The confusion of the province in respect to land grants suggests the formation of a board for the resumption of lands heretofore granted, con-

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- sisting of the Chief Commissioner of Escheats, the Commissioner for the sale of Crown lands and the Surveyor General. It would also be useful for establishing the boundaries which the courts are incompetent to decide without a survey invariably ordered in case of a dispute respecting lands. It might also be useful to emigrants. The officials could be paid either from the permanent revenue or from the revenue produced by sales. Proposes a new table of fees. Page 218
- May 27, Quebec. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 35). The obstinate spirit of opposition in the House of Assembly; measure to counteract its effects. The difficulty of obtaining magistrates willing to act in the province; and of that arising from the temporary nature of the Act for the nomination of commissioners for the trial of small causes. The want of some influential man in each county connected with government to be the medium of correspondence with distant parts to vindicate the character of government from the false charges of the French press. Recommends that a commission of the peace issue and that a *custos rotularum* be appointed with whom government might correspond; recommends also that a lieutenant (lieutenant du Roi) be appointed to command the militia in each county. By these appointments government would obtain two respectable and steady supporters of the Crown. 222
- May 29, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Dalhousie (private). Discusses the supply bill to which he (Dalhousie) objects and maintains that it does not bear the interpretation attached to it. In the interpretation of an Act only the letter of its provisions must be looked to. 126
- May 30, Quebec. Ryland to Darling. Has examined statement contained in McGregor's memorial. Sends extracts from the proceedings of council respecting claims. 227
- June 6, Downing Street. Goderich to Dalhousie. Dispatch of 8th January, respecting the fisheries, was referred to the committee of the Privy Council. Transmits copy of letter from Lack with minute by the committee respecting the measure for the protection of the fisheries in the St. Lawrence. Further information wanted. 9
- June 15, St. Regis. Sends copies of the Acts of Parliament and orders in council. 10
- June 18, Quebec. Chesley to Napier. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Goderich, 11th July, 1827.
- April 19. Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 36). Has received memorial of Patrick McGregor respecting losses sustained during the American Revolutionary War. If the claim is entertained it would open the door to thousands of a similar nature. 226
- July 2, Quebec. G. A. Wood to Mondelet (extract). Enclosed in Dalhousie to Goderich, 11th July, 1827.
- July 2, Quebec. Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 37). Sends transcript of proceedings of Executive Council on matters of state. 229
- July 2, Quebec. Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 38). Sends journal of proceedings of the Legislative Council for the last session, also exemplification of Acts passed. 230
- July 2, Quebec. List of Acts passed last session. 231
- July 2, Quebec. Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 39). Sends returns of the revenue, expenditure and establishment of the province for 1823-5-6. 235
- July 2, Quebec. The same to the same (No. 40). Transmits memorial from the Quebec Emigrant Society. Had urged their claim on the 24th March, but had received no answer. 236
- July 2, Quebec. Enclosed. Memorial applying for help in order to assist necessitous emigrants. Thanks for the sum placed at their disposal in August, 1822, which with voluntary subscriptions has enabled them to relieve many hundred cases of extreme misery. 237
- July 2, Quebec. Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 41). Transmits address of condolence on the death of the Duke of York. 241

1827. *Enclosed.* Address. Page 242
- July 2, Dalhousie to Bathurst (No. 42). The collector of customs instead of
Quebec. keeping one-fourth of the revenue for salaries, as believed, has only
retained the amount necessary. 244
- July 2. The same to Wilmot Horton. Is not able to fill up several of the
Quebec. returns called for in a satisfactory manner. No labour would be wanting
could the materials be obtained on which to depend, but information
cannot be got owing to the defects in the government, there being no
means of obtaining local information. The Governor is placed between
the injunctions from the Treasury and government on one side and the
factious spirit of the provincial Legislature on the other; he has no
discretionary powers, has scarcely the means to pay the usual salaries
and does not incur any unusual expense. Asks that a printed copy of
the report may be sent. The Surveyor General to be instructed to make
a tour through the province to obtain the required local information.
Applies for a reasonable allowance for his expenses. 245
(No. 43 noted as not received.)
- July 10, Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 44). Had authorized in 1820 the sale of
Quebec. small lots of land belonging to the Jesuit estates to individuals, the lots
being useless to the barracks, and being a nuisance to the dwellings of
those persons. The amount of these sales is shown by the annexed
statement, the part already received has been placed in the military
chest, but has been claimed by the commissioners for managing the
affairs of the Jesuit estates. Asks leave to withdraw the sum credited
to the Government to be paid over to the commissioners whose claim is
indisputable. 249
- Enclosed.* Campbell (Notary) to Darling. Sends statement of the
amount received for the lots sold in Fabrique street. 251
- Statement of the amount of sales and interest. 252
- July 11, Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 45). Disputes at St. Regis between British
Quebec. and United States Indians. By the treaty of Ghent it has been decided
that all St. Regis is within British territory. Recommends that the
United States Indians be ordered to withdraw to put an end to disputes,
and that a surveyor or commissioner from the State of New York be sent
to meet the Surveyor General of Lower Canada to settle the matter. 253
- Enclosed.* Complaint by S. Y. Chesley on behalf of the British Indians
of St. Regis of their being annoyed by the United States Indians during
religious celebrations. 255
- Certificate by Rev. Jos. Vallé, Missionary Priest, that the statements
are correct and asks that Darling come to the village. 257
- Extract from a letter from G. A. Wood to J. M. Mondelet, Montreal,
calling attention to the disturbances to the religious observances of the
British Indians of St. Regis. 258
- July 11, Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 46). Sends requisition for Indian presents.
Quebec. Urges that they be sent early so that the articles from the upper posts
may reach. Refers to previous correspondence showing the necessity
for reformation in the Indian Department. 259
- July 27, Dalhousie to Goderich (No. 47). Sends memorial of the Baroness de
Quebec. Longueuil and copy of answer to her son who presented it. The officers
referred to are acting as a board under instructions from the Master
General and Board of Ordnance, and as such he cannot interfere with
them. The mischief caused by their attempt to claim lands as military
property, in which they are likely to be defeated. The alarm it will cause
to every man of property that they may be sued in the same way.
Asks that His Lordship would interfere. 260
- Enclosed.* Memorial stating the date of the grant of the barony of
Longueuil. The survey of the extent of the ground round fort Chambly
determined by surveyors. Complains of the claim to an additional extent

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made by a board of officers on the strength of an unratified proposal by Bigot and the ruin that would be caused to the Baroness were this claim sustained. Page 261

Dalhousie to Hon. Charles W. Grant. Memorial received, the subject of which is new to him, as it was taken up by a board of inferior officers without authority from him. He can only transmit the memorial to the Secretary of State for communication to the Master General and Board of Ordnance. 265

August 20,
Sorel.

Same to Wilmot Horton (private). Had seen that notice was taken in Parliament of troubles in the Canadas. There are none. Two newspapers, one in Quebec and one in Montreal, have endeavoured to stir up discontent by falsehoods. Parliament being dissolved and the consequent election have favoured their purpose everywhere but in the province. Those who know the real state of the province or who read both sides are aware that there is no foundation for such reports. The elections are over with a diminished number of members holding British sentiments. Everything was done with perfect tranquillity, except at Montreal, where Papineau and Viger exerted their influence with the mob and some riots took place. Will call the Legislature together but looks forward to an almost immediate prorogation. The harvest is unusually abundant. 266

August 31,
Quebec.

Same to Goderich (private). Earnestly solicits that a commission may be sent to Quebec to audit and investigate financial affairs since 1820, which have been totally neglected by the House of Assembly, the annual accounts not being reported on in approval or otherwise, The confusion in the public accounts. The necessity of his being protected. 268

August 31,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 48). In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a quorum for the Executive Council, he has appointed two honorary members, the civil secretary of Government and the attorney general. Asks that they each receive a mandamus. 270

August 31,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 49). In accordance with instructions the commissary general has prepared statement of sums advanced from the military chest during his (Dalhousie) administration, which he has forwarded to the Treasury. Now sends two accounts, No. 1 showing the sums advanced from the military chest for the ecclesiastical establishment, and No. 2, the same in aid of the civil government. Explains in detail the items in the accounts. 271

Part 2 contains the accounts referred to in preceding letter.

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, 1827.

Q—179—3.

1822.
September 4.
Paspebiac.

Complaint of the Merchants. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Huskisson, 15th November, 1827.

1827.
March —.

Extract of an address to their constituents signed by Papineau and others.

August 20,
Montreal.

Address to the electors of the West ward of Montreal signed by Papineau.

(Both enclosed in Dalhousie to Huskisson, 10th December, 1827.)

September 1,
Magdalen
Islands.

Culbeck (Colback?) to ——— Enclosed in Dalhousie to Huskisson, 15th November.

September 16,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton. Answers dispatches from Bathurst and himself respecting Burton, although he had already replied on almost every point. Defends himself against the charge of delay in taking

1827. notice of dispatches on which he could not report till the subject was discussed and the result of the session ascertained. Complains of the speed with which Burton was answered, not leaving time for his (Dalhousie's) correspondence being received. Criticises the course followed by Burton in denying he had seen the instructions and in his sanctioning the bill of supply, which does not acknowledge the rights of the Crown regarding the revenue under 14 George III. Remarks on other parts of Burton's conduct. Page 350
- October 5, Davidson to Cochran. Quebec.
- October 10, Rayside to Gore D.Q.M.G. Both enclosed in Dalhousie to Huskisson, Quebec. 15th November.
- October 12, Dalhousie to Goderich. Applies for leave of absence for twelve Quebec. months. 357
- October 23, Dalhousie to Goderich (No 50). Mandamus for John Forsyth to a Quebec. seat in the Legislative Council received. His disappointment that the other he asked for, in favour of Taschereau has not been sent. The impartiality necessary in making appointments to the Council. Taschereau has been one of the few steady supporters of His Majesty's government and the distinction is one he has merited. 358
- October 23, Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton (private). Has had a conversation with Quebec. the attorney general respecting the matters at issue between government and the Seminary. The members have entreated that the discussion be postponed until the return of Mr. Roux. The danger that in the negotiations he is making with government terms may be given inconsistent with the interests of the Crown. 360
- October 23, Same to the same. Remarks on a published letter by Dr. Strachan, Quebec. what he calls a chart of the Church in Upper Canada. Grave contradictions of Strachan's statement are in course of preparation and will speedily be transmitted by the ministers of the Scotch Kirk in Canada. Trusts Goderich will suspend his opinion till further papers shall be sent forward. 351
- October 31, Same to Huskisson (No. 51). Has received dispatch with copy Quebec. of letter from Byham, Secretary of the Board of Ordnance to Wilmot Horton, relating to military buildings at Sorel. The error in describing it as in Upper Canada. Its importance in a military point of view, and from its situation it is where the general officer should place himself. Denies that he ever asked the expenditure of £7,000 or £8,000 for a house there for the commander of the forces. What he did propose. 362
- November 15, The same to the same (No. 52). Transmits requisition for stationery Quebec. for the Civil department of Lower Canada. 365
- November 15, The same to the same (No. 53). Dispatches received of which a list Quebec. is given. 366
(This letter is dated the 5th in the original, but as this is apparently an error, it is marked in the margin as the 15th.)
- November 15, Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 54). Has been unsuccessful in obtaining Quebec. information respecting Goudard, Stack and Prossy. 368
- November 15, The same to the same (No. 55). Has received dispatches respecting Quebec. the civil list and financial arrangements. His satisfaction that these full and explicit instructions have arrived in time to guide his conduct during the session, which will open on the 28th. 369
(This, like 53, is dated 5th in the original.)
- November 15, Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 56). Transmits transcripts of proceedings Quebec. of the Executive Council on matters of state, from 29th August, 1826, to 20th October, 1827, inclusive. 370
- November 15, The same to the same (No 57). Transmits copy of journals of Assem- Quebec. bly for last session. 371

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1827.
November 15,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson. Sends memorial from Bowen respecting his situation as French translator, which he recommends for favourable consideration. Had already expressed an objection to the employment of a judge as French translator, but Bowen ought not to be deprived of the office without compensation. Page 439
Enclosed. Memorial from Bowen. 440
(The memorial is dated 16th.)
- November 15,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 59). Is imperfectly acquainted with the stipulations of the convention of 1818 with the United States relating to the fisheries, of which he asks more accurate information. His regret at the terms of agreement. In obedience to instructions, he has had inquiry made and now transmits copies of report from the commander of the hired government brig and of letters from Davidson and Calbeck, the latter residing at the Magdalen Islands. Sends also extract from a letter from Bouchier of H. M. S. "Athol" with representation from inhabitants of the Bay of Chaleurs respecting the fisheries. The grounds of complaint against the encroachments of the United States fishermen shown in the various documents besides French encroachments. How penalties can be recovered. Asks for an interpretation of the words of the convention. Asks for regulations to be adopted and signified to him early in the season, so that he may employ proper persons to carry them out and recommends Capt Rayside of the government brig, and James Crawford, chief magistrate at Gaspé, to be employed for that purpose, and suggests the necessity of these officers having authority from the Commissioners of Customs, or from the department in Quebec to make seizures for breach of the law. 372
Enclosed. Report of Capt. Rayside on the encroachments of United States fishermen, given in detail and at length. 377
John Davidson to A. Cochran. Report on the same subject. 383
Culbeck (Colbeck, Calbeck) report of encroachments on the Magdalen Islands. 388
Extract from letter from Bouchier. H. M. S. "Athol" with complaint of the merchants at Paspébiac respecting Americans fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence. 391
Complaint of the Merchants. 392
(A note says that (No. 58, 60 and 61 were not received).)
- November 21,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson. Sends copy of letter to the commander-in-chief, on the subject of a branch of the military service in Canada most important in all summer movements. 447
Enclosed. Dalhousie to Wellington. Brings under consideration the bateau establishment for transport to the upper province. His objections to the removal of the establishment from La Chine to Montreal. The character of the *voyageurs*; the description of officers required. The transport service is part of the commissariat; the health of the present officer in command has induced him to seek half pay. Proposes in view of this that the transport service should be formed under another department than the Commissary General's, or as a sort of provincial company; one captain and two inferior officers with 50 men would be sufficient, specially selected from Canadians who had been brought up to that life. The additional expense would only be for the pay of two inferior officers; with the advantage of being permanently organized, that corps would be composed of the best behaved men. 448
Darling to Durnford, 15th November. Dalhousie desires him to make a report on the bateau service at La Chine, with a view to coming to a decision as to keeping or abandoning that post. His objection to the removal to Montreal on account of the damage done to the boats and the want of control over the men. Other considerations of expense, &c. "His Lordship is therefore decidedly of opinion that the necessary

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 "repairs ought to be performed to the buildings at Lower La Chine, if
 "the establishment cannot be placed near the Head of the canal at
 "Upper La Chine." Page 450
- November 21, Report of debate in Assembly. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Huskisson,
 Quebec. 10th December, 1827.
- November 22, Dalhousie to Huskisson. Reports on various points that were refer-
 Quebec. red to him respecting the Indian department. The proposal to convert
 the annual presents into money viewed with alarm by the chief as
 money to the Indians is instantly spent in liquor and the arrangement to
 give presents was to prevent this. The excretion of the country would
 follow any attempt to pay in money. Remarks on the papers sent.
 Prospects of disputes with Michigan and Governor Cass. 400
 Schedule of the papers accompanying the dispatch. 405
 The papers noted in the schedule, duplicates omitted. 407 to 438
- November 22, Dalhousie to Huskisson (Confidential). Reports that by the violent
 Quebec. speeches of Papineau and the leaders in his faction in last election the
 returns gave him more influence than before in the Assembly. His
 election as speaker not accepted; the House insists on the election, the
 King's approval, they hold, being merely a form. Has consequently
 resolved to prorogue. The irregular proceedings of the Assembly have
 caused little excitement. 453
Enclos d. Notice by the Governor that he refuses to accept Papineau
 as speaker. 456
 Resolution of the House of Assembly on the election of Papineau as
 speaker. 457
 Extract from the journals relative to the election of Papineau. The
 division on the resolutions was, as here noted: For the resolutions 41;
 against 4. The latter being the Solicitor General, Messrs. Christie,
 Stuart and Young. 459
 Address to the Governor-in-chief on the subject which was ordered to
 be presented by Messrs. Vallières de St. Real, Cuvillier, Bourdage and
 Letourneau. 460
- December 10, Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 63). Dispatches received by the Octo-
 Quebec. ber mail. 463
- December 10, Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 64). Sends detailed statement of the
 Quebec. causes leading to the dissolution of the legislature. The passion excited
 by the active measures taken by the persons opposed to government
 and the unscrupulous statements made to influence the elections. The
 violent conduct of the Assembly was he believes deliberately fixed, a
 steamboat being hired to bring Papineau's party to Quebec *en masse*, the
 violent incentives of Papineau to outbreaks, lead him to refuse as speaker,
 a person so notoriously opposed to justice, impartiality and moderation in
 the chair. Sends extract from newspaper report of the debate in the
 Assembly. Sends also copy of address from the respectable inhabitants
 of Montreal. His regret that the Roman Catholic parochial clergy have
 joined their influence on the side of the popular party, the strong actor
 in the case being the Apostolic Vicar, M. Lartigue, who takes the style
 of the Bishop of Telmesse. The good disposition of the Bishop of Quebec.
 Report of an intention to send a deputation to England with a com-
 plaint. Should this be done, he will send a person well qualified to
 answer the complaints. The state of the province appears to be poli-
 tically, what it has been for twenty years. Has now determined not to
 call the legislature together till November, 1828, although he had
 thought of calling it sooner, and sends copy of the speech he had intended
 then to deliver. Sends also account of the revenue and expenditure for
 1827. The increase in the revenue permanently placed at the disposal
 of the Crown. How the surplus should be disposed of. The state of
 the finances as shown by the reports and schedules. 464

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1827.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address, signed by Papineau to the electors of the west ward of Montreal. Page 477	
	Extract of an address to their constituents dated in March last, signed by Papineau and others. 483	
	Report of the debate in the Assembly. 484	
	Resolutions against the course of the House of Assembly, passed at a meeting in Montreal. 499	
	Address of inhabitants of Montreal to Dalhousie. 501	
	Intended speech by Dalhousie to the Legislature. 505	
	General statement of the revenue in the province at the disposal of the Crown. 509	
December 13, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson. Sends certificate of the birth and baptism of Marie Françoise Massot (or Masot) in 1749. 511	
December 13, Quebec.	The same to the same. Has received instructions respecting the boundary between Lower Canada and the United States, which he shall carry into effect. 512	
No date.	Intended speech to the Legislature.	
	Address of inhabitants of Montreal to Dalhousie.	
	Resolutions against the course of the Legislative Assembly. These three documents were enclosed in Dalhousie to Huskisson 10th December, 1827.	
1840. April 30, Montreal.	Poulett Thomson to Lord John Russell. Transmits copy of memorial from Etienne Labodie representing the ill treatment to which British fishermen on the coast of Labrador are exposed, and asking for protection. 396	
	<i>Enclosed</i> Memorial. 397	
	(The dispatch from Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and enclosure have been placed here by mistake.)	

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1749. April 1.	Commission fixing the limits of Fort St. John's.
1816. February 26, Quebec.	Report of survey, made by John Collins on lands on which Fort St. John's is built. Both enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.
1822. September 3.	Travis to Beckwith. Enclosed in Sullivan to Wilmot Horton, 24th September, 1827.
1823. June 18, Ordnance.	Circular from Ordnance Office. Enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.
June 20	Certificate by Vanderburgh of the services of Travis. Enclosed in Sullivan to Wilmot Horton, 24th September, 1827.
June 30. Ordnance.	Circular from Ordnance Office signed "W. Griffin." Enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.
1825. April 25, Glasgow.	Form of return follows. Rules and regulations for the society for promoting the religious interests of the Scottish settlers in the British provinces in North America. Enclosed in Welsh to Huskisson, 20th December, 1827.
June 9. Ordnance.	Circular to Respective Officers. Enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.
1826. July 31. "Jupiter."	Order by Rear Admiral Lake. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 8th May, 1827.
October 14, Quebec.	Durnford to ———. Of the same date are instructions to the officers of engineers.

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October 16, Quebec. Durnford to Darling.
- October 18, Sorel. Memorandum.
- October 19, Sorel. Durnford to Darling.
- October 25, Quebec. Darling to Durnford.
- October 30, Quebec. General Order.
- November 10, Quebec. Durnford to Ellicombe. This and preceding documents enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 15th January, 1827.
- November 9, Treasury. Hill to Planta.
- November 25, Foreign office. Bidwell to Sir Robert Ker Porter. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- December 1, Quebec. General order respecting Indian affairs. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton, 24th May, 1827.
- December 1, Quebec. Howe to Freeling.
- December 7, Halifax. Address by the Chambers of Commerce. (The date is by an error written 1821 in original.)
- December 18, Halifax. Howe to Freeling.
- December 19, Halifax. The same to the same. This and the three preceding documents enclosed in Freeling to Wilmot Horton, 1st February, 1827.
- December 26, Ryegate. Carmichael Smyth to Mann.
1827.
January 1, London. Gother Mann to Byham. Both enclosed in Byham to Wilmot Horton, 15th January, 1827.
- January 3, War Office. Sullivan to Wilmot Horton. Applies for statement of the annual amount of the salary and emoluments of paymaster William Kemble of the late Canadian Embodied Militia. Page 227
- January 6, War Office. The same to the same. For the salary and emoluments of the civil situation of Lieut. William Robins, late of the Meuron regiment 228
- January 8, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion respecting proposed alterations in the pay and allowance of the Indian department. 172
- January 12, Ordnance. Byham to the same. The order by Dalhousie to issue condemned barrack bedding to distressed emigrants is contrary to regulations; the object of the regulations is not for the value of what is left, but is intended as a safe guard against abuse. 98
- Enclosed.* General order to prevent barrack bedding and other public stores from being disposed of to individuals in consequence of the facility this affords for abuse. 100
- January 15, Ordnance. Byham to Wilmot Horton. Sends letter from the inspector general of fortifications with correspondence relating to works to be undertaken in the Canadas. The master general and Board of Ordnance, consider it very desirable that no time should be lost in acquiring the lands necessary for the line of canal. 101
- Enclosed.* Gother Mann to Byham. Sends letter from Durnford with correspondence respecting works to be undertaken in Canada. What seems most immediately to call for attention is the want of official communication from the Colonial Office. Remarks in parallel columns signed H H. 102
- Durnford to———. Relying on the commander of the forces, having received communications from the Secretary of State to forward the views of the master general and Board of Ordnance and the officers to be

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- employed having arrived, he sends a copy of the instructions he proposes to send to Colonels By, Figg and Wright, that no time may be lost. Should he be mistaken as to the receipt of communications, he trusts that His Lordship having all the papers before him will be pleased to sanction carrying the work into immediate effect. Asks that the officers employed may have every facility for travelling afforded them by the quartermaster-general and commissariat department. Page 105
- Durnford to By. Instructions how he is to proceed in respect to the Rideau Canal. 106
- Durnford to Figg (?) Instructions respecting works of defence at Chambly, &c. 108
- Durnford to Wright. Instructions respecting works of defence in the upper province. 109
- Further correspondence respecting canals, the abandonment of barracks, &c., and the building of works of defence. 112, to 128
- January 20, Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury referring to correspondence desire to have the accounts between the Colonial and Imperial governments adjusted. For this purpose the commissariat officer is to prepare lists of money advanced from the military chest in Canada for colonial purposes. The Receiver General to make up an account of services for which the colony ought not to be asked to make provision. 173
- January 22, London. Hamilton to Wilmot Horton. The proprietor and his assigns of a proprietary chapel have the nomination of the minister vested in them, under a license from the rector. If a chapel of ease, the nomination is transferred to the rector. If in the present case the nomination is in the hands of the proprietor and his assigns, a veto should remain with the rector and the bishop. 262
- January 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. A passage has been provided for Cockburn, his secretary and servants, to Bermuda, whence they will be sent to their destination in British North America. 6
- January 25, Whitehall. H. Hobhouse to the same. In all cases where sentence of transportation has been passed in Canada on persons sentenced to death and pardoned on condition of transportation, the law authorises the ordering of such persons to be transported to the convict ships at Bermuda. Certain persons sentenced to death and respited have had their sentences commuted to transportation, warrant for which is enclosed. The extraordinary delay in reporting several of the cases. Several persons have received sentence, not of transportation, but of banishment. In these cases, Peel directs him to say he cannot give instructions. 87
- January 27, Foreign office. Bidwell to Sir Robert Ker Porter. 87
- January 27, Foreign office. De Waldon to Rev. Lewis Rose. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- February 1, Whitehall. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Returns four bills which not having been allowed within two years of their date are virtually disallowed. 30
- February 1, Ordnance. Byham to Wilmot Horton. The Master General and Board of Ordnance have decided to take measures for acquiring Sir John Harvey's property at Quebec. 129
- February 1, Post Office. Freeling to Wilmot Horton. Transmits papers which show that the new arrangements for communication with North America are not satisfactory. 240
- Enclosed.* Howe to Freeling. The disadvantages of the proposed mail route by way of Bermuda. Different plans suggested. 241
- Howe to Freeling. He has received instruction as to the change in the mails. As a general regulation 14 days are enough for the mail to remain at Halifax, but as the mails from Quebec and other provinces arrive on Saturday, the mail outwards might close on that day. 247

1827. **Howe to Freeling.** Transmits copy of address from the Halifax Chamber of Commerce respecting the mails. Page 249
- February 9, **Address from the Halifax Chamber of Commerce** representing the
Ordnance. injury to trade, &c., caused by the change of mail arrangements. 250
- February 14, **Byham to Wilmot Horton.** The Master General and board of Ordnance cannot recommend the building of a house for the commander of the forces at Sorel, even if it be eventually a military post. 130
Whitehall.
- February 16, **Stephen to Wilmot Horton.** Transmits proposed bill for the sale of
Ordnance. part of the clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada. 92
- February 20, **Byham to the same.** Sends list of stores in charge of the Ordnance
London. storekeeper sent out for settlers and not required for the public service. The issue of such stores has been discontinued for years. The Board are desirous of receiving Bathurst's propositions as to their disposal. 132
- February 24, *Enclosed.* Note on the letter from the Board of Ordnance relating to
Ordnance. implements for settlers. The tools are generally speaking inferior in quality and unsuited for the use of emigrants, so that their acquisition is inexpedient if payment is required. It might be well to distribute them to the emigrants without charge as a boon. If sold by auction they could only be as old iron. 133
- March 8, **List of stores in charge of the Ordnance storekeeper at Montreal.** 134
London. **Address of the House of Commons for copies of the regulations for granting waste lands in the Canadas.** 1
- March 10, **Byham to Wilmot Horton.** The Master General and Board of Ordnance believe that it would be for the public interest that the department should control the land forming part of the Plains of Abraham, between the exercise ground and the Citadel. If approved of by Bathurst orders shall be sent to the Commanding Royal Engineers on the subject and to adopt preliminary measures. The final decision can be made by the Board. 135
Treasury.
- March 13, **Hamilton to the same.** The ministers of the Kirk of Scotland have no claim on the clergy reserves; they are as much dissenters in Canada as they are in England. 261
London. *Enclosed.* Extract from the Debate on the clergy reserves. 266
- March 14, **Herries to Wilmot Horton.** Sends letters from Turquand and copy of contract for hire of a vessel for the public service. Have the circumstances under which the vessel has been hired so long been reported to Bathurst, and is he satisfied with the propriety of the measure? 175
London. **Address of the House of Commons for a return of the population in Upper and Lower Canada, with the numbers belonging to the different religious persuasions.** 2
- March 16, **Hamilton to Wilmot Horton.** The Bishop of Quebec desires to have a clause inserted in the clergy reserve Act empowering the authorities to grant leases as well as to sell or convey in fee simple. 268
Whitehall. **Lack to the same.** transmits copy of letters to Herries that it may be communicated by Bathurst to the governors of Upper and Lower Canada. 32
- March 20, *Enclosed.* Lack to Herries. Goods allowed to be imported into Canada are to be admitted to entry at any port on security being given that delivery will be made at some free warehousing port in one of the provinces. 33
Treasury. **Herries to Wilmot Horton.** Explains the claims of the collector of customs to exact fees on duties imposed by the different legislatures. But all fees hitherto received have been abolished by the Act of 6 Geo IV., cap. 106, fixed salaries being established in lieu thereof. 176
- March 27, **G. Cockburn to the same.** Is the service his brother was selected to perform such as should exempt him from the penalty inflicted on him? His answer will determine the course of applying to
Admiralty.

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- the Secretary at War to annul the claim. Had his brother known that his not going to Jamaica was to occasion him the loss of two years' pay, nothing would have prevented him from proceeding there. Page 7
- April 6, "Jupiter." Explanation by Rear Admiral Lake. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 8th May, 1827.
- April 10, Caracas. Sir Robert Ker Porter to Bidwell. Enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- April 10, Post Office. Freeling to Wilmot Horton. The packet for North America was detained owing to the dispatches from the Colonial office not being received. Will further delay be necessary? 252
- April 11, Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. In answer to Dalhousie's representation, the collector of customs is only to retain one-fourth of the duties collected, if the one-fourth is not sufficient to pay the salaries, &c. If one-fourth is more than sufficient, only the necessary amount is to be retained. The salaries and contingencies are to be deducted rateably from each branch of the service. 179
- April 11, London. Pelly to Bathurst. In accordance with licence, sends copies of registers from the Hudson's Bay territories of all persons employed by the company in these territories in 1825 and 1826. 277
- Enclosed.* List, 1824-1825. Northern department, 662. Southern department, 292. List for 1825-26. Northern department, 637, Southern department, 190.
- April 14, Caracas. Sir Robert Ker Porter to Bidwell. Enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- April 14. Opinion of the Law Officers that the Kirk of Scotland has no claim to participate in the clergy reserves or any other provision for the established church. 91
- April 16, Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. The merchants of Canada not having derived the benefits expected from Acts passed in the 6th and 7th years of George IV., instructions are to be sent to the collectors of customs to give every facility for carrying into effect the recommendation of the Board of Trade, and instructions should be sent to the governors to give such directions as may be necessary to the frontier officers, making a return to the Treasury of the directions, the names of the officers and the stations at which they may be serving. 181
- Enclosed.* Lack to Herries. Substance of minute of the Board of Trade respecting complaints of Canadian merchants. 183
- Commissioners of customs. Memorandum of how the obstacle to the benefits of the Act of 6 and 7 George IV., may be removed. 184
- April 17, Navy Office. Navy Board to Wilmot Horton. Scott, schoolmaster from the National Society, and his wife may go on board the "Endeavour" for passage to Quebec. 96
- April 20, Horse Guards. Taylor to the same. The 70th and 76th regiments which have been nearly 14 years in Canada are to be relieved by the 15th and 66th now in Ireland. Tonnage to be provided for their conveyance. 26
- April 22, Caracas. Sir Robert Ker Porter to Hill.
- April 23, Caracas. Sir Robert Ker Porter to Bidwell. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- April 26, Whitehall. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Sends minute of Privy Council on the regulation and protection of the fisheries in the Gulph of St. Lawrence. 34
- Enclosed.* Minute of Council on trade explaining the conditions of the convention of 1818 with the United States respecting the fisheries. 35

1827. April 30, War Office.	Sullivan to Wilmot Horton. Transmits memorial of Lieut. Napier, for his half pay, together with the income of his appointment in the Indian department. The Secretary at War desires to know if Napier's statements are correct.	Page 229
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	230
May 8, Admiralty.	Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Sends copies of two orders from Rear Admiral Lake and copy of explanation of the circumstances requesting that Lord Goderich would give his opinion whether the passages of Lord Dalhousie and family on the occasions mentioned are to be paid for by the public.	8
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Order to Capt. Houston Stewart to proceed to Quebec to take on board Dalhousie and family to be taken to Halifax, stopping at Gaspé and Bay of Chaleurs on the way if required.	9
	Order to bring Dalhousie back from Halifax.	11
	Explanation of the orders for passages of Dalhousie to and from Halifax.	12
May 16, London.	Memorandum submitted to Goderich by Hamilton, with tables, in reference to the state of the church, in the North American colonies in 1824.	269
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of churches in Nova Scotia of the church of England in 1824 "Built" "Building" and "Wanted."	272
	At the end is a list of churches in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Upper Canada, Lower Canada.	273
	Extract from Bishop Inglis's report.	274
May 19, Ordnance.	Owen to Wilmot Horton. Has examined particulars of the intended grant for the Rideau Sends statement. The water communications are all colonial works, although carried on by the ordnance, and the grant yearly is based on the calculation that the work is to be completed in four years. Amount of annual grant stated.	137
May 21, London.	Address of the House of Commons for estimates of the cost of water communication in the Canadas.	3
May 21.	Address of the House of Commons for copy of memorandum to Goderich from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.	4
May 24, Treasury.	Planta to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of general order relative to alterations in the pay and allowances of resident agents of the Indian department for the opinion of Goderich.	186
May 24, Treasury.	The same to the same. Transmits for the information of Goderich, general order on the arrangement of certain duties on an appointment in the Indian department.	187
	<i>Enclosed.</i> General order appointing Darling to be Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs, with arrangements consequent on the death of Claus.	188
May 25, Board of Trade.	Lack to Gordon. Sends application which does not belong to the department of trade.	40
May 29, Treasury.	Planta to Wilmot Horton. It being represented by Dalhousie that he had reappointed the blacksmith to the Indian department, the system in operation having been more expensive than the permanent appointment, Goderich is recommended to approve of the appointments but Dalhousie should be called on to make a return of the actual expense of repairing arms for the Indians for the last four years.	189
May 30, Admiralty.	Croker to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of instructions to Commander Bayfield for executing surveys of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Anticosti.	15
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Croker to Commander Bayfield. Instructions as to the means he is to take for surveying the St. Lawrence.	16
June 1, London.	Memorandum of the claim of Lower Canada. Enclosed in Freeing to Felton, 7th July.	

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1827.
June 2, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. The payment of \$100 pension to the Indian Chief Amable Chevalier should be sanctioned under the circumstances stated. Page 190
- June 3, Taylor to Wilmot Horton. Has the proposal of Bathurst to provide for the efficient superintendence of the Indians by the appointment of Darling been confirmed? 27
- June 8, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lord High Admiral is desirous to arrange the mail service, so that the mails may be sent direct to Halifax, if Goderich can make arrangements. 19
- June 9, War Office. Sullivan to the same. For statement of the annual income of the civil situation of Capt. J. G. Ogden, late of the 38th foot. 232
- June 9, Ordinance. Circular signed "W. Griffin." Enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.
- June 11, Caracas. Alex. Cockburn to Moore. Enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- June 12, Norfolk. Travis to Gray. Enclosed in Sullivan to Wilmot Horton, 24th September.
- June 12, Paisley. Burns to Wilmot Horton. The right of the Church of Scotland to a share of the clergy reserves. The statement of its claims should be published as well as that by Dr. Strachan on behalf of the Church of England. 306
- June 13, Norfolk. Travis to Gray. Enclosed in Sullivan to Wilmot Horton, 24th September.
- June 14, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Transmits petition from Mrs. Dawson, with papers, praying for remuneration for bringing dispatches to Provost, to be submitted for the consideration of Goderich. 191
- June 15, Board of Trade. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Huskisson asks him to prevail on Felton to be quiet for the present. 41
- June 16, Caracas. Alexander Cockburn to Francis Cockburn. Enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- June 18, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Transmits memorial from the widow of the late Robert Ramsay Livingston, of the Indian service, for a pension in consideration of her husband's services. The Lords of the Treasury desire the opinion of Goderich as to whether the services of Livingston entitled his widow to a pension, as otherwise they are unwilling to sanction payments that would form a precedent. 192
- June 18, Caracas. Sir Robert Ker Porter to Bidwell.
- June 18, Caracas. The same to Moore. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Wilmot Horton, 21st September, 1827.
- June 18, London. Willoughby to Wilmot Horton. Forwards account for the North American colonies for the year ending 5th January, 1826. 316
- June 19, Foreign office. De Walden to Hay. Sends copy of note from Prince Polignac on the subject of an order from Bathurst, respecting a religious establishment in Canada to be submitted to Goderich for his consideration. 42
- Prince Polignac to Dudley (in French). In consequence of the British government having some years ago appeared to dispute the rights of the Seminary to the ownership of properties in Canada, the terms of the capitulation of 1760 were invoked and acknowledged as proof of their rights. This satisfied the Seminary, but the members are again disturbed by a letter from Bathurst to Roux, that he has sent orders to Canada to take legal measures to secure the rights of the Crown to the seignory of Montreal. Discusses the question of the titles of the Seminary and of the security for their ownership. 43
- Respective Officers to Byham. Enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.

1827. June 23, London.	Address of the House of Commons for copies of correspondence on the subject of the claim of the Church of Scotland upon the clergy reserves.	Page 5
June 25, Quebec.	Estimate of presents required for the Indians for 1828.	213
July 5, Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. Sends for consideration of Goderich, letter from Dalhousie with papers respecting a claim by David Ross, of Montreal, for professional services.	193
July 6, Whitehall.	Stephen to the same. Is not sure if he understands what is to be done relative to the nuns of Montreal. Bathurst did not think it convenient to give a direct answer. He seems to intend to recommend an investment in the funds, and to accede to the request to purchase lands in mortmain should the nuns state a reasonable objection to the other. Has returned the papers which may be sent back to him with instructions if he can be of use.	93
July 7, Post Office.	Freeling to Felton. The amount of postage remitted from the North American colonies is net. Of that amount one third is formed of British inland and packet postage. The expense of maintaining packets between Great Britain and North America is at the lowest £10,000 per annum.	253
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns of the revenues.	254 to 257
	Memorandum of the claims of Lower Canada to the net produce of the Post Office revenue levied in the province.	258
July 9, Whitehall.	Stephen to Baillie. Has had for a long time two North American papers. One from Mr. Girouard, a priest, seeks letters patent for the incorporation of a seminary and for the endowment by certain lands to be held in mortmain. If it is allowable, the instrument could be prepared in Lower Canada, for it is only a Canadian lawyer who could prepare it, as the whole of the grant must be recited. If anything is to be done, the proper course is to have an instrument prepared in Canada for revision. The case of Forder has been decided, so that the papers will perhaps be directed to be put by.	94
July 10, Norfolk.	Gray to Palmerston. Enclosed in Sullivan to Wilmot Horton, 24th September.	
July 28, Foreign office.	Backhouse to Wilmot Horton. Dudley, in view of the inconveniences of the present mail arrangements, will see with satisfaction the old line by way of Halifax restored. The mails for the mission at Washington to be sent by way of New York and not by Boston.	47
August 2, Admiralty.	Croker to Hay. The Lord High Admiral cannot ensure the mail communication being kept up with regularity if the lengthened voyage to New York with the small vessel employed is to be insisted upon.	20
August 6, Treasury.	Hill to the same. The Lords of the Treasury do not object to the expense incurred by Dalhousie for a vessel engaged for the service of the fisheries, believing it to be necessary, but the expense should have been submitted to the provincial legislature to have a proper provision made for its discharge.	194
August 8, Ordnance.	Byham to the same. Orders have been given for two royal standards, one for Quebec, and the other for Kingston.	138
August 13, Treasury.	Hill to the same. Sends letter from the Board of Ordnance and abstract of seigniorial rents to know if Goderich sees any objection to the proposed arrangement.	195
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Byham to Hill. The Respective Officers have transmitted perambulation return and list of seigniorial rents, asking if they are in future to be paid and received by that department. The Board of Ordnance has decided that they should, and that the Ordnance officer pay, as usual, the sums which he may receive into the military chest. Asks that the Treasury give the necessary orders to the commissariat officer at Quebec.	196

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1827.	Abstract of seigniorial rents paid by and to the commissariat department at Quebec.	Page 197
August 17, Custom House	Commissioners of Customs to Herries. Enclosed in Hill to Wilmot Horton, 24th August.	
August 18, Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. To send to the Treasury a copy of dispatch to Dalhousie as amended, to be acquiesced in.	198
August 24, Treasury.	The same to the same. Sends warrant for the payment of salaries mentioned in schedule. It would be desirable for every officer in Canada entrusted with the collection of the revenue to close the accounts each year to the 31st December, on the same principle as those in the United Kingdom are made up.	199
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Warrant for the payment of salaries.	201
	Schedule of salaries and fixed allowances.	205
August 24, Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of report of the Commissioners of Customs on a letter from Felton requesting that a separate custom-house may be erected at Montreal. The report is to be sent to the Governor of Montreal. If the trade of the province requires such an establishment, the expense must be defrayed from the duties collected in the province.	209
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Commissioners of Customs to Herries. They have directed the officers in Canada to make a special report on the state of trade, and on its receipt they will state their opinion as to the expediency of complying with Felton's request for a custom-house at Montreal.	210
August 28, Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. The arrangement made by Dalhousie for leasing a large house for the use of departments is very proper, but the expense should be submitted to and approved of by the legislature.	211
August 30, Treasury.	The same to the same. Copies of dispatches from Dalhousie explanatory of the present state of the financial affairs of the province of Lower Canada have been received, as also the instructions it is proposed to transmit, which the Lords of the Treasury approve of.	212
September 8, London.	Hamilton to ———. Has prepared a letter for the Bishop of Quebec, which he will call and show.	276
September 11, Hastings.	Officers of customs to the Secretary for the Colonies. Send receipt for a bag of dispatches entrusted to Colonel Cockburn.	317
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Receipt.	318
September 12, Admiralty.	Barrow to Wilmot Horton. By a new arrangement mail packets are to go direct to Halifax, where other vessels are to take the mails to Boston, wait for the replies and return to Halifax. The packet after landing the mails at Halifax is to proceed immediately to Bermuda. Other arrangements.	21
September 19, Treasury.	Hill to Hay. Transmits estimate of presents required for the Indians for 1828.	215
	The estimate precedes the letter.	213
September 19, Admiralty.	Barrow to Wilmot Horton. By looking at the map he may make a better mail arrangement than the present.	23
September 21, Foreign office.	Backhouse to Wilmot Horton. Sends copies of four dispatches from the consul at Caracas, detailing the steps he had taken to forward to Canada British subjects who had been induced to proceed to Columbia, and were left in a state of destitution. Sends also copy of instructions to Sir Robert Ker Porter to afford relief to those individuals.	49
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copies of letters respecting emigrants to Columbia.	50, 52, 54, 56
	List of the remaining persons who arrived at La Guayra on the 2nd of December, 1825, sent out as colonists by the Colombian Agricultural Association of London.	59
	Further correspondence respecting the persons sent to La Guayra.	62 to 75

1827.
September 24, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Orders given that the packet from Halifax is to remain 48 hours in Bermuda, and that the Mexican packets are no longer to call there on their homeward voyage. Page 24
- September 24, War Office. Sullivan to Wilmot Horton. Transmits papers respecting the case of James Travis, employed during the first American war, to be submitted for the consideration of the Secretary for the Colonies. 233
- Enclosed.* Gray to Palmerston. Transmits letters from a poor and aged man named Travis, who served during the first American war, and who applied for a pension for his services. Bathurst afforded him pecuniary assistance and assured him of further provision. 234
- Travis to Gray. States his services during the first American war, his application to Bathurst in 1822, when he was assisted. Requests him (Gray) to ascertain if any further provision has been made for him. 235
- Another statement from Travis to Gray. 237
- Travis to Beckwith. Reminds him of the time he (Travis) was employed during the Revolutionary war. 238
- Certificate by Capt. Vanderburgh of the services of Travis. 239
- September 29, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. The grant of half pay to Captain Hamilton Merritt and Lieut. Ingersol would establish a very inconvenient precedent, so that the Lords of the Treasury cannot comply with Dalhousie's recommendation in their favour. 216
- October 2, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The North American packet on her return from Halifax, is to depart from thence, after her return from Bermuda, not later than 21 days after her first arrival at Halifax, unless the Washington mail shall not have arrived 25
- October 3, Treasury. Lewis to the same. The goods required for the Indian department for 1828 have been ordered to be forwarded by the Board of Ordnance. 217
- October 4, Treasury. The same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the instruction contained in the dispatch to Dalhousie to send detailed information of the precise expense of the Indian department, with a view to its reduction and the ultimate abolition of the establishment. 218
- October 6, Post Office. Freeling to Wilmot Horton. Regulations by the Admiralty in respect to the sailing of the mail packets. 260
- October 8. Minute by Master General. Enclosed in Butler to Wilmot Horton, 15th October, 1827.
- October 9, Treasury. Lewis to Wilmot Horton. The money paid for lots attached to the Jesuit barracks has been incorrectly paid into the military chest. It is to be withdrawn and transferred to the commissioners for managing the Jesuit estates. 219
- October 15, Ordnance. Butler to Wilmot Horton. The dispatch from Dalhousie enclosing memorial from the Baroness de Longueuil praying that a suit begun by the officers of the Department for the recovery of an apparent encroachment may be withdrawn, has been submitted to the Master General and Board of Ordnance. Sends copy of report from the officers; Huskisson's opinion asked if the proceedings should be dropped. Copies of documents sent, including orders to prevent encroachments on the public property. Minute of the Master General sent to be laid before Huskisson. Directions will in the meantime be given to suspend proceedings until the pleasure of government is known. 139
- Enclosed.* Respective Officers to Byham. Report the opinions of the committee on encroachments on Crown Reserves at St. John's, and enclose documents in relation to the property. 141
- Commission (in French) which fixed the limits of Fort St. John's, 1st April, 1749. 143

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1827.	Report by John Collins, deputy surveyor general on the limits of the land at Fort St. John's, 16th October, 1770. Page 145
	Extract from the annual report of inspectors assembled at St. John's, 30th May, 1827. That Collins had placed the boundary stones in a wrong place on the ground of a reported permission of the Marquis Duquesne of 1755, to the Baron de Longueuil, which cannot be found. The boundary marks ordered to be placed according to the original reservation. 146
	General order to the Respective Officers that to preserve the rights of the Ordnance, all the roads over Ordnance lands allowed to be used by the public as a convenience are to be shut up for 24 hours. 148
	Circular, dated 30th June, 1823, sending form for list of encroachments or trespasses on Ordnance property. 149
	Form of return. 150
	Circular to Respective Officers, 9th June, 1825. To include in annual report lands supposed to belong to the Ordnance but left in a state of ambiguity. 151
	Minute by the Master General, 8th October, 1827, defending the conduct of the Respective Officers in respect to the Longueuil property at St. John's; they were acting under orders of the department. 153
October 16, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Wilmot Horton. Have referred to the commissioners for victualling the navy, the letter for payment of the provisions returned into the commissariat stores from the ships employed to carry settlers. 97
October 18, Victualling Office.	Victualling Board to the same. In accordance with request, a bill has been drawn in favour of Peter Robinson, on the treasurer of the navy, for the value of provisions returned into the commissariat stores at Quebec. 319
November 9, Halifax.	Canning to Ogle. Enclosed in Barrow to Backhouse, 17th December, 1827.
November 12, Uxbridge.	Anglesey to Huskisson. If the proceedings against the Baroness Longueuil are dropped, she should be required to acknowledge that the cession of the land is gratuitous, only consented to on the express condition, that no new buildings are to be established within 400 yards of the most salient parts of the fort. Unless something to this effect is adopted, an inconvenient precedent may be formed. 155
November 14, Whitehall.	Phillips to Stanley. Sends letter from Rev. George Bourne, with memorial from the Protestant dissenters of Lower Canada. 90
November 24, Halifax Harbour.	Rear Admiral Ogle to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Backhouse, 17th December, 1827.
December 7, Treasury.	Hill to Stanley. The Lords of the Treasury have received account from Commissary General Routh of all payments and advances of the military chest since the appointment of Dalhousie as Governor. Copies are transmitted to be laid before Huskisson. Has any account been received from Dalhousie? If so, a copy is asked for. 220 <i>Enclosed.</i> Routh to Hill. Sends account of payments and advances made from the military chest since the appointment of Dalhousie, a duplicate of which has been submitted to His Lordship. 221 Account of payments, &c. 222
December 7, The Grove.	Wellington to Huskisson. Concurs in letter to Dalhousie. Shall write him to the same purport. 28
December 8, Horse Guards.	Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. Returns Dalhousie's letter. 29
December 8, Treasury.	Hill to Stanley. Transmits for the opinion of Huskisson, letter from Dalhousie, requesting to be reimbursed for travelling expenses amounting to £300. 223

1827.
December 12,
Hastings. Anglesey to Huskisson. The report from By is most distressing. The estimates for the Rideau Canal turn out to be grossly erroneous. Sir J. Carmichael Smyth, with other officers of engineers, was sent to report on defences and communications. He conceived the expense of forming the Rideau Canal would be about £169,000. Without waiting for an estimate, the Ordnance began the work, which By reports will cost £474,844. By has sent home Lieut. Pooley to explain. The civil engineer purposely misled the Colonial as well as the British Government, but it is a work of such magnitude that it should not have been begun without a careful examination of the estimates by the engineers of the department. The report of frivolous expenditures for grass plots, &c., contradicted by Pooley. Page 156
- December 13,
Ordnance. Gosset to the same. Has been directed by Anglesey to wait on Huskisson with reports and estimates of the Rideau Canal. Pooley has been sent by By to give information and explanations, and if he (Huskisson) wishes to see Gosset, he will bring Pooley. 158
- December 13,
Hastings. Anglesey to the same. No public notice to be taken of his observation of the imprudence of beginning a great work without an estimate. Thinks from the character of his predecessor, there must be a mistake. The Rideau Canal must be finished on the scale originally approved of by the Duke of Wellington, but there are objections (noted) to its enlargement. 159
- December 15,
Foreign office. Backhouse to Stanley. Transmits letter erroneously addressed to the Foreign instead of the Colonial Office. 76
- December 15,
Ordnance. Gosset to Huskisson. Transmitting letters from Anglesey. 160
- December 17,
Admiralty. Barrow to Backhouse. Sends copies of letter and enclosure from Admiral Ogle relative to the practice of United States fishermen drying and curing their fish on the Magdalen Islands. Former reports showed that the number was so trifling that it was not thought necessary to make any representation, but as they seem to be increasing, His Lordship will probably deem it expedient to send instructions for the guidance of the Admiral. 80
- Enclosed.* Rear Admiral Ogle to Croker. Had sent the "Alligator" to investigate complaints from the Magdalen Islands respecting encroachments of United States fishermen, who consider they have a right by the convention to dry and cure their fish on the Magdalen Islands. The subject was brought under the notice of the Admiralty by Rear Admiral Fahie, but as no instructions were sent, the practice continued until from 15 boats, the number has increased to 400, with upwards of 3,000 men. Asks for instructions. 82
- W. P. Canning to Rear Admiral Ogle. Reports the result of his investigation into the practices of the United States fishermen on the Magdalen Islands and along the coast. 84
- December 18,
Hastings. Anglesey to Huskisson. Sends document giving all the information respecting the Rideau Canal in possession of the Board of Ordnance. The addition to the estimate is lamentable, but he cannot see an item which can be reduced. There is no way of escaping the expense, the question is within what time is the work to be completed. If £100,000 annually could be obtained for its more rapid advance it would be desirable. The objection to the enlargement of the locks entertained by Wellington and Carmichael Smyth arose he (Anglesey) believes from the impression that it would take an infinitely larger sum than that at which it is now calculated. 161
- Enclosed.* The document referred to, dated 17th December. The document has for title "Rideau Canal." 162

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1827.
December 19, Foreign office. Backhouse to Stanley. Transmits copy of letter from the Admiralty with dispatch and enclosures from Admiral Ogle respecting American fishermen drying and curing fish on the Magdalen Islands. Page 77
- December 20, Glasgow. Welsh to Huskisson. Renews on behalf of the Church of Scotland, application formerly made to Bathurst and refers to a petition and other papers sent to Goderich for small salaries to Ministers of the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia and other colonies. 308
- Enclosed.* Rules and regulations of the society for promoting the religious interests of the Scottish settlers in the British Provinces of North America, with a list of the office bearers of the society. 310
- December 27, Treasury. Hill to Stanley. In reference to settling a pension of £400 a year on Amyot, a warrant has been issued for the payment. 224
- Enclosed.* Stanley to Hill (private and confidential). Respecting the proposed pension to Amyot and the difficulties that would be raised in the Assembly of Lower Canada in regard to granting either a salary or a pension. 225
- December 27, Downing Street. Stanley to Backhouse. Has received dispatch relative to American fishermen drying and curing fish on the Magdalen Islands. The propriety of obtaining a legal interpretation of the treaty. Should the construction of the Americans be found to be incorrect, the measures to be taken to put a stop to the practice. 78
- December 31, Liverpool. Collector and comptroller of customs to Huskisson. They have forwarded a bag of dispatches by Captain Philpotts whose receipt is enclosed. 320
- Enclosed receipt.* 322
- December —, Ordnance. Anglesey to Huskisson. Desires to direct attention to the question of defence and construction of the Rideau Canal. Proposes to place £10,000 in the estimates for next year, but prior to doing so wishes to have the concurrence of his colleagues. 170

MISCELLANEOUS, 1827.

Q.-181.

1813.
March 26, Niagara. Enlistment of Thomas Medagh with extracts from the Articles of War. Page 234
1821.
August 16, Chatham. Grece to——.
- September 5, Chatham. Same to——.
1822.
August 7. Same to Dalhousie.
- August 17, Quebec. A. W. Cochran to Grece. This and three preceding letters enclosed in memorial by Grece, of 1st November, 1827.
1826.
June 29, Quebec. Cochran to Ryland.
- June 30, Quebec. Ryland to Cochran.
- July 5, Quebec. Same to the same. This and the two preceding letters enclosed in Ryland to Wilmot Horton, 20th April, 1827.
1827.
January 3, London. Dr. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. The uncertainty as to whether the successors of Dr. Panet are to retain the title of Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. 182

1827.
January 4, Quebec. Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst. The proposal made by the Assembly of Upper Canada, to sell the Clergy Reserves for purposes of education; it has also prepared a variety of other legislative measures with the object of depressing the Church of England, and it is intended to send an agent to London in support of these objects. His duty to counteract these efforts. The disposition to hostility against the Church of England does not extend to the community at large, but the leaders of the popular party think it a good opportunity to attack the church, the majority of the Assembly not being in a disposition to acquiesce in some of the views of His Majesty's Government. Asks that the powers of the clergy corporations be enlarged so as to enable them properly to dispose of the reserves. Page 193
- January 5, Geraldine Cottage. Fitzgerald to Wilmot Horton. From what fund did Captain Wyley receive £200 per annum for his losses during the late American War? He (Fitzgerald) suffered losses at the same time in the service of government for which he received no remuneration. 72
- January 8, Montreal. Memorial of Rev. John Bethune. Applies for more speedy relief than he is likely to receive from the increase to his salary to be derived from the revenue of the Jesuit estates. 19
- January 10, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Transmits memorial of Rev. J. Bethune, Montreal. Fears his apprehensions respecting the Jesuit estates are too well founded. 198
- January 20, Quebec. Cochran to Ryland.
- January 22, Quebec. Ryland to Cochran.
- January 24, Quebec. Cochran to Stewart. This and the two preceding letters enclosed in Ryland to Wilmot Horton, 20th April, 1827.
- January 26, New York. Moore to Wilmot Horton. Is sending a letter addressed to W. B. Felton, who embarked the previous day for Liverpool, the secretary to Dalhousie having asked him to do so. If obliged to go to Annapolis, his nephew will superintend the duties of office. 123
- January 30, Quebec. J. Stewart to Ryland.
- January 31, Quebec. Ryland to Stewart. Both enclosed in Ryland to Wilmot Horton, 20th April, 1827.
- February 2, Kilkenny. Mary Plymouth to Secretary for the Colonies. Inquiries respecting her son, discharged in 1819 from the York Chasseurs, and granted a portion of land in British America. 184
Enclosed. Lukin to Mrs. Plymouth. She is to apply in regard to her son to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies. 184
- February 7, London. Dr. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Asks that the difficulties in the mind of Bishop Panet as to his title, &c., may be removed. 185
- February 9, Quebec. Cochran to Stewart.
- February 12, Quebec. Stewart to Ryland.
- February 12, Quebec. Ryland to Stewart. This and the two preceding letters enclosed in Ryland to Wilmot Horton, 20th April, 1827.
- February 20, London. Nethersoles and Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Ask for information respecting Godschall Johnson, believed to be in Canada, required as a witness in a suit. 176
- February 21, London. Irving to Bathurst. Asks leave on behalf of the author (Orlando W. Roberts) to dedicate his work on South America to His lordship. 107
Enclosed. Title page of the work. 108
Proposed dedication. 109
- February 25, Maryborough. Memorial of Bridget Fowles for assistance towards the recovery of her uncle's property, he having died intestate in Canada. 48

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1827. March 1, Quebec.	Memorial of Hamilton Merritt for an allowance equal to half pay for himself and officers of the late corps of provincial Light Dragoons.	Page 125
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Certificate by Major Eliot, of the efficiency of Merritt's Dragoons during 1813 and 1814.	127
March 1, Quebec.	Hamilton Merritt to Darling. He is applying for a gratuity equal to half pay; asks that the memorial be forwarded.	128
March 3, London.	Gordon to Wilmot Horton. Asks leave to have a copy made of Act of Lower Canada, 41 Geo. III, cap. 4, for use in an appeal before the Privy Council.	82
March 3, Westmeath.	A. F. Atkinson to Bathurst. His desire to become a minister, but the misfortunes of his family prevent him from continuing his studies. Applies for a recommendation to enable him to enter as a sizar into one of the Canadian Colleges or a dispensation that he may begin ministerial duty at once.	1
March 9, Glasgow.	Freeland to the same. Calls attention to the loss that will be sustained in the manufacture of soap and candles in consequence of the increase in duties.	50
March 12, Coxwold.	Newton to Secretary at War. For information respecting William Cook, formerly Master-Carpenter at William Henry, to know if he is alive, the inquiry being made on behalf of Mrs. Sarah Roberts, who was the daughter of William Cook.	177
March 13, Aberdeen.	Ferguson to Wilmot Horton. Renews his request for permission to take machinery to Canada. He goes to join his son-in-law Lieut. James Grierson who is settled on the banks of the Ottawa.	53
March 16, London.	Harman & Co. to Bathurst. Dr. Martin wishes for permission to proceed to British North America to exercise his profession.	104
March 17, London.	Baron Maltzahn to Wilmot Horton (in French) for information respecting William Horch, or Hork supposed to have died in 1800.	130
March 23, London.	Sewell to the same. His (Sewell's) son embarks for Quebec on Wednesday and will be happy to take charge of letters which Mr. Horton may wish to send.	263
March 23, London.	Molteno to the same. Offers for sale a collection of maps of Canada, made by order of the Duke of Kent whilst he was in command.	131
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of Maps.	132
March 26, Liverpool.	John Gladstone to Wilmot Horton. Had written for information for the benefit of Cloghorn, desiring to go to Canada. As he (Wilmot Horton) is no doubt much occupied, perhaps his secretary would send the information.	83
Apr 12, London.	Chief Justice Sewell to Wilmot Horton. He has bought £150 worth of law books in France for the Advocate's Library, Quebec, which he hopes may be admitted free of duty. The £150 remaining is to purchase English law books, and he is anxious to preserve that sum from diminution, otherwise there are books he will be unable to acquire.	264
April 2, Devonport.	DuVernet to Wilmot Horton. Renews application for a grant of land in Canada on the ground of his services in the construction of a canal on the north side of the Ottawa.	34
April 5, Liverpool.	W. A. and G. Maxwell to Wilmot Horton. Apply for information as to the duties payable on French brandy, Spanish and Sicilian wine and Jamaica rum, on entry into Lower Canada.	133
April 6, Coxwold.	Newton to Bathurst. Further inquiry respecting William Cook on behalf of Francis and Sarah Roberts.	178
April 9, London.	Petition of Thomas Cotter, stating his services, his commutation of his pension on the promise of a grant of land and a free passage to Canada, which latter he did not receive, and the renewal of his pension has been refused. Applies to the House of Commons to investigate his case.	31

1827.
April 11,
London. Baillie to——. Had been informed by Dyer, chief clerk at the Admiralty, that he always advised the men not to commute their pensions. That when not allowed to do so several of the men forged certificates that they had received permission to go to Canada. Page 33
- April 12,
London. McFarlane to Wilmot Horton. Urges that the grant of land asked for be made to Major DuVernet on the ground of his services. 134
- April 16,
London. Mandelsloh to Bathurst. Applies for certificate of the death of John George Prosy, last heard from in Montreal in 1794. He had two children then, a boy and a girl, and as there is a small sum due him in Wurtemberg, it is requested that information of this be given them. If they are dead that a certificate to that effect be obtained. 136
- April 20,
Paisley. Memorial from Robert Shaw, senior and junior, respecting property left by Miss or Mrs. Jean Shaw, a near relative. 265
- April 20,
Quebec. H. W. Ryland to Wilmot Horton. Regrets that he had subjected himself to censure for the letters he wrote to Lord Dalhousie in a moment of excitement. A service of nearly half a century entitles him, he believes, to the favourable consideration of government. Does not deny the power of a governor to revoke an appointment, but it is seldom done without special orders from the Colonial office. Complains of Dalhousie's course towards him and the attempt to bring a criminal charge against him. 211
- Cochran to Ryland, 29th June, 1826. Order to prepare and transmit, with vouchers, a general account of receipts and disbursements of the Jesuit estates from the time of his (Ryland's) appointment to 1st of May last. 215
- Ryland to Cochran, 30th June, 1826. Shall prepare the statement required. A similar account to 1st May, 1825, was at his request sent to the Secretary of State. 215
- Ryland to Cochran, 5th July, 1826. Sends general account of receipts and expenditure for the Jesuit Estates with 187 acquitted warrants. 217
- Cochran to Ryland, 20th January. To return to the office any unpaid warrants on him as treasurer of the Jesuit estates, and also to make a supplementary account of receipts and expenditure. 218
- Ryland to Cochran, 22nd January, 1827. Only one warrant remains unpaid which is returned. He will at once prepare the account directed. 218
- Account current. 220
- Stewart to Ryland. Sends copy of letter from Dalhousie and shall be ready to enter upon the adjustment of the accounts and to receive the balance at his convenience. 221
- Cochran to Stewart, 24th January, 1827. Sends Ryland's accounts as treasurer of the Jesuit estates, which must be considered as final up to the period when he (Stewart) was appointed, after which he ought not to have received or paid money on that account. He is to call and settle with Ryland, not allowing the £75 salary, which His Excellency cannot sanction as his office was abolished when he (Stewart) was appointed. 221
- Other documents. 222-228
- Howe to Wilmot Horton. Has Bathurst come to any decision respecting his father's case? 106
- April 26,
London. Memorial of Margaret Murphy to obtain information of her husband, Edward Murphy, who was living in Virginia 27 or 28 years ago and has not been heard of since. Applies also to have inquiry made if he died intestate or left a will. 137
- April 26,
Aughaloe. Crofton Uniacke to——. Calls attention to memorial and asks if a decision has been come to in his brother's case. 311
- May 2,
London. Bennet to Seymour. Encloses petition from a distressed individual who has been deprived of his pension. 22
- May 3,
London.

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- 1827.
- May 3,
Lincoln's Inn
Fields. Charles Deane to Wilmot Horton. Has received letter relative to grant to the late Captain Deane, and asks that Dalhousie be desired to suspend the escheat. Page 36
- May 4,
London. Sewell (Chief Justice ?) to the same. He will embark for Quebec on the 15th and will take charge of any letters Mr. Wilmot Horton may have to send. Asks for a short interview. 267
- May 5,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Proposes that so long as government pays Mr. Sewell, minister of the chapel at Quebec, he shall act as assistant to the rector. 199
- May 5,
Quebec. Same to Wilmot Horton. Hopes that the arrangement in favour of Dr. Mills, Secretary of the Royal institution, has taken place. 201
- May 10,
London. Seymour to the same. Sends petition of Cotter and asks if he was really refused a settlement in Canada. 268
- May 17,
Whitehall. Clare to the same. Asks that the governor of Canada be written to on behalf of Major Wray to select the most eligible situation for the grant of 1,000 acres to which he is entitled. 30
- May 19,
Rotherhithe. Logan to the same. Submits for immediate consideration plan for the *terre plaine* system of defence for British North America. 116
- May 20,
Reigate. Memorial of J. W. Grece, quoting the terms of the reserve in grant of land of such parts as may be required for purposes of defence and asks for payment of the lands taken from him for building a canal (Grenville). 84
- May 21,
London. Chief Justice Sewell to Wilmot Horton. Will embark for Quebec on the 28th and take charge of letters for there. Asks for answers to petitions from the judges of Lower Canada for an increase of salary and from the Royal Institution for a loan to erect part of the building for McGill College. 270
- May 24. Same to the same. Sends two clauses to enable the Crown to exchange clergy lands in Canada to others equal in quantity and value. 271
Enclosed. Clauses. 272
- May 25,
Rotherhithe. Logan to Wilmot Horton. Transmits book containing the military sections of the *terre plaine* system of war and fortifications. 118
- May 26,
Glasgow. Memorial of Marion Orr, wife of James Mulligan, late sergeant 1st Foot, asking for information as to the steps to be taken to recover her share of the property which she believes was left her by the late Dr. Alexander Wilson. 179
- May 28.
Northampton. Dr. Poynter to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of bill respecting which he would have asked an audience of Goderich, but by the doctor's orders he had gone to the country on account of his health. 186
Enclosed. Memorial to Goderich. Enclosing bill to confirm the parochial divisions of certain parts of Lower Canada which has passed both Houses, and now only waits His Majesty's assent. The inconveniences this bill is intended to remove. 187
- May 29,
Fethard. Rev. E. O'Flaherty to Mrs Fitzpatrick. Enclosed in memorial of Bridget Fitzpatrick, 1st June, 1827.
- May 30.
London. Binning to Wilmot Horton. Is about to move for certain correspondence in the matter of the Scotch clergy in the Canadas. 23
- June 1,
Clapham. Sales de la Terrière to the same. Proposes that a settlement should be made on the Saguenay on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence and that the land should be given as a seigniory of 4 or 5 leagues in front by 2 leagues in depth. 289
- June 1,
Maryborough. Memorial of Bridget Fitzpatrick, asking that means may be used to recover for her the property left by her uncle, John Fowles. 54
Enclosed. Rev. E. O'Flaherty to Mrs. Fitzpatrick. Gives details of how her uncle, John Fowles had left his money. 56

1827.
June 5,
London. Wood to Wilmot Horton. When the bill to authorize the sale of part of the clergy reserves is brought in, thinks that the same statements respecting the state of the Church of England in Canada may be made as those which he read before with pain and regret. Gives an account of the state of the Church of England and of the reserves in Lower Canada. A clergyman from Upper Canada has vindicated the church in that province. The letter enters into details. Page 312
- June 7.
Reigate. Grece to Wilmot Horton. His regret at the refusal to examine the construction to be placed on the reserve in his grant. He must, therefore, have recourse to a court of law. 86
- June 8,
Cork. Todhunter to Goderich. Opposes the repeal of the act for regulating the conveyance of passengers from the United Kingdom to British possessions in North America, giving the reason for his opposition. 295
Enclosed. Note of the necessity of protection for emigrants on board ship. 299
Advertisement showing the misrepresentations as to the tonnage of vessels. 303
Report of a mutiny by the passengers on board the "Pacific," Brown, master, of Limerick. 304
- June 8, Wood to Wilmot Horton. Further respecting the sale of clergy reserves. 319
- June 9,
London. Elizabeth Anne Aubrey to ——. Explains the nature of her memorial and her uncle's services. Is afraid it would have been improper to bring forward in the memorial the names of her uncle's personal friends who had counselled him to send a similar memorial, or to refer to the sentiments of the late Colonial Secretary. Her uncle had forwarded a memorial to nearly the same effect as the present, but its prayer was then refused on the ground of the precedent it would have afforded, leaving it to be understood it would be successful at a future period. The application now made is in accordance with her late uncle's wishes. 3
Enclosed. Memorial from Elizabeth Anne Aubrey states the services of her family and prays for some mark of distinction to her brother George Henry Monk that may remain as a lasting testimonial to the services of her late uncle and father. 5
- June 10,
Peckham. Memorial of Mary Anne Porter, widow of Lieut. John Porter, who had received a pension on her husband's death but is now informed respecting the Voltigeurs in which her husband was an officer, that their widow and children were to receive land on the conclusion of peace. Asks for a report whether herself and children are entitled to land on the St. Francis or elsewhere. 189
- June 12,
Aughaloe. Further memorial from Margaret Murphy respecting her husband Edward Murphy, supposed to be dead, and that his brothers' children are trying to secure fraudulently his property. 139
Enclosed. Certificate of the good conduct and character of Mrs. Murphy. 141
- June 14,
Portsmouth. Chief Justice Sewell to Wilmot Horton. Urges that regulations for the transportation of felons from Canada to the Bermudas be put in force; it would be a much more effectual punishment than death. 276
- June 14,
London. Sinclair to ——. Introduces Gordon, a gentleman from Caithness, who wishes to send one of his sons as a settler to Canada. 275
- June 15,
New York. Ramsay to Wilmot Horton. In consequence of the tedious passage, and being entrusted with a dispatch from Goderich, thinks it his duty to report his arrival and his intention to proceed to Quebec by way of Albany. 231
- June 16,
London. Goulburn to the same. Asks for favourable consideration for the application of Knott to be appointed a schoolmaster in Canada. 87

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1827.
June 19,
Cork. Todhunter to Goderich. Refers to previous letter and sends copy of remarks in a newspaper relative to two cases he had mentioned. In the first case the charges against the passengers were untrue or attended with circumstances of excuse or extenuation. In either case there were faults on the other side; the exhaustion of the stores laid in by the passengers in three weeks and the number of passengers on board so small a vessel give cause for considering whether protection should not be given. Page 305
- June 23,
London. *Enclosed.* Report of the investigation before the magistrates into the charge against passengers by the "Pacific" and the destitute state of the passengers. (See also 8th June). 307
- June 25,
Maryborough. Sheaffe to Goderich. Calls attention to memorial for a grant of land in Canada and sends copies of the correspondence on the subject. 278
- June 26,
London. *Enclosed.* Memorial and correspondence. 279 to 288
- June 30,
Roscrea. Petition of Bridget Fitzpatrick. Further asking for help to recover property left to her by her uncle. 58
- July 2,
London. Elizabeth Anne Aubrey to Wilmot Horton. His time being so occupied, this letter to be left till the breaking up of Parliament. She and Mr. Aubrey will proceed to Canada to settle the affairs of her late uncle, Sir James Monk. 13
- July 10,
Paris. Atkinson to the same. Asks him to forward the enclosed, which relates to colonial affairs. 15
- July 10,
Tullamore. W. A. Robinson to the same. States his services and wounds and applies for the customary grant of land. 232
- July 16,
Dublin. Roux to Secretary for the Colonies (in French). Regrets the refusal of government to allow the Seminary to recruit as formerly, the present members being old and infirm. Maintains the position of the Seminary as a legal corporation, which has held possession from 1663. Discusses the position from various points of view. 238
- July 19,
Downing Street. Memorial of Mary Sullivan. Requesting that she may be advised how to make inquiry for her brother who had joined a United States frigate. 293
- July 21,
Kilmarnock. Mrs. Dawson to Goderich. Applies for remuneration for carrying, at the risk of her life, secret dispatches to Prevost during the war of 1812. 40
- July 24,
London. *Enclosed.* Treasury to Mrs. Dawson. Her petition has been transmitted to Goderich. 42
- July 25,
Dublin. Hay to Mrs. Dawson. Is referred to answers to previous applications. 43
- July 27,
London. Memorial of Widow Thomson for help to enable her to make her claim good on the estate of the late James Thomson who died in Georgia. 308
- July 28,
Blackwater-town. Wood to Wilmot Horton. Reports the destruction of the village of Drummondville, Lower Canada, and the loss of his effects, for which he asks compensation. 322
- July 28,
Blackwater-town. Mrs. Dawson to Hay. Asks that the certificates she sent to the Treasury may be returned. 44
- July 28,
Blackwater-town. Baring Brothers to Wilmot Horton. Sends extract from letter from the president of the Bank of the United States that the bank is desirous to treat direct with the agents of the British government in respect to bills drawn for the public service in Canada. Asks for instructions as to the reply to be sent. 24
- July 28,
Blackwater-town. *Enclosed.* Extract from letter of the president of the Bank of the United States. 25
- July 28,
Blackwater-town. Mrs. Murphy to Colonial Secretary. Asks for advice how she is to proceed to recover the property of her late husband. 142

1827. August 2, Lambeth.	Wilkinson to Wilmot Horton. As he has only the half-pay of a naval lieutenant, he appeals for employment in Canada. Page 323	323
August 3, Paris.	Roux to the same (in French). Had remained till he could receive the decision of the Colonial Secretary, and had offered if allowed to hold a personal conference with His Lordship. Now renews the proposition. 243	243
August 15, Montreal.	Account of the Montreal election. Enclosed in——to Wilmot Horton.—October, 1827.	
August 24, Paris.	Roux to the Colonial Secretary (in French). Not having received an answer to his letter of the 10th July, he must return to Montreal, in terms of Dalhousie's letter. 245	245
August 28. Geraldine Cottage.	Fitzgerald to —— . Recalls to memory previous applications and trusts that on consideration he may be found entitled to remuneration for his losses. 73	73
August 28, Geraldine Cottage.	The same to —— . Sends official communication to be placed on the record. His gratitude for the feeling evinced towards him 74	74
No date.	Speech by Wilmot Horton in explanation of bill to authorize the sale of part of the clergy reserves, in the course of which he stated that the Anglican Bishop of Quebec believed that the act of 1791 authorized payments to ministers of the Church of Scotland out of this fund. 202	202
September 1, Geraldine Cottage.	Fitzgerald to —— . Reiterates his request for compensation for his losses, during the late war, of property in Georgia, retained by the two sons of his wife, by a previous marriage, who are keeping up the animosity of the Americans towards him, so that they can hold possession of his cotton plantation. The estimate in which his services have been held as a British officer shown in the testimonials transmitted which he asks to be returned. 75	75
	List of letters returned to Fitzgerald. 78	78
September 3, London.	Seguier to Wilmot Horton. Applies to have the record obtained of the birth of Marie Francois Massot, born at Quebec in 1749 or 1750. 294	294
September 3, Edwardsburg.	Memorial of Capt. R. D. Fraser, stating the services of his troop of cavalry and praying for half pay for himself and the other officers. 60 <i>Enclosed.</i> Warrant, dated 3rd March, 1813, granting power to raise a troop of provincial Light Dragoons. 66	60 66
	Certificate that the preceding is a true copy. 67	67
September 6, Rich Hill.	Memorial of Joseph Dickson to be selected as one of the surgeons to be sent to British North America. 45	45
September 12, Bambridge.	Mulligan to Wilmot Horton. Asks for information as to the disposal of public lands. Wishes for land near a place well situated for trade, the land of good agricultural quality. He does a good deal in the linen trade and wishes to establish a mercantile house. 143	143
September 13, Lyon's Inn.	Palsgrave to Huskisson. Applies to have Dalhousie's signature to a power of attorney officially identified. 192	192
September 18, London.	Roux to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the audience he is disposed to grant. 247	247
September 21, London.	H. C. Buchanan to the same. If the locks on the Rideau Canal are not made wide enough to admit steamers it will be a great mistake. 27	27
September 25, London.	Robert Owen to ——Sends pamphlet. Asks for an interview to discuss the interests of the United States and Great Britain. 181	181
September 26, London.	Buchanan to Wilmot Horton. His brother, George Buchanan, offers to carry government dispatches for Canada or Washington. 28	28
September 27, Westminster.	Memorial of Margaret Anne Elliot, stating the services of her father and more remote ancestors, and praying that the land to which her father is entitled may be granted to him without his being personally obliged to apply for it in Canada. 46	46

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1827. September 28, London.	Summary of a conference between Wilmot Horton on the one side and Roux with two other Sulpicians on the other. Page 261	261
October 2, London.	Addington to Huskisson. Urges obtaining evidence on the boundary now brought within the pale of arbitration. Sir H. Douglas might be written to on the subject. 16	16
October 4, Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) Quebec to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to his (Wilmot Horton's) speech on the clergy reserves, and refers to his (the Bishop's) letters as a proof that he had never supported the view that the Church of Scotland was entitled to a share of the clergy reserves. 204	204
October 8, London.	Logan to Huskisson. Sends extract from letter of a correspondent in Canada. 119	119
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from a letter dated Montreal, 18th August, 1827, describing the critical state of political affairs in Lower Canada. 120	120
October 12, Rathronan.	Memorial of Rev. William Ashe for a clerical appointment either in North America or New South Wales. 18	18
October 30, London.	Roux to Wilmot Horton (in French). Thanks him for the uprightness with which he reported the conversations. Observations on the different points raised in respect to the claims of the Seminary. 248	248
October —,	——— to the same. Sends a copy of the <i>Morning Post</i> containing two articles on Canada. 145	145
	<i>Enclosed.</i> <i>Morning Post</i> , 8th October, with extract from the <i>Montreal Herald</i> , with an account of the election at Montreal and report of McGill's speech. 146	146
	Remarks by the <i>Morning Post</i> with the copy of a private letter. 171	171
November 1, Reigate.	Memorial of J. W. Grece for compensation for his land taken on which to make a canal. The questions to be settled in the case. Documents enclosed. 90	90
	<i>Enclosed.</i> A. W. Cochran to Grece. The Grenville Canal is a military work for which the Crown is entitled to take such parts of land as may be necessary. Without admitting his right in strictness of law for compensation, yet Dalhousie is willing to grant such compensation as may be considered reasonable by persons selected by government and by him (Grece). 94	94
	Extracts (A and B). Copied from the King's patent respecting reserves of land for military purposes, &c. 95	95
	Other papers respecting the claims. 96 to 98	96 to 98
November 7, Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley. Finding that he (Stanley) had been appointed to a situation which brings the affairs of the diocese under his official attention, he (the Bishop) desires to bring the situation of the church before him. Asks for delay to formulate the information. His chaplain and an intelligent officer from Upper Canada will leave in January to explain matters. 206	206
November 13, London.	Roux to Colonial Secretary. Applies officially for an audience on the subject of the Seminary. 255	255
November 14, Solva.	Memorial of Henry Thomas for the recovery of property left by David Jones and his son Joseph. 310	310
November 20, London.	Summary of a conference between Roux and Huskisson on the subject of the Seminary of St. Sulpice Montreal. 256	256
November 28, Montreal.	Note headed "Food for Republicans" and continues "Sir Francis Burton can heal these divisions and carry all the King's measures "which no military man will do." 342	342
November 30, Reigate.	Grece to Huskisson. Reiterates his demand for payment for the land taken from him for the construction of a canal. 101	101
November 30, York.	John B. Robinson to ———. The claims of Merritt to half pay. Harvey has taken an interest in him. Besides his claims as an officer are those on account of his exertions towards the construction of the Welland Canal. 233	233

1827. December 13, Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Huskisson. Is sending by his chaplain, the Rev. Crosbie Margell, the information asked for and representation of the state and present affairs of the diocese. Page 209	
December 14, Quebec.	St. Real to Wilmot Horton. Transmits resolutions passed at a meeting of the electors of the town and suburbs of Quebec, relative to the state of the province. 324	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Resolutions. 325	
	Resolution of the same date that Mr. Vallières de St. Real transmit the resolutions to Stanley, Wilmot Horton and Sir James Macintosh. 337	
December 15, London.	Roux to Stanley (in French). Has received letter and extract from the instructions to Dalhousie. In consequence, he will go to France to secure priests and especially professors capable of training teachers to succeed them. With these he will set out for Canada, when he receives permission. 258	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum respecting the Seminary of Montreal. 259	
December 18, Montreal.	Freeland to Huskisson. Renews his application respecting the duty on tallow, &c., which almost amounts to a prohibition. 68	
	Calculation of the provincial duty. 71	
December —, Downing Street.	——— to Fitzgerald. Has submitted to Huskisson letter of 1st of September. He takes the same view as his predecessor, and therefore refers him to Bathurst's answer of 12th September, 1821. 81	
No date.	Ramsay to Wilmot Horton. Has received official dispatch for Dalhousie. 230	
	Stanley to the same. Sees no need for any alteration in the proposed bill except to provide that no district should have a right to representation without a given population. (The number is left blank). 269	
	Ramsay to Hay. Is going to Quebec by Liverpool and New York, and would carry dispatches to Dalhousie. 229	
	Mrs. Lahy to Colonial Secretary sends letter which she asks to be forwarded. 115	
	Sir John Johnson to Bathurst. In consequence of the appointment of Darling to succeed Claus, he, Johnson, has been deprived of all control of the affairs of the Indian Department, which he has managed since 1783. Asks His Lordship to consider favourably the enclosed petition. 110	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial stating the services of himself and his father and praying that Major Charles Johnson, his son, may succeed to the office of Superintendent General of Indian affairs. 111	
	Petition of Rose and John Gyllin (also written Gyllene and Gillian) for assistance to recover property left them. 99	
	Memorial of Daniel Gorman to be secured in the possession of the property left by his brother Edward Gorman. 88	
	Memorandum on troubles in Canada. 338	
	Inquiries respecting the validity of titles to lands purchased from the Illinois Indians. 21	
	Fitzgerald to Wilmot Horton. Further respecting his claim for remuneration for losses. 79	

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GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, 1828.

1828.
January 25,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 66). Addresses presented by loyal and respectable inhabitants expressing satisfaction with the Executive government and reprobation of the conduct of the Assembly. These addresses are not only from places where government had influence but from Canadian parishes, whose people were led by men of the first rank who had hitherto held back from supporting government. The opposite

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party had not been idle and has been holding meetings and taking means to have their grievances brought before his Majesty's government. Has refrained from interference, but has kept a watchful eye on the latter party who are conducting everything secretly and with the cunning that would be adopted in prosecuting evil designs, so that he has not been able to obtain a copy of the resolutions, their purport being confined to the knowledge of the leaders. It seems decided to send a deputation of several persons with addresses. He has, therefore sent a competent person to act and speak on behalf of government. Sends copies of the addresses presented to him, which speak the sentiments of the English speaking population. If the addresses could be read to the Canadian people in the country, nine-tenths of them would declare them their own, as they are happy and contented, the discontent being stirred up by a small but active and well organised party. The necessity of guarding His Majesty's government against believing that the petitions forwarded by this party contain the real sentiments of the people. How the ignorant classes have been induced to sign. The necessity for active measures; the conciliatory measures of the British government have encouraged the factions, whose boldness has brought on a crisis where the peaceful subjects of His Majesty call for the protecting interference of government. What it is generally thought would furnish a remedy; suggestions for this remedy in different sections.

Page 1

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|-------------------------|--|------------|
| January 26,
Quebec. | Dalhousie to Huskisson. Introduces Mr. Gale, who will give information on all points at issue. | 13 |
| | <i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of the instructions to Gale. | 14 |
| January 28,
Quebec. | Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 69). Transmits and recommends memorial from merchants of Quebec. | 27 |
| | <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial respecting the admission of foreign and colonial corn into the United Kingdom. | 28 |
| January 29,
Quebec. | Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 67). Owing to the objection raised as to the validity of certificates of letters patent of grants being signed by a person acting as secretary without a deputation, he has appointed Louis Montzambert to the office. Hopes that this action will be approved of. | 17 |
| January 29,
Quebec. | The same to the same. Explains the charge made against the government in respect to the dismissal of certain officers. The Militia Act in the House of Assembly. The good conduct of the militia, as shown by the General Orders issued, but certain officers had to be dismissed as they were abusing their position. | 20 |
| | <i>Enclosed.</i> General orders. | 23-26 |
| January 30,
Quebec. | Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 69 repeated). The Grenville Canal is nearly completed, but will not be materially useful unless the falls lower down are overcome by two smaller works or Canals. | 34 |
| | <i>Enclosed.</i> Du Vernet to Darling. Report on the Chute & Blondeau and Carillon Rapids transmitted. | 36 |
| | Report. | 38 |
| | Du Vernet to Darling. The reason for not sending an estimate of the cost of the Chute & Blondeau Canal. | 42 |
| | Other papers relating to the Canal. | 46, 51, 54 |
| February 14,
Quebec. | Dalhousie to Huskisson. Introduces Grant, a member of the bar of Montreal, deputed to represent the clergy of the Church of Scotland in consequence of a letter from Dr. Strachan, of Upper Canada, to Wilmot Horton. | 59 |
| February 15,
Quebec. | The same to the same (No. 70). Has received notice of the disallowance of Act to incorporate the Quebec Fire Assurance Company. Why the proclamation to that effect was not issued. | 60 |

1828. February 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 71). Transmits application from George Ryland, clerk of the Executive Council, for an increase of salary.	Page 62
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of George H. Ryland.	63
February 19, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 72). List of prisoners sentenced to death who are to be pardoned on condition of being transported as soon as sufficient authority has been received.	65
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of prisoners.	67
February 23, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 73). Transmits letter received from the Lord Bishop of Quebec, recommending that Mr. Sewell, of the Chapel of Ease, be paid from the resources of the province. This was previously objected to by Bathurst, who decided that Sewell should be paid from the Jesuit estates, when their revenues increased. He has derived no advantage from that arrangement, and as it does not appear that he will do so, recommends that the mode recommended by the Bishop to pay the salary of Sewell should be adopted.	68
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proposal to erect the chapel.	70
	The agreement as to the chapel, stated by Dalhousie to the Chief Justice.	73
	Letter from the late Bishop, stating the agreement.	75
	The present Bishop (1826) to Bathurst. Confirming the agreement.	76
	Bathurst to Dalhousie. Approving of the agreement.	78
	Chief Justice to Wilmot Horton. Respecting the chapel of ease.	80
	Lord Bishop of Quebec to Dalhousie. Respecting the chapel of ease.	88
February 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson. Transmits petition from Mrs. Cressé for favourable consideration. The handship of the case of the Cressé family in being charged with quint on a sale of lands which did not take effect.	90
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition from Mrs. Cressé 8th February, 1828.	93
	Petition (extract) to the legislature in 1823.	96
February 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson. Transmits for favourable consideration, memorial from Rev. Dr. Mills. His services and labours.	99
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Rev. Dr. Mills.	101
February 26, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 76A). Transmits memorial from the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, asking in the first place for assistance to prosecute the suit for the recovery of the £16,000 left for the erection and endowment of a college, and next for an allowance from the Crown in aid of the University when established, in accordance with a promise alleged to have been made by the late King in 1801. The objection to funds from reserved lands. The bad effects of land reservations on the settlement of the country. Cannot recommend any addition to the reserves. The Lord Bishop of Quebec has made a further suggestion as to the transfer of the Jesuit Estates to the Royal Institution. The correspondence (noted) shows that in 1816 it was directed that these estates should be transferred to the Royal Institution, but this was modified some time after, and in 1819 it was directed that the funds should be applied to the erection of the college. This has not been done, as the corporation cannot get possession of the property devised to them until the suit is decided in the Privy Council. When that occurs it will be for government to decide if the accumulations of the fund, now forming part of Caldwell's liabilities shall be applied to the purpose originally directed. He can see no objection to the control of the Jesuit estates being transferred to the Royal Institution, but this point can only be decided by his Majesty's government.	106
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from the Royal Institution.	111

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March 7,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 76B). Received dispatches by December mail and learns that he has been appointed to command in India on Lord Combermere's return. The difficulty of fixing the date of his return on account of the state of affairs in Lower Canada; his honour and reputation do not admit of a hasty departure without the fullest assurance of the approbation of his Sovereign. Names the 1st of September as the most convenient for the arrival of his successor and for his departure. Trusts he does not presume in claiming the honour of a passage for himself and family by a ship of war at the public expense. Page 117
- March 8,
Quebec. The same to the same. In consequence of the charges brought against him, desires to explain his expressed decision to be ready to sail on the 1st September. He cannot consent to surrender his commission at the time appointed, if there should remain a shadow of doubt as to the correctness of his conduct. 120
- March 20,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 77). Sends another address in addition to those already transmitted. It has been presented by the chief justice in name of the Executive Council. How deeply he feels slandered in the petitions sent by the agency of a few seditious persons. Joins with the Council in courting inquiry into every act of his administration. At present Lower Canada possesses the most perfect quiet and tranquillity. 122
- List in Dalhousie's letter of the subscribing members to the address. 124
- Enclosed.* Address from the Executive Council. 125
- March 22,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson (private). Learns that it is intended he is to remain in Canada for another winter; the inconvenience this will cause him. The importance he attaches to leaving the province in a ship of war, otherwise it might be asserted that he left under censure. 130
- March 28,
Quebec. Same to the same. Has received dispatch of 2nd January, to check the rapid and expensive progress of works under By. Had the letter been received three weeks previously, the contracts would not have been settled, but now they have been signed and sealed and beyond the reach of check at this moment, but the expenditure shall be checked in every way possible. The contracts concluded and works which cannot be stopped without involving prosecutions will demand an expenditure of from £80,000 to £100,000. 132
- April 5,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 77 repeated). Transmits memorial on behalf of the two surviving daughters of de Salaberry. The eminent services of the father entitle the daughters to favourable consideration. 134
- Enclosed.* The memorial referred to. 136
- April 7,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 78). Transmits account of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the last three years. As he takes it for granted that the Finance committee of the House of Commons will examine the expenditures made out of the funds of the mother country, he has only given the general heads of the provincial revenue and expenditure, but has attached to it a detailed account of the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishment. 138
- Enclosed.* The accounts. 140 to 148
- April 10,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Huskisson (separate). Has received notification of the appointment of Dominic Daly to be secretary and registrar of the province. Will obey the order of appointment, but strongly objects to it for reasons given in detail. 149
- Enclosed.* Extract from Dalhousie to Wilmot Horton on the proposals with regard to the giving Amyot a pension as having been secretary to the province, the duties of which have been discharged by Montizambert. If Amyot be placed on a pension the situation of provincial secretary,

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without salary, ought to be connected with the department of civil secretary and be subordinate to that office. Page 155

Wilmot Horton to Dalhousie in answer to preceding letter respecting Amyot's pension. The patronage of the office is in Bathurst's hands and he might appoint without consulting Dalhousie, but he would not force Young on the government of Canada. 160

April 12,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 79). Has received circular conveying instructions on the mode of granting leave of absence to colonial officers. Had the circumstances connected with Daly's leave of absence been known it would not have been granted by the Secretary of State, Daly not being a public officer but a confidential clerk in his (Dalhousie's) private office. 163

April 12,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 80). Transmits memorial from Bethune with letter from the Lord Bishop of Quebec relative to an augmentation of Bethune's salary. 165

Enclosed. Lord Bishop of Montreal. Transmits memorial from Bethune for an augmentation of salary in accordance with a previous promise. 166

Memorial. 168

April 14,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Huskisson. Acknowledging receipt of various dispatches. 170

April 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 82). Calls attention to the disturbances at St. Regis on occasion of the festival of Fête Dieu in the month of June last year. His apprehension of a renewal of these disturbances and the necessity that precautions be taken. 172

April 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Since closing his dispatches it has occurred to him that he may have an opportunity to state personally the subject of his dispatch. If so, the dispatch may be considered a dead letter, but if he is not to return as solicited, he has no desire to alter his determination. 174

April 23,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 83). Has received authority to pay a pension of £50 to the widow of Capt. Livingston of the Indian Department out of funds subject to the King's appropriation. Several pensions are paid to widows out of the extraordinaries of the army, so that the pension to Mrs. Livingston will be charged to the military chest. 175

May 6,
Quebec.

Report of the Executive Council on the claim of the Seminary of Montreal to the seigniories which before the conquest belonged to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris. 194

May 10,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 84). Has received Treasury warrants for the civil establishment of Lower Canada. The offices of Land Patents and inspector of the King's domain have been omitted. These being long established and necessary offices, never objected to, takes it for granted that the omission has been a mistake and he shall pay the salaries. 176

May 15,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 85). Transmits memorial from the merchants of Quebec to the Treasury, praying their Lordships to recall the order to the officers of Customs to require the merchants to pay duties in dollars of full weight or in British silver, as it is impossible to comply with the order in the strict letter. Did not feel authorised to suspend the order, but had allowed the officers of Customs to receive dollars not strictly the full weight, but those could be received passing current for four shillings and four pence sterling. 177

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the whole Council respecting payment of duties in dollars at a certain rate. 179

May 31,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Huskisson. Transmits petition from the widow of Capt. LaMothe, of the Indian department, for a pension, and strongly recommends her case. 182

Enclosed. D. C. Napier to Darling. Transmits application from widow LaMothe for a pension and recommends that it be granted. 183

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June 3, Quebec.	Petition of widow LaMothe.	185
June 18, Quebec.	Report of Executive Council on the report regarding the claims of the Seminary of Montreal referred for reconsideration. Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 86). Transmits demand for goods for the Indian department for 1829.	200 191
July 1, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of Indians in Upper and Lower Canada for whom the presents are intended. Estimate of presents. Dalhousie to Huskisson (Confidential). Has caused an exploring survey to be made of the territory near the sources of the River St. John, between the head of the rivers Ouelle and Metgermette falling into the river Chaudière, and now transmits the report and plans. Owing to the short time available, employed three surveyors. Sends copy of the general instructions given them, with copies of specific instructions from the surveyor general. The cost has been £342 10s. paid out of the colonial revenue in the first place, but as the matter is of national importance, takes it for granted that it will form a charge upon the Imperial government.	192 193 208
July 1, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Joseph Bouchette to Cochran. Transmits plans, reports, and journals of the surveyors, with detailed remarks on the reports. Dalhousie to Huskisson (No. 88). Transmits reports of the Executive Council as the best way of conveying their views. Objects to enter into the queries before the arbitrators are appointed as suggested in the report. Thinks these should be left to the arbitrators as leading to preliminary information required by them. The Council apprehend the danger of making a nomination as pledging the government to proceed with the arbitration on a subject so fraught with disadvantage to the Crown and public. The Attorney General is preparing a report on questions of law, but in the meantime there are several difficulties which he may point out. The creation of an arbitration would admit that the Seminary is a corporate body, and its rights could not be impaired by individuals. If the members of the Seminary are dealt with as individuals, they have no right to cede. He is alarmed at the indefinite amount to which the arbitrators would be permitted to go; it might be £5,000 or £10,000 or to £20,000. If the smaller sum were to be accepted whence is it to be derived? Further considerations.	210 202
July 3, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 89). Dispatches (noted) received.	219
July 4, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 90). Has received authority to grant Bowen an allowance for the abolition of his office. Believes that the allowance of his full salary would not be more than he is entitled to and that he should be allowed to draw for the arrears since 1825.	220
July 6, Quebec.	The same to the same. Explains his letters of 7th and 8th March, to have arisen from an anxious desire to set himself right in his (Huskisson's) opinion. He regarded himself as an accused officer to whom an investigation should be granted. He fully expected to have his conduct approved of, had no desire for leave of absence except to defend his character. Expresses his warmest thanks for the manner in which his conduct has been spoken of and the moment a frigate shall arrive he shall prepare to leave.	222
August 14, Quebec.	Same to Murray (No. 91). Has received dispatch from Huskisson fixing the Indian establishment. The hardship of the reduction to Sir John Johnson, who so far back as 1791 was promised that the emoluments then settled were to continue for life.	226
August 15, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 92). A pension having been given to a veteran living at Louisbourg who had served under Wolfe, he is encouraged to recommend another, Robert Simpson, an old man of 96 years, utterly destitute, who served in the Fraser Highlanders.	228

1828. August 16, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Murray (No. 93). The pension of the widow of the late Captain Livingston of the Indian department will be paid by the Receiver General.	Page 230
August 30, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 95). Brings before him the complaint of the Trinity House, that the masters of transports do not pay the pilotage and tonnage duties. Asks him (Murray) to take measures to secure payment.	235
August 30, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 96). Sends application from the Chief Justice of Montreal for an allowance for attending the Court of Appeal at Quebec.	236
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Application by Chief Justice Reid.	237
August 30, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Murray. On the report of the Executive Council, recommends that the Receiver General should be allowed to charge the amount expended by him for stationery; an additional sum of £25 a year should be allowed him for interest for building a vault and an additional sum of £100 a year for a clerk.	231
	Report of the Executive Council on these allowances.	233

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE, 1828.

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1822. November 12. Carlton House	Mandamus to Burton to be appointed to the Legislative Council.	Page 328
1826. October 17, Downing Street.	Wilmot Horton to Dalhousie. Felton will explain the inconceivable difficulties in respect to the deficit. The undesirableness of asking for a vote from Parliament in the present year of difficulty. How the payment may be managed.	323
November 1, Brighton.	Same to the same. (Secret and confidential). In consequence of a conversation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he feels justified in stating that every economy must be adopted in the province.	326
1827. January 20, Quebec.	Chief Justice Reid to Cochran.	
February 16, Quebec.	Cochran to Reid.	
June 13, Quebec.	The same to the same.	
September 8, Quebec.	Legal opinion of Stuart and Black.	
1828. April —, Quebec.	Petition from the Minister and trustees of St. Andrews Church Quebec.	
June 23, Quebec.	Opinion of Attorney General.	
August 5,	Haliburton to Dalhousie.	
August 21, Montreal.	Memorial of Chief Justice Reid.	
	A letter of same date follows.	
August 25, Quebec.	Memorial of Thomas Coffin.	
September 5, Quebec.	Report on the Jesuit Estates.	
September 6, Quebec.	Cochran to Harkness. This and the preceding documents enclosed in Dalhousie to Murray, 10th November, 1828.	

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1828.
September 6,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Murray (No. 97). Transmits proceedings of Executive Council on matters of State. Page 240
- September 6,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 98). In order to get the information required by Bathurst in circular of 11th September, 1826, it was necessary to send the Surveyor General through the province to make inquiries. Recommends that he should be paid a sum not exceeding £500 currency. He was engaged from the beginning of August till March last, when he presented a detailed and voluminous report with tabular returns which have been forwarded with the others. In Nova Scotia the sheriffs got £100 each for collecting the information for the returns, which would amount to more than double the sum recommended for Bouchette. 241
- September 6,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 99). In accordance with instructions he has taken measures to sell a portion of the clergy reserves. Has received a report from the Executive Council to which the matter is referred. The Council does not state objections to the employment of Felton as agent, in concert with the corporation for managing the clergy reserves. He has been furnished with a copy of the Council's report and is now proceeding to the execution of the duty. 243
- September 6,
Quebec. Enclosed. Report by the Executive Council on the sale of clergy reserves. 244
- September 6,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Murray (No. 100). Reports that the claim of Wilson on the government garden is not tenable. An improvident grant was made by General Murray in 1766 to Holland, then Surveyor General, from whom Wilson bought one fifth. Even if Murray did not exceed his powers, there is a clause in the grant which deprives Holland and his assigns of all claims. 249
- September 6,
Quebec. The same to the same (No. 101). Encloses report from Executive Council recommending a grant of 3,000 acres to Colonel Heriot. If he had authority to grant more than 1,200 acres he would have made the grant recommended as it is not more than Heriot merits. Recommends his case for favourable consideration. 252
- September 6,
Quebec. Enclosed. Report. 253
- September 6,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Murray (No. 102). Sends report from the Executive Council, recommending that the salary of the chairman of quarter sessions at Gaspé be £250 currency per annum. The importance of the office. Had recommended that the office of lieutenant governor of Gaspé should be transferred under the denomination of superintendent of fisheries to Crawford, but as there had been difficulties in the proposed arrangement, he had appointed Crawford chairman of the quarter sessions of the district. The necessity for the appointment. To assist at the quarter sessions a professional gentleman was sent from Quebec, but that was found inconvenient, and of uncertain benefit. The appointment of Crawford gives the district the same advantages as the others. Thinks the payment of the £250 will be authorised. Has paid Crawford's salary to the 30th June. 255
- September 6,
Quebec. Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the chairmanship of the quarter sessions of Gaspé. 258
- September 6,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Murray (No. 103). The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec are desirous to have a charter of incorporation. Sends attorney general's draught of an instrument, for this purpose. Asks that His Majesty's warrant may issue for the purpose. The spirit of inquiry awakened by the society, which deserves a charter on this account. 259
- September 6,
Quebec. Enclosed. Proposed charter. 261
- September 6,
Quebec. Dalhousie to Murray (No. 104). Transmits reports of the Executive Council recommending increased rates of fees on patents of lands to the attorney general, surveyor general and secretary of the province. They only refer to gratuitous grants but he desires to bring forward

1828.
the general question of fees. Had referred to Council the question of abolishing fees on sales of land and the establishment of a fixed compensation. Asks for instructions on the question. Page 274
Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council on the amount of fees to be charged on the purchase of Crown lands and on applications for an increase to fees. 276 to 279
- September 6, Dalhousie to Murray (No. 105). Transmits returns for 1827 of the
Quebec. revenue, expenditure and establishment of the province. 280
- September 6, The same to the same (No. 106). Dispatches (noted) received. 281
Quebec.
- September 6, Petition of the minister and trustees of St. Andrews Church, Quebec, to
Quebec. Murray.
- September 6, Petition from the minister and trustees of St. Andrews Church, Quebec
Quebec. Dalhousie. Both enclosed in Dalhousie to Murray, 10th November, 1828.
- September 6, Dalhousie to Murray (No. 107). Dispatch from Huskisson with
Quebec. complaint from Mondelet received. Huskisson limits inquiry to the reason why Mondelet and his son were deprived of their commissions in the militia. A few lines would have answered that, but he desires to answer other points in Mondelet's voluminous pages. Answers in detail the charges brought by Mondelet, which are five in number. (1) His removal from the situation of chairman of quarter sessions at Montreal. (2) His complaint that his office of coroner is his only remaining reward of long services. (3) The office of King's Notary is of considerable importance from which Mondelet was removed after long forbearance. (4) Having been appointed commissioner to make up the land roll his charges against the *censitaires* were so exorbitant that they sued him and the charges were reduced one half. (5) The commissions of himself and his son were cancelled on being satisfied that they were making false reports and returns of their inspections, besides circulating doubts as to the existence of a militia law. 284
Enclosed. Memorial from Thomas McCord and J. M. Mondelet, praying that Gale may be associated with them in the quarter sessions of Montreal. 291
- September 6, Dalhousie to Murray (No. 108). Has received authority to suspend
Quebec. Dominick Daly from the office of Secretary and Registrar of the Province. The inconvenience of suspending him at the moment of his (Dalhousie's) departure and the beginning of a new administration. 295
- September 8, Affidavit by Harkness. Enclosed in Dalhousie to Murray, 10th
November, 1828.
- October 23, Dalhousie to Murray. Had reported his return and now writes on the
London. affairs of Canada in so far as they have been discussed before a committee of the Commons. His astonishment at the report. Conceives it his duty to give a caution in respect to the incorrect statements made in evidence and the erroneous views taken by the committee. The statements made by Viger, Neilson and Cavillier are utterly false, in fact, and are deeply and cunningly perverted from the true and real circumstances existing in Lower Canada. These statements have been adopted by the committee without hearing the other side; and uncontradicted must mislead as to any measures to be adopted towards that colony. What is said of himself is of less consequence, but as it affects his character and reputation he is entitled to an investigation which he is ready to meet in any shape. 296
- October 25, Same to Hay. Gives a detailed explanation of the causes of the
London. dismissal of Malhiot and other officers of militia. 300
- October 25, The same to the same (private). Sends for his early information,
London. copies of reports on the subject of the *Seminaire*. The legal opinion of the attorney general will certainly be received before Christmas and

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				with dispatches, &c., will show the opinion on the subject of the Executive Council and himself. Page 304
October 25, London.				Dalhousie to Hay. Sends notes on the papers sent him which may be copied, but he wishes the notes returned. 305
				<i>Enclosed.</i> Rough notes on the government of Canada. 306
October 25, London.				Dalhousie to Murray. In reference to dispatch of 10th April respecting the appointment of Dominick Daly, presents memorial from Montizambert, feeling the severity and injustice with which he had been treated. Recommends that he be restored to his office. 313
				<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Montizambert late secretary and registrar of the province of Lower Canada. 314
October 25, London.				Dalhousie to Hay. Encloses dispatch of same date as that containing his objections to Daly, who should not be suspended but dismissed and a mandamus sent to Montizambert. 318
October 25, London.				Same to Murray. Warm eulogy of A. W. Cochran. Urges his appointment to the Executive Council as a mark of distinction; is joined in the recommendation by his (Dalhousie's) successor, Sir James Kempt. 319
October 27, London.				The same to the same. Returns two dispatches marked "most secret and confidential," which he did not think proper to deliver to his successor. Returns also mandamus in favour of Burton for a seat in the Legislative Assembly (Council) 322
October 27, London.				Same to the same. Brings forward and recommends the claims of the family of Sir John Johnson. 330
October 27, London.				Same to the same. Sends papers relating to the Indian Department which can be explained when Darling is sent for. 331
				<i>Enclosed.</i> Report by Darling of the Indian Department with an account of the different tribes. 332
				Instructions to Darling to inquire into the exact state of the Indian Department. 378
				Schedule of equipments issued to Indians. 382 to 390
November 10, Coalstown House.				Dalhousie to Murray. Recommends the claims of Bishop Macdonell to favourable consideration. Transmits his letter. 406
November 10, Coalstown House.				The same to the same. Transmits papers from Chief Justice Reid. Refers to previous dispatches on the subject of his application. 407
				<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition by Chief Justice Reid for an increase of salary with the reasons for the application. 412
				Reid to Dalhousie. Reminding His Lordship of the previous application for an increase. 413
				Cochran to Reid. Dalhousie has had a dispatch from Bathurst stating that the deficiency in the funds at the disposal of the Crown obliges him to defer complying with application for an increase. 416
				Reid to Cochran. Applies for an allowance for attending the court of appeal. 417
				Cochran to Reid. Dalhousie finds it necessary to transmit the application to Bathurst. 418
November 10, Coalstown House.				Dalhousie to Murray. The office of Surveyor of Woods not being adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, will no doubt come before him for consideration. Sends a letter from Mr. Robert Sheriff on the subject, he having had long experience. 391
				<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Robert Sheriff on the timber trade. 392
November 10, Coalstown House.				Dalhousie to Murray. The difficulties experienced by St. Andrew's church towards appointing trustees. The attorney general reports that a charter cannot be granted without permission. The petition is sent asking that liberty may be given to the Governor to grant a charter. 419

1828.

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition to Dalhousie from the minister and trustees of St. Andrew's church, Quebec.	Page 421
	Petition from the same to Murray.	423
	Legal opinion on the question.	429
	Second petition from the ministers and trustees of St. Andrew's church to Dalhousie.	435
	Attorney General's opinion.	440
	Cochran to Harkness. The question has been submitted to the Attorney General, by whose opinion the Governor must be guided.	442
	Affidavit of Rev. James Harkness, minister of St. Andrew's church, Quebec.	443
	Other papers.	448, 449
November 10, Coalstown House.	Dalhousie to Murray. Recommends, not as Governor, but as having retired from that office, Judge Haliburton, for whose abilities and principles he entertains the highest opinion.	450
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Judge Haliburton to be appointed Chief Justice when a vacancy shall occur.	451
November 10, Coalstown House.	Dalhousie to Murray. Transmits report from Stewart, commissioner for the Jesuit estates. His upright integrity and ability.	453
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report on the Jesuit estates.	455
	Schedule of the estates.	458
November 10, Coalstown House.	Dalhousie to Murray. Although the claims of Rev. Dr. Mills have been already frequently brought forward yet, thinks from the hardship of the case that he should again urge them.	459
November 10, Coalstown House.	The same to the same. Coffin merits a more suitable salary than is now attached to the office of chairman of Quarter Sessions.	460
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Thomas Coffin.	461
December 15, Coalstown House.	Dalhousie to Murray. Has received papers from the War Office and Treasury, objecting to a charge of £50 to his aide-de camp on his being sent home with dispatches. From what source should this amount be drawn. There are no instructions on the point.	464
December 15, Coalstown House.	The same to Hay. Is at a loss how to advise about the Magdalen Islands which have become the refuge of marauders of all kinds.	466
December 20, Coalstown House.	The same to the same. Sends a large packet of official letters which he was prevented from sending before, owing to being confined so long to the sofa.	468
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memoire on the political state of Lower Canada, in the beginning of 1828.	469

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE AND JAMES KEMPT, 1828.

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1824.
May 27.
Quebec.

Cochran to Hale. Enclosed in Kempt to Murray, 30th November, 1828.

1828.
June 28,
Kingston.

Kempt to Huskisson. His appointment to be chairman of the commission respecting the Rideau Canal. His arrival and meeting the other commissioners. No instructions received, but those to Col. Fanshawe acted upon. Careful examination of the plans, etc., made on the spot. Report sent. Page 1

Enclosed. Report of the commission on the Rideau Canal. 6
The Commissioners to By. 23

By to Commissioners and other papers, instructions, etc. 30 to 44

July 3,
Montreal.

Kempt to Dalhousie. Enclosed in Kempt to Huskisson, 6th July. Also recommendation of the 5th, which follows.

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1828. July 5, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Mr. Justice Kerr. Enclosed in Kempt to Murray, 25th November, 1828.	
July 6, Quebec.	Kempt to Huskisson. Transmits copies of letters to Dalhousie, respecting the Rideau navigation.	Page 45
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Kempt to Dalhousie. Reports the proceedings of the commission under the instructions of Fanshawe in reference to the Rideau navigation.	47
	Kempt to Dalhousie. Additional report respecting the Rideau navigation.	51
July 6, Quebec.	Kempt to Huskisson. Has received notice of his appointment to be governor of the British provinces in North America. If there should be disappointment in regard to his services it would not be from want of exertion on his part. The restoration of peace and honour cannot be effected except by the intervention of the British Parliament. It is, therefore, a great comfort to know that the question is under consideration by a committee of the House of Commons, and he hopes to receive ample instruction for his guidance. The duties of governors-in-chief are confined to the administration of Lower Canada; he has no authority over the Lieut. Governors of the other provinces. The office in fact is one of little greater importance and value than the civil government of Nova Scotia, which he held. He was, therefore, little desirous of a change of government, especially on account of his health.	53
September 16, Quebec.	Same to Murray. Left Halifax on the 23rd ultimo, arrived at Quebec on the 1st instant, next day received dispatch of 12th July. Dalhousie proposes to leave on the 8th, when he shall take on himself the administration of the government under the temporary commission transmitted, but hopes to receive detailed instructions before calling together the provincial parliament which was prorogued by Dalhousie in November last.	57
September 10, Quebec.	The same to the same. Introduces Darling, who it was arranged by Dalhousie, should go to London to present his report on the Indian department.	59
September 6, Quebec.	Same to the same. Dalhousie sailed on the 8th. Dispatches since received, which he has opened, sending to Dalhousie copy of the dispatch respecting the charges against his administration.	60
October 6, Quebec.	The same to the same (No 1). Has received dispatch to transfer the islands in the St. Lawrence and the Lakes which have been decided to belong to the United States and to receive those adjudged to belong to Great Britain. Orders sent accordingly.	62
October 12, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 2). The arbitrators have decided that Upper Canada is entitled for four years to receive one fourth of the duties collected on imports by sea from Lower Canada. Question of an allowance to Maitland. Copy of report enclosed.	65
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of award.	68
	Report of the arbitrator for Lower Canada.	72
October 18, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray. Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department of Lower Canada.	78
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.	79
October 26, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray. The inconvenience caused by the non-transmission of an Act of the Imperial Parliament relating to the customs. The case of the merchants of Montreal representing that duty has been charged by the provincial customs officers on cattle from the United States admitted free by the Imperial Act.	82
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Opinion of the attorney general on the admission duty free of live cattle from the United States.	86
October 27, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 4). Reports the claims of Hale and Cuthbert for arrears due to them of salaries as members of the Executive Council. 88	

1828. October 29, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 5). Dispatches received.	Page 96
October 30, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 6). In obedience to instructions sends abstract of the general return of the Militia for 1827, comprising the entire male population above 16. It is a respectable body on paper, but most inefficient in a military sense, except a few volunteer companies in Quebec and Montreal. Not one of the regiments is supplied with arms and accoutrements. Shall endeavour to have a law passed for the safe keeping of those sent. <i>Enclosed.</i> Abstract.	99 102
October 31, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 7). In reference to the memorial of Mrs. Cressé for remission of the <i>droit de quint</i> , cannot find an instance of such remission, but finds instances of the demands for <i>lods et ventes</i> having been remitted under peculiar circumstances by the authority of the governor, the only proceeding being a notice to the Receiver General. The case of Mrs. Cressé is one of great hardship and is explained in the documents forwarded. <i>Enclosed.</i> Statement respecting Mrs. Cressé's petition. Report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Cressé.	104 107 110
November 3, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 8). The extraordinary circumstances under which the legislature was prorogued last November made him anxious to postpone it as long as possible, but he could not delay the meeting beyond the 21st of November. His embarrassment if he does not receive instructions. The Assembly will persist in electing Papineau to be speaker. This would compel him to prorogue without a session, as he could not without positive instructions give up a prerogative of the Crown. How the matter might be compromised. If he has no instructions, he will endeavour to find out what are the real intentions of the House of Assembly, so that he may be prepared to act. The embarrassing nature of the situation.	112
November 6, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 9). There seems to be a misapprehension as to the payment of the pension to the two Misses de Salaberry, as their father was paid £200 a year voted to him by the provincial legislature in lieu of his sinecure office, but as that ceased with his life there are no funds from which to pay his daughters. Doubts if the Assembly would vote the amount, but the Treasury might sanction payment from funds within the colony at His Majesty's disposal.	116
November 7, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 10). Has been requested by memorial from Capt. Ployart to grant him 600 or 800 acres of land, being prevented by regulations from making the grant, transmits the memorial. <i>Enclosed</i> Memorial of Capt. Ployart.	119 121
November 8, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 11). Sends memorial of the judges; cannot report fully on the merits of the case, but believing that they desire to have the judiciary removed from the influence of the Crown or the people, he transmits memorial. <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of the judges.	127 129
	Certificate by the prothonotary of the number of suits entered in the King's Bench Lower Canada in matters above £10 sterling, from 1810 to 1828, and for inferior sums from 1815.	137
	Return from Robert Green, clerk of the Crown, of criminal prosecutions from 1763 to 1828.	140
	Return of the number of suits from the district of Montreal from 1810 to 1828, above £10.	142
	Return of the same below £10.	143
November 15, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray. Dispatches received. It is a comfort to have instructions before the beginning of the meeting of the Assembly.	145

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1828. November 15, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray. Transmits memorial from Messrs. Robin. They consider articles imported for the fisheries should be entered free of duty. Sends also report from the Attorney General which is unfavourable to the claim. The importance of the question to all engaged in the fisheries.	Page 147
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Messrs. Robin.	150
	Report on the memorial by the attorney general.	159
	Collector and comptroller of customs, Quebec. Messrs. Robin might be allowed the indulgence of taking out goods for the fisheries without paying duty, giving bond for the payment of the amount.	163
November 19, Quebec.	Stayner to Couper. Enclosed in Kempt to Murray, 29th November, 1819.	
November 22, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (separate). Opened the session of the provincial parliament yesterday. Sends copy of speech.	166
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	167
November 22, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (confidential). Reports the discussion with Papi-neau on the election of speaker and the compromise effected.	172
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Forms observed at the opening of the legislature in 1825 and 1828.	179
November 23, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 13). Dispatches received. Financial returns ordered to be sent, which shall be corrected and transmitted as soon as possible. With regard to the other returns, the blue book cannot be sent by the beginning of the year, as the return of imports and exports is not made up till the 5th January, and some delay must be allowed for in collecting the returns from outports.	183
November 24, Quebec.	The same to the same (No. 14). Has received dispatch that the Emperor of Brazil intended to send Irish emigrants to Canada. As they had not arrived, presumes they went to Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.	185
November 24, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 15). Dispatches received.	186
November 25, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 16). Transmits memorial from Judge Kerr for £200 salary as member of the Board of Audit of public accounts. Transmits also memorial from widow Duchesnay for £200 due her late husband for the same reason. Whatever may be the labours of these gentlemen, no appropriation was ever made for payment of a salary; the claim was formerly made and refused.	187
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Mr. Justice Kerr.	189
	Memorial of widow Juchereau Duchesnay.	197
	Dalhousie to Kerr. Refusing his application for salary.	200
November 26, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 13 repeated). Has received and complied with instructions to pay Mrs. La Motte a pension equal to what she would have received if her husband had held his commission in the regular army.	201
November 28, Quebec.	The same to the same (separate). Sends copies of the addresses in reply to the speech from the Throne.	219
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Legislative Council.	220
	Reply.	224
	Address from the Legislative Assembly.	225
	Reply.	233
November 28, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 17). Had received dispatches with instructions. Had transmitted account of the opening of the session with copies of his speech. Sends copies of his message to both Houses on the subject of the communications from the Imperial government. The estimate of the revenue at the disposal of the Crown has been filled up to £38,100 sterling, including the duties levied under 41 George III. Cap. 13, 14, which produced no revenue till within the last two years. The message also contained a literal copy of the dispatch. He did not	

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think it prudent to revert to topics on which information was asked, as the discussion of them would answer no good purpose. These topics are: "the mutation of tenures," "the Jesuits estates," "the constitution of the Legislative and Executive Councils," "the clergy reserves," and "the representation of the townships." Page 202

Enclosed. Message to the legislature. 206

November 29,
Quebec.

Kempt to Murray (No. 18). Transmits representation from Stayner on the state of the Grand Portage between the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata and the necessity for assistance to certain settlers on it. The road is the only land communication between Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; it is very bad, and the country such as no settler can maintain himself on, nor be induced to remain without public assistance. Yet without the labours of settlers the roads would be impracticable in winter and the couriers perish but for the shelter of their huts. In 1814 and 1815, twenty-two soldiers of the 10th Royal Veteran battalion were settled there with their families and received rations till 1819. When they were discontinued 15 of the 22 families abandoned the place and the seven only remained, when the rations were restored, which continued till 1826, since which time the settlers have been deserting their habitations. Suggests that six or seven pensioners should be established on the road, with rations granted expressly on the condition that they keep the road open for the mails and to provide accommodation for the couriers. 235

Enclosed. Stayner to Couper. The condition of the Grand Portage between the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata and the state of the settlers. 289

November 30,
Quebec.

Kempt to Murray (No. 19). Has received dispatch that Hale would be appointed Receiver General, if he complied with the conditions as to security, &c. He had proposed the names of Earl Amherst and Lord Dundas as his securities, but the prescribed regulations had never been shown to him by Dalhousie. For the safe keeping of the money in his charge, Hale has constructed a vault. As it would be manifestly unfair to make his appointment dependent on the fulfilment of conditions never made known to him, it is to be hoped that on the securities being approved of, the Treasury will confirm him in his office and also confirm the salary of £1,000 which he has already received by authority of Dalhousie and for the last two years by warrant from the Treasury. 243

Enclosed. Hale to Yorke. Has received copy of dispatch; repeats the offer of Earl Amherst and Lord Dundas as his securities; trusts the Treasury will confirm the increase of salary to £1,000. Asks that conditions never shown him may not affect his appointment. The whole balance in his possession is now in the vaults and it would be a satisfaction to show the governor how it is secured. Thinks the expenditure gives a fair claim to compensation. 247

Cochran to Hale. Calls on Hale for the usual security as Receiver General. His salary is to be £1,000 a year till His Majesty's pleasure be known. 251

December 1,
Quebec.

Kempt to Murray (No. 20). Transmits memorial from the widow of d'Eschambault praying for a pension. Her husband's services; recommends that the pension be granted. 253

Enclosed. Memorial. 255

December 2,
Quebec.

Kempt to Murray (No. 21). Reports that numerous applications for grants of land are made by persons who served in the embodied militia. Grants were to be made to persons of this class to the 1st of May, 1823, afterwards extended for a year. Asks if the applicants may get grants. Suggests that on satisfactory proof of having served in the Militia being made, grants of land be again offered for a limited time. 259

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1828. December 2, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 23). Transmits memorial from the widow of William Claus for a pension, and as hopes were held out on a previous memorial of a favourable reply, recommends that the pension be granted. Page 261	264
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from the widow of William Claus. 262	262
December 3, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 23). Sends return of three prisoners sentenced to death, pardoned on condition of being transported for life. Asks for order to the superintendent at Bermuda to receive them on board a convict ship. 264	264
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return. 265	265
December 13, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No 24). Had reported sending message to the legislature on the subject of the provincial revenue. Has received acknowledgment and an address with resolutions. Had been in hopes that the Assembly would have acceded to the arrangement suggested, but it will be seen that it denies the right of the Crown to appropriate through the Treasury duties levied in the province without its direct superintendence and control. Does not venture any opinion on the subject, which has engaged the attention of the highest judicial authority, and has no doubt His Majesty's ministers will take proper steps in respect to the measure. Asks for instructions as to the mode and manner of his accepting the sums required to defray the expenses of government. Understands that the appropriation bill accepted by Burton in 1825 will be offered, but that was considered by Bathurst to compromise the rights of the Crown, so that he would not consider himself authorised to accept it. 266	266
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address. 270	270
	Resolutions. 272	272
December 13, Quebec.	Kempt to Hay. (Private and confidential). Proceedings are interesting; keeps Murray informed of them. Now sends resolutions which the Assembly has asked him to transmit, which he is sure will be read with great regret as the Assembly insists on rights which the highest law authorities declare do not belong to it, and further that any interference of the Imperial parliament would only aggravate the differences. 281	281
December 18, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No 25). Had received <i>memoire</i> from Henry, a lawyer, of Montreal, throwing doubt on the validity of the commission under which Judge Pyke sat as puisne judge. Transmitted to the Executive Council the <i>memoire</i> and papers from Judge Pyke to report the best course to be pursued and called on the attorney general for his opinion. Sends copies of the reports and of other papers. Explains the nature of the appointment and has issued a new commission. 283	283
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memoire concernant la commission de M. le juge Pyke. 289	289

GOV. LORD DALHOUSIE AND SIR JAMES KEMPT, 1828.

Q. 183—2.

1828.	(Continuation of the case of Judge Pyke. Papers transmitted in dispatch of 18th December, 1828).	
	Statement of his case by Judge Pyke. 295	295
	Report by the Executive Council on the <i>memoire</i> by Henry. 307	307
	Second report. 308	308
	Report of the attorney general. 309	309
	Copy of commission to Pyke. 316	316
December 22, Quebec.	Kempt to Murray (No. 26). The troops were withdrawn from Drummond Island on the 4th November, and it has been transferred to the	553

1828.

United States authorities. The troops with presents, commissariat stores, &c., have been removed to Penetanguishene, where Commodore Barrie has afforded them temporary accommodation. Sir J. Carmichael Smyth recommended in 1825 the establishment of a military post at Penetanguishene; concurs in the propriety of the measure, as the Americans are trying to strengthen themselves from Sault Ste. Marie to Detroit. Commodore Barrie and Captain Bayfield think it the best naval situation on the lake and is a good military position to defend the rear of Upper Canada. Recommends that a military post should be established at Penetanguishene and a small fortified barrack, at all events buildings of some kind are necessary, as the Indians who received their presents at Drummond Island have been directed to come to Penetanguishene.

Page 319

December 27,
Quebec.

Kempt to Murray (private and confidential). Although nothing important has taken place in the legislature since the resolutions passed, yet he believes the Assembly will grant the sum in aid of the Crown revenues necessary to meet the expenses of the civil government, provided the different branches of the legislature can agree on the form of the appropriation bill. The resolutions, although passed unanimously were the work of Neilson and Cuvillier and the 3rd and 4th express rights, Papineau said, which the Assembly always held as belonging to it, which even Stephen admitted. Discussion with Papineau on the point. Order given by the Assembly to print 400 copies of the report and minutes of evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons for the members and their constituents. The Legislative Council has appointed a committee to take that report into consideration. Many of the members of Council are mortified at the censure which they believe, has been cast on them by the report and feel that in their contest with the House of Assembly they have been actuated by principles and not mere forms. This is the substance of the report drawn up by the committee, but it has not yet been discussed in the Council; hopes that no steps will be taken on it, as he considers the proceedings in both cases premature, the report of the imperial committee not being yet adopted nor even discussed in the House of Commons. There is greater cordiality between the Council and the Assembly than formerly. A bill has been introduced into the Assembly for the appointment of an agent in London, but it has only been read a first time, and the speaker does not think it will go farther "until they hear from their friends in England; "if the Colonial Minister continues to be as well disposed towards us as "he now appears to be, the House of Assembly will be inclined, I "believe, to name some member of the British House of Commons to "be the agent for the province; but should any change have taken place "in the sentiments of His Majesty's government, unfavourable to our "views, the Assembly will probably in that case rather wish to send "home a gentleman from this country in the first instance." Committee of grievances appointed and complaints sent in, but no report has yet issued nor can he learn the nature of its proceedings. Some members who had been dismissed from the militia were very violent at first, but they are calming down. To those who demand an investigation he answers that he cannot interfere with the acts of the late administration. Is trying to steer clear of all parties and to conciliate all, but it is difficult to manage this where party spirit has so long prevailed. Time and patience can alone effect a radical cure of the evil, but no effectual reform can take place till the financial disputes are settled. The difficulty of obtaining information as no two persons entertain the same views. It will be impossible for him to give information necessary until he has been twelve months in the administration and visited the townships and different parts of the province. In the discussion of local

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1828.

expenditures, wide differences prevail, but whatever the expenditure is for general purposes the House is led by some influential members, all French Canadian, except Neilson. The whole object of Colonial Assemblies seems to be, to get all power into their own hands and this is the source of nearly all the quarrels, the Assemblies generally imputing improper motives to the other branches. Opinion of Stephen as to the failure to appoint means for carrying on a monarchical government. Agrees with him and believes that if the popular branch is determined to obtain power it will succeed, a fact which none knew better than those who draw up the resolutions. The mass of business before both Houses. The estimates for the expenses of the civil government will be submitted early next month; hopes to obtain in a constitutional manner the aid required. Begs that this will be treated as a confidential communication as he knows the mischief caused by persons obtaining access to private communications from governors. Page 323

December 30,
Quebec.

Kempt to Murray (No. 27). Transmits report of the attorney general on legal points concerning the Seminary of Montreal. The report may be considered an important document, and properly forms part of Dalhousie's dispatch of 1st July. The Roman Catholic Bishop has asked that a memorial be transmitted to the King as neither he nor the Roman Catholics in general approve of the arrangement between Huskisson and Roux ceding these seignorial estates to His Majesty. 334

Enclosed. Memorandum signed J. S. pointing out that the opinion of the Attorney General respecting the St. Sulpice estates is that of an advocate rather than of a judge, and he has not noticed the arguments on the other side which if not conclusive are at least plausible. If the Crown were to enforce its rights it might dispossess the Seminary of the city and island of Montreal. The convenience of the measure is obvious enough as regard the title and revenues and would extinguish the feudal tenures whose conditions act almost as a prohibition to improvement. But the inconvenience of adopting so unpopular a measure is to be opposed to this, and the agitators in the Assembly would gladly avail themselves of such a ground of complaint. Whether in the present state of affairs in Canada it will be wise to add to the discontent is a question beyond the attorney general's province, but it is very important. Is not satisfied of the justice of the attack on the Seminary. Some strong reason must be required for enforcing a title allowed to slumber for seventy years. The Seminary is only a trustee, and the length of possession will be urged by the objects of the trust. These are Roman Catholic youths, the expenses of whose education the Seminary has been accustomed to defray. It will not be a sufficient answer to tell them that the Seminary failed to keep alive its claims. In the case of arrangement by Goderich and Huskisson, if the charge that it was brought about by misrepresentation be correct, that puts an end to claims for favourable consideration. 336

Opinion of the attorney general on the questions submitted to him respecting the Seminary of Montreal. 341

Memorial of the Roman Catholic clergy of Lower Canada. 366

Reports by the attorney general on the prosecutions for libel on the part of the Crown since November last (1827). 378

Appendix to the report, giving extracts from the libels. 427

A few facts in answer to the resolutions of the constitutional committee of Montreal and Three Rivers by Chief Justice Sewell. 498

List of the grand jury at the criminal term of the King's Bench of Quebec, March, 1828. 512

Report of the judgment in the case of Butt vs. Sir Nathaniel Conant for trespass. 513

1829.

(Note: "This judgment determines that a justice of the peace has authority to arrest the author or printer of a libel and hold him to bail").

Other documents relating to the law of libel, to cases tried in the courts, &c. Pages 517 to 553

January 1,
Quebec.

List of dispatches addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the government of Lower Canada for 1828. 554

PETITIONS OF GRIEVANCES, 1828.

Q. 184—1-2-3-4.

1824.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 239; part 2 from 240 to 472; part 3 from 473 to 566 (besides printed reports not paged); part 4, from 567 to 848.)

February 26,
Quebec.

Eighth report of the Committee of Assembly on the settlement of Crown lands, with the minutes of evidence. Page 74

March 2,
Quebec.

Ninth report of the Committee of Assembly on the settlement of Crown lands, with the minutes of evidence. 226

1827.
December 18,
Lower Canada

Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada. 831 to 848

1828.
January 25.

Unsigned to Huskisson. Sends a document relating to Canada in which colony he has an interest. Among the subjects the delegates from the French party are to bring forward is a complaint against the exactions of Percival at Quebec, which being mercantile affect the British part of the population. Commissioner Wodehouse last year volunteered to bring home the complaint of the Board of Trade but nothing has been heard of it since. He has too large a business to attend to that of other people, so does not sign his name. 441

Enclosed. Extract from the "Morning Post" of 23rd January, containing a letter from Montreal, discussing the political difficulties existing in Canada approving of the course of Dalhousie and anticipating the grounds of the grievances to be urged by the deputies. 443

January 25,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Gale. Instructing him to go to London to lay before the Colonial Secretary the truth of the matters now agitating the public mind. Instructions as to his course. 256

January —,
Lower Canada

Petition of inhabitants of Lower Canada. 813 to 830

February 28,
Quebec.

Dalhousie to Gale. Enclosed in Gale to Hay, 10th April, 1828.

March 19,
London.

Neilson, Viger and Cuvillier to Huskisson. They are entrusted with petitions from the inhabitants of Lower Canada respecting their grievances and ask when it would be convenient for them to attend and present them. 1

Various petitions follow, with abstracts of the signatures and the names of the petitioners.

March 26,

Gale to Hay. Indisposition has prevented him from completing his remarks on the Montreal and Three Rivers petition. Sends observations on some of the complaints. 262

Enclosed. Gale to Hay. Explains at considerable length the causes of the difficulties between the provincial government and the Assembly. 263

Observations upon the various clauses of the petition entitled "Petition of the counties in the district of Montreal and Three Rivers." 278

Copy of the petition (in French). 329

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1828.
March 31,

Thomas Wallace to Huskisson. Has had an interview with Viger and finds him not unreasonable. Convinced him that whatever might be the strength of the case against the Governor or Executive it could not be expected that His Majesty's government would pronounce a judgment quickly but would proceed slowly and with great deliberation; to raise a party either in or out of the legislature would only defeat the object in view. The deputies agree to this and only ask a promise that government will consider the subject at their leisure; and they are convinced that ultimately the British government will do what is right.

Page 439

March 31,
London

Viger to the same (in French). Has been entrusted by an individual in Lower Canada with a petition to be presented to the King. When could he be able to present it to him (Huskisson). Transmits a small pamphlet respecting Lower Canada containing observations which may not be absolutely unworthy of notice.

57

April 6,
London

The same to the same (in French). Although his colleagues are absent yet he does what they would have done, namely to thank him for the celerity with which he laid their petitions before the King. Their gratitude for the assurance given by the King that he would proceed to examine the object to which the petitions relate. Flatters himself that the King will continue to give marks of goodness to his loyal Canadian subjects, by giving the agents an opportunity to make explanations that might be useful with regard to the government of Canada.

58

April 10,

Gale to Hay. Has received and transmits a letter from Dalhousie calling attention to the subject of the property held by the Seminary. A proposition was made by Roux of which he asks a copy, so that he may offer explanations.

347

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Gale. Calls attention to the subject of the estates claimed by the Seminary in Montreal. Wishes the question to be settled while Roux and Gale are in London.

348

April 14,
London.

Gale to Hay. Transmits observations on the petition purporting to be from the counties of the district of Quebec. They relate to so much of the petition as precedes and terminates with the last specified bill which was rejected by the Council. The observations exhibit sufficient causes of rejection, but many other just reasons may be assigned. Will shortly be able to deliver observations on the subsequent part of the petition.

350

Enclosed. Petition from the counties in the district of Quebec.

351

Observations on the same.

359

Abstract "Heads of presumed causes of the failure of certain bills in the Legislative Council of Lower Canada referred to in the petition from the district of Quebec."

392

April 29,
London.

Viger to Huskisson (in French). After handing Mondelet's petition to Hay he would not have taken the liberty of applying again, but for pressing letters from Mondelet, who since he (Viger) left Canada has been deprived of his office of King's Notary and like many others has been dismissed from the magistracy. The latter is without salary, since he was deprived of the office of chairman of Quarter Sessions, but the other had emoluments attached. He retains only an office whose salary is very slight and he fears he will also be deprived of that. After having served the government so many years he is deprived of his resources at an age when it is difficult, if not impossible, to begin a new career. Trusts that this step may be favourably received and offers to give any explanations possible.

59

May 5,
London.

Gale to Hay. Transmits petition just arrived from the Eastern Townships. Until after the petitions from the French inhabitants were sent off, the inhabitants of the townships had no knowledge of their contents, as the leaders scrupulously withheld communication of them. When

557

1828.

the contents of the petitions became known, the inhabitants of the townships became alarmed and felt it their duty to send petitions against the agitators and in behalf of their own rights and those of the Crown and Upper House. Regretted the petition was not received before that from the Seigniories was laid before the Commons, as it would have shown that it was not the case of a whole people petitioning against its government but of a portion of the people ignorantly led by dangerous and factious leaders. Hopes it may not be too late to remove false impressions, and that justice may be done to the townships, so that the seigniories may not make conquests and establish their laws and institutions outside of their own boundaries. Page 397

- Enclosed.* Petition from the Eastern Townships. 402
- July 22, London. Report of the select committee on the state of the civil government of Canada (printed). 1
Minutes of evidence. 15
Appendix. 323
Correspondence with governors follows after page. 359
Remarks on the evidence of Mr. Grant, agent for the Church of Scotland, before the Canada Committee. Follows the second printed paper in Q. 184—2. 473
- July 23, London. Neilson, Viger and Cuvillier to Murray. The Committee of the House of Commons having reported, they intend to return to Canada, but ask for an interview on the subject of the petitions entrusted to them and laid before the King. 61
- July 23, London. Neilson to the same. Has been entrusted with a petition from the Indians of Lorette, of which he sends copy, also a memorandum relating to the same. When can he present the petition? 62
- Enclosed.* Petition from the Indians of Lorette, respecting their claim on Sillery. 63
Memorandum concerning the claims of the Christian Indians residing near Quebec. 68
- July 29, London. Viger to Murray (in French). M. Lartigue, ecclesiastical superior of the Roman Catholics of the district of Montreal, has acquired property and built a chapel and house for which he requests authority to create a sinking fund as well as for what he may succeed in adding in course of time to the amount specified in petition. As he is desirous to spend some time on the continent before he crosses the ocean, asks to be informed of the day that may be considered suitable to present the petition to the King. 238
- August 4, London. The same to the same (in French). Has received answer to letter of 29th July, and now sends petition. At the same time he believes he should send the petition, dated 17th January, 1824, presented to Dalhousie, but which has remained without effect. He begs to make another observation besides those already sent, that a man may die before his generous purposes can be realized and too long delays increase this danger. Greedy or needy heirs may render their plans illusory. He need scarcely remark on the sensible loss that would be sustained in a country where there are so few of the institutions necessary for the inhabitants to train them as virtuous citizens and faithful subjects. 240
- Enclosed.* Petition (in French) of Lartigue, bishop of Telmesse. 242
Petition, addressed to Dalhousie from Antoine Girouard, priest, for the incorporation of the Seminary or College of St. Hyacinthe. 248
- September 3, Downing Street. Stephen to Murray. Statement respecting the report of the select committee on the state of the civil government of Canada. It is too voluminous to summarise. Stephen states in the beginning that "it comprises, first a recapitulation of the various recommendations of the "Canada Committee; secondly a summary of the evidence by which "such recommendations seem to have been suggested, and thirdly an

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- 1828.
- “ explanation of the methods by which (as it appears to me) each recom-
 “ mendation, if adopted, would be most properly carried into execution.”
 Pages 537 to 650
- September 8. Addresses to Dalhousie on the eve of his departure published in the
Quebec Gazette on the date in the margin. 703 to 747
- October 4, Viger to Murray (in French). On his return from the continent
 London. where he had spent some weeks, he found communications from Lower
 Canada which he could not avoid laying before him (Murray); when can
 he do so? 255
- December 22, Richardson and Grant, commissioners for the La Chine Canal. Give
 Quebec. extract from the evidence of John Neilson, and charge him with making
 statements grossly deceptive and injurious to the commissioners. Defend
 the character of the commissioners in regard to the quality of the work.
 The man of truth, candour or even common sense, would not compare
 two canals by length only without regarding breadth, depth and dura-
 bility. The extract from the evidence begins at page 457. The letter
 begins at page 459
- December 23, John Neilson to Messrs. Richardson and Grant. Their letter received.
 Quebec. Is sorry that it ascribes intentions to him that he never had and draws
 inferences not authorized by the evidence. 472
- December 25, Beverly Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Comments on the report of the
 York. committee on Canadian affairs and on the evidence on which it was
 founded. 748 to 812
- December —, Dalhousie to Murray. Transmits observations on the report of the
 Coalstown committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of Canada. 651 to 702
 House.
- No date. Petition of the merchants and others, connected with the Canadas. 426
 Remarks on the resolutions delivered at the Colonial Office on the
 11th July. 409
- Gale to Stephen. Sends the journals of the Legislative Council con-
 taining the principal motives and grounds, on which that body differed
 from the Assembly. Sends also printed copy of speech by Berthelot on
 the registry bill in the session of 1827, when it was rejected. The ques-
 tion has been settled in the other provinces, but the bill for Lower
 Canada was of interminable length and complicated provisions. The
 motives of opposition to a registry Act. Appeals to race prejudice and
 references to Greece and Rome make up the speech. 259
1829. Memorandum by Stephen, on the present state of the Canada question. 533
 January 13, Downing Street.

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1828.

Q. 185-1-2.

- 1826.
- April 18, (Part I. is paged from 1 to 288; Part II. from 289 to 621).
 Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Griffin. Enclosed in Anglesey to Huskisson, 26th
 January, 1828.
- 1827.
- February 7, Byham to Respective Officers. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 17th
 Ordnance. November, 1828.
- June 7, Finlay to Routh.
 La Chine.
- June 29, Routh to Hill. Both enclosed in Planta to Hay, 29th December, 1828.
 Quebec.
- July 13, Dalhousie to Alden. Enclosed in memorial from the Wesleyan
 Sorel. Methodists, July, 1828.

1827.
November 30, Wellington to Huskisson. Enclosed in Wilmot Horton to Stanley,
London. 1st January, 1828.
- December 4, Vaughan to Clay. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May, 1828.
Washington.
- December 13, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to ———. Enclosed in Hamilton to
Hay, 10th May, 1828.
- December 20, McKenney to Jasper Parish. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st
Washington. May, 1828.
- December 29, Memorandum by Wellington on By's plan respecting the Rideau
1828. Canal. Enclosed in Wilmot Horton to Stanley, 1st January, 1828.
- January 1, Jasper Parish to McKenney. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May,
Canandaigua. 1828.
- January 1, Wilmot Horton to Stanley. Sends minute of Wellington respecting
Downing the Rideau Canal. It will be necessary to communicate with the
Street. ordnance and to see the instructions, &c. Kempt should be with the
committee of engineers when they examine the work. Can no arrange-
ment be made by which the canal could be taken over and managed by
the province? Page 289
- Enclosed.* Memorandum by Wellington on the Rideau Canal. 291
- Wellington to Huskisson. Sends memorandum of which he had sent
Anglesey a copy. Sends also copy of letter to Anglesey on the same
subject. 303
- Wellington to Anglesey. Sends memorandum on a printed paper,
which he believes was written by By. That officer wished the canal from
Ottawa to Kingston to be built with locks of 180 by 60 feet instead of
108 by 20, a proposition he (Wellington) overruled. The renewal of the
discussion may cause dissatisfaction. Reasons why By's proposition was
overruled. (1) He knows of no canal in which steamboats can be used
and the banks last, nor does he know of any canal in which steamboats
are used. (2) The canals were to be constructed on a system already
begun and the locks to be of the same dimensions. (3) The expense of
the Rideau Canal calculated at £169,000 would have amounted to
£500,000, had the larger scale been adopted and as the other canals must
have been constructed on the same scale, the cost would not have been
less than a million pounds sterling. (4) The time occupied in con-
structing the canals would have been doubled. (5) It is doubtful if there
is sufficient water at the summit for locks of the dimensions proposed by
By. As the navigation from Ottawa to Kingston is by lake, river steam-
ers can tow the boats which the canal can receive, but in the canal they
must be towed by horses or men. The sum of £169,000 was the amount
for the construction of the canal, but arrangements should be made for the
cost of the land through which it runs. It was right for government to
construct the canals but very expensive and inconvenient to maintain
them. Recommends their sale, government reserving the use of them
for the transport of troops and stores, the produce of the sale to be
applied to the construction of new works of the same description till the
whole system is carried into execution. If they cannot be sold they
should be let to contractors, bound to keep them in repair under inspec-
tion of the officers of Ordnance. The interest in the subject. 304
- January 2, Dalhousie to Vaughan. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March,
Quebec. 1828.
- January 3, Instructions by Jasper Parish to Edward Parish.
Canandaigua.
- January 3, Jasper Parish to the Indians. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st
Canandaigua. May, 1828.
- January 8, Barrow to Stanley. Transmits letter from Rear Admiral Ogle respect-
Admiralty. ing an intended application from Dalhousie for a vessel of war to convey

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him and family from Canada and to ascertain from Huskisson if the King will comply with the request. Page 8

Enclosed. Ogle to Croker. On Dalhousie's intended application. 9

January 9,
Foreign office. Backhouse to Stanley. With reference to the practice of United States fishermen drying fish on the Magdalen Islands, sends report from the advocate general, on which he asks Huskisson's opinion. 26

Report of the advocate general. By the terms of the treaty there is nothing to hinder the United States fishermen to dry fish on the Magdalen Islands if they can agree with the proprietors, but the complaint is that they come in numbers and set the law at defiance, so that the fishermen from the United States have not complied with the treaty requiring previous agreement. In his opinion the proper redress is to signify ground of complaint to the United States Government and to notify that such abuses shall be restrained by force. At the same time he does not consider it would be consistent with a liberal construction of the treaty to exclude them altogether. By the Act 59, George III. for barring out the convention, orders in Council may be passed to give the necessary directions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any officer on that station to carry out the terms of the Treaty. 27

January 14,
Ordnance. Byham to Stanley. The Master General and Board of Ordnance have received copy of letter respecting the building of a house at Sorel, which it is pointed out is in Lower and not in Upper Canada. That error was committed through inadvertence, but there is no reason to alter the decision arrived at, nor to build at Sorel. 273

January 14,
Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. Sends letter from Dalhousie and enclosure relative to the bateau establishment for the transport of troops and military supplies to the upper province and its removal from La Chine to Montreal. 12

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Wellington. His objection to the removal of the bateau establishment from La Chine to Montreal. Character of the voyageur boatmen who can only be managed by a Canadian officer who understands them and whom they understand. Owing to ill health the present officer is going on half pay. His anxiety about a successor. Suggests that the department be removed from the commissariat and made a sort of provincial company with one captain and two inferior officers and 50 men all selected for their qualifications. The cost would not be increased except for the two inferior officers. 13

Darling to Durnford. The commander of the forces desires him to report to the Master General and Board of Ordnance on the bateau service. 17

January 16,
Washington. Vaughan to Clay. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March, 1828.

January 19,
Foreign Office. Backhouse to Stanley. Transmits copies of dispatch and enclosures from Vaughan, Minister at Washington, respecting an application from the United States government for the delivery to an agent of the Bank of Virginia of Nathaniel Snelson detained at Quebec. 33

Enclosed. Documents relating to the extradition of Snelson. 34, 36, 38, 40.

January 23,
Washington. Clay to Vaughan. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March, 1828.

January 25,
Canandaigua. E. P. Parish to Jasper Parish. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May, 1828.

(The return of United States Indians at St. Regis is attached to this letter).

January 26,
Canandaigua. Jasper Parish to McKenney. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May, 1828.

1828.
January 26.
Uxbridge.

Anglesea to Huskisson. Sends report of the engineers appointed to examine the merits of By's plan. Page 312

Enclosed. Bryce to Mann. Forwards reports of the committee of engineers on By's plan. They did not recommend wooden locks but stated that an incidental advantage was that by them an opportunity would be afforded of adopting any size of lock that might be agreed on. 314

Remarks on the report by the engineers and observations on By's proposals respecting the Rideau Canal. 316

Memorandum initialled E. G. S. "For Mr. Hay, to accompany the "other papers respecting the Rideau Canal." 341

E. G. Stanley to Huskisson. The papers sent are confidential, as if known they would hurt the writer. If one fourth of the statements of an eyewitness be correct, By cannot be supported. The cost of clearing a field of ten acres is £40, one fourth of By's contract. 342

Wilmot Horton to Griffin. Has presented letter to Bathurst, who has no remarks to make except that the work on the canal should proceed as rapidly as possible. 343

Notes on the Rideau Canal and on the amount necessary to complete the citadel at Halifax. 344

February 2,
General Post
Office.

Freeling to Hay. Sends private letter from deputy Postmaster General at Quebec relative to the attempt to interrupt the courier, passing with the mails between Fredericton and Quebec, to be laid before Huskisson. 585

Enclosed. Extract that the "Yankees" on the Madawaska River threatened to stop the courier and made demonstrations to that effect. Baker, the principal delinquent, punished with fine and imprisonment. 586

Proclamation by Governor Lincoln, of Maine, respecting the punishment of Baker 588

February 5,
Treasury.

Dawson to Hay. It would be irregular to pay the widow of the late Capt. Livingston on the estimates for the army, but Dalhousie has been authorized to pay her £50 from the revenue of Canada. 453

February 6,
Washington.

Vaughan to Dalhousie.

February 9,
Washington.

Vaughan to Dudley. Both enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March, 1828.

February 11,
Washington.

Barbour to Clay. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May, 1828.

February 12,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to——. Enclosed in Hamilton to—— 13th April, 1828.

February 21,
Ordnance.

Beresford to Huskisson. Asks that he may be informed if any decision has been come to regarding the military works at Kingston and on the Rideau Canal referred to in two letters dated 27th December and 26th January last. 345

February 22,
Foreign Office

Backhouse to Hay. Transmits copy of a printed report of the United States Secretary containing correspondence with His Majesty's government relative to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 42

Enclosed. Vaughan to Dudley. Transmits report on the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 43

Message from the President of the United States with report from the Secretary of State relative to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. 44 to 206

February 23,
London.

House of Commons for a return of public works projected or begun in the Canadas. 1

February 28,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Hamilton. Enclosed in Hamilton to——, 13th April, 1828.

March 1,
Ordnance.

Beresford to Huskisson. Lieut. Colonels Fanshawe and Lewis, Royal Engineers, have been ordered to Canada as members of the committee on the Rideau Canal. They will go by the first Liverpool packet. 346

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1828.
 March 1,
 London. House of Commons for a return of the produce of the postage received in Upper and Lower Canada. Page 2
- March 3,
 Ordnance. Beresford to Huskisson. The letter that he (Huskisson) stated would be sent to the Ordnance has not been received. It will, he fears, be too late for Wednesday, but the engineer officers can wait at Liverpool for another packet to carry orders to Kempt. 347
- March 7. House of Commons, address for copies of correspondence received from the governor of the British North American Colonies respecting regulations for the conveyance of passengers to North America. 3
- March 8,
 General Post Office. Freeling to Hay. Sends return of the net postage received in Upper and Lower Canada, distinguishing each province. 590
Enclosed. Return. 591
- March 14,
 Washington. Clay to Vaughan. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May, 1828.
- March 17,
 Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Has received letter of the 15th with copy of letter from the Finance Committee, for a return of the public works in Canada, their cost, etc. Transmits return. 348
- March 17,
 Ordnance. Beresford to Huskisson. Is sending Lieut. Colonels Fanshawe and Lewis to Canada, to be members of the Committee of which Kempt is president. Asks for a copy of instructions to be given to that officer, who will, no doubt, be ordered from Halifax to Canada without delay. In respect to the limitation of expense on the Rideau Canal, By could not have been informed of the intended limitation in sufficient time to prevent his making the contract mentioned in a letter received since that of Huskisson. Note of the amount of contracts. This will show how little the £41,000 he proposes to spend would do for the work. The contracts entered into by By will take £140,000. 349
- March 19,
 Foreign Office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends copies of a dispatch and enclosures relative to the surrender of a criminal from the United States supposed to have taken refuge in Canada. They contain some observations on the mutual surrender of criminals. 207
Enclosed. Vaughan to Dudley. On the application for the United States criminal, Dalhousie would have delivered him up promptly had he been found in Canada. The difficulty of obtaining the surrender of criminals in the United States. The States laws can only be controlled by a treaty with the general government. 208
- Dalhousie to Vaughan. Snelson, who defrauded a bank in Virginia of a large amount of money is not imprisoned in Canada as supposed. 210
- Clay to Vaughan. Thanks to him and to Dalhousie for the prompt and friendly interest he took in the Snelson affair. 211
- Vaughan to Clay. Sends copy of letter from Dalhousie that Snelson is not in any gaol in Lower Canada. 212
- Same to Dalhousie. Regrets the difficulty in common with himself he (Dalhousie) has experienced in obtaining the surrender of criminals. This does not depend on the will of the general government but on the particular laws and usages of States. Is at a loss to know how all the states could be induced to bring their laws to uniformity. 213
- March 20,
 London. Hamilton to Huskisson. Hume intends to present a petition from Griffin, formerly a missionary in the service of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that no more money be granted to the society on the ground of misapplication. Submits documents to show the propriety of Griffin's removal. It is not difficult to show the incorrectness of Griffin's statements and he has made observations totally at variance with them which will be found in documents accompanying this letter. 517
- March 20,
 London. Wellington to the same. The vote for the Rideau Canal falls short of the expenditure by £6,236. The engineers should take the report

1828.	and the estimate for each portion of the work so that the amount to be asked could be ascertained.	Page 352
March 22, Ordnance.	Beresford to Huskisson. Is desirous to see him as instructions cannot be sent to By until he (Huskisson) has considered the state of the work and made up his mind.	752
March 22, London.	Hardinge to Hay. Sends a short account of the expense of the Rideau Canal.	354
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Short account.	355
March 25, Ordnance.	Downes to Hay. Montreal is considered the best place for Kempt and the officers of engineers to rendezvous at.	356
March 26, Ordnance.	Byham to the same. Returns papers left at the office of inspector of fortifications and statement of expenses of the Rideau Canal.	357
March 28, Ordnance.	Additional instructions to the committee of engineers. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 29th September, 1828.	
March 28, Washington.	Vaughan to Dudley. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 1st May, 1828.	
April 3, Horse Guards.	Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. The commander-in-chief sees no objection to a general officer being appointed to the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, provided it be clearly understood that he is not to interfere with any of the military departments.	21
April 13, London.	Hamilton to——. Asks for an interview, and in the meantime asks for a perusal of a letter from the Bishop of Quebec.	520
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Hamilton. Sends account of the proceedings of the Church of England in Canada, and asks him to watch the proceedings of Grant, agent for the opposite party, in respect to the reserves. Remarks on the statements as to the relative strength of the Church of England and Church of Scotland in Canada.	521
	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to——. Had relinquished the intention to address the Imperial Parliament by petitions from the congregations. Objections on the part of those entitled to the highest respect led him to give up the proposal which he and others believed at first to be necessary but now regard in a different light.	529
	Form of a petition to Parliament on behalf of the Church of England in Canada.	531
April 14, Quebec.	Dalhousie to Hill. Enclosed in Stewart to Hay, 8th July, 1828.	
April 15, Whitehall.	Phillips to Hay. The list of prisoners pardoned on condition of being transported for life has been laid before Peel. Orders have been sent to the superintendent of convicts to receive them on board the "Dromedary" hulk at Bermuda.	267
April 8, Indian Board.	Melville to Huskisson. Dalhousie's private affairs make his return to Scotland, this summer almost indispensable. A frigate should be ordered for him to be at Quebec, by the 15th August.	25
May 1, Foreign office.	Backhouse to Hay. In reference to complaints of the conduct of United States Indians, towards a tribe of Indians at the village of St. Regis, representations having been made to the United States government, measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the conduct complained of.	215
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Vaughan to Dudley. Had represented the conduct of United States Indians at St. Regis, and been assured by the United States government, that measures would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the offence.	216
	Vaughan to Clay. Calls attention officially to the conduct of the United States Indians at St. Regis. That being decided to be in British territory, Dalhousie suggests that a flag staff or stone be placed on the boundary and the United States Indians be required to remove beyond it. The co-operation of the United States government is desired for that purpose.	217

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- Clay to Vaughan. Has referred his letter to the Secretary of War under whose charge are the relations with the Indians in the United States. Jaspar Parish, sub-agent of the United States with the Six Nations, is of opinion that there will be no more cause of complaint from that quarter. Page 220
- Other correspondence on the subject. 221 to 233
- List of Indians begins at page 230
- May 2, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends copies of conventions with the United States, signed at London, 6th August and 29th September, 1827. They have not yet been laid before Parliament. 234
- Enclosed.* Convention with the United States, relative to the territory, on the North West Coast of America. 235
- Convention of commerce with the United States. 239
- Convention with the United States relative to the reference to arbitration of the disputed points under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent. 243
- May 3, Lincoln's Inn. Maule to Hill. Enclosed in Dawson to Hay, 8th May, 1828.
- May 8, Treasury. Dawson to Hay. Transmits report of the solicitor to the Treasury in regard to instructions to take measures to support the cause of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning for securing possession of the ground and buildings bequeathed by McGill. 454
- Enclosed.* Maule to Hill. The case of the Royal Institution has been heard by the Privy Council, and judgment delivered affirming the judgment of the court below in favour of the institution. 455
- May 10, London. Hamilton to Hay. Had written the Bishop of Quebec in September, 1827, to institute minute inquiries into the state of the Church, with special reference to the number of churches, ministers, districts and other information. It will require much time to obtain accurate information, and the results have not yet been received. Whilst engaged in collecting the information, His Lordship ascertained that members of the Kirk of Scotland were endeavouring to make such representations to the Secretary of State, as would induce him to sanction the claim they had set up for part of the clergy reserves. Understands the question is to be taken up by a committee of the House of Commons and he, therefore, forwards documents on the subject. 543
- Enclosed.* Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Hamilton. Sends copy of printed questions to show that measures have been taken to obtain the information wanted, but the immense extent of territory will necessarily take time to get the information, have it digested and tabulated, etc. The general state of the diocese can be found in the accounts of his visitations. Sends copy of the letter he addressed to the clergy and congregations with reference to the points now at issue. Did not think it advisable to call a conference, as it would have produced inconvenience. Sends details from his own knowledge, and his chaplain Rev. Crosbie Morgell will give such further satisfaction as is in his power. 547
- Subjects of inquiry proposed by the Ecclesiastical Board. 551
- List of persons from other religious bodies who have received orders in the Church of England. 555
- List of persons who have applied for orders. 556
- May 16, Admiralty. Barrow to Hay. In accordance with His Majesty's pleasure, a ship of war shall be ordered for the accommodation of Dalhousie, his family and suite, from Quebec to Leith, and similar accommodation shall be given to Kempt, from Halifax to Quebec. 10
- House of Commons for copies of documents respecting the union of Upper and Lower Canada. 5
- May 20, London. Barrow to Hay. What is the probable number of persons who will accompany Sir James Kempt and Lord Dalhousie? 11
- May 31, Admiralty.

1828. June 2, Treasury.	Dawson to Hay. Transmits decision in the appeal of Des Rivières against the decision of the court below in favour of the Royal Institution. Page 456	
June 6, Whitehall.	Report by Comptrollers of army accounts. Enclosed in Dawson to Hay, 19th June, 1828.	
June 7, June 12, Treasury.	Finlay to Darling. Enclosed in Planta to Hay, 29th December, 1828. Dawson to Hay. For reasons given, the Treasury grant to the daughters of de Salaberry £50 per annum as a pension from the date of their father's death.	457
June 19, Treasury.	Same to the same. Transmits report of the comptroller of army accounts on the question of pension to John Campbell, formerly a master's mate.	458
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report from the Comptrollers of army accounts on the question of a pension to John Campbell.	459
June 20, Treasury.	Dawson to Hay. In regard to application of Mrs. Cressé for remission of the mutation fine, desires to know from Murray the usual practice in granting relief in such cases.	463
June 21, London.	House of Commons for the opinion of the Law Officers on the right of the Crown to appropriate the revenue raised under the Act of 1774 independent of the Legislative Assembly.	6
June 23, London	Chalmers to ——. A copy of that part of the evidence relating to Canada which the finance Committee considered improper for publication shall be sent to the Colonial Office as soon as it can be made.	7
June 25, War Office.	Sullivan to Hay. Asks for report on the annual amount of salary and emoluments of Brewster as Fort Adjutant at Isle aux Noix, he having applied for permission to receive these besides his half pay.	512
June 28.	Comparative report. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 7th November, 1828.	
July 8, Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. Transmits copy of letter from Dalhousie, that he had advanced £50 to his aide-de-camp on his proceeding from Quebec to London, desiring to have Murray's opinion of the propriety of charging the amount to the public.	463
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Dalhousie to Hill. Has given order for an advance of £50 to his extra aide-de-camp, Capt. Hope, to be accounted for.	464
July 8, Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury will place the sum of £120,000 in the estimate for the Rideau Canal.	462
July 11, Treasury.	The same to the same. Transmits application with enclosures, from Jacob Bigelow, of Montreal, for remuneration for his services.	465
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Bigelow.	466
July 15, Ordnance.	Hardinge to Murray. Asks for the return of papers relating to the public works in Canada.	358
July 16, London.	Garry to the same. Sends list of all persons employed by the Hudson's Bay Company within the territories.	558
	List. Chief factors and chief traders, 47 in number.	559
	Southern department clerks, 26.	560
	Southern department servants, 133.	561
	Northern department clerks, 59.	566
	Northern department servants, 502.	568
July 23, Quebec.	Report on the defence of Canada. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 29th September, 1828.	
July —, London.	Memorial from the Wesleyan Methodists for a share of the clergy reserves, with a long statement.	592
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Notarial certificate that the registers of baptisms, marriages and burials in the Wesleyan Church records had been exhibited to the notaries.	609
August 11, Treasury,	Dalhousie to Alder. After he received the refusal of the royal assent to a bill passed in 1826 in favour of dissenting societies, is informed that steps will be taken to urge the suit of these bodies, but does not	

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- think another bill to the same effect, even if modified, would receive the royal assent. The established church has not been able to provide the necessary clergy and the Wesleyan body has rendered valuable assistance. How protection and encouragement are to be obtained, he leaves to him (Alder) and his brethren. Page 614
- August 11, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Transmits requisition for Indian presents to obtain Murray's opinion whether the goods should be provided and forwarded. 471
- August 16, War Office. Sullivan to Twiss. Is the appointment of Eschambault to be superintendent of Indians in 1797 a civil or military situation? When did he cease to hold the appointment? 513
- August 19, Quebec. Dalhousie to Dawson. Enclosed in Planta to Hay, 29th December, 1828.
- August 20, Fort George. Philpotts to ———. Enclosed in Byham to Twiss, 24th October, 1828.
- August 23, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Sends papers to ascertain Murray's opinion of the propriety of the suggestions by Dalhousie that a commission be sent to Canada to examine certain money matters. 472
- August 26, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Instructions have been sent to the Ordnance for goods required for the service of the Indians in Canada. 474
- September 10, Downing Street. Stephen to the same. Opinion on the application for redress of grievances by the Wesleyans. The first for a share of the clergy reserves, cannot be granted for reasons given. The difference of opinion between Chief Justice Sewell and Reid should be settled in a proper court of law. The Colonial Secretary cannot decide such questions. 268
- September 12, Treasury. Stewart to the same. In reference to the memorial of Hale, the Lords of the Treasury have decided that provided Hale's securities are approved of and that the regulations have been established and adhered to, directions shall be given that he shall be confirmed in his situation. With respect to the increased rate of pay asked for, Murray is referred to minute of the Board of 26th October, 1826, communicated to the Colonial Secretary. An increased salary can only be granted if the balances his predecessor was allowed to retain have been withdrawn. 477
- September 22, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Sends dispatch from the minister at Rio de Janeiro that the Emperor of Brazil intends to send a number of Irish emigrants from that country to Canada. 255
Enclosed. Gordon to Dudley. Owing to the late unfortunate events the Irish emigrants cannot remain with safety. Many have returned to Ireland and the rest preferring to try their fortunes in a British colony, the Emperor will send to Canada at his own expense. 256
- September 23, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury sanction the grant of a pension to the widow of La Mothe, of the Indian Department, in the same way as if he had been in the regular army. 479
- September 27, Ordnance. Remarks on report of report of the committee. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 29th September, 1828.
- September 29, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Forwards documents relating to Grenville Canal. 359
Enclosed. Copy of report, dated 23rd July, 1828, with remarks of various dates. 360
- September 29, Ordnance. Byham to Hay. Transmits report from Lieut. Colonel Fanshawe on matters relating to the Rideau Canal. 433
- September 29, Ordnance. Same to the same. Report of the committee of engineers considered by the Master General and Board of Ordnance relative to the defence of Canada and other matters. Sends report to be submitted to Murray. 364
Enclosed. Report on the defences of Canada. 365
 Additional instructions to the committee of engineers. 421

1828. Remarks on the speculative nature of the report in respect to the estimate of expenditure on ground not cleared. Other points criticised. Page 430
- October 20, Loughton. Hamilton to Hay. So much of the report and evidence before the committee on Canadian affairs relates to the church in Canada that he submits that a copy might be sent to the Bishop of Quebec with an official invitation to him to transmit his observations. 557
- October 21, Foreign office. Backhouse to Twiss. Barbour, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, has applied for a copy of the charter granted in 1692 to the College of William and Mary, Virginia. If a copy can be procured, it is to be sent for transmission to Barbour. 266
- October 24, Ordnance. Byham to the same. Doubts whether the site on the Short Hills is eligible for the contemplated fortress. The Master General and Board of Ordnance thought it would be better to forfeit the amount paid than to complete the bargain. Since that decision a report has been received that the lieut. governor had completed the purchase of one of the four lots, a lot of 200 acres, the property of Jacob Wells. Desires to know if the lieut. governor was authorized to complete the purchase, and if the Master General and Board are to be responsible without being consulted. 276
- Attached.* Note by Wilmot Horton that he cannot see what the Board of Ordnance have to complain of; they have made a mistake and now wish to make some one else responsible. 279
- Enclosed.* Philpotts, Royal Engineers. Report of the purchase of the land at the Short Hills, with statement of the amounts paid and due. 281
- October 28, Harwich. Report of Fanshawe. Enclosed in Byham to Hay, 7th November, 1828.
- October 28, Navy Office. Navy Board to Hay. In answer to complaint that the masters of transports do not always pay the tonnage and pilotage duties to which they are liable with others, under provincial statutes, orders have been sent that the masters are to comply with the statutes. If not, a deduction will be made for the amounts unpaid. 271
- October 29, Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Transmits letter from Vaughan, Minister at Washington, enclosing circular from the Treasury there to collectors of customs to prevent the smuggling of British goods on the frontiers of Canada. 259
- Enclosed.* Vaughan to Aberdeen. Transmits copy of official circular to officers of the customs to exert themselves to prevent the smuggling of British goods on the Canadian frontier. Sends also copy of an order for the distribution of troops in the Michigan territory. 260
- Circular to collectors on the Canadian line. 261
- Order for the distribution of troops. 263
- November 4, Treasury. Dawson to Hay. In reference to the application for pension to Robert Simpson, an old soldier, the Lords of the Treasury desire to obtain information respecting an application for an old Louisbourg soldier, and from what fund his pension was paid. 480
- November 7, Ordnance. Byham to the same. In compliance with request for a comparative statement showing the difference of expense of completing the back water communication on the same scale as the La Chine Canal and that of completing it on the scale proposed by the committee, sends Fanshawe's report with minute from Mann and comparative statement. 434
- Enclosed.* Report from Fanshawe with remarks. 435
- Comparative statement. 438
- Printed report of the Finance Committee. 439
- November 8, General Post Office. Freeling to Hay. A packet for Sir James Kempt, and another for J. Buchanan, New York, were delivered by the postmaster of Liverpool to the commander of the Britannia. 618

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1828.
November 17, Ordinance. Byham to Hay. Transmits reports and other papers respecting the lands at Short Hills and other public works. Page 284
Enclosed. Byham to Respective Officers. The delay reported as caused by want of orders to the governors of Lower and Upper Canada in respect to the purchase of public lands has been notified to Bathurst. Orders have been sent. 286
- November 18, Comptrollers' Office. Comptroller of accounts to Treasury. Enclosed in Planta to Hay, 29th December, 1828.
- November 18, Treasury. Dawson to Hay. Sends a copy of letter respecting the advance of £50 to Capt. Hope, for travelling expenses. Should Murray approve of the mission and expense, the officer in command in Canada should be directed to repay the amount to the military chest. 481
Enclosed. Hardinge to Dawson. Transmits copy of letter from Hope on the subject of the £50 advanced to him. 482
Capt. Hope to Lukin. States that he was sent by Dalhousie who ordered him an advance of £50, and as he will be in London by the end of the month, he will explain the cause of the mission. 483
Darling to Hope. As he (Hope) has been directed to proceed on a mission, an order is sent to advance him £50. 485
- December 4, State Paper Office. Lemon to Hay. Sends all the correspondence of Clinton during the American war. The first volume of the correspondence was sent to the Colonial Department in May last, where it still remains. 621
- December 4, State Paper Office. The same to the same. Cannot find the grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander in 1621, nor its confirmation in 1625. Has found some documents, but suggests that the ones asked for are in the Rolls Chapel Chancery Lane. 619
- December 6, War Office. Sullivan to Hay. Is there any objection on the part of the War Office to the surrender of the bond of Genevay as paymaster of the Militia. 515
Attached. A note signed C.C. Roper, on the appointment of Genevay, and that the War Office intends as usual to surrender his bonds. 516
- December 9, Whitehall. Lack to Hay. Has laid before the Lords of Trade letter from Burlingham, suggesting the advantage of encouraging the growth of hemp. They have had various suggestions on that subject under consideration, and sometime ago informed the Treasury that it is not advisable to appropriate any public money with that object. 22
Burlingham's original letter was transmitted next day. 24
- December 11, Treasury. Stewart to Hay. Calls attention to general order appointing John Brant, Superintendent of the Six Nation Indians, at a salary of £200, the Lords of the Treasury desiring to know if this appointment has Murray's sanction. 486
- December 12, Downing Street. Hay to Stewart. Transmits copy of letter from Kempt on the inconveniences caused by an alteration of the provincial duties. Information should be given to the Colonial Office of such alterations, so that the governor may receive the necessary instructions. 489
- December 15, Ordinance. Byham to Hay. For the return of papers sent on the 17th ultimo. 288
- December 23, Betchworth. Goulburn to the same. It is no part of their duty to inform the Colonial Secretary how far laws may affect particular colonial interests, and as the laws are passed publicly, they cannot be expected to act as flappers. The difficulty of answering Barnes, the Act being contrary to his views. The lawyers might get him (Hay) out of the dilemma; if they cannot there is no help for it. It was not intended to give the returning officer a life pension. 487
- December 29, Treasury. Planta to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the application of certain sums for public works in Canada. 490
- December 29, Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits documents relating to the collection of tolls, &c., of the canal locks at La Chine. 491

1828.

Enclosed. Routh to Hill. Reports the unsatisfactory state of Finlay's accounts in regard to the canal revenues and expenditure; his refusal to make any explanation. Page 492

Routh to Finlay. Asks him to send copy of instructions in respect to the office of superintendent of the canals of the Cascades and Coteau du Lac and of the Cleft Rock Gates. Details of appointment, manner of keeping the accounts, &c., wanted. 496

Finlay to Routh. He was appointed superintendent by Dalhousie and had always sent accounts to the military secretary, to whom he referred him (Routh). 498

Account current of the Cascades, Split Rock and Coteau du Lac with John Finlay. A note by Routh says: "Mr. Finlay having declined answering any questions on this account put to him by the Com. Genl. it is difficult to come to any accurate understanding of it. It is evidently rendered for a term of two years, but the account only of 1826 appears, preceded by a credit of a gross amount for 1825 without any particulars.

" R. J. ROUTH.

" On a subsequent reference to the Account Department I find no account for 1825 was ever rendered."

R. J. ROUTH. 499

Dawson to Dalhousie. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have an explanation respecting the two overseers on the canals whose pay appears to be a high rate for such appointments. They desire to have a report on the question of whether the tolls of the canals should not be annually let by auction. 500

Finlay to Darling. The necessity of having respectable persons to oversee the passage of craft through the locks; such persons if not well paid cannot be acquired. The distance from any town or village makes the presence of these persons more necessary. The number of gates or locks to each canal and the force of the water render great care necessary. Statement of commissions received from 1823 to 1827. 502

Dalhousie to Planta. Sends copy of report on the canals. Agrees with Finlay, the superintendent, who is poorly paid with 5 per cent commission, unless the overseers receive liberal remuneration no beneficial or regular service will be obtained. No confidence can be placed in the system of letting the tolls by auction. 506

Comptrollers of accounts to Lords of the Treasury. Remarks on Finlay's income, reported by Dalhousie to be a poor remuneration. Besides his commission he has his half pay and allowances. Agree with Dalhousie in the inexpedency of letting the tolls by auction. 508

No date.

House of Commons, for a return of all grants of land in Canada exceeding 3,000 acres and an account of the revenue from Crown Lands. 4

Q. 186A, Contains Bouchette's statistical report on Lower Canada with instructions and letters from Dalhousie's Secretary, &c.

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MISCELLANEOUS, 1828.

Q. 186—1-2.

(Part I. is paged from 1 to 318. Part II. from 319 to 544.)

1820.
August 18,
Portsmouth.

Lieut. Lester, R.N. Sends receipt for a dispatch bag and tin case delivered to the postmaster. Page 368

1828.
January 7,
London.

Daly to Stanley. Applies for extension of his leave of absence. 177

January 7,
Lambeth.

Griffin to the same. Asks for copies of communications from lieut. governor Smith, of Prince Edward Island, respecting him (Griffin). 222

January 15,
Lambeth.

Same to Huskisson. Had been employed for eight years as missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Has now returned and asks for the testimonials of his good character required by the Act. 223

January 18,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Huskisson. In reference to the pretensions of the Church of Scotland for a share of the clergy reserves which were intended for the benefit of the Church of England, asks to be heard by counsel when the question comes before Parliament. Sends copies of a letter addressed to the clergy and congregations and of a proposed petition. 464

Enclosed. Copy of letter to the clergy and congregations of the Church of England in Canada. 467

Proposed petition for the clergy reserves as being solely intended for the benefit of the Church of England in Canada. 488

January 19,
Newtown.

Gunning to the Colonial Secretary. Desires to know what encouragement is held out for a clergyman of the Established Church to go to Canada. 202

January 19,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Stanley. Calls his attention to the copies of two documents previously sent, relating to the question between the Churches of England and Scotland in the Canadas. These, he believes, exhibit a just view of the question. 500

January 20,
Washington.

Rush to Huskisson. Introduces Sparks, who has a large collection of documents of general Washington, and desires to obtain access to the records in the colonial office. 503

January 23,
Lambeth.

Griffin to Hay. A testimonial from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is not sufficient to enable him to hold preferment; according to the Act, it must be from the Secretary of State. 224

January 25,
Lambeth.

Same to the same. How a testimonial to enable him to hold preferment can be given. 225

January 26,
Lambeth.

The same to Huskisson. Had written explaining how the testimonials were given. Complains of the ill treatment he received from Hay when calling at the Colonial office. 227

January 26,
Lambeth.

Same to Hay. Demands an apology for the treatment he received. If justice is not done him he will appeal to Parliament. 230

January 28,
Carnolin.

Rev. Thomas Featherston to Colonial Secretary. How can a small sum of money be sent to a settler in Canada? 198

January 28,
London.

Parker to Huskisson. Wrote respecting the differences between the Executive Government and the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada and the dangerous consequences that might flow therefrom; not having learned if the letter was received, sends a copy. Since then the breach has been widening and the affections of the French Canadians alienated, who had been before that most loyal. The importance of retaining their loyalty, seeing among other reasons the position of Lower Canada and the small proportion of the rest of the population. The discontent

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caused by the judicial and other offices being given to that part of the population exclusively, whilst brilliant young French Canadians are capable of filling any situation from their education and other qualifications. Page 443

January 29,
Lambeth.

Enclosed. Copy of letter of 27th September on the same subject. 448
Griffin to Hay. Has important communications to make respecting the corrupt state of the ecclesiastical and civil affairs of the North American colonies and the treatment to which Englishmen are subject to there. 232

January 30,
London.

Margaret Mullins to the same. Asks for a passage to Quebec. 372

January 31,
New York.

Buchanan to Talbot. Asks him to represent to Stanley, that he (Buchanan) had received no remuneration for his services, in forwarding emigrants to Canada. Bathurst gave orders to grant him land for his family, which he intended to improve, but as he was non resident, he could not get it as it was against rule. It might be a good rule, but as he had adopted Canada for his home and was still working for its benefit, it seems harsh and unkind. One of his sons and his eldest daughter are in Canada and his other sons are following. He wants to make a home in Upper Canada, and asks for 1,200 acres in Toronto. He has two brothers in Lower Canada, and after he has sent 8,000 emigrants to Canada, he feels mortified that he cannot obtain an acre. 66

February 4,
Montreal.

Memorial by Mondelet, stating the offices he held and his dismissal from the magistracy, &c., praying that he may be granted a situation in the civil government corresponding in point of revenue and honour with those he formerly enjoyed, also, that he may be reinstated in the command of the fifth battalion of Montreal Militia and his son in the rank of major in the same. 389

February 7,
London.

Enclosed. Documents relating to his dismissal. 399 to 441
Brown to Colonial Secretary. Asks for information respecting Daniel McNeil, who received a grant of land in Canada, in 1815. 69

February 12,
New York.

Consul at New York to Stanley. Sends report of the moneyed interests of New York State, which he has had printed. Has long wished to collect the expenses of the 24 states, which if added to those of the general government would form an item much greater than the panegyrist of republican economy are aware of. 70

February 13,
Montreal.

Burlingham to Davies, M. P. On the culture of hemp as one of the resources of Canada. Other produce commented on. 71

February 22
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Huskisson. Strongly recommends for favourable consideration the memorial of Dr. Mills, secretary of the Royal institution. 501

February 24,
New York.

James Buchanan to the same. Forwards report on banks and other moneyed institutions in the States. Hopes his allusion to Canada will not be considered improper, indeed as his consulate lay so much along the colonies, he might be considered indifferent to British interests if he took no notice of Canada. The importance to the British empire of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence by the United States. 79

February 28,
Glasgow Gaol.

Clark to Colonial Secretary. Is in prison on account of Bathurst for the expenses incurred to promote emigration; asks to be reimbursed and to be taken to London to appear before Bathurst and the King. The necessity of sending a few thousand men to Canada for its security. 126

February 29,
London.

Burton to Huskisson. Asks for an interview. 81

March 3,
London.

Brown to Colonial Secretary. Repeats his request for information respecting Daniel McNeil. 82

March 7,
London.

Gould to——. Giving the personal characters of three delegates from Canada. 207

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 March 7,
 Bayswater. Elliot to Huskisson. Applies for a free passage for Canada this year again, having been too late last spring. Gives an account of his circumstances. Page 195
- March 8,
 Quebec Cochran to Gordon. Has received mandamus for Taschereau, who will not fail to hand over the fees if he has not already sent them. Owing to the negligence of a clerk, the bishop's letter respecting precedence was not sent. Encloses a copy. 128
- March 11,
 Todmorden. Stansfield to Huskisson. Applies on behalf of his grandfather, a loyalist, to know if he was entitled to a grant of 200 acres; is it on condition of residing on the land or can that be sold? If the latter, applies so that the benefit might accrue to his grandfather, who is living in England and is old and infirm. 363
- March 16,
 Reigate. Greece to the same. Demands an answer to his letter of 30th November last. Is it intended by the fraudulent statement that a navigable canal is a fortification to deprive him of his land? 203
- March 17,
 London. Admiral Coffin to Hay. Thanks for his kindness about the Magdalen Islands. Has sent memorial by his relative, Coffin, who goes to America at the end of this month. 163
- March 17,
 Waterford. Aylward to Colonial Office. Offers his services as a clerk or in any other capacity, being well acquainted with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. 44
- March 17,
 London. Memorial of Admiral Coffin for the transfer of the Magdalen Islands to Nova Scotia, as he is unable to get justice from Lower Canada in regard to his claims as proprietor. 154
- Enclosed.* Hector Coffin to Admiral Coffin. Had proceeded to the Magdalen Islands on which the people refused to accept leases short of 999 years, fixing the rent themselves; their distance from the control of the law encourages them in their position. 158
- Dalhousie to Admiral Coffin. The Magdalen Islands are too far off to be under the control of the law. Suggests that they be placed under the jurisdiction of Cape Breton. 162
- March 20,
 March 20,
 Glasgow Gaol. Clark to Huskisson. Enlarges on his hardships. 132
- Same to———. Is surprised that Bathurst did not leave money adequate to pay him for his trouble in the United Kingdom and in North America. His long imprisonment; some steps should be used for his liberation. 129
- March 22,
 London. Admiral Coffin to Hay. His relation leaves town for Liverpool next Thursday. Should Huskisson or he wish to see him he will attend on receiving a summons. 164
- March 24,
 London. Wilson to Huskisson. Sends copy of a grant of land in Quebec to Samuel Holland and of a deed of sale by Frederick B. Holland of that part of the property now used by Dalhousie as a garden. This was bought in May, 1820. By the terms of the grant should any part of the land be reclaimed compensation was to be made; it is to obtain that compensation he now writes. 533
- April 3,
 Randalstown. Memorial by Agnes Thomson or Dowell, that her father was at the siege of Quebec, where he was disabled and discharged, and received a grant of 51 acres, called Abraham's Plains. Died on his return to Ireland, and the land reverted to the Crown. Asks if there is any record of the grant. 527
- April 3,
 Lambeth. Griffin to Huskisson. Having had no answer, he has sent a memorial on the general subject of the Colonies and on the wrongs and injuries of himself and parishoners on the Grand Manan. Sends extracts from a letter written by a magistrate on the abuses in the colonies. He has nearly a cartload of such documents. Asks for an interview. 234
- Enclosed.* Memorial complaining of the persecution he experienced at the hands of Lieut. Governor Charles Douglas Smith, of Prince Edward Island, and his sufferings on the Grand Manan. 242

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- (The memorial enters into minute details on the subject.)
- April 12, London. Maclaine to Hay. Is there still a regulation granting, according to their rank, land in Canada to officers who had served there with their regiments? Page 373
- April 12. Humanus to Huskisson. Calls attention to the state of the poor, put on board of vessels for New York to be removed from burdening the poor funds. 45
- April 14, London. Alley to Hay. Remarks on the complaints of Rev. C. Griffin, employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 47
- April 16, Lurgan. Fullarton to Huskisson. John Marsden, who went to America before the Revolutionary War, embraced the cause of the British government and thereby had his property destroyed. Compensation was allowed to sufferers but Marsden having died none was paid to him. His relatives (poor people) have heard that it still remains unappropriated and desire to know how it should be applied for. 199
- April 22, London. Binham to——. Applies to have the question addressed by a correspondent settled. 83
- Enclosed. Application from Sparks & Co., Exeter, to know if Pennsylvania or Pennsylvania is the correct spelling. 84
- April 25, Dockhead. Taylor to Colonial Secretary. Applies for advice respecting property left by his brother in the township of Bathurst and applies for a free passage 529
- April 25, Stamp Office. Stewart to Huskisson. Desires to make a confidential communication respecting the church in Canada. 522
- April 29, Aughterm. Burke to Colonial Secretary. Has government sold land to the Canada Land Company with powers to the company to sell to people wishing to emigrate? 85
- April 29, London. Sparks to Huskisson. Leaves letter from Rush and asks for an interview. 523
- May 10, Stepney Green. Baker to the same. Transmits papers relating to the scientific system of coast navigation, as the St. Lawrence is now undergoing a survey by Bayfield, and it is intended to erect lighthouses to improve the navigation. In fogs these would be useless; he therefore proposes reporting buoys, which could be heard at a distance of 4 or 5 leagues. Submits the proposal for serious consideration owing to its great importance not only to the coasts of Great Britain, but to those of the colonies, by which thousands of lives and property of an incalculable amount would be saved. 86
- Enclosed. Prospectus by Michael Logan of a new system of coast navigation, with a plan. 90
- Baker to the Trinity Corporation, Quebec, referring to an offer made two years ago to lay down marine and reporting spire buoys in the St. Lawrence. Since then Logan has been joined by others, and in consequence of applications of persons interested in Canadian trade, masters of ships in that trade have been invited to examine the system. Proposes, if approved of, to have a marine or spire buoy moored in the angle of the Traverse. How these should be worked. The cost and duration of the buoys; terms of payment. 98
- Certificate by shipmasters of their satisfaction at the decided superiority of the scientific system of coast navigation by Michael Logan over the plans now in use. 103
- May 12, London. W. E. Logan to Hay. Hart Logan left town on Saturday. Hay's note of 10th will be forwarded to him. 367
- May 14, London. Grant to Huskisson. Sends petition from Presbyterian inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada. 210
- The petition is marked as "missing."

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1828.
May 14
Dumfries.

Margaret Palmer to Huskisson. Asks for information respecting her husband's uncle, who must have left a considerable property, he having been governor of North Carolina. Page 453

May 19,
London.

Admiral Coffin to the same. Is there any prospect of his memorial being considered this year? 165

May 22,
Paris.

Roux to Colonial Secretary (in French). When a charter was promised to the Seminary and permission given to recruit in France priests and especially professors capable of forming good scholars, he returned to France with the object of obtaining them. He has engaged several, but as letters from Montreal oblige him to return as soon as possible, he could only take with him those collected in Paris, whose names follow. He sails from Havre on the 1st June, and as he cannot obtain by that time the authorisation to be presented to the Governor, asks that it be sent direct to Quebec. 505

May 24,
London.

Gordon to———. Asks for leave to examine the statutes of Lower Canada to find the law fixing the date of majority at the age of 21. 211

June 3,
London.

Gore to Huskisson. His kindness in appointing Daly to be provincial secretary, likely to be defeated by the opposition of Dalhousie. Asks that steps be taken to secure Daly in the office. 212

June 6,
Lambeth.

Griffin to Murray. Sends copy of memorial to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and a refutation of the falsehoods of persons in the defence of that Society, which, with his petitions to Parliament, will give some idea of the monstrous abuses in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the colonies. The Church in the colonies is rich in pastors but poor in flocks. If the members of the Church are such as they are represented to be, why do they not support it. He denounces as tyrants the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has persecuted him for speaking the truth. 314

Enclosed. Extracts from Everett's speech on the 4th July, 1826, which has been widely circulated through the Colonies, urging the idea of independence on the part of the Colonies. 317

Copy of memorial. Only the last paragraph, the rest being the same as one to Huskisson. 319

Address by Griffin to the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel defending himself from charges made by Rev. Mr. Hamilton. Sends numerous extracts from newspapers to prove his charges of corruption against the ecclesiastical and civil authorities. 322

June 9,
London.

Parker to Murray. The civil government of the Canadian provinces being under consideration, sends copies of letters addressed to his predecessors. 454

Enclosed. The letters sent to previous Colonial Secretaries. 455, 457
See also 443 and 448.

June 16,
Clonmell.

Mary Reardon to Colonial Secretary. Sends a letter to be forwarded to Quebec. 507

June 20,
St. Eustache.

Attrill to Bathurst. States his services in the Navy, and his having received an acting order as purser. Should promotion take place, asks that the order be confirmed. 63

June 21,
London.

Addison to Hay. A friend of his has received dubious news of the death of his brother Thomas Wilson, who had gone to Quebec. Asks for information whether the report be true or not. 65

June 24,
Walworth.

Taylor to Murray. Offers for sale a book for £10, which will throw light on the boundary dispute between Canada and the United States. The title of the work is attached: "Histoire de la Nouvelle France" published in 1609. 531, 532

July 30,
Spitaleld s.

Hart to Hay. Applies for leave to inspect the letters patent or the official account of the conditions, boundaries, &c., of the townships of Potton and Sutton, granted 16th May, 1817, the lands there being now for sale. 365

1828.
August 4,
London.

Memorial of Rev. M. Brennan. That after being trained at Maynooth and serving as a clergyman, he has now left the Church of Rome and desires to emigrate to Canada and asks for a free passage. Page 105

Attached. Memorandum that there are no means of giving him a free passage, but that the documents in his favour shall be sent to the Bishop of Quebec. 107

Enclosed. Denison to Brennan. Thanks for pamphlet. Has sent letter to Hay, under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and said all he could, in his favour. 108

Brennan to ———. Dawson being from home, sends memorial with Dawson's letter and other papers. He has suffered much persecution and desires to go to Canada. 109

August 12,
Walton.

Wilkins to the Colonial Secretary. Had applied for and received admission of the justice of his claim for the loss of 5,000 acres granted to his father, but was informed that there was no fund to compensate him. Asks for a pension as compensation. 539

August 14,
Quebec.

A. C. Buchanan to Hay. Has arrived at Quebec, Dalhousie being absent had notified his secretary that he had arrived as resident agent for settlers. During Dalhousie's absence he (Buchanan) collected all the information possible that might assist him in his duties. His cordial reception by Dalhousie, who concurs generally in his suggestions. The great influx of emigrants to the United States, including paupers, respecting the latter of whom there is great exasperation. Hopes a plan for emigration may present itself worthy of government and of the parish authorities by which emigration could be diverted to the colonies. Remarks on the season's work given at great length. 110

August 18,
Reigate.

Grece to Murray. Has received letter that he can have no other answer than that sent him by Wilmot Horton on 27th December, 1826. That answer was intended to defraud him of his property. Charges also the Governor and Executive Council with inventing a pretence to defraud him of his lands. For the punishment of such conduct refers to the 1st and 2nd books of Kings. 214

August 19,
Liverpool.

Laurence to Colonial Office. Can British goods sent to New York be exported thence to British colonies, or must they go in British vessels? 369

August 21,
Quebec.

John Ramsay to Hay. The "Challenger" has not yet arrived although a vessel was spoken on the 16th July, supposed to be the "Challenger" so that she is expected in two or three days. Addresses are being prepared for presentation to Dalhousie on his departure, both at Montreal and Quebec, the latter to be very detailed. Both will be very numerous and respectably signed. 508

August 23,
Montreal.

Mrs. Bowes to Murray. Writes on behalf of her father, who from his age and loss of sight cannot advocate his own cause. The hardships he will suffer by the proposed reduction of his income, which Dalhousie has not carried into effect till he shall have received farther instructions. The services and sacrifices of himself and his father, Sir William Johnson. 117

August 25,
Clare.

O'Halloran to Colonial Secretary. How can he transmit a letter to the Governor of the British settlements in North America respecting a soldier, his son, who it is conceived, settled on the land granted him? 442

September 1,
Quebec.

Memorial of Chief Justice Sewell. States his services and prays for a grant of land. 524

September 4,
Whitechapel.

Mrs. Brown (daughter of Thomas Powis) to Murray. Her unprovided for state owing to the losses sustained by her father. 122

September 6,
Quebec.

Memorial of Mills, Secretary of the Royal Institution. Refers to petition sent in February last respecting his claim to salary and arrears. Calls attention to the promise made him of receiving the salary of the teacher

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of the grammar school of Upper Canada, which had been given to another. Reasons of priority, &c., to entitle him to receive the salary. Page 374

Enclosed. Copy of minute of the Board of the Royal Institution on the subject of the application for a salary to the secretary. 380

(Other minutes, petitions &c., follow.)

September 12,
London.

Memorial of John Wright on behalf of John Jacob Astor for access to the reports of the commissioners on the claims for losses of the loyalists for proof that no compensation was made to the children of Colonel Morris, entitled in fee simple to lands in Dutchess County in the State of New York. 541

October 1,
London.

Latham to Hay. Would the produce of a French colony in Africa landed at either Halifax, Quebec, or the ports of Newfoundland from a British vessel for reshipment to England, also in a British vessel, be subject to any duty in the colony. 370

October 5,
Reigate.

Grece to Murray. Demands a decision whether he can answer, or if he flatters himself that he (Grece) like a petitioner for favour will retire in silence. He demands no more than justice. 217

October 8,
London.

Davies to the same. Sends document which has just reached him. 178

October 10,
Reigate.

Grece to the same. Has received letter dated the previous day which evades the question by a reference to the unlawful and swindling letters of his predecessors. Is in no respect his inferior, except as regards the transitory exaltation the sovereign had conferred and is his superior in all honest ways. Means to publish the whole correspondence relating to this fraud and plunder. 219

October 20,
London.

Campbell to Murray. The grievances have arisen from the Act of 1791, which, although liberal and well meant, was not adapted to the geographical situation of the country, nor to the peculiar state of the population. In the first case there was the want of a port of entry for the upper province and for the other the arrangement was by many years premature for the lower province, by giving almost universal suffrage. The irreconcilable differences in the character of the respective populations, the constitution placing the power in the hands of the most numerous, excluding the other part from any effective share in the representation and who are consequently driven to the Executive government and Legislative Council for the enjoyment of their rights. This injustice can only be remedied by a change in the qualifications of elector and elected. The nature of the change proposed. How the change would beneficially affect legislation. The benefit of English law is already secure to the Eastern Townships, and only a court is needed to enforce that law without waiting for any alteration in the constitutional Act. But the great remedy for all complaints is an almost total alteration in the Act 31 George 3, involving either reunion of the two provinces or a different boundary line, giving the port and island of Montreal to the Upper province, which would involve many changes. The Crown and clergy reserves should be sold and the proceeds applied to education and not for any clerical purpose, giving an equal chance for all religious denominations to stand or fall by their own exertions. This would also make all churches more useful and tend to allay discontents. Is satisfied that by the 31 George 3, the clergy reserves were intended for the two national churches, and had this been acted on from the beginning, no question would have been raised. Is satisfied that the revenue raised under the Act 14 George 3, is at the disposal of the Crown, but for provincial purposes. The embarrassment that would be caused by giving up the rights of the Crown in this respect, as in that case application must be made to the Assembly which is liable to be under the influence

- of artful and designing men. The little dependence to be placed on the stability of decisions by Colonial Assemblies. Had the committee understood this, it would not have recommended placing that particular revenue under the control of the Assembly. The concession can be easily made but cannot be recalled, and if given to Lower Canada, it must be extended to all colonies. It is a measure requiring great deliberation and would become unnecessary were the alteration in the Act of 1791 to be effected. The sweeping charges against the governor in chief and other executive and judicial officers were made to secure complete power in all legislative and judicial functions without control. The mode of appointing sheriffs should be changed. How the Charter of the University of King's College could have been improved. Page 134
- October 24, Colpoys to Murray. Calls attention to the case of Sir John Johnson, for which he asks a favourable consideration. 145
Bishop Waltham.
- October 30, James Daly to the same. Interposes on behalf of his relative, Dominick Daly, who fears that he is to be removed from his office. 189
Loughrea.
- November 4, Darling to Murray. Asks that a letter be forwarded to Kempt with the dispatches from Downing Street. 190
Roydon.
- November 14' Cameron to Hay. Darling is at Lady Margaret Cameron's and will forward a letter which reached last night. 148
Inner Temple.
- November 20, Memorial of the widow of William Claus. States the services and losses of her father-in-law and husband, and prays for a pension which after her death she prays may descend to Catherine Gale, her late husband's daughter, widow of an officer of the 41st regiment. 149
Niagara.
- November 20, "Memoranda on some of the points mentioned in General Darling's report on the Indian Department in the Canadas, submitted for Mr. Hay's consideration." The document is signed by Darling, who does not press the observations contained in it officially. 179
London.
(The report deals chiefly with the steps to be taken towards the education of the Indians, and to encourage their desire for agriculture.)
Enclosed. Copy of Haldimand's proclamation that the Mohawks or Six Nations are to be settled on the Ouse or Grand River. 187
- November 20, Warren Claus to Murray. Writes on behalf of his widowed mother for favourable consideration for her memorial. 152
Niagara.
- November 23, James Buchanan to Hay. Sends receipt for dispatches forwarded for Kempt. How dispatches should be sent for Upper and Lower Canada. 124
New York.
Enclosed. Receipt. 125
- December 1, Philjean to Colonial Secretary. Would government encourage the culture in Canada of an article useful to government by pecuniary assistance which would be repaid in a short time. 366
Jersey.
- December 12, Admiral Coffin to Hay. His unfortunate predicament in regard to the Magdalen Islands. It is hard at his time of life to be deprived of his only property by refugees from St. Pierre and Miquelon, not British subjects. Asks that Murray's attention be called to his memorial. Transmits letter from his agent at Quebec. 166
Birmingham.
- Enclosed.* Hector Coffin to Admiral Coffin. The islands will never be worth anything till a small armed force is stationed there, a gaol built and courts of justice in some shape established. Their subjection will be more easily secured under the nearest government, that of Nova Scotia. Government should be urged to make this change and to station a company of soldiers on the islands for two or three seasons. He has been obliged to deposit the expenses of the opponents in the court. "In fact they harass every way in their power." 167
- December 17, Drury to Hay. What situation does Nicholls hold under government in Canada, and what is his address? 191
London.

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December 22,
London. Parker to Murray. Sends observations of John Neilson, which are worthy of serious attention. Page 459
- Enclosed.* Neilson to Parker. The report of the committee was well received and restored confidence diminished by the long mal-administration of Dalhousie. The popular feeling is in favour of Kempt, as it is in regard to all new governors. How he gets on will depend on his conduct. So much feeling was excited against the late administration that everything that smells of it stinks in the public nose. Is glad to see the Roman Catholic clergy coming forward as friends of peace, particularly under the circumstances of the attempt to take possession of the property of the Seminary. 461
- December 26,
Royton. Darling to Murray. Had received notice of reduction in the Indian department in which he is included, which has caused him much concern. This unexpected determination will not be without effect on his reputation in the service, his connection with the Indians having been a subject of much discussion. Nevertheless he shall acquiesce without complaint in any arrangement which the good of the service requires, however heavily it may press on him individually. Will be gratified if he should be appointed to any colonial office vacant or to become vacant. 192
- December 30,
Quebec. Sewell to Hector Coffin. Sends copy of petition from the individuals sued. It attacks the validity of the grant, so he has called in the attorney general and asks for funds to meet his charges. 169
- Enclosed.* Petition from the inhabitants of the Magdalen Islands, stating that their predecessors had settled there in 1773, and asking for protection. 170
- No date. Anonymous to Wilmot Horton. "Observations on the best means of peopling Canada and of preserving it to this Kingdom, till she is able and desires to become an independent state, and of settling her institutions on the principles of our limited monarchy, so that when she becomes an independent nation, she will be a friendly monarchy instead of a fretful and hostile republic." Sends copy of a letter to the Prince Regent written in 1818 on the subject of the above title. 1
- Enclosed.* An independent English country gentleman to the Prince Regent. Sidmouth, 25th April, 1818. 3
- Another letter to the Prince Regent on the same subject, dated Sidmouth, 9th May, 1818, with plans for settlement. 36
- A note addressed to the Colonial Secretary states that the preceding letter was with the enclosures addressed to Wilmot Horton, believing him to be in the Colonial Office. 43
- Keith. Mary Forsyth to Murray. Sends a letter for Dalhousie to be forwarded or retained, which ever way it will soonest reach him. 201
- Gould, Dourie & Co., to Huskisson. Transmit letter to Grant, respecting Canadian corn, to which they call attention. 204
- Enclosed.* Various merchants to Grant. Direct attention to the question of the duty on Canadian wheat, as the law imposing a duty of five shillings a quarter is about to expire and no notice is taken of it in the resolutions before Parliament. They were in hopes that the law would be made permanent and they still hope that a measure would be proposed as an act of justice to Canada. Call attention to a memorial on this subject addressed to Dalhousie. 205
- McGrath to Colonial Secretary. Asks that a letter sent be forwarded. He has sent several letters to his son, which have not reached; hopes this one will be received. 371
- Statement of particulars relative to Ryland's accounts and commission as treasurer for the Jesuit estates, &c. 509
- Enclosed.* Correspondence between Ryland and Stewart. 519

1828.
No date.

Stanley to Hay. Returns Buchanan's note and pamphlet. Wishes that no more correspondence may be sent to him addressed to him on public business, unless it contains partly private business which requires a personal answer. Desires to see letters from the Bishop of Quebec. Page 521

Thomas Turner to Colonial Secretary. Could Fanny Barlow, a young woman of 21, be allowed to go as an emigrant to any of the British Colonies. Her qualifications. 528

Newsham.

Wilson to Murray. Respecting his situation and qualifications as an emigrant to Canada and asks for a passage. 535

STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

LT. GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, 1824.

Q. 335—1.

1824. January 2, York.	Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Wishes that nothing should be done in regard to a paragraph in his letter of 20th November about the reduction of the Indian blacksmith employed at York as he has learned that the smith in question and one at Amherstburgh are to be restored. Page 2	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from letter dated 20th November in opposition to the reduction of the Indian blacksmith.	3
January 20, York	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 111). Sends speech at the close of the session.	7
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	8
January 21, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 112). Transmits address from the Assembly and refers to his letter of 27th December last, for his sentiments on the claim of the clergy of the Church of Scotland for a share of the clergy reserves.	13
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum on the petition of the clergy of Upper Canada, of the Church of England.	15
	Memorial from the Assembly on behalf of the ministers of the Church of Scotland for a share of the clergy reserves.	19
January 22, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 113). Transmits and recommends joint address from the Council and Assembly on the subject of the importation of tea.	23
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Joint memorial that it is impossible to enforce the law as to the importation of tea and the illicit trade has destroyed every benefit expected from it.	25
February 4. York.	Maitland to Bathurst. Has communicated the decision on Dr. Strachan's memorial. Sends a second memorial by Dr. Strachan on the same subject, and as Dr. Strachan has received leave of absence, sends it by himself, so that from his representations a determination may be arrived at and his (Maitland's) wishes to serve him may be fulfilled, but the condition of the finances of the province will not afford the means fully to satisfy Dr. Strachan's wishes. Means, so far as the ungranted lands in the town and township will admit of, will be taken to restore the rectory of York to its intended value, but the lands for this purpose are few and not equivalent to those alienated, and it will be some time before they can yield any revenue to compensate for the loss. Dr. Strachan has been informed that a solicitation would be made to have paid from some fund at the disposal of the Crown such part of the salary as could not be supplied from the proper source. Submits through the hands of Dr. Strachan a memorandum containing a proposition he thinks worthy of consideration. Dr. Strachan being well acquainted with the state of the clergy reserves has been put fully in possession of his (Maitland's) views. Dr. Strachan's good qualities.	29
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Dr. Strachan for a measure of relief, the revenue from the lands not being sufficient to carry out Bathurst's intentions in respect to Dr. Strachan's income.	34
	Memorandum on the clergy reserves and the evil effects flowing from the want of care to promote religious teaching in the colonies.	38

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Scheme follows for the most advantageous management of the clergy reserves. Page 51

February 5,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (Confidential). The Assembly has presented a second address on the subject of half pay to the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, which he had forwarded, sends now a memorandum containing a comparison of the composition of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, and the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada, the example of the latter being chiefly dwelt on. The pretensions that would probably be awakened should the allowance prayed for be granted. The provincial legislature might be empowered to provide for the allowance, but in that case specific means should be provided. 53

Memorandum, on the difference between the status of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada and the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada in respect to their claims for half pay. 55

February 5,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No 115). Transmits joint address and resolutions from the Council and Assembly which he recommends to favourable consideration. 62

Enclosed. Joint address from the Council and Assembly, that the remote situation of the western district has occasioned a depreciation in the value of its products. The soil is suited for the growth of tobacco, which being more valuable in proportion to its bulk can better bear the charge of transportation, but a reduction in the excise duty on consumption would be necessary to enable it to compete with that grown in the United States. The increase of population and other benefits that would flow from this measure, which they entertain hopes may be realised. 64

Resolutions on the subject. 68

February 6,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 116). Had reserved bill for the purpose of making perpetual Acts passed in 1819 for the more equal and general assessment of lands, which Acts were then limited to a duration of eight years, and also to authorize under certain restrictions a sale of a portion of land for the collection of the rate. His Lordship's interest in the question of the remedy to be applied for the improvident grants of land now lying waste and neglected. The difficulty arising from passing any general law; the measure of levying a moderate, but indiscriminate, assessment taken in preference; the Acts, four years in operation, are regarded as extremely beneficial. The general principle of the bill introduced to make the Act permanent was very favourably entertained, although there was much discussion on details, the opposition coming chiefly from four members who were the largest land proprietors in the House. The exertions made to defeat the bill in the Council, its passage by a small majority and reservation under the general instruction to reserve all bills affecting the property of persons not usually resident in the province. Discusses the objections brought against the bill, which have not altered his opinion of the necessity of the measure. Discusses various points. The Governor-in-chief has called in Lower Canada for enactments to facilitate the confiscation of tracts allowed to lie without improvement, a measure more rigid than that under consideration. 71

Enclosed. Copy of the bill in question. 81

Schedules follow. 102

Form of assessment. 105a

Memorandum of the Lieut.-Governor to the Executive Council with regard to assessment. 107

Remarks by Clark on the bills with observations by J. B. Robinson. 117.

Table of calculations by Hon. Mr. Clark. 140a

Attorney General's report on assessment bill. 141

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1824.
February 7,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 117). Sends address of Assembly with documents explanatory of a former address praying for half pay for the incorporated militia. Page 161
- Enclosed.* Explanatory address. 163
- Prevost to ———, 21st April, 1812. Authorises the levy of a corps of light infantry and voltigeurs. 169
- Conditions for raising a corps of light infantry (Canadian Voltigeurs) for the service of Lower Canada. 170
- Regulations for the incorporated Militia. 177
- Militia General Order, authorising a bounty of ten pounds currency for each recruit; how the bounty is to be paid, etc. 183
- February 9,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 118). Sends joint address of Council and Assembly on the boundary line with the United States in that part of the St. Lawrence in which Barnhart's Island is situated and on the negotiation with the United States for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. His earnest desire that the representation may receive the most earnest consideration. The unfortunate decision by which Barnhart's Island has been awarded to the United States. The unaccountableness of the award and the impediment caused to navigation. The danger to the province from the possession of this island by a foreign power; if negotiation can be effectual, presses the importance of restoring the channel hitherto enjoyed of right but now reduced to five yards in width by the reported award. If negotiation is unavailable, the only remedy is to cut a canal from the head of the Long Sault to Cornwall. It would not fully indemnify for the other channel in the case of large timber, but would suffice for other purposes, and from the facility the canal would give in ascending the province may not have suffered so materially except from a military point of view. The moderate cost of the canal; a moderate rate of toll would not only pay the interest, but gradually repay the principal as has been the case with the Cedars and Coteau du Lac Canals. A compliance with the claim of the United States would be attended with ruin. 185
- Enclosed.* Joint address of the Council and Assembly respecting the boundary line at Barnhart's Island. 193
- Robert Barrie, acting naval commissioner. Notes on the surroundings in the St. Lawrence on each side of Barnhart's Island and at other points; description of Barnhart's Island. The ground between Cornwall and above the head of the Long Sault is favourable for the construction of a canal which would much facilitate the ascent of the river. 199
- February 10
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 119). Had communicated to the legislature the dispatch respecting further indemnity for losses sustained by inhabitants during the late war. Sends joint address from the Council and Assembly expressive of their gratitude for His Majesty's donation, also copy of joint resolutions on the manner of providing the means for further indemnity; a copy was sent to the Governor in chief to be laid before the legislature of Lower Canada for concurrence in raising the duties therein specified. 206
- Enclosed.* Joint address of Council and Assembly of thanks for the munificent donation of £57,000 for relief of sufferers by the late war. Trusts His Majesty will approve of the measure for further indemnity. 208
- Resolutions respecting losses by the late war. 210
- Resolutions for raising means to indemnity the sufferers. 215
- February 23,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 120). Reports of the success of Robinson in settling the emigrants he brought out; their good conduct. Believing that it is intended to continue the present system, he had deferred the project of opening a communication between Richmond landing on the Ottawa and the eastern waters of Lake Simcoe which he had been

1824.

authorised to pay for from the military chest, an expense that may be dispensed with as it can be accomplished by further emigration.

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February 25.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 121). But for the exceptional circumstances would not have submitted the accompanying correspondence. Had done all in his power to avoid so unpleasant a necessity. In transmitting the bill to render permanent the assessment laws, he desired to accompany it with every explanation that could put government in possession of all the reasons for and against the bill. The Chief Justice having legal objections to the bill was asked to put them in writing. The letter contains little applicable to the merits of the bill; the most of it relates to his own conduct in respect to it which was not needed, but which was designed to reach the quarter to which the letter was to be sent. Summary of the complaints against the lieutenant-governor. His surprise at receiving such a letter which was wholly foreign to the object for which he had desired a communication. To save Powell from such a letter being sent he had addressed a note to him and subsequently another, but without effect. Denies all the charges made by the Chief Justice who had always free access to the lieutenant-governor. It was understood that strenuous opposition was to be made in the Legislative Council to the assessment bill by two members who were large land owners and that the Chief Justice was aiding the opposition by suggestions and insinuations rather than by argument openly used. The suspicion this conduct had raised as to the sincerity of the attempt to pass the bill and the means taken to put a stop to this conduct. The avoidance by the Chief Justice of an open discussion of the bill with other members of the Council. Report of proceedings at interviews with the Chief Justice and the proceedings of the latter with respect to the assessment bill.

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1822.
October 12, Bathurst to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst (No. 140) of 15th May, 1824.
1824.
January 22, Chief Justice Powell to Maitland. His objections to the assessment York, bill, reserved by him (Maitland) out of deference to his (Powell's) objections. Page 236
- January 23. Maitland to Powell. His objections to statements in a paper intended to give information to His Majesty's Government. 240
- February 10, Hillier to the same. In sending the reserved assessment bill, Maitland York, has sent extract from Powell's letter containing legal objections to it. The statements as to his personal feelings were not asked for and cannot be sent. The lieutenant-governor desires to know the object of sending such a statement. 241
- February 11, Powell to Hillier. States the object of his communication which was York, designed to be respectful and veracious. In sorry it was not so considered; had received the censure in respectful silence. 243
- February 26. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 122). Transmits royal and trade instructions York, under which he is acting as lieutenant-governor with remarks. 246
- March 4, The same to the same (No. 123). Transmits report of the Chief York, Justice on the case of Mary Thompson, tried and convicted of murder, respited in consequence of doubts as to legality of the proceedings at the trial. 247
- Enclosed.* Chief Justice Powell to Hillier. Report of the proceedings at the trial of Mary Thompson, convicted of child murder. 250

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1824.
March 5,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 124). Transmits abstract from the docket books of the auditor of land patents. Page 257

UPPER CANADA.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1823, inclusive, showing the Number of Grants of each Class made in each District, and the Gross Number of Acres granted.

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Home	County of York..	4	50	200	14,330	101	
		67	100	6,700			
		22	200	4,400			
		1	210	210			
		3	300	900			
		1	420	420			
	County of Simcoe..	3	500	1,500	20,587	65	
		9	50	450			
		1	71	71			
		1	74	74			
		28	100	2,800			
		1	107	107			
		13	200	2,600			
		1	207	207			
		1	216	216			
1		355	355				
1		373	373				
1		400	400				
1		414	414				
1	700	700					
1	800	800					
1	1,800	1,800					
1	2,400	2,400					
1	3,248	3,248					
1	3,572	3,572					
	Town of York..	1	1	1	1	1	
Eastern	County of Glengarry..	6	100	600	1,034	9	
		2	117	234			
		1	200	200			
	3	200	600	600	3	1,766	
	1	130	130	130	1		
	2	1	2	2	2		

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land—Con.

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Ottawa.....	County of Prescott...	3	50	150	7,026	21	8,826
		2	100	200			
		4	200	800			
		1	247	247			
		1	300	300			
		2	400	800			
		1	429	429			
		3	500	1,500			
		1	594	594			
		1	606	606			
	1	800	800				
	1	600	600				
	County of Russell...	2	100	200	1,800	8	
		5	200	1,000			
1		600	600				
Johnstown....	County of Grenville...	1	100	100	1,504	4	
		1	104	104			
		1	450	450			
		1	850	850			
	County of Leeds...	3	50	150	2,110	10	
		2	100	200			
		1	160	160			
		2	200	400			
1	500	500					
1	700	700					
Bathurst.....	County of Carleton....	1	75	75	12,598	26	
		1	80	80			
		6	100	600			
		1	195	195			
		3	200	600			
		1	228	228			
		1	263	263			
		1	280	280			
		1	355	355			
		1	492	492			
		1	500	500			
		1	600	600			
		2	800	1,600			
		1	930	930			
	2	1,200	2,400				
	1	1,600	1,600				
	1	1,800	1,800				
Town of Perth.	1	3	3	2	3		
	2	1	2				
Niagara.....	County of Lincoln.....	3	100	300	700	5	
		2	200	400			
	Town of Niagara.....	1	1	1	23	2	
Gore.....	County of Halton.....	44	100	4,400	23,700	122	
		66	200	13,200			
		2	300	600			
		1	400	400			
		7	500	3,500			
	2	800	1,600				
County of Wentworth.	1	100	100	100	1		

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Newcastle	County of Durham	34	50	1,700	4,610	54	20,450
		13	100	1,300			
		5	200	1,000			
		1	210	210			
	County of Northumberland	1	400	400	15,840	57	
		11	50	550			
		18	100	1,800			
		1	175	175			
		16	200	3,200			
		1	400	400			
		1	450	450			
		1	451	451			
		2	500	1,000			
		4	800	3,200			
1	1,114	1,114					
1	3,500	3,500					
Midland	County of Frontenac	1	100	100	28,352	8	30,292½
		1	200	200			
		1	300	300			
		1	304	304			
		1	410	410			
		1	2,400	2,400			
	County of Hastings	2	12,319	24,638	5,675	27	
		1	75	75			
		11	100	1,100			
		12	200	2,400			
		1	300	300			
	Counties of Leeds and Addington	1	800	800	4,361	14	
		1	1,000	1,000			
		1	40	40			
		2	50	100			
		5	100	500			
		1	119	119			
		1	120	120			
		1	124	124			
	County of Prince Edward	1	200	200	900	7	
5		100	500				
2		200	400				
Town of Kingston	2	1½	1½	1½	3		
	1	1	1				
Town of Belleville	1	¾	¾	3	6		
	4	½	2				
	1	1½	1½				
Western	County of Essex	1	106	106	1,554	5	
		1	232	232			
		1	300	300			
		1	400	400			
		1	516	516			

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.	
Western	County of Kent	9	100	900	14,722	40	Acres. Sq. ft. 16,276 21,377	
		21	200	4,200				
		3	300	900				
		1	400	400				
		2	500	1,000				
		1	550	550				
		1	2,172	2,172				
		1	2,200	2,200				
		1	2,400	2,400				
		Town of Amherstburgh	1	sq. ft. 9,137	sq. ft. 9,137	21,377	2	
London	County of Middlesex	1	acres. 58	acres. 58	22,625	106	49,621	
		35	100	3,500				
		1	102	102				
		1	105	105				
		1	160	160				
		53	200	10,600				
		1	300	300				
		1	400	400				
		8	500	4,000				
		3	800	2,400				
	1	1,000	1,000					
		County of Norfolk	1	86	86	1,286	6	
			4	200	800			
			1	400	400			
		County of Oxford	3	50	150	25,710	152	
			1	60	60			
			73	100	7,300			
		62	200	12,400				
		5	300	1,500				
		7	500	3,500				
		1	800	800				
	Total				871		211,877½ 21,377	

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RECAPITULATION of the within Grants of Land.

Acres and Square feet.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Grants to Sons and Daughters of U.K. Loyalists.	Grants to Surveyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Full Fee Grants.	Grants to Military Claimants.	(Gratuitous Grants.	Grants to Provincial Seamen.	Grants where the Fees are suspended.	Grants under special Orders of Council.
Grants under 100 acres.....	95	4,102½			1	26		63		1	1
" of 100 acres.....	332	33,200	1		177	141	5			8	
" under 200 acres and over 100 acres.....	15	1,941		3		6	5			1	
" of 200 acres.....	298	59,600	190	2	25	70	8	1		2	
" over 200 and under 300 acres.....	9	2,003		6		2	1				
" of 300 acres.....	18	5,400			4	11	2	1			
" over 300 and under 400 acres.....	4	1,387		4		7	1				
" of 400 acres.....	10	4,000		1		1	1				
" over 400 and under 500 acres.....	8	3,516	1	5		5			1		
" of 500 acres.....	34	17,000			28						
" over 500 and under 600 acres.....	3	1,660		2	1						
" of 600 acres.....	3	1,800		1	2						
" over 600 and under 700 acres.....	1	606									
" of 700 acres.....	2	1,400		1	1	1					
" of 800 acres.....	15	12,000			7	3					
" over 800 and under 1,000 acres.....	2	1,780	1			2				4	
" of 1,000 acres.....	2	2,000				2					
" over 1,000 acres.....	18	58,402		15		1					2
		211,887½									
Grants under 1 acre in square feet.....	2	21,377 sq. ft.				2					
Total Grants.....	871	Acres 211,877½	193	43	247	279	23	65	1	17	3

1824. March 9, Queenston.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 125). Had sent list of premiums before receiving instructions. Being published too late for advantage to be taken this year had suggested to the Society of Arts to continue the premiums for the cultivation of hemp and for the extirpation of stumps. Page 259	
March 10, Queenston.	The same to the same (No. 126). In reference to detailed information wanted for the civil estimate for 1823, sees no reason to change that for the ensuing year, but there are two persons receiving allowances, not residents, who may die unknown to the provincial Government. 261	
March 11, Queenston.	The same to the same (No. 127). Has received dispatch with instructions for future correspondence with the Colonial Department. 263	
March 13, Queenston.	The same to the same (No. 128). As the details of the emoluments of public officers for 1822 may not be in his (Bathurst's) hands so early as desired, states that no material difference can exist between the returns for that year and those for 1821 which were sent in detail. 264	
March 15, Queenston.	The same to the same (No. 129). States the case of John Hartford, guilty of treasonable practices during the war of 1812, had removed to the United States renouncing his allegiance, and has now returned after the time limited for prosecution had expired and applied for a patent for a grant of land he had formerly obtained and had improved. Embarrassment as to the course to be followed. Indignation of his neighbours at the prospect of Hartford being reinstated in his land which had been granted to Lieut. McIntyre on a licence of occupation. 266 <i>Enclosed.</i> Petition of McIntyre to Gore for the lot for which Hartford had obtained an order of the Council and made some small improvements. Petition addressed to Gore, dated 21st November, 1816. 271 Notice by the Council to Hartford to appear in person and take out his grant or it will be forfeited. The resolution of the Council follows. 273 Memorial of McIntyre, stating his services &c., addressed to Maitland. 275 Petition of the field officers of the Gore Militia on behalf of McIntyre. 279	
	Proceedings upon John Hartford's case. 281	
	Attorney general's opinion upon John Hartfords case. 283	
	Report of Council that the patent should issue to John Hartford in terms of the attorney general's opinion. 284	
April 1, Queenston.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 130). Transmits report of commissioners on internal navigation, but it must not be supposed from the preliminary measure that the province possesses the means or has sanguine hopes of being able, without outside help to undertake works of such magnitude, but it must be satisfactory to His Lordship to know that attention was addressed to such objects and it would be gratifying were His Lordship to devise some means to countenance and support exertions too disproportionate to the revenues of the province. 285 <i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the Commissioners. 288 Supplementary report. 322	
April 14, Queenston.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 131). Sends draught of bill; asks that it be sanctioned so that it may be passed in the provincial legislature, thus relieving the Executive Council of difficulties respecting the navigation laws. Explains the nature of the difficulties some of them arising from the difference between Imperial and provincial Acts, the navigation sought to be relieved being inland and not affecting Atlantic navigation. 324 <i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of the proposed Act. 331 Report of the attorney general (J. B. Robinson) on the effects of the navigation laws and the difficulties caused by the seizure of vessels by collectors in virtue of the old law, which he (Robinson) holds to be applicable to and in force in Canada. 336	

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1824.
April 20,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 132). Sends memorial from Joseph Spragge, schoolmaster at York. Cannot in his case set aside the rules as to grants, but recommends that he get 500 acres, subject to the expenses of the patent only. Page 350
- April 21,
York. *Enclosed.* Memorial of Joseph Spragge for a free grant of lands. 351
Maitland to Bathurst (No. 133). Reports the case of Angell, whose application for land was not acceded to, he having been removed from the service owing to causes not creditable to him. 353
- April 22,
York. The same to the same (No. 134). Instead of a grant of lands reserved for the St. Regis Indians being granted to William McGillivray, he has been given 6,000 acres in the township of Plantagenet. As McGillivray is solicitous to be put in possession without delay, asks if he is to issue the deed without waiting for the fulfilment of settlement duties. 356
- April 23,
York. The same to the same (No. 135). Small, clerk of the Crown and Pleas, handed him (Maitland) a dispatch on the subject of a memorial for clerks and stationery presented by Small on account of the reduction of fees. Had submitted the memorial to the judges on their return from circuit and transmits their report. A motion in relation to the reduction was made in the Assembly, but dismissed, as was a similar motion in the session of 1823. 359
- Enclosed.* Report of the judges, the summing up of which is as follows: "Nothing is done in the office of clerk of the Crown and pleas "without a competent charge to the public or individual and the "allowance of clerk's wages and other items to a large amount "appear as incompatible with an office in which nothing is done "gratuitously." 362
- May 11,
Queenston. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 136). Has received circular respecting duties to be levied on American vessels in colonial ports to meet a similar duty imposed on British vessels in American harbours. This has already been provided for as far as regards Canada. The validity of the other object, that of imposing ten per cent additional duty on goods from the United States can be inferred from the order in council, but he is advised that it would not be safe to strain it as the clause of the Act refers to particular ports. 366
- May 12,
York. The same to the same (No. 137). Orders have been given, according to instructions, to enter a Nol. Pros. on the indictment preferred against John Macdonald for high treason. 369
- May 13,
York. The same to the same (No. 138). Transmits memorial from Baby, inspector general of public accounts, and the documents which accompanied it and recommends the petition to favourable consideration. 371
- Enclosed.* Memorial for arrears of salary being only paid £182 10s. currency as provided by the first appointment, which was joined to other offices, instead of £365 as settled by Sir Gordon Drummond. 373
- Extracts from letters from Sir Gordon Drummond and Lord Bathurst, dated in 1814. 375, 376
- April 14,
Queenston. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 139). Sends additional information in respect to the proposals of the Laird of McNab to bring out emigrants. Understands that the feeling in the Colonial office is rather favourable than otherwise to McNab's proposal. The desire of his people in Scotland to emigrate to Canada. Had consented to appropriate to them a township on the Ottawa on certain conditions of which he sends copy; the class of people the McNab proposes to bring are most desirable settlers, and the land could not be better disposed of, and if he fail it can be easily resumed by government. The question of this settlement had, as the attorney general remembered, been discussed informally, but as there was nothing in official shape before Mr. Wilmot Horton it may not have been impressed on his mind. 378

1824.

Enclosed. Report of a committee of Council on the application of the Laird of McNab for a grant of land. Page 383

May 15,
Queenston.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 140). Is afraid that he has deviated from the usual course of establishing fees on grants of land. The method of making grants explained; the expense caused by the influx of emigrants obtaining gratuitous grants. The desire to raise a fund for defraying this expense. Complaints of land holders as to the effect of the gratuitous grants. His establishing the fees without waiting for the opinion of the Colonial Office he regrets, although it was done inadvertently and he was prevented subsequently from giving particular attention to it, but he knew that His Lordship was aware of all the details in time to prevent the measure being put in practice if not approved of. The increase of fees does not affect the emoluments of any public officer, the increase forming, in fact, a part of the Crown revenue, the expenditure of which is accounted for to the Treasury. It was the desire to raise this fund that prompted him to raise not the fees but the price of the land as the name "fees" was apt to mislead, and Hume in charges against the lieutenant governor in the House of Commons made a blunder which was ridiculous owing to not understanding the facts. The amount raised has not been enough to pay the fees for the gratuitous grants. The funds raised by the sale of public land in the United States, which might be taken as an example. Respecting the table of fees for 1819 and 1820, they are not now acted upon having been superseded by Order-in-Council of a recent date. Further remarks on the fees which he had thought Bathurst thoroughly acquainted with from correspondence with Talbot and others. The lands which it is intended to dispose of to create a fund for the advancement of education on which a particular dispatch was sent. Sends an extract of so much of the answer of 12th October, 1822, as relates to the school reserves.

387

Extract from dispatch from the Earl of Bathurst to Maitland, 12th October, 1822, authorising him to take part of the reserves for a university for the support of schools on the national plan of education.

399

Table of fees to be paid on grants of land in Upper Canada, as adopted on 31st January, 1824, on townships surveyed since 1819.

401

Table showing the distribution of fees to the officers of the land granting department under the regulations of 1804.

401a

Table of fees on grants of land in Upper Canada settled in the years 1819, 1820, 1824.

403

June 24,
Queenston.

Maitland to ———. Sends additional remarks on fees on land grants, and suggests that the instructions should correspond more closely with the system actually pursued. Asks that the additional remarks may be added to the notes already transmitted.

404

June 5.

The same to Bathurst (No. 141). Reports the death of Colonel Nichol. His widow petitions for an allowance; recommends her case for favourable consideration.

405

Enclosed. Petition from Mrs. Nichol.

407

Certificates of Colonel Nichol's services.

409, 410, 411

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Q. 336-1.

1824.
June 18,
Marmora. Charles Hayes to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst (No. 145), 7th July. 2
- July 3,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 142). At the request of Mr. Allan, introduces and recommends John Gamble, who is going to lay claim to property at Gibraltar, now in the hands of the ordnance. Page 2
- July 5,
York. The same to the same (No. 143). Sends copies of Acts passed at the last session, which closed on the 19th of January. 4
- July 6,
York. The same to the same (No. 144). In consequence of the death of Mr. Fraser and the infirmities of four other councillors, recommends the appointment of Thomas Ridout and William Allan to the Council. 5
- July 7,
York. The same to the same (No. 145). Submits application from Mr. Haye proprietor of the iron works in the province for an extension of time for the supply of ballast to the dock yard at Kingston. Reports the extent and respectability of the works at Marmora and the importance to the province of their success. 7
- Enclosed. Charles Hayes to Maitland. Applies for an extension of time for the supply of ballast for the dock yard at Kingston, stating the difficulties he had met with which caused the application to be made. 9
- July 8,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 146). Refers to letter of 10th February (No. 119), in which he stated that he had forwarded to Quebec resolutions of the Legislature of Upper Canada relative to providing means for further indemnity to sufferers in the late war for which the concurrence of the Legislature of the lower province was necessary. Has been informed that that legislature has declined to concur. 12
- Enclosed. Resolution of the legislature of Lower Canada declining to concur. 14
- July 24,
Queenston. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 147). In consequence of his absence on a necessary visit to the Governor in Chief at Quebec, the Executive Council declined on the plea of his absence to act as a land board. Such an absence has frequently occurred and he cites precedents to show that the duties of the Executive Council as a land board proceeded during such absence. Sends minute of Council in proof of this and dwells on the inconveniences a contrary practice would cause, especially in the case of lieut. governors, who are also in command of the forces, who must be frequently absent. 17
- Enclosed. Extract from minutes of Council, dated 24th August, 1799. 25
- July 26,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 148). Transmits petition from Robert Randall, relative to a claim for lands on the Niagara River granted to Mr. Clark in 1816. Sends minute of Council respecting Randall's claim. He has twice unsuccessfully tried to establish it in a court of law. 34
- Enclosed. Plan of the river &c., and lands claimed. 35a
- Petition of Robert Randall to the lieut. governor in Council, dated 11th November, 1798, for leave to erect iron works at or near the Niagara, and a lease for 999 years of a slip of land reserved for government along the Niagara River (limits described). 36
- Survey ordered by Council. 41
- Second petition, of Randall, 14th January, 1799, praying for a revision of the Council's report on his former petition for the privilege of erecting iron works. 42

	1824.	Minute of Council, same date, that nothing shall be done to diminish the value of previous grants. Randail to make specific proposals.	
			Page 44
		Other documents, deeds, &c.	45, 48, 50, 60, 63, 70, 72, 76 to 133
July 27.	Queenston.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 149). Sends report of disturbances at Ramsay on the part of the Irish emigrants. The newspaper reports and other accounts have greatly exaggerated the disturbances and the quiet conduct of the emigrants confirms the view he had taken.	134
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Report by the magistrates of the disturbed condition of Ramsay, in the district of Bathurst, and the riotous conduct of the emigrants from the South of Ireland, which renders life unsafe. Details given of the riots which took place; military assistance asked for.	137
		Affidavit of three magistrates who accompanied the armed force to the disturbed district.	142
		Copies of depositions.	144, 145
		Hillier, Secretary to Maitland, to the Magistrates. The governor has ordered a detachment of the troops at Kingston to be in readiness to march to Perth should necessity arise. The persons most active in the riots being apprehended, presumes that peace is restored. Trusts the magistrates have lost no opportunity of impressing on the settlers the folly and wickedness of outrages, there being considerable irritation from one of the settlers having lost his life and others been wounded by the party under the deputy sheriff. The governor's astonishment that this should have taken place in a district possessing so effective a population. The deputy sheriff's report, promised by the magistrates, will, the governor hopes, enable him to discover clearly what necessity existed for a violence which terminated so fatally. Hopes that all concerned in the execution of the laws in the district may bear in mind that whilst violence may be necessary in other countries, it may be wholly inexcusable in the midst of a population obedient to the laws and having abundant means to enforce them. Every possible means should be used by the civil magistrates before recourse is had to armed force. The governor trusts that the magistrates have made a minute inquiry into the circumstances and that an inquest has been held, so that whoever is guilty may be tried for the act. Other considerations.	148
		Report of Assistant Adjutant general Fitzgibbon on the result of his investigation respecting the riots in Ramsay.	157
August 2,	Queenston.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 150). Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for their dividend.	173
August 5,	Queenston.	The same to the same (No. 151). Sylvester Earle, a retired captain in one of the provincial corps is now in the United States, but desires to settle in Upper Canada. Asks leave to make him a grant of land.	175
August 9,	Queenston.	The same to the same (No. 152). Has received dispatch from Wilmot with letter from Sir Thomas Ackland that Henry Mathews had been refused a grant of land because he came to Canada by way of the United States. The statement is not true; sends proof that no such refusal was sent.	177
		Petition of shipwrights (one of them Henry Mathews) for grants of land.	180
		Hayes to Hillier. Recommends John Edwards and his four friends for lands near him.	182
		Certificate by James Buchanan, consul at New York, respecting the shipwrights, applicants for land.	184
		Proceedings on the petition and recommendation that the petitioners each receive a grant of land.	185
August 20,	Queenston.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 153). Death of the late Chief Justice Scott and probable resignation of Chief Justice Powell. The necessity in that case of making a suitable appointment, as since the time of Thorpe gov-	191

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ernment, has suffered from the opposition of the Chief Justice. Would recommend the attorney general, but he does not wish for the office. Judge Campbell is an excellent man, but his advanced age is an obstacle. Asks Bathurst to select a suitable person. Page 186

August 21,
Queenston.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 154). Remarks on reserved bills transmitted on the 21st March, 1823. 190

Enclosed. Reason given by Chief Justice Powell, for opposing the bill for extending the jurisdiction of the district courts. 193

Opinion of Counsel (J. B. Robinson, attorney general), on the bill for extending the jurisdiction of the district courts. 195

August 23,
Queenston.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 155). The commissioners on claims for losses during the war having been advised by the attorney general, that the sufferers could not claim for loss of property which was in the United States, he lays the applications of the losses before His Majesty's government. If relief is to be extended to such cases, they will like others be subject to rigid examination. 200

Enclosed. Schedule of papers. 203

The following are the titles of the papers :

No. 1. Report of the Board of Claims on the claim of Mr. Baby for the loss of a mill owned by him in the Michigan territory of the United States, destroyed by the Indians to prevent its being useful to the enemy during the late war.

No. 2. Report of the Board on the case of Mr. John McGregor who claims remuneration for loss sustained by him by reason of the failure on the part of Mr. Commissary Gilmor in the performance of a contract.

No. 3. Report of the Board on the claim of William Jones for loss of property in the Michigan territory of the United States.

No. 4. J. B. Beaugrand for property destroyed by the Indians to prevent its being useful to the enemy in the Michigan territory.

No. 5. Peter McDougall's claim as heir at Law of Robert McDougall for loss of property in the Michigan territory.

No. 6. Case for the opinion of His Majesty's Attorney General for Upper Canada.

No. 7. Attorney general's opinion that the Board of Claims is not competent to award compensation for losses sustained without the limits of Upper Canada during the late war. 203

The papers. 205 to 247

August 24,
Queenston.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 156). Refers to the question of licences, for cutting timber for the navy; the sub-contractors having proceeded without communicating with the provincial government. Sends report of the law officers, as there are points worthy of consideration. In the patent the reserve is of "White" pine the licence designates it "Yellow" pine. 248

Enclosed. Report of the attorney and solicitor general respecting the licences to cut timber for the royal navy on the reserved lands. 250

August 25,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 157). Has ordered a special report on the claim of John Johnston of Sault Ste. Marie, which he transmits. 260

Enclosed. Report giving the amounts claimed and awarded. 262

August 26,
Queenston.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 158). Transmits copy of petition by Joseph Van Ornan (Orman elsewhere) and others for leave to dig for iron ore. The opinion of the law officers and the recommendation of the Executive Council. The later law patents contain no reservation of ores except those of gold or silver and as much benefit would result to the province, from the establishment of iron works, asks that approval may be given to the measure recommended by the Executive Council. 265

Enclosed. Petition from the concern of Van Orman & Company, proprietors of iron works at Charlotteville, district of London. 267

	1824.	Recommendation of Executive Council that Joseph Van Orman, & Co. be allowed to dig for iron ore.	Page 268
		Opinion of Counsel (solicitor general) that Van Orman & Co. may be authorized to dig for iron ore.	269
September 28,	Montreal.	Maitland to Bathurst. Sends requisition for Indian presents.	272
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Return of Indians of Upper and Lower Canada, for whom the presents are intended.	273
		Estimate of the presents required for 1825.	273a
October 7,	York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 159). Has received dispatch respecting application by Henry Powell for land contiguous to grant made to his son. Major Powell (the son) has had no grant; he has bought a house and town lot in Prescott, and all the land there had been taken up. A grant to Brevet Major Powell would be a bad precedent, as he is on full pay and actual employ and it is not judicious to reserve lands for people who are not actually in the province. When Mr. Powell arrives, there will be no difficulty in his obtaining a grant of land.	274
October 8,	York.	Same to the same (No. 160). There are precedents to warrant the additional grant of land asked for by Small. He is anxious to obtain two acres adjacent to his property near York in lieu of any other grants. Recommends that his desire may be complied with on condition that he accepts the two acres in lieu of any further grant.	277

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	1821.	
February 17,	Quebec.	Darling to Sir John Johnson.
June 4,	Quebec.	The same to the same.
June 21,	Quebec.	The same to the same.
July 1,	Montreal.	Dalhousie to the same.
July 1.	Montreal.	Decision of Dalhousie on the appointment of Doucet and on the petition from the Indians of Caughnawaga.
	1822.	
September 13,		Extract from Military Secretary's Journal.
	1823.	
February 6,	Quebec.	Darling to Doucet.
March 24,	Quebec.	The same to Sir John Johnson.
April 17,	Quebec.	The same to the same.
April 24,	Montreal.	Sir John Johnson to Darling.
April 24,	Montreal.	The same to the same.
May 14,	Montreal.	The same to the same.
July 8,	Montreal.	The same to the same.
August 13,	Montreal.	The same to the same.
August 30,	Quebec.	Darling to Johnson.

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August 30, Quebec. Darling to Ross.
- August 30, Quebec. The same to Doucet.
- September 2, Montreal. Doucet to Darling.
- September 10, Montreal. Commissioners for the La Chine Canal to Doucet. This and all the preceding documents enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th October, 1824.
- October 15, York. Report of Executive Council on the petition of John Small for an additional grant of land. If the lieut.-governor reports in favour of it the recommendation will not be without precedent. Page 231
- October 25, Quebec. Darling to Sir John Johnson.
- November 4, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Darling.
1824.
February 14, Caughnawaga. Petition of the Indians, with copy of account.
- March 15, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Darling.
- April 15, Quebec. Darling to Sir John Johnson.
- April 15, Quebec. The same to the same.
- April 22, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Darling.
- April 24, Montreal. The same to the same.
- April 26, Montreal. Officers of Indian Department to Sir John Johnson.
- April 28, Quebec. Darling to Sir John Johnson.
- April 29, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Darling.
- May 3, Montreal. Doucet to A. K. Johnson.
- May 8, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Darling.
- May 31, Quebec. Darling to Sir John Johnson.
- June 8, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Doucet. This and preceding documents enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th, October.
- June 15, Kingston. Barrie to Maitland.
- June 24, York. Maitland to Barrie. Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 9th October.
- July 5, Montreal. Doucet to Sir John Johnson. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th October, 1824.
- July 13, York. Small to Hillier. Is willing to take the two acres adjoining his property in lieu of additional land from government. 283
- July 15. Report by Ridout, surveyor general, on the two acres applied for by Small. On this report the council decided that the land being held in trust could not be given to Small till the determination of the trust and, that he having already had a grant of 1,200 acres must receive the sanction of His Majesty's Government for any further grant. 285
- July 29, Murray. Bullock to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th December, 1824.

1824.
August 5,
Caughnawaga
August 9,
Montreal.
September 2,
Montreal.
September 11,
Horse Guards.
September 22,
Quebec.
October 9,
York.
October 14,
York.
October 16,
Quebec.
October 20,
York.
October 29,
Queenston.
- Petition from the Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Sir John Johnson to Maitland.
Doucet to Darling. This and two preceding documents enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th October, 1824.
Taylor to Maitland. Has submitted to His Royal Highness, the commander-in-chief, the correspondence and papers relating to the case of Capt. Vavasour against whom charges have been preferred by a person named Burgess. Severe censure passed by the commander-in-chief, for his (Maitland's) conduct in the case and for breach of military discipline in regard to Dalhousie, who is also censured for not taking measures to put a stop to such disregard of discipline. Page 537
Darling to Sir John Johnson. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th October, 1824.
Maitland to Bathurst (No. 161). Sends copy of correspondence with the commissioner of the Navy at Kingston, on the subject of a canal between Burlington Bay and Lake Ontario; its importance. 286
Enclosed. Barrie to Maitland, 15th June. Recalls to memory his letter of 1819, respecting a canal between Lake Ontario and Burlington Bay. The Navy Board will not authorise any steps towards opening the canal until after full explanations and consultation with the local authorities. 290
Maitland to Barrie, 24th June. Agrees with him in the importance of the work of forming a harbour at the head of Lake Ontario, in a military as well as a naval point of view. 293
Maitland to Bathurst (No. 162). The arbitrators for Upper and Lower Canada respectively cannot agree on the choice of a third arbitrator who must therefore be selected by the King. The difficulty of finding one in England of sufficient knowledge of Canada, who is not connected in some way or other with one of the provinces. 296
Darling to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th October, 1824.
Maitland to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of the gift of Bibles and prayer books bound together, and recommends that attention be given to the enclosed letters, knowing him to be fully sensible how important any aid can be to the Established Church. 299
Enclosed. Rev. John Wenham to Maitland. Applies for a gift of prayer books, for distribution among those who for want of them, are unable to take advantage of the services of missionaries. 300
Maitland to Bathurst. Has in the absence of the commander of the forces, received a petition of the Iroquois Indians, at Caughnawaga. Thinks it is the best plan to send the petition with accompanying documents, as Dalhousie will be in personal communication when the papers shall be received. Has intimated this intention to the Indians so that he does not think the proposed deputation will go to lay the petition before government. 302
Enclosed. Sir John Johnson to Maitland, 9th August. Regrets the necessity of submitting petition from the Iroquois Indians at Caughnawaga complaining of the conduct of Doucet, the agent. Sends correspondence with remarks on the subject. 304
Petition of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga, giving details of their grievances. 318
Darling to Sir John Johnson. Doucet has been appointed agent for the Indians on the St. Francis and at the Lake of Two Mountains. 336
Sir John Johnson to Darling. Has received letter that Doucet has been appointed agent for the Indians on the St. Francis and at the Lake of Two Mountains. Objections to his being agent for the St. Francis

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Indians as the distance would cause great inconvenience. The agency at the Lake of Two Mountains can only be nominal, as these Indians do not possess any property in common from which they derive a revenue.

Page 337

Darling to Sir John Johnson. The appointment of Doucet to be agent for the St. Francis Indians was made in consequence of their application for him, and he asked leave to resign if he found himself unable, from other avocations, to perform the duties. The fact of Gill acting as agent was not known in the office, and the commander of the forces is surprised that he (Johnson) should not have reported it. Information wanted of the extent of the settlement of St. Francis, average amount of revenue and other information. Gill to render an account of the revenues that have passed through his hands. 340

Sir John Johnson to Darling. Is surprised to learn that the St. Francis Indians applied for the appointment of Doucet. Shall investigate into the reasons for a direct application being made without reference to him or any officer of the department, and shall on receiving information answer all the questions in the letter. 343

Sir John Johnson to Darling. The surprise of the chiefs of the Abenakis of St. Francis at the appointment of Doucet. Probable reason for the application attributed to them which justifies the apprehensions of the Indians. Extracts from grants, &c. 345

Darling to Johnson. The necessity in appointing an agent for the Indians to select one not only with a competent knowledge of business but of strict integrity. Before making an appointment to the agency, the Indians at St. Regis and Caughnawaga should fix the remuneration to be paid for the service. 352

Darling to Johnson. The commander of the forces approves of his (Johnson's) suggestion that a commission should issue to the Indian agents. Sends form. If he thinks it necessary he might suggest his ideas for the commander of the forces to consider. 355

Darling to Johnson. There are objections to the appointment of Archangeault to be Indian agent. Doucet to be appointed. 357

Same to the same. Sends commissions to S. Y. Chesley and N. B. Doucet to act as agents for the Indians at St. Regis and Caughnawaga. 359

Johnson to Darling. A deputation of seven chiefs and six warriors of the Abenakis waited on him and confirmed the statement in his letter of 14th May, that they did not wish for Mr. Doucet as agent nor for any change in the agency. 360

Johnson to Darling, 13th August, 1823. Indians of Caughnawaga complaining of irregularities in the village in consequence of persons being there cutting stone for the La Chine Canal and of the ease with which Indians get rum nominally provided only for the labourers. Is grieved that Doucet should so long have allowed this state of affairs. The chiefs are very urgent that this grievance should stop and would, to secure this, forego the profit from the sale of the stone, but he thinks the evil may be remedied without this loss as the same system might be applied as that at St. Helen's Island, where the men cross to their work in the morning and return in the evening. If this suggestion should be approved of, asks that Doucet be instructed to inform the contractors that the workmen are no longer to be allowed to remain at Caughnawaga, but that means are to be provided for them to cross in the morning and return in the evening, if not the cutting of stone at Caughnawaga must cease. The chiefs also complain of the non removal of obnoxious persons. 362

Darling to Johnson, 30th August, 1823. Orders have been sent for the removal of obnoxious persons in accordance with his (Johnson's) letters. His suggestions are approved of. 366

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Darling to Ross, 30th August, 1823. Desires him to obtain a list of the censitaires of Caughnawaga in arrear, and to take legal steps to recover the amounts. Page 368

Darling to Doucet, 30th August, 1823. Orders sent to Ross to get the names of refractory persons in arrear for the seigniorial dues at Sault St. Louis. He is to consult with Ross, so as to have all cause of complaint by the Indians removed. 371

Petition (in French) dated 14th February, 1824, of the Indians of Sault St. Louis, complaining of Doucet appointed agent against their wish, who does not know the censitaires nor the amount due by each. General complaint against Doucet that he remains in the house and will not see them, and that they can get no account from him. Instead of Doucet, they desire to have Capt. Archambault, of Chateauguay. 374

Copy of account. 377

Doucet to Darling, 2nd September, 1823. Denies that he has countenanced the state of things complained of as existing at Caughnawaga, and states the steps he has taken to establish order. Has communicated Dalhousie's orders to the commissioners for the La Chine Canal and they will bear testimony to his exertions. 380

Commissioners for the La Chine Canal to Doucet. Are surprised, that Sir John Johnson should have thought it necessary to write to Colonel Darling on the subject of affairs at Caughnawaga, as long before that time steps had been taken to stop the carrying of liquor to that place. The proposal to carry the workmen to the quarries and back every day would give them an opportunity to bring liquor to the Indians, not to speak of the loss of time and expense. The threat to prevent stone from being delivered cannot be carried out. 383

Darling to Johnson, 25th October, 1823. Dalhousie does not see any ground for the complaint in the concluding part of the letter of the 6th instant. His Lordship's system in the management of Indian affairs. 387

Other extracts. 389

Darling to Sir John Johnson, 25th October, 1823. Dalhousie satisfied with Doucet's transactions with the Indians. Regrets the jealousy that has arisen in his (Johnson's) mind towards Doucet. With respect to the St. Francis Indians, their statement agrees with his (Johnson's) that they are satisfied with Gill, who, however, had asked Doucet to become agent, feeling that he (Gill) had not education enough to act in that capacity. Doucet's action to put a stop to the selling of liquor. Measures taken to expel improper persons from the village of Caughnawaga. 391

Sir John Johnson to Darling, 4th November, 1823. Denies that he has any jealousy of Doucet; since that gentleman has been appointed he will assist him in every way possible. Contradicts the statements of the Canal Commissioners that no liquor is brought among the Indians by those employed on the canal. Evils caused by ill disposed people continuing to reside in and about the village. 396

Sir John Johnson to Darling, 16th March, 1824. Transmits representation from the Iroquois at Caughnawaga on the subject of Doucet's agency, with some queries on his account, which he does not feel authorised to call upon Doucet to explain as he understands he had sent his accounts lately to him (Darling) which were approved of by Dalhousie. 401

Darling to Johnson, 15th April, 1824. Dalhousie is surprised that the representation from the Chiefs of the Iroquois should have been sent without any information to enable a decision to be arrived at as to its credit or the steps to be taken should it be correct. Suspects the complaints against Doucet had been drawn up by a person whose interest is to be promoted, as it reflects on the Indian Department as allowing

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abuses to exist. If the charge be correct, why were the abuses allowed to continue? if otherwise, the representation should not have been forwarded. It is extraordinary to have complaints made at this distant period against Doucet's accounts which were signed by the chiefs, and that these should be forwarded without remark or explanation. The original account being approved by the commander of the forces did not preclude the propriety of demanding explanation on any point requiring it. The statement now under consideration is returned to him for examination and report. Doucet is to furnish last year's account without delay.

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Remarks (undated) respecting the appointment of Doucet and of his efforts to get rid of improper persons from the village of Caughnawaga.

406

Johnson to Darling, 22nd April, 1824. Regrets that his manner of forwarding the complaints of the Caughnawaga chiefs should have been disapproved, but the action should not have been a surprise as ever since the appointment of Doucet, his (Johnson's) representations were attributed to jealousy. Does not know the reason for supposing the complaints were drawn up to promote the interests of Archambault, therefore offers no opinion on the subject, but from the best information he can obtain, it appears that the charges on which he was rejected were fabricated in the interest of Doucet. Archambault's good conduct as agent. The complaint of the want of personal attendance on the part of Doucet is undoubtedly well founded, and his professional duties render him unfit for the office, whatever his other qualifications may be, as he cannot afford the time and personal attention that are requisite. Was not aware that Doucet's account had been made out till some time after it was forwarded. Had then writtin for a copy of it which was sent without explanation. It seems extraordinary that he should have sent the account direct, without intimating his intention, as he was in the habit of communicating with the office respecting his agency. It was with much surprise that he learned the chiefs had signed the account as they knew nothing of it, and when they got a copy were not satisfied with it. His refusal to interfere, the account having been approved by the commander of the forces. His reasons for the explanation and for not interfering with Doucet, as he does not wish to be subject to further indignities in respect to his (Doucet's) transactions with the Indians; shall as directed cause inquiry to be made into the complaints by the chiefs respecting Doucet's accounts and shall report.

411

Johnson to Darling, 24th April, 1824. Has received account from Doucet for last year; as it would be useless to ask the chiefs to sign this account before the other is settled, sends it to be examined and returned. Instead of the chiefs and Doucet meeting in his office they should meet in Council at Caughnawaga with one or more officers of the Indian department. If this course had been pursued before, it would have been productive of more satisfaction.

419

Officers of Indian Department to Johnson, 26th April, 1824. Have investigated the complaints of the chiefs at Caughnawaga and now send them; the chiefs are ready to make affidavit to the charges.

421

Report with complaint of the chiefs.

422

Account of the cash and wheat received from the Indians and from N. B. Doucet.

428

Johnson to Darling, 29th April, 1824. Sends report of the examination at Caughnawaga with remarks on Doucet's account.

430

Doucet to A. K. Johnson, 3rd May, 1824. Explains his accounts, repelling the charges against their correctness, with details.

437

Sir John Johnson to Darling, 8th May, 1824. Criticises Doucet's explanation, holding it to be unsatisfactory.

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1824.

Darling to Johnson, 31st May, 1824. The regret of the commander of the forces at the continued complaints against Doucet. The bad policy of contrasting Doucet's conduct with that of Archambault, whose object is to exalt himself. The commander of the forces has no time nor desire to go into Doucet's accounts; they were within his (Johnson's) authority and means and explanations should have been asked before Doucet was accused of intentional dishonesty. How the accounts are to be vouched for. Page 445

Sir John Johnson to Doucet, 8th June, 1824. In consequence of complaints from the chiefs, his accounts have been sent back for revision and correction. Points out his discrepancies. How the accounts are to be made out and verified. The manner in which he had an account certified by four Indians (one only of whom was a principal chief) and sent direct to head-quarters was most unfair and in direct violation of the instructions in his commission. The chiefs complain of the extensive introduction of rum, &c. 448

Doucet to Johnson, 5th July, 1824 (in French). Returns accounts with observations and explanations. 455

Darling to Johnson, 22nd July, 1824. How the Indian accounts should be prepared. 463

Maitland, assistant military secretary, to Johnson, 22nd September, 1824. The petition and correspondence respecting Indian Affairs shall be transmitted to Bathurst. He (Johnson) is cautioned against attributing motives for instructions sent officially through a recognised channel. 465

Doucet to Darling, 2nd September, 1824. Defends himself against the charge of countenancing the order of things existing at Caughnawaga, and refers to the correspondence as evidence of his efforts to remedy the evils complained of there. 468

Observations on the petition of the Iroquois Indians, etc., by Darling, military secretary. 472

Dalhousie's decision, 1st July, 1821, in respect to the appointment of Doucet and the censure on the chiefs of the Caughnawaga Indians for the expressions made use of in their petition. 484

Dalhousie to Johnson, 1st July, 1821. Sends memorial from the Caughnawaga Indians and answer to be read to them in Council. The part which speaks of de Lorimier is to be closely inquired into and a report made. 487

Extracts (1822) from letters from Doucet to military secretary. 489

Extract from the military secretary's journal on his visit to the Indians at Caughnawaga and St. Regis, 13th September, 1822. They are well satisfied with Doucet, but say nothing of the priest or the rum. 492

Darling to Doucet, 6th February, 1823. The commander of the forces offers him the agency for the Abenakis Indians. 493

Doucet to Darling, 10th February. Accepts the position conditionally. 494

Darling to Maitland, 16th October. Gives extracts from correspondence respecting the charges by Sir John Johnson against Doucet, largely he believes, arising from a want of communication between Doucet and the superintendent of Indian affairs (Johnson). 496

(This letter is referred to at page 390 of this volume).

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 163). Sends petition from the Welland Canal Co. for a grant of land to assist in the construction of a canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario. The importance of such a canal, but the line proposed does not afford the advantages that could be secured by another course. Half the stock has been subscribed in the United States and it is doubtful whether it would be advisable to subject a considerable landed property to such a control. 506

November 8,
Queenston.

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Page 509

- Enclosed.* Petition. 512
- November 9, Queenston. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 164). Plan proposed to lessen the charge on the military chest for patent deeds for lands in the military settlements. Objections to the plan arising from varying circumstances in respect to the grants. The anxiety of persons entitled to have their deeds to receive them previous to the general election. The right of voting on location tickets has been denied by a decision of the Assembly. Until the decision of the law officers of the Crown was known, he was obliged to have grants issued individually as heretofore at an expense of £1,421 18s., 11d., for which he could not draw on the military chest without permission which he requests may be given. 512
- November 10, Queenston. The same to the same (No. 165). Had reported 58 lots on the south side of the great road through the London district called the Long Wood tract. The lands opposite the range were set apart for grants on condition of making the road, but for various reasons the plan had failed and the tract remains a formidable obstacle to all communication between the western district and the other settled parts of the province. To obviate the difficulty he found it necessary to submit the lots on the south side to grant and placed the distribution under Colonel Talbot. The grants to be subservient to the improvement of the great line of communication. With Talbot's diligence, the essential object he believes will be secured. 517
- December 27, York. The same to the same (No. 167). Has received copy of letter from the Treasury relative to Baby's memorial for arrears of salary. Explains the nature of the claims, the duties of office, etc. 520
- December 28, York. The same to the same (No. 168). Has received letter from the Treasury for information respecting charges on navigation in the North American Colonies. Upper Canada having no sea ports the dispatch does not apply to it. 523
- December 28, York. The same to the same. Had transmitted on 28th September last, a demand for articles as presents to the Indians, but owing to omissions as to the payments for lands purchased and other requirements, he sends a new demand. The inconveniences and apprehensions caused by irregularity in the issues. The nature of the reasons for the presents being given, etc. 525
- December 29, York. *Enclosed.* Estimate of goods required for the Indians. 529
- Maitland to Bathurst (No. 169). Has received letter respecting William Brown, and transmits letter from Mr. Bullock, near whom Brown resides. 531
- Enclosed.* Copy of letter from Richard Bullock to Maitland respecting William Brown, dated 29th July, 1824. 533
- December 31, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 170). In accordance with dispatch concerning the will of Alexander Crozier, represented to have property near Kingston, inquiry has been made but no trace of the name can be found in the Surrogate Court of Kingston. 535
- December— The same to Taylor. Has received letter of 11th September; acknowledges the error into which he had fallen by yielding too entirely to his own impressions. He will not enter into a defence of what his Royal Highness so decidedly condemned, but hopes his general conduct during a military service of some length may give his Royal Highness ground for hope that the error did not arise from wanton disregard to his situation relative to Dalhousie. 544
- No date. Memorandum respecting the answer to be given relative to a canal (not named). 505

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1824.

Q. 337-1-2.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 258; part 2 from 259 to 525).

1822.
February 20,
London. James George to Gordon. He has lately travelled through Upper and Lower Canada and now reports on the method of contracting for flour. There should be ascertained the nature and extent of the contracts and the quality, rate and period of the last contracts. Respecting the quality and quantity, 40,000 barrels of superfine flour, can be produced fit for export to the West Indies; a second quality marked fine is sufficiently so to make the best bread, but is reported without proof, as not likely to keep in a warm climate like the West Indies. That is the kind of which the largest quantity could be furnished 100,000, being rather an understatement, and any encouragement would increase the supply largely. The improvement that could be effected in the trade by the St. Lawrence, were a check put on the smuggling of the United States, by allowing Canada to participate in a direct trade to India, under conditions which might be favourable to the East India Company and afford an extensive trade through Canada with the Western States. Page 170
- Memorial of merchants for a share of the contracts for flour to the West Indies. 174
- August 26,
Kingston. W. Sheriffe to Bathurst. Has been informed that the explanation respecting his complaint against Joel Stone has been satisfactory, but does not know, if other steps are to be taken. The delays in the case. Is afraid that unless a higher power intervene, he will be denied justice. 500
1823.
January 21,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to Wilmot Horton. He (Horton) has written down, Blenerhasset an ass; he may now write him a knave; if sent to colonise, it should be to New South Wales. 146
- (See Blenerhasset's letter to Wilmot Horton, 5th July, 1824.)
- February 26,
York. Notice by the Board of Education of the sale of school reserves. Lists attached. 509
- March 8,
Treasury. Harrison to Maitland. Enclosed in Herries to Wilmot Horton, 12th August, 1824.
- June 6,
Council Office. ——— to ———. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton, 16th December, 1824.
- July 28,
York. J. B. Robinson to W. Atkinson. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 13th September, 1824.
- August 5,
London. ——— to Wilmot Horton. Enclosed in J. B. Robinson to Wilmot of 18th February, 1824.
1824.
January 2,
Ennisecorthy. Memorial of Daniel Koehler for land, in Upper Canada, for his son, and prays for an order that it be given free of fees. 244
- Note with the above, that no such scale of fees exists in Upper Canada. Had always understood that the fees on 500 acres amounted to £20 10s. 2½d. The writer of the memorial states them to be £125. 246
- Memorandum to Bathurst. That the fees in Upper Canada, appear to be too high, and that advantage might be taken of the petition to make inquiry and to ask for a table of fees. 247
- January 2,
Temple. J. W. Bannister to Wilmot Horton. Hearing that a number of people are to be sent to Canada next summer, offers his services. 123
- January 8,
Grand River. Memorial of Alexander Glen for land which had been refused him on the ground that he had not served during the war, which he had done as a naval officer and complied with the conditions prescribed. 168
- January 8,
York. J. B. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. If the question of union has again been taken up by the Cabinet, hopes that that of a more general

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- union may have been discussed and that his paper on the subject may have attracted notice. The favourable impression it made on Maitland. Asks that a few copies be printed, as from the size of the manuscript, it would be unfair to ask any official to read it. Page 343
- January 19, Memorial of Ranald McDonald prays for an order to relieve poor people who had sold their property intending to go to Canada, and asks if Bishop Macdonell had been authorised to send a certain number to Upper Canada. 255
Knoydart.
- January 19, Memorial of Henry Powell, praying that, as owing to his wife's state of health he has been and is still unable to go to Canada to enter on his agricultural pursuits, his son may be allowed to take out his location ticket and to build a house for his, (Henry Powell's) reception and that of his wife. 337
Winchelsea.
- Enclosed. Medical certificate of the health of Mrs. Powell. 339
- January 26, Adams to Gordon. Asks for an official order to pay Bishop Macdonell the £300 for the Roman Catholic schoolmasters, if he is the right person to whom the money should be paid. 24
Whitehall.
- January 28. Joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada on the proposed transfer of Barnhart's island to the United States, and praying that in the negotiations the award of the commissioners on this point may not be confirmed. 331
- January 29, W. Atkinson to T. Solly & Sons. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 13th September, 1824.
London.
- January 30, Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Lords of the Treasury have had two letters from Dunn respecting the office of Receiver General and the salary which it is proposed to reduce. Transmits minute of 3rd May, 1822, and the letters for Bathurst's sentiments. Desires to know if the colonial Act fixing the Receiver General's salary at £550 in addition to the £200 allowed by their Lordships, has been sanctioned, if so, from what period was such a salary to commence. 90
Treasury.
- Enclosed. Copy of Treasury minute of 3rd May, 1822. That the Legislature of Upper Canada have a right to vary the amount paid to the Receiver General. 92
- February 3, John Galt to Wilmot Horton. The order to pay the five per cent of the loss has been received in Upper Canada with entire satisfaction. The delay in the receipt of this information by government has been the cause of much chagrin. 200
Musselburgh.
- February 8, Widdrington to Bathurst. Calls attention to his grievance in not being allowed to act as administrator during the absence of Gore and of his being superseded in the command of the forces in Upper Canada by Major General Maitland. The correspondence on the subject is embodied in the letter in which is an extract from Bathurst's dispatch that the conjoined military and civil administration was only continued during the war and had ceased on the return of peace. 515
Chichester.
- February 9, Talbot to Wilmot Horton. Is obliged for letter enclosed on the subject of Wilberforce's finding a clergyman for his (Talbot's) settlement. In applying he had no intention of interfering with the prerogative of the lieut. governor; had he regarded the application as official, he would have made it formally through the Bishop of Quebec. Has shuddered on reading the report of the condition of the people in the South of Ireland. 507
Port Talbot.
- February 10, J. B. Robinson to the same. Shall write at the first moment of leisure respecting an Indian commission. Sends Bannisters' volume and shall send the papers by his brother. 346
York.
- February 15, Same to——. States the case of Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late General Shaw, who has her widow's pension and £100 a year from government. The sons of the general have turned out miserably. The three unmarried daughters ought to have the £100 a year on which they

1824. could live. Mrs. Shaw having been married to their father only a few years has everything whilst they have nothing. Page 347
- February 18, J. B. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Has no doubt that Maitland has sent full information respecting the Indians and particularly respecting the grant to be made to them in fee simple. The propriety, it might be the necessity, of investing the property in trustees as a legal title could scarcely be made to a tribe of Indians, though it might be to all the individual members as joint tenant or tenants in common. The restrictions on their title in fee simple will leave the Indians as they are, as government has, and will ever, preserve their lands entire. If left without restriction they would be cheated out of their lands and drink them up within a twelve month. 350
- February 21, *Enclosed.*—to Wilmot Horton. Sends extracts from reports on the question of the Indians accepting a grant of the lands in fee simple. 354
War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. Do the incomes of the offices held by Lieut. Thomas Taylor exceed £246 7s. 6d., three times the amount of his half pay? 85
- February 24, Memorial of Mary Crozier, whose brother died in Canada; has been informed that if she sent power to a certain man in Kingsten he would send what would be good to her and her family, but she declined till she first wrote to His Lordship. 159
Hamilton.
- February 25, Lords of Trade to Wilmot Horton. The 29 acts passed in Upper Canada in January, 1822, numbering 409 to 437 are to be left to their own operation, with an explanation in reference to 415 of the grounds on which it was thought proper to reduce the security to one half, and that the objections stated by Mr. Stephens in his report on 416 should be remedied by a new Act. The assent of the governor may be given to bills 435 and 436. 29
Whitehall.
- March 4, W. McCormick to Bathurst. Sends copy of memorial which he has transmitted for presentation to the House of Commons respecting the growth of tobacco in Canada. 259
Belfast.
- March 4, *Enclosed.* Memorial stating the progress of the growth of tobacco in Upper Canada and the necessity for protection to extend its cultivation. 261
New-York. T. W. More to Wilmot Horton. Sends dispatches from the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada to a gentleman who had sailed for Liverpool in company with Dr. Strachan, and will call at his (Horton's) office. 257
- March 9, Adams to the same. Sends copy of a bill drawn by Darcy Boulton for his salary. As it is not accompanied by a certificate he cannot accept it without special order. The inconvenience it would subject Judge Boulton to were it returned dishonoured. 25
Whitehall.
- March 9, *Enclosed.* Copy of bill. 26
Hamilton. Mary Crozier to Bathurst. Her brother died about four years ago. Desires to know if his property at Canada was left by any will. 161
- March 9, Galt to Wilmot Horton. Is obliged by his promptitude in correcting an impression he took yesterday; has more reason to complain of the written communications of government than to regret consequences from the verbal. 201
Downing Street.
- March 14, J. B. Robinson to the same. Remarks on Bannister's letters respecting the Indians, with practical observations in numbered paragraphs. 359
York. Same date. Has sent the remarks and observations. 384
- March 22, Galt to Wilmot Horton. Has it been determined to pay this year more than the original five shillings? Has heard that a public loan is negotiating in Canada. Has it anything to do with the losses? 202
Downing Street.
- March 23, Sumo to the same. Letters from Canada supersede the necessity of an answer to his note. Public communications show that circumstances have arisen by which government can indemnify him. 215
Downing Street.

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March 23,
London. Bastable to Wilmot Horton. Fears that the worst may happen to him in respect to a situation in Canada unless the British government interfere. Had been led, from the applications made on his behalf to remove his family to Canada where they now await his return. Applies for a situation in any part of the world, there being vacancies for consuls, &c. Page 124
- March 23.
Downing
Street. Galt to Bathurst. Has received documents from Upper Canada of which copies have no doubt reached His Lordship. Calls attention to report of the committee of ways and means respecting loan. How his interests are seriously affected. How the loan should be raised and him employed. 203
- Enclosed.* Report of a committee of ways and means for providing for the interest on £50,000 sterling to be applied towards indemnifying the sufferers by the late war. 205
- Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the culture of tobacco, for which the soil in certain districts is suitable. 211
- Joint address of the Legislative Council and Assembly respecting a provision for indemnifying the sufferers by the late war. 214
- March 28,
Kingston. Barrie to Hillier. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 16th December. 216
- March 29.
Downing
Street. Galt to Wilmot Horton. Doubts the propriety of publishing address respecting the navigation of the St. Lawrence without permission. Being anxious to return to Scotland he would esteem it a personal favour if he (Wilmot Horton) would further the business of his claims. 216
- March 29,
London. Bastable to the same. Sends the substance of letters to Bathurst in which he asks for a situation under Dalhousie or Maitland and a grant of land contiguous to Montreal or in any of the towns in either province in which the government has power to bestow them, pursuant to Bathurst's order of 1821. Lord Dalhousie's reply was enclosed, and he feels compelled in consequence to throw himself before the government to consider his disappointment. If he is enabled to take emigrants from Ireland he would embark with them for Quebec, by their aid he could have lands available for his family and he would guarantee to maintain the emigrants at his own expense whilst employed. 127
- March 31,
Admiralty. Cockburn to the same. The ship in which he is to embark for Canada does not sail till to-morrow. Will therefore wait at the Admiralty to see if he (Horton) has any further communications to send. 162
- March 31,
London. Strachan to the same. Has lately arrived on leave of absence and brings dispatches and letters which he transmits. After Bathurst considers the communications, he (Strachan) would attend when his Lordship appointed. 443
- April 1,
Aberdeen. Principal Brown to the same. Sends letter for Dr. Strachan, to be returned if Dr. Strachan has not arrived. 130
- April 2,
London. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Sends statements of his services with documents in support of them. Schoolmasters engaged by authority of His Lordship, but not paid, although orders had been sent to Upper Canada to allow £100 per annum to each. These men had to be supported to the best of his power and he employed others to replace those who had abandoned their posts. The clergymen he employed by the same authority have not been paid their salaries either. Their consequent distress and the debt he incurred in supporting them. Was paid £900 since he left Canada on account of these salaries and submits the claims of the individuals interested for payment of the arrears. Submits for consideration the promised augmentation of his own salary. 265
- Enclosed.* Note by the Treasury respecting the sum paid for arrears of salary to the clergymen and schoolmasters, to be considered as an

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advance to be repaid by the Canadas. Bathurst to decide on the claim by Bishop Macdonell for the amount and arrears of salary. Page 271

Gordon Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, 1815. Submits and recommends memorial from Rev. Alexander Macdonell, minister of the Roman Catholic Church in Glengarry, Upper Canada. 272

Same to the same, 22nd March, 1816. Has declined to appoint Mr. McPherson to be schoolmaster to the settlers in Glengarry, as he did not come strictly within the description given in the printed memorandum. Recommends the appointment. 274

Bathurst to Drummond, 18th June, 1816. Approves of the appointment of McPherson to be schoolmaster. 276

Goulburn to Rev. A. Macdonell, 25th January, 1817. Bathurst has no objection to his providing three schoolmasters for the education of Roman Catholic settlers, whom His Lordship would recommend. The government of Upper Canada to make each an allowance of £50 a year with a grant of land. 277

Same to the same, 6th June, 1817. Bathurst consents to his engaging three Roman Catholic clergymen to proceed to Upper Canada, and directions have been given to the government of Upper Canada to allow them £100 each per annum. 278

Same to the same, 19th May, 1817. Bathurst impressed with the advantages of education for the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada, has directed that a salary of £100 a year be allowed to each of the persons recommended by him, Macdonell. 279

List of clergymen and schoolmasters for education of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada, showing the salaries, &c. The account shows a balance due of £3,400. 280

April 6,
Richmond,
U. C.

John Maitland to Bathurst. Applies for a free passage to Canada for his father (half pay 37th regiment) and his family. 296

April 9,
Downing
Street.

Galt to Wilmot Horton. Asks if there is any objection to his negotiating a loan of £60,000 for the relief of Canadian sufferers by the war. The conditions proposed. 217

April 10,
London.

Bastable to the same. The disastrous consequences of his going to Canada and the expenditure it involved. Refers to the case of Ingram, who went to the Cape of Good Hope and was remunerated for his disappointment. Asks to be put on a footing with Ingram, so as to pursue his plans in Canada by advancing a moderate sum of money as compensation for his losses, which he would apply to taking out industrious emigrants. Many families are most anxious to embark with him. If not soon settled, his resources would be exhausted and ruin be the consequence. 131

April 12,
Downing
Street.

Galt to the same. Has made an arrangement for the loan spoken of in the letters of the 9th. 218

Summary of correspondence with Galt respecting the loan for Canada. 219

April 12,
London.

Bastable to Wilmot Horton. Explains the nature of the inducements which led him to remove his family to Canada. He would never have attempted such an adventure, but for reckoning on the support and encouragement of the Colonial department. 134

April 17,
London.

Macdonell, of Glengarry, to Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 299

April 26,
Treasury.

Herries to Wilmot Horton. Has directed the account for Galt to be prepared. It shall be sent when ready. 94

April 27,
Downing
Street.

Galt to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter to Messrs. Hallett Brothers & Co., respecting the proposed loan of £60,000 and the answer containing the terms to which he has acceded. 221

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- Enclosed.* Galt to Hallett Brothers & Co., 17th April. Relative to the proposed loan and the securities offered. Page 226
- Hallett Brothers & Co. to Galt, 26th April. The conditions on which they undertake to raise the loan. 222
- April 29, London. Bastable to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for his politeness. The statement respecting Ingram arose from communications lately made to him from Cork. Before coming to a determination respecting Canada, desires to consult Lord Ennismore and others of his friends. Is about to form a commercial establishment at Montreal with Mackenzie, President of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Oldham, but desires to live himself in Kingston, where his family are. 137
- April 30, London. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Has recovered from his illness and asks for an interview respecting the claims he has submitted. 282
- April 30, London. The same to Wilmot Horton. Describes the sufferings of the lower order of Scotch Highlanders; their loyalty, patience, and endurance of sufferings, which have driven others into rebellion, plead strongly in their favour. The destitution he mentioned through great part of the Highlands caused by fall in the price of stock and failure of crops. The state of those who were formerly in comfortable circumstances. The benevolence of many of the Highland proprietors. Instances given. The Highlanders being loyal themselves, believe that sympathy is extended to them and that they can look to the king and country in the hour of their distress. He (Macdonell) pleads for them and trusts that their past services and present sufferings may plead with Bathurst and that aid will be extended to remove them to a country where so many of their friends already enjoy the comforts of life. Sends abstracts of letters confirming his statements. Has long lists of persons who are in poverty at home and are extremely anxious to emigrate to Canada. 283
- Attached to the letter (apparently from Bathurst) that Macdonell is to call to state the numbers, &c., of those desirous to emigrate. 291
- Enclosed.* Abstracts of letters respecting distress in the Highlands. 292 to 294
- May 1, Downing Street. Galt to Wilmot Horton. Has received letters from Upper Canada respecting claims which are not satisfactory. In the United States the losses there have been indemnified. 228
- May 3, London. Memorial of Mrs. Catherine Brown, who has not heard from her son now in Canada, and asks if means can be taken to let her know if he is alive. 140
- May 4, London. Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the original or a copy of the paper sent on emigration. 298
- May 7, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Galt. In reference to the loan sends copy of resolution of Lower Canada that it is impossible to impose new taxes. 230
- May 8, Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. Account wanted for Galt is sent. 95
- May 13, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Galt. Recapitulates the conditions on which the Imperial government will assist to meet the losses by the sufferers in the war of 1812, a determination which still exists. 233
- May 15, Whitehall. Adams to Gordon. Can anything be done for the daughters of the late General Shaw, in whose favour the attorney general of Upper Canada interests himself so warmly. 27
- May 15, London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. The principal object of his coming was to lay before Bathurst the plan for selling a portion of the clergy reserves. His mind relieved from the apprehension that in case of sale it had been determined to retain a sum equal to that advanced to support the church in Canada. It would be wise to add rather than diminish the available funds for the maintenance of the Church. Asks him to arrange whether a personal interview or a communication in writing

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on the subject would be best. In the meantime sends copy of proposed bill to which he considers no reasonable objection can be made. An authority to sell would enable them in a few years to get so much ahead of the sectaries that they would no longer be formidable. The plan has obtained the approbation of Maitland and of the Lord Bishop of Quebec and does not depend for its success on the formation of such a company as Galt projects, the price obtainable from the latter being much below what would be gradually obtained in the province.

Page 451

Enclosed. Draught of a proposed bill for the sale and disposal of clergy reserves. 455

Memorandum respecting the claim of Dr. Strachan. 459

May 18,
Downing
Street.

Galt to Wilmot Horton. Has received copy of resolution. Asks what other views government has adopted under the circumstances as the resolution cannot be regarded as an answer to a just claim. 232

May 24,
London.

Wilson to the same. Sends outline of plan for promoting colonisation in Upper Canada. The extent of the grant proposed would be sufficient in the meantime and the moment appears favourable to the adoption of the plan. 523

May 25,
London.

Strachan to Hillier. Had been called upon to draw up a general statement of the revenue and expenditure of Upper Canada; encloses copy of the statements (1 and 2) he made and the remarks accompanying it. Changes have been made which have reduced the expense. Number 3 shows the present revenue and expenditure. The financial embarrassments of Upper Canada have arisen from the difficulties with Lower Canada, as if the part of the revenue collected at Quebec had been paid over, the rest, with the addition of that from the Imperial parliament would have been equal to the expenditure. The errors of calculation made by Major Moody, in estimating the liabilities of Upper Canada. Until the reserves become available trusts that Upper Canada will be indulged with the annual vote of the Imperial parliament. 462

Enclosed. Estimated statement (No 1) of the receipts and expenditure of Upper Canada. 465a

Remarks on the table. 466

Estimate (No 3) of receipts and expenditure. 470

May 25,
London.

Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Has received letter from Major Wilfrid (enclosed in letter of 18th instant) on the subject of the Legislative Union of the North American provinces, and sends as requested by Bathurst, remarks on the policy of the measure. 472

May 26,
London.

Bastable to the same. Has been advised to place his family under the protection of the government of Upper Canada. As it is reported to be the intention of Ministers to encourage a partial emigration from Ireland, he calls attention to his offer to take out some families from the County of Cork. 142

May 26,

Bishop Macdonell to the same. Explains his motives and proceedings in relation to emigration from the Highlands. Denies that he had advised or approved of meetings being held on the subject, and has written strongly reprobating these proceedings and the use made of his name. 300

Enclosed. Paragraphs from Captain Macdonell of Moy's letter, respecting distress in the Highlands. 304

May 28,
London.

Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Left on the 25th at the Colonial Office two packets which he had probably not yet seen. One enclosing statements of the revenue of Upper Canada for 1819 and 1823, showing the state of the finances, which Major Moody does not seem to understand. The other contained observations on a general union of all the British North American provinces. The importance of the subjects. Asks for an interview on the subject of the union of the Canadas. 473

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 May 31,
 Colonial office Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Gives as nearly as possible the terms offered by Galt for the waste lands of the crown. Objects to them as restricting government in respect to grants to emigrants if emigration on an extensive scale is contemplated. Page 475
- June 5,
 Cupar Fife. Moir to Bathurst. Was married at Drummond Island in 1816, but there being no books of registry, his marriage was not registered nor the births of his children. How is he to have them registered? 306
- June 8,
 London Strachan to the same. The proposed retirement of the Lord Bishop of Quebec will give an opportunity of dividing the diocese. The object of establishing the Church of England in the colonies. In 1791, the Roman Catholics had only one bishop and it was thought sufficient therefore to have one Anglican Bishop. Now the Roman Catholics had six bishops, whilst the Anglican Church has still only one, with a vast increase of duty. The augmentation for the establishment should now take place, for each of the provinces presents a vast field for episcopal exertions. The duties of a bishop in Canada. The contrast between the number of bishops in the Church of Rome and the Church of England. He (Strachan) now applies for the bishoprick in Upper Canada; his friends would have done this before but he and they thought the arrangement for Dr. Stewart to succeed the undivided see of Quebec had been settled. His (Strachan's) services which justify the application. 479
- June 11,
 War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. Major James Hamilton Powell desires to receive his half pay together with his income as high sheriff of Bathurst. Asks to be informed of the salary and emoluments of the civil situation and the date of appointment. 86
- June 19,
 London. Strachan to the same. Sends analysis to show the practical effect of the union on the joint Assembly. 487
- June 21,
 London. Bastable to the same. Has taken a passage in a vessel to sail on the first of next month. Asks for an interview. 144
- June 22,
 London. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. The enclosed paper will show the bearings of a question on which His Lordship desired information. During his life and whilst able to superintend the moral instruction of Catholics subjects in Upper Canada, he does not apprehend any injurious consequences, but it is impossible to say what would be the character or disposition of his successor, so that he is anxious an arrangement should be made in his own lifetime to secure that the course he had begun should be pursued by his successor. 307
- Enclosed.* Note of the law and practice of the Roman Catholic Church with respect to the hierarchy. 309
- June 28,
 Whitehall. Lack to Wilmot Horton. In reference to an address from the two Houses of the provincial legislature of Upper Canada respecting tobacco, an Act has been lately passed by which tobacco grown in Canada is to be admitted at a duty three pence less per pound than is payable on tobacco grown in other countries. 31
- June 28
 Port Talbot. Talbot to the same. Introduces Mr. Allan, who goes to assist his brother-in-law (Mr. Gamble) to recover property in Gibraltar, which his father, the late Dr. Gamble possessed there. 511
- June 29,
 London. Bastable to the same. Can he have an interview to-day or to-morrow? 145
- June 30,
 London. Strachan to the same (private). Desires to withdraw a previous statement, respecting the funds available for the support of a Protestant bishop in Upper Canada and to substitute the proposal contained in the present letter. 488
- July 3,
 London. R. Paddison to Bathurst. Applies on behalf of a clergyman, desirous to emigrate, for information as to the encouragement given, as to the hope of preferment, the provision made for the Church of England, and if the clergyman is allotted land for his private use. 340

1824.
July 4,
London. Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Sends in writing, as requested, the substance of his interviews with Bathurst on the question of salaries and arrears. Page 310
- July 5,
Plymouth. Note by Wilmot Horton on the difficulty of obtaining payment of arrears from the Treasury. How these could be paid. 315
- July 9,
On board the
"Hudson." Blenerhasset to Wilmot Horton. The last letter received from him (Horton) was on 30th December, 1822. Had answered on 1st January, 1823, but had not yet received Bathurst's pleasure on it. Refers to previous letters. Hopes the detriment to his professional practice and private affairs may be repaired by his appointment to some colonial office. 147
- July 9,
London. Bastable to the same. Having been promised lands in Upper Canada, asks that an order to that effect be sent to Maitland. Unless a considerable grant is made it would not be worth his attention or that of those who agree to embark in the adventure. As for a share of the reserves, lands in the interior or far back in the woods, are not worth his acceptance. Will do all he can for the interest of the government and country. 149
- July 9,
London. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to the same. Certificate wanted that Maitland was alive and in the execution of the duties of his office from 1st July, 1823, to 30th April, 1824. 178
- July 17,
Edgeworths-
town. Miss Edgeworth to the same. Arrangements for having correspondence with Mrs. Stewart of Upper Canada franked. 154
- July 27,
Lincoln's Inn. Stephen to Bathurst. Can find no valid objection to the Act amending the Act for levying and collecting rates and assessments in Upper Canada. 50
- July 21,
Downing
Street. Galt to Bathurst. In respect to the interest on the loan, as the Canadian Company has been constituted and are to pay the sum of £20,000 per annum for the benefit of the province, the interest may be regarded as secured. 235
- August 2,
Isle aux Noix. Memorial of William Low. States his services in the Royal Navy, his wounds, poverty and old age, and now seeks relief, having neither received lands nor other remuneration. 249
- August 4,
War Office. Lukin to Wilmot Horton. Desires to have an answer to letter of 11th June, respecting the value of the appointment of high sheriff held by brevet Major Powell. 88
- August 4,
Treasury. Herries to the same. Before expressing an opinion on the application of Baby for an increase to his salary as inspector general of the public accounts for Upper Canada, their Lordships desire to obtain a detailed statement of the duties of the office and of the circumstances which led Gordon Drummond to grant an increase of salary in 1815, which had never been paid. 96
- August 11,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to the same. Sends free pardon for Mary Thompson, convicted of child murder, to be transmitted to the Governor of Upper Canada. 43
- August 12,
Treasury. Herries to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have received a letter from Turquand, Commissary, covering a warrant from Maitland in favour of the Receiver General for Upper Canada for the sum of £63,791 13s. 4d. currency, equal to £57,412 10s. sterling for the payment of claims for losses sustained during the war of 1812. Letters transmitted with request to know if Bathurst was aware of the reasons which induced Maitland to adopt the course he has taken contrary to instructions. 98
- Enclosed.* Harrison to Maitland, 8th March, 1823. Instructions to pay to the losers by the war individually the amount of their claims; the amount not to exceed £57,412 10s. 100

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1824.

- Herries to Maitland, 12th August. The Lords of the Treasury refer him to letter of 8th March, 1823, and desire to know why he felt himself authorised to direct the whole sum to be paid to the Receiver General instead of the individual claimants, this causing loss to the public. Page 101
- August 16, Miller to Bathurst. His distressing situation with two sons unpro-
Lambeth. vided for. One is noted for a commission in the Marines; for the other he asks for a trivial place with Cockburn in the Quarter Master General's department or else a grant of land. 316
- August 19, John Jewell to Bathurst. States his services, and asks for land in
Dublin. Upper Canada on Lake Erie or Lake Ontario, and a position in the militia. 240
- August 21, Mrs. Beley to the Treasurer of the Navy. Her son Benjamin, entered
Worcester. the Navy in 1810 and served till 1817, when he received a grant of land, but died before it could be of any advantage. Asks if the grant could be continued in the family, or if some compensation could be given in lieu of it. 152
- August 24, G. Cockburn to Wilmot Horton. Has written to his brother, who is
High Beech. at some distance, to wait on him (Horton) in Downing street. 3
- August 26, Alexander Glen to Bathurst. Writes again, having no answer to his
Grand River. memorial and previous letter respecting lands. 179
- Memorandum on the case of Alexander Glen who had only served eleven months in the Lake Marine instead of the three years required to entitle him to land. 181
- August 26, J. W. Bannister to Wilmot Horton. Has received a parcel from
Temple. Upper Canada, enclosing a note from him (Horton) to the attorney general of that province. It appears from the misdirection of this parcel that some communications were intended for him (Bannister) which would appear to have been neglected. 154
- August 27, Ballard to Colonial Office. Asks for information respecting a will
Bandon. left by general Sheridan, an officer in the British, prior to his being in the American service. The last communication from him was in or about 1794, when he sent a remittance to Michael Bryant, grandfather of the writer. 155
- August —, ———to Bathurst. Report by a passenger from Oswego who
Montreal. found every office in the hands of William Allan. The letter is given in the preliminary report. 111
- September 2, Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for the kindness of
London, Bathurst and him in regard to the claims of the clergymen and teachers and by putting it in his power to do ample justice to all these individuals. Has now to call attention to his individual claim for the payment of arrears and for the future increase of his allowance which Bathurst has proposed. His present insufficient income; requests that Bathurst will decide at what date the increased allowance is to begin. His anxiety to return to his duties in Canada, in which the work will be increased by the enlarged scale on which emigration from Ireland is to be carried on. The beneficial effects of religion on the Irish Roman Catholics; it is an object deserving of serious consideration. Should Bathurst allow the means of supporting a sufficient number of Catholic clergymen and teachers, and that he were allowed to select them, he would answer with his life for the loyalty of the Irish Roman Catholics emigrating to Canada. 318
- September 4, Strachan to the same. Sends letter addressed to Bathurst to be read,
Aberdeen. and, if thought proper, to be forwarded. Leaves for London on the 6th. The kindness he has met with in Scotland. 493
- September 4, Same to Bathurst. Sends extract from letter from Maitland and
Aberdeen. asks for an interview, and to be furnished with such an expression of His

1824.

Lordship's satisfaction with the information furnished as may be shown to Maitland. Page 495

Enclosed. Hillier to Strachan, (extract) 24th January, 1824. The good that might result from the adoption of the plan of disposing of the clergy reserves, which he (Strachan) had drawn up. The information he might give to Bathurst in person. Is not sure if he can pay his (Strachan's) expenses from the clergy reserves, but if Bathurst thinks the service performed would authorise such charge, His Excellency would readily consent to it. 496

September 7,
Kingston.

Barrie to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from Low having the testimony of officers who served with him of his conduct as an active, brave and zealous officer. He is now unable to work and in great want. Asks for favourable consideration for the petition. 157

September 8,
Navy Office.

Navy Board to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 13th September. 166

September 9,
London.

Edward Ellice to Wilmot Horton. Introduces Mr. Allan, a merchant of York, Upper Canada. 166

September 11,
Treasury.

Harrison to the same. The different terms upon which the Canadian Voltigeurs were raised from those on which the provincial Light Dragoons in Upper Canada were raised, warrants the refusal to grant half pay to the latter although it was granted to the Voltigeurs. 103

September 13,
Admiralty.

Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter and enclosures explaining the cause of the non-fulfilment of the contract for supplying Canadian Red pine. 4

Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker. Transmit letter from the agents of Solly, relative to the non-fulfilment of contract for supplying Canadian Red pine, that the case may be investigated. 5

W. Atkinson to Solly & Son, 29th January, 1824. Explains that large quantities of timber had been cut off the Crown reserves on the Ottawa river, the depredators being secured in possession by the deputy sheriff of Nepean. The contractors are therefore placed in an unfair position. The timber on the Crown reserves has been allowed to be cut to secure a revenue for the upper province without directly taxing the population, so that a Crown licence is rendered perfectly useless. 8

Robinson to Atkinson, 28th July, 1823. Has made inquiries as to cutting timber on the Crown reserves, and finds that Government has only authorized the sales of timber which has been cut down by trespassers. 11

Note of answer to be sent in reference to complaint of Messrs. Solly. That the permission to contractors to cut timber on the Crown reserves is inexpedient; that the colony is entitled to the produce of its timber as well as of every other source of revenue; that the contractors can easily calculate the sum for which they could supply the timber and that the complaints of Messrs. Solly are unreasonable. 12

Memorandum that the question is of importance, Messrs. Solly demanding the timber cut by trespass, but the licence only gives the right to cut timber, and the fine belongs to the casual revenue of the Crown. If, as stated, the Assembly pass a law to grant licences the Council would of course throw out such a bill. 13

September 14,
London.

Adam Armstrong to Bathurst. Is desirous to go to Canada and applies for the office of one of the commissioners for the sale of Crown and Clergy reserves. 115

September 24,
London.

Strachan to Wilmot Horton (private). Reminds him of letters promised to him before he should sail, one respecting Bathurst's approbation of his services, the other notifying him of his appointment to be Archdeacon. It is essential he should be in Canada before the meeting of the permanent legislature. 498

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1824.
September 27, Lincoln's Inn. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Gives in detail an account of the conduct of Hartford, who had occupied a lot of land in Upper Canada without a patent, leaving during the war of 1812, when the land was occupied by McIntyre, who applied for a patent. That must be granted to Hartford, who was never convicted, and can not be so now, the time having elapsed during which he could have been put on his trial. Page 52
- September 28, Lambeth. Angel to Bathurst. Asks for the rectification of an injury done to him by the refusal of a grant of land owing to calumny. 117
- September 30, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. In accordance with petition from Hayes, the time to complete his contract to supply iron ballast to the dock yard at Kingston has been extended. 15
- September 30, Lambeth. Angel to the same. Transmits a letter to be laid before Bathurst. His intention to introduce a work of national importance. Refers to the Governor of the Leeward Islands and others for his character and standing. 119
- September 30, York. Memorial of the daughters of the late General Shaw, praying that the £100 a year given to his second wife, married since his death to a clergyman of the Church of England, may be settled on them, as they understand that this allowance, in addition to her pension as the widow of a General, was intended for a provision for them. 502
- October 7, Lincoln's Inn. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter proposed to be sent to Sir Peregrine Maitland, with the interpretation of the instructions relative to leaving an administrator in Upper Canada during his absence on military duty in Lower Canada. 62
- Enclosed.* The proposed letter to Maitland, that on his leaving Upper Canada he is to consider if there is reason to apprehend delay in the public business in consequence of his absence, and if so he is to appoint an administrator according to his present instructions, otherwise he is to abstain from delegating his powers. In event of his visiting any other province or place, than the province of Quebec, or that province on other than military duty, or to be absent more than a month, he is to appoint a substitute. 63
- October 26, Lambeth. Angel to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for the course taken by Bathurst with reference to the complaint against Hillier. Asks for an interview. 121
- October 30, London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. Submits the case of Barnabas Bidwell, a citizen of the United States, whose election to the Assembly has given rise to a question of great importance to Upper Canada. Submits also the statement of a case in which the lieut. governor has for the first time been called on to act as chancellor. The lieut. governor desires to have a decision on both cases. 386
- Enclosed.* The case of Bidwell with the arguments for and against his eligibility to be a member of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. 388
- Quotations from the Acts bearing on the case of Bidwell. 397
- November 2, Downing Street. Galt to Wilmot Horton. As he is desirous to close the business of the Canadian claims before leaving London, asks for an interview to make final arrangements. 236
- November 8, Kingston. Barrie to Navy Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton 16th December. 182
- November 10, London. Gamble to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview respecting an application he is about to make to the Treasury. 186
- November 10, Grand River. Glen to Bathurst. States the circumstances of his case and that he is entitled to a grant of land for which he trusts to Bathurst's justice. 182
- Enclosed.* Certificate that Glen was discharged as Captain's clerk in 1817, and does not now hold any public employment. 185

1824.
November 12, Larkhall. Memorial of James McMichen to obtain information respecting his uncle, James Bailie, who settled in Canada. Page 322
- November 13, Serjeant's Inn. Law Officers of the Crown to Bathurst. Report that Bidwell and his son are both ineligible for seats in the Assembly of Upper Canada, under the Act 31 George 3, Cap 31 or any other Act. The decision being one of general importance, they had waited till the judgment of the court was delivered, which had now been done, deciding that neither Bidwell nor his son was eligible, thus settling a long standing case. 45
- November 20, London. Wellington to Bathurst. On the 14th April, 1824, the whole of the presents for 1823, 1824 were shipped. Those for 1825 were in course of shipment in August 1824. 81
Enclosed. Memorandum of the dates of the shipment of Indian presents for 1823, 1824 and 1825. 82
- December 8, London. Galt to Bathurst. Asks that the Treasury undertake the payment of the interest on the loan arranged by him until the colony shall have provided means. 237
- December 11, York. Strachan to Hillier (extracts). Respecting his claim for salary and arrears. 461
- December 15, Hudson's Bay House. Pelly to Bathurst. The Hudson's Bay Company has removed the establishment at Sault Ste. Marie, it being wanted for a military depot. All the goods of the company have been removed to a position nearer Lake Superior. Land is wanted there for agricultural purposes and he asks for a grant of 1,200 acres. 105
- December 16, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot Horton. Asks if there is anything in the circumstances of the colonies favourable to McDonell's case for reversal of outlawry, to lead government to comply with Mr. Rush's request. 33
Enclosed. Notes on McDonell's case. 34
Hobhouse to Planta, 13th December. Peel can see no grounds for recommending the withdrawal of the outlawry against McDonell. 37
Colonial Office, 6th June, 1823. The law officers consider that the outlawry against McDonell could be withdrawn either by a *nol-pros* or by a general pardon. The attorney general of Upper Canada sees no ground for a favourable view of McDonell's case, but Canning, on other grounds, may feel inclined to comply with the wish of the United States government; in which case Bathurst will transmit the papers officially to the Home department for the purpose of obtaining a general pardon, unless it be considered that a *nol-pros* would be more advisable. 40
- December 16, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. Sends correspondence with Commissioner Barrie, at Kingston, relative to sending a steam engine for sawing wood, etc., in lieu of which he proposes to build mills on a site on the great Catarqui, which has been leased to individuals for 99 years, which lease they are willing to give up. Lord Bathurst asked to take steps to carry out the proposal. 16
Enclosed. Barrie to Navy Board, 8th November, 1824. Recommends that saw-mills driven by water power be erected as being more economical than a steam saw-mill. The site he recommends was leased for 99 years, but the lease holders being bankrupt, are willing to give it up. 18
Barrie to Hillier, 28th March, 1824 (extract). The importance of possessing, or at least having command of the Kingston mill reserves. Their convenient situation in respect to the dockyard. 21
- December 18, London. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Sends copy of Dr. Fenwick's letter to agent of the Catholic Association of Ireland, he believing that the number of Irish Roman Catholics in his (Fenwick's) diocese of Ohio gives him a strong claim upon the association. It is to prevent any claim being made on this association for Upper Canada that His Lordship's patronage to a subscription for that province was asked. Recommends the

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1824.
 appointment of Rev. William Fraser to the diocese of Nova Scotia, vacant by the death of Burke. Page 324
- Enclosed.* Copy of letter from Rev. Dr. Fenwick, Bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Æneas Macdonell, agent of the Catholic Association of Ireland, dated 8th September. 327
- December 20,
 York. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Long and detailed discussion on the question of the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Criticising statements in other documents on the subject contending that the limited union would intensify the French Canadian feeling. The advocacy of general union of all the provinces not the work of a few official persons in Quebec and York, as is charged, but of disinterested persons. 403
- (A note, apparently from Wilmot Horton to Bathurst, recommends the reading of the paper "which is very ably written.") 402
- December 21,
 Whitehall. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Long and elaborate account of the claim of Randal, to lands situated on the rapids of the Niagara River. Can give no opinion, as the proceedings of the Council of the date are transmitted in so imperfect a form as to leave the question in total obscurity. 66
- December 29,
 London. Richard Talbot to Bathurst. Has not heard from his son, Edward A. Talbot, since he left London, on 19th August, (1823?) with the intention of being back in August last. Has sent a letter to Lord Rosse, who will make the necessary inquiry. 512
- No date
 Minehead. G. F. A. to Wilmot Horton. Asks that inquiry be made into the enclosed case, and word sent him so that he may write to his correspondent in reasonable time. 108
- Enclosed.* P. Taylor to Sir Thomas D. Acland. Asks him to submit the following case to Bathurst. 109
- The case of Henry Matthews, who was refused land in Upper Canada, because he had come by the United States, having been detained for a short time by the consul at New York to work as a shipwright. 109
- No date. Statement of the case respecting the proposed Canadian loan to meet claims for losses during the war of 1812. 189
- Summary of papers relating to the position of Dr. Strachan in respect to his incumbency at York, which by the reduction in the value of the glebe lands gives a smaller income, than he enjoyed at Cornwall. Recommendation by the lieut. governor, that the benefice of York should be restored to its original value, by a transfer of lands from the town plot and township of York and as Dr. Strachan had sustained losses by the alienation of the glebe lands, that he should have a grant of 2,000 acres, with an allowance for erecting a parsonage house. Dr. Strachan will personally state his views, but the lieut. governor in the legislature of Upper Canada called attention to the want of means to meet Dr. Strachan's full demand and asks permission to employ certain funds at the disposal of the Crown to provide for the salary of Dr. Strachan, as president of the General Board of Education. 438
- Unsigned and undated. Note that Mrs. Nichol's memorial is before the Treasury and that in regard to iron ore, Bathurst has not decided that government shall abandon the rights of the Crown. 330
- Memorandum on the complaint of Messrs. Solly, respecting timber. Enclosed in Barrow to Wilmot Horton, 13th September, 1824.
- List of papers, unsigned and undated, respecting the introduction of convict labour and on the question of emigration, with remarks on the construction of the canal to connect lakes Ontario and Erie and the other to connect Lake Ontario with Ottawa near Richmond. 444
- Proposals how to arrange for the payment of the two bishops to be created for Upper and Lower Canada, in room of the one Lord Bishop of Quebec. 477

1824.
No date.

Remarks on Bishop Macdonell's claim, which appears to be supported by Goulburn's letter, but the sum cannot be safely charged on the provincial revenue of Upper Canada, for reasons which are given in detail. Other considerations. Page 448

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1825.

Q. 338-1.

- 1825.
- January 18, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 171). Claus has drawn the Christmas dividend for the Indians. Page 2
- January 19, York. The same to the same (No. 172). Transmits paper from Dr. Strachan on the subject of the clergy reserves, to which he calls attention. 4
Enclosed. Strachan to Maitland. Comments on the offer of the land company to take over the Crown and clergy reserves, showing the disadvantage of the terms proposed and the larger amount that could be obtained by a different arrangement for the present cost and extension of the Church of England in Upper Canada. 6
- January 29, Fitzroy Harbour. Shirreff to Hillier. Has been investigating the quality of pine on the Ottawa and finds that there is no danger of allowing it to be cut. Remarks on the lumber trade and answer to the objection that it is opposed to the improvement of the country. The nature of the soil on which it grows. The prosecution of the trade natural to a newly settled woodland country. 172
- January 31, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 173). Transmits papers relating to the conduct of Chief Justice Powell, and as the subject is in a great measure personal, he has sent a copy of the letter to Powell. 14
Memorandum of answer to be returned, that Bathurst disapproves of Powell's conduct, but that as he desires to retire from the office of Chief Justice and speaker of the Legislative Council, a pension of £1,000 a year is authorized to be paid him on account of his long and useful services. 17
Enclosed. Message of lieut. governor Maitland to Executive Council on the conduct of Chief Justice Powell; his (Maitland's) decision to have no communication with Powell except in writing or in the presence of third parties, owing to his misrepresentations. 18
Minutes of Executive Council on the case of Chief Justice Powell 24th, 25th and 26th January, with list of documents laid before it. The documents are given in full pp. 35 to 69. 23
Report of Council censuring the Chief Justice for the course he had followed. 28
Documents 1 to 12 laid before the Executive Council. 35 to 102
- February 9, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 174). Transmits copy of address presented to him by the Clergy Corporation of Upper Canada. Recommends the adoption of the suggestion it contains as of great importance to the interests of the established church. 104
Enclosed. Address from the clergy of Upper Canada in their corporate capacity, asking that in the negotiations for the sale of the clergy reserves the clergy may be represented by a commissioner to assist in the valuation. 106
- February 11, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 175). Transmits copies of his speech and of the addresses in reply on the opening of the first session of the ninth Parliament. 109
Enclosed. Speech. 111
Address from the Legislative Council. 116
Address from the Assembly. 121

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1825.
February 24,
York.

W. Morris to Hillier. Discussion produced by the application of the president and directors of the Welland Canal Company; is much afraid that the munificent offer of the British Government will not be met in the spirit the importance of the subject demands. Suggests that a small duty on timber cut on the Crown lands would meet the interest and liquidate the principal of the sum advanced for the canal between Ottawa and Kingston. As the people on the North Shore will desire as much advantage from access to Lake Ontario as those on the south, the duty should be imposed also on timber cut there. The supply of lumber on both sides of the Ottawa will last for twenty years, and as to the objection to allowing the timber to be cut, it has been shown that, without permission, the forests in every part of the province have been divested of valuable timber. The lumber trade is the staple commerce of Canada, and every obstacle to its prosperity should be removed. The importance of the canal in event of war. Page 181

March 1,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 176). Transmits application from Boulton, solicitor general, to be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Bench. Having already promised Sherwood his influence cannot recommend that Boulton's application be granted. 129

Enclosed. Memorial of Henry John Boulton. 131

March 7,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 177). Asks that another member be appointed to the Executive Council, and recommends James Macaulay for the office. 137

March —.

The same to ———. Sends copy of the 47th article of instructions relating to the division of parishes, which raises a doubt in his mind as to the competency of the Executive to carry the object into effect without the action of the legislature. 185

April 20,
York.

The same to Bathurst (No. 178). Has closed the session. The delay caused by controverted elections led the most experienced to absent themselves, leaving a majority who showed little desire to support the interests of their constituents. Seeing little prospect of much good, he put an end to the session. The supply bill was not refused, but was so reduced that the Council would not pass it without explanations. The number in the Assembly unacquainted with public affairs and therefore suspicious. Hopes by another session they will exhibit some desire to relieve themselves from the reproach now generally cast upon them. 140

Enclosed. Resolutions of the Legislative Council respecting the supply bill; information on the subject of its insufficiency asked and refused. Obligations previously assumed stated. The want of information as to the reasons for the reduction not being given, the Council cannot pass the supply bill. 143

Speech at closing. 147

April 22,
Queenstown.

Maitland to Bathurst. Has granted leave of absence to Justice Boulton and Mr. Robinson, attorney general. 186

April 22,
Queenstown.

The same to the same. Introduces Robinson, attorney general, by whom he has sent a paper containing the heads of various matters which he can explain as he is in possession of his (Maitland's) views. 162

Enclosed. Memoranda on various subjects. 163

April 22,
Queenstown.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits petition from the corporation for the management of the clergy reserves on the question of the proposed sale. Has ventured to allay the anxiety of the clergy by assuring them of Bathurst's lively interest. 151

Enclosed. Petition to the House of Commons from the corporation for the management, etc., of the clergy reserves, praying that the lands be removed from the sale to the land company and that no sales be made except by the corporation with the concurrence of government. 153

	1825.	Petition to the King from the same. (The introduction only copied, the rest being identical with the petition to the House of Commons.)	Page 161
April 25, Queenstown.		Maitland to Bathurst (No. 181). Had laid before the Assembly the reply to the address on the subject of half-pay to the incorporated militia, which he thought would be conclusive. Transmits another address on the same subject with his answer.	187
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Address for half-pay for the officers of the incorporated militia.	189
		Answer.	192
April 26, Queenstown.		Maitland to Bathurst (No. 182). Transmits address from the Assembly for the information as to the intended Canada Company, with answer.	194
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly for information on the subject of the Canada Land Company instituted to purchase the Crown and clergy reserves.	196
		Reply by lieut. governor. The company is not yet incorporated, and although he has had information sent him, he does not feel at liberty to communicate it without express sanction. He might state generally, however, that it was to be constituted to acquire waste lands.	197
April 28, Queenstown.		Maitland to Bathurst (No. 183). Sends copy of addresses from the Assembly, with his replies.	199
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Assembly for a return of the fees for land paid to government and their appropriation for the last four years; also statement of the annual receipts from leased Crown reserves.	201
		Reply by Maitland. He is restrained from furnishing accounts of the territorial revenue without express permission, except to the Treasury, but shall forward the address. He may, however, state that the fees have never met the expenses.	202
		Address for a return of the amounts from fines, forfeitures and ferries paid to the Receiver General for the last four years and the appropriation of the amount.	205
		Reply by Maitland. He is restrained from making the return asked for, but shall forward the address.	206
May 4, Queenstown.		Maitland to Bathurst. To supply the deficiency in the evidence respecting the nature of Randall's petition, sends papers from Thomas Clarke in proof of his title. The attorney general who will be in London as soon as the papers, is in full possession of the proceedings in the case.	209
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Thomas Clarke on the incorrectness of Randall's statements. Sends documents in evidence. The list of these are at page—	211
		The memorial itself.	210
		The enclosures are chiefly certified copies of deeds. They are at the following pages: (No. 1) 232, (2) 217, (3) 221, (4) 226, (5) 237, (6) 241, (7) 254, (8) 258, (9) 267, (10) 271, (11) 273, (12) 275, (13) 278.	
May 14, Queenstown.		Maitland to Bathurst (No. 185). From the inconvenience arising from the want of members of the Executive Council at the seat of government submits the name of Lt. Col. Wells. The right to the salary should, he suggests, be dependent on the attendance and not merely on the seniority.	286
May 16, Queenstown.		The same to the same (No. 186). Transmits provisional agreement with the Chippewas for the cession of a tract of land on Lake Huron.	289
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Provisional agreement.	291
May —, Downing Street.		Unsigned (Wilmot Horton) to Maitland. Sends copy of the answer to Boulton to his application.	135
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Unsigned to Boulton. There being no vacancy in the Bench of Upper Canada, Bathurst cannot promote any one nor can His	220

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1825. Lordship hold out any confident expectation that he will be able to comply with his (Boulton's) application at a future period. Page 136
- LIEUT. GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, 1825.
- Q. 338—2.**
1820. March 22, York. Petition of John Beikie.
1821. April 17, York. Certificate by Coffin. Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 5th December, 1825.
1822. July 8, Treasury. Lushington to Buchanan, consul at New York. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 18th August, 1825.
1824. November 30, Downing Street. Bathurst to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 30th June, 1825.
1825. April 6. Report of railway committee. General remarks on the report of the commissioners on internal navigation in Upper Canada against the charge of want of enterprise in constructing public works, as compared with the state of New York. Probability that the calculations of the engineers are correct. The favourable condition of Upper Canada in respect to climate, fertility, &c., for the works proposed for internal navigation. The advantages of the military settlements and the communication by the Ottawa and Rideau. Remarks on the canal to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario and its importance. Estimate of the cost of canals of different dimensions. The propriety of the work preceding requirements so as to give a greater impulse, rather than to wait the time when the work should be required. Page 306
- April 14, York. Memorial of the Welland Canal Company. That they have increased the capital of the company from £40,000 to £200,000 to enlarge the canal and ask for a grant of the unconceded Crown lands in the township of Wainfleet, with such other lands in the western part of the province as may be considered an efficient encouragement. 302
- June 21, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 188). Sends return of the revenue and expenditure of the colony. The military expenditure will, no doubt, be sent by the military department. 335
- June 22, Stamford. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 189). Asks for decision on the pretension lately set up by the Minister of the Presbyterian congregation of the Kirk of Scotland, in Kingston, to the right of burying their dead in a burying ground at that place according to the manner of that persuasion, a pretension resisted by the rector of the parish. Has submitted the petitions, &c., of both parties to the Executive Council, whose report (enclosed) recommend a reference to His Lordship. A piece of ground had been added to that already assigned to the Presbyterian congregation. The bad effect of the excitement, as the members of the Church of Scotland had, unlike those from the United States, been disposed to connect themselves with the Church of England and in many parts of the province had assisted liberally in the erection of her places of worship. 337
- Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council on the subject of a burial ground at Kingston, respecting which a collision had occurred between the clergymen of the Church of England and of the Church of Scotland. 340

1825.

- Petition of the Minister and Church Wardens of St. George's Church Kingston. Represent that the lower burying ground has been in possession and under control of the parish since 1784; that a considerable sum has been expended on it; that other religious bodies are asserting that they have an equal right with the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the bad results of which they point out and ask that letters patent be issued vesting the property in trustees for the exclusive use of the congregation of St George's Church. Page 345
- Documents in support of the petition and correspondence on the subject. 349 to 413
- June 23, Maitland to Bathurst. Submits memorial from members of the
Queenstown. Church of England for assistance towards building a new church, which they are obliged to make larger than is otherwise needed, so as to provide for the military. 414
- Enclosed. Memorial.* 416
- June 30, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 190). Forwards memorial from Mr. Justice
Stamford. Campbell to be appointed Chief Justice when a vacancy shall take place. 420
- Enclosed. Memorial.* 422
- Bathurst to Maitland, 30th November, 1824. In event of a vacancy, does not see how he could make a better selection for the office of Chief Justice than Mr. Justice Campbell, provided the vacancy shall occur at an early period, and that Campbell's age does not incapacitate him. 425
- July 19, Racey to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 18th August, 1825.
York. Memorial of same date enclosed in the same letter.
- August 11, Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Introduces Hayes, who was recommended
Stamford. by the Duke of Richmond. 429
- August 18, Powell to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Wilmot Horton, 30th
Perth. September, 1825.
- August 18, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 191). Had sent a memorial from Thomas
York. Racey for relief, on account of the loss he had sustained by infringement of an Imperial Act, of whose existence he was not aware. The application rejected by the Treasury, who granted similar relief to that asked for to merchants of the United States. The serious loss he has sustained for which he applies for a grant of land. 431
- Enclosed. Racey to Hillier, 19th July. States the circumstances of his case, which led to the contravention of the Act, he not being aware of its provisions. His heavy losses.* 434
- Lushington to Buchanan, consul at New York, 8th July, 1822. The Treasury, in compliance with petition of United States lumber merchants, have authorized the admission of their lumber at a low rate of duty. 436
- Petition, 19th July, 1825, from Racey. Sets out the transaction in staves which has caused the loss represented, for which he asks for a grant of land. 438
- (The name is sometimes signed Racey and sometimes Racey.)
- September 19, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 192). Sends abstract from the Docket
Stamford. books of the auditor of land patents. 443

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1825.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1824, inclusive, showing the number of grants of each Class made in each District, and the gross number of Acres granted :—

Page 445

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.	
Home	York	48	650	300	13,500	87	20,207	
		2	100	4,800				
		2	150	300				
		24	200	4,800				
		2	300	600				
		1	400	400				
	Simcoe	Simcoe	3	500	1,500	6,707		48
			1	800	800			
			9	50	450			
			24	100	2,400			
			11	200	2,200			
			1	300	300			
			1	357	357			
			2	500	1,000			
Eastern	Glengarry	2	100	200	795	5		
		1	115	115				
		1	180	180				
		1	300	300				
	Dundas	Dundas	1	400	400	400	1	
	Stormont	Stormont	1	50	50	2,008	8	
			2	100	200			
			1	109	109			
			2	200	400			
1			232	232				
1			1,017	1,017				
Ottawa	Prescott	17	50	850	11,600	49		
		22	100	2,200				
		6	200	1,200				
		1	350	350				
		1	400	400				
		1	1,000	1,000				
	Russell	Russell	1	5,600	5,600	6,920	25	
			1	70	70			
			8	100	800			
			11	200	2,200			
Johnstown	Grenville	2	400	800	5,177½	46		
		1	500	500				
		1	1,250	1,250				
		1	1,300	1,300				
		1	1½	1½				
		1	6	6				
		1	60	60				
36	100	3,600						
1	140	140						
3	200	600						
1	300	300						
1	400	400						

1825.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Johnstown.....	Leeds.....	1	8	8	15,215	148	20,392½
		1	40	40			
		6	50	300			
		1	60	60			
		2	61	122			
		1	65	65			
		2	80	160			
		1	90	90			
		118	100	11,800			
		2	110	220			
		1	120	120			
		1	122	122			
		1	123	123			
		1	127	127			
		3	130	390			
1	180	180					
4	200	800					
1	488	488					
	Carleton.....	1	40	40	34,736	279	34,747
		2	60	120			
		2	8	160			
		232	100	23,200			
		1	140	140			
		1	160	160			
		1	175	175			
		1	180	180			
		22	200	4,400			
		1	240	240			
		5	300	1,500			
		1	325	325			
		1	350	350			
		1	360	360			
		1	386	386			
5	400	2,000					
1	1,000	1,000					
Bathurst.....	Town of Perth	1	1	1	2	3	
		1	½	½			
		1	½	½			
	Town of Richmond.....	1	9	9	9	1	
	Lanark.	12	25	300	48,462	476	48,462
		5	50	250			
		1	67	67			
		1	70	70			
		1	73	73			
		1	75	75			
		8	80	640			
		1	98	98			
		427	100	42,700			
		1	125	125			
		1	139	139			
		1	150	150			
		12	200	2,400			
		2	300	600			
		1	375	375			
1	400	400					

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1825.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Midland	Frontenac	1	180	180	} 3,508	6	} 10,595½
		1	250	250			
		1	400	400			
		1	505	505			
		1	393	393			
	1	1,780	1,780				
	Hastings	1	75	75	} 2,775	22	
		15	100	1,500			
		6	200	1,200			
	Town of Belleville	1	½	½	½	1	
Lennox and Addington..	1	50	50	} 3,712	6		
	3	100	300				
	1	222	222				
	1	3,140	3,140				
Prince Edward	4	100	400	} 600	5		
	1	200	200				
Durham	68	50	3,400	} 8,750	112		
	39	100	3,900				
	3	200	600				
	1	400	400				
	1	450	450				
New Castle...	1	5	5	} 22,631	87		
	33	50	1,650				
	33	100	3,300				
	1	130	130				
	1	165	165				
	7	200	1,400				
	1	281	281				
	1	330	330				
	1	400	400				
	1	424	424				
	1	500	500				
	1	606	606				
	1	900	900				
1	1,840	1,840					
1	3,200	3,200					
1	3,500	3,500					
1	4,000	4,000					
Niagara	Town of Niagara	1	4	4	} 6	3	
		2	1	2			
	Lincoln	2	100	200	} 861		5
		1	161	161			
		1	200	200			
1	300	300					
Wentworth..	1	100	100	} 500	3		
	2	200	400				
Gore	Halton	3	50	150	} 22,250	141	
		78	100	7,800			
		54	200	10,800			
		2	300	600			
		3	500	1,500			
		1	1,400	1,400			

1825.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Western.....	Town of Amherstburgh..	1	8070	8070	Sq. ft. 24,905	3	14,450 ³ / ₄ and 24,905 sq. ft.
		1	8160	8160			
		1	8675	8675			
	Essex.....	3	170	510	2,454	12	
		1	180	180			
		6	200	1,200			
		1	274	274			
		1	290	290			
	Kent.....	13	100	1,300	11,989	48	
		1	125	125			
19		200	3,800				
1		230	230				
8		300	2,400				
1		434	434				
1		500	500				
1		550	550				
2	800	1,600					
1	1,000	1,000					
Town of Chatham.....	1	3	3	7 ³ / ₄	2		
	1	4 ³ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄				
London.....	Middlesex...	1	30	30	20,876	126	
		57	100	5,700			
		1	120	120			
		1	126	126			
		61	200	12,200			
		1	300	300			
		1	400	400			
	2	500	1,000				
	1	1,000	1,000				
	Norfolk.....	1	200	200	1		
Oxford.....	5	50	250	8,550	51		
	25	100	2,500				
	16	200	3,200				
	3	400	1,200				
	1	600	600				
	1	800	800				
Total.....					1810	Acres. 255,201 ³ / ₄ Sq. ft. 24,905	

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U.C.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, 15th January, 1825.

RECAPITULATION OF THE WITHIN GRANTS OF LAND.

Acres and Square Feet.	No. of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Grants to Sons and Daughters of U. F. Loyalists.	Grants to Surveyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Full Fee Grants.	Grants to Military Claimants.	Gratuitous Grants.	Grants to Provincial Sea-men.	Grants Where the Fees are Suspended.	Grants Under Special O. C.
Grants under 100 acres.....	211	10,230½	.....	2	.....	12	2	144	.....	50	1
" of 100 acres.....	1,189	118,900	2	.....	150	142	8	14	.....	860	13
" over 100 acres and under 200 acres.....	34	4,892	.....	1	.....	9	2	3	.....	18	1
" of 200 acres.....	272	54,400	100	46	17	58	4	5	.....	37	5
" over 200 acres and under 300 acres.....	8	2,069	.....	2	1	3	1	7	.....	1	.....
" of 300 acres.....	24	7,200	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	8	3
" over 300 acres and under 400 acres.....	9	3,226	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....
" of 400 acres.....	19	7,600	.....	2	1	5	1	1	.....	11	.....
" over 400 acres and under 500 acres.....	4	1,796	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 500 acres.....	13	6,500	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 500 acres and under 600 acres.....	2	1,055	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 600 acres.....	1	600	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 600 acres and under 700 acres.....	1	605	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" of 800 acres.....	4	3,200	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 800 acres.....	1	900	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 900 acres.....	4	4,000	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 1,000 acres.....	11	28,027	.....	5	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1
		255,201½									
Grants under 1 acre, in square feet.....	3	24905 sq. ft.				3					
Total Grants.....	1,810	255,201½	102	62	181	249	26	175	.....	990	25

S. HEWARD,
Auditor Genl. U. C.

1825.
September 29, York. Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 193) Leave of absence granted to Boulton solicitor general. Page 452
- September 30, York. The same to Wilmot Horton. With reference to petition of Mrs. Gibbons for a free passage to enable her to join her husband at Perth, sends report from Powell, late superintendent of the Perth settlement, respecting Gibbons. 454
Enclosed. Extract from report of Powell, that Gibbons is in indifferent health and unable to support himself. The good character of Gibbons. Has long been anxious to have his wife and the rest of the family with him, but has never had the means to pay their passage. 456
- October 5, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 194). The commissioners of the Board of Ordnance had left before the dispatch was received. Had, however, given them every assistance. 459
- October 6, York. The same to the same (No. 195). In reference to the mill site required by the Admiralty for the use of the dockyard at Kingston, reports that it has been leased for ninety-nine years in 1816 to a Mr. Hamilton, who is willing to surrender the lease for waste lands in Quebec. Has written to the government of that province on the subject. 461
- October 7, York. The same to the same. (No 196). Has received dispatch announcing the appointment of Hay to the Colonial Office. 463
- October 12, Burlington Bay. William J. Kerr. Memorial enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 15th December, 1825.
- November 4, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 197). Can find no trace in the records of the idea that an Indian is not to be held amenable to law for offences committed against another Indian in His Majesty's dominions. 465
- November 5, York. The same to Wilmot Horton. (Private). Supposed that the question of the projected land company had been settled when he received the enclosed paper from Dr. Strachan. Finding now that the arrangement is likely to undergo revision, sends the paper which is of importance. 467
Enclosed. Memorandum from Dr Strachan on the value of the land as reported by the commissioners, and the erroneous principle laid down for their guidance. Calculations to show what should have been the real value as compared with that stated by the commissioners. 468
- November 9, York. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 5th December, 1825.
- November 21, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 198). Has received dispatch containing disapprobation of Chief Justice Powell's recent conduct and announcing His Majesty's permission for him to resign, but as no formal instrument has been received, had asked Powell to continue in the exercise of his functions. The difficulties he raised. Had therefore, appointed Campbell to be Chief Justice, Sherwood to be puisne judge until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known. 508
- November 22, York. The same to the same (No. 199): Has, as instructed, selected two surveyors to make a survey of the pine lands in the neighbourhood of the Ottawa and has added the master shipwright of the dockyard at Kingston. The report of the survey shall be sent as soon as ready, with suggestions as to the lumber trade. As the left bank of the Ottawa is within the limits of Lower Canada, most of the regulations made for the timber floated down the streams must be nugatory unless the sister province adopt similar regulations. 511
- November 24, York. Same to the same (No. 200). The congregation of Scots Presbyterians have asked him to send memorial on the subject of the graveyard at Kingston. The memorial is accompanied by remarks which contradict statements of the Executive Council already transmitted. Had given the Council an opportunity to revise their report, transmits this additional report with affidavits which justify the first. 514

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1825.

	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial to the King by the minister, elders and trustees of a congregation of the church of Scotland at Kingston on the subject of a burying ground there.	Page 516
	Report of the Executive Council on the memorial.	520
	Affidavits by Thomas Markland (526), John Ferguson (529), William Crawford (531), and John Carscallon (535).	526 to 539
	Other documents.	540 to 550
November 26, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 201). The provincial legislature assembled on the 7th instant. Sends copies of his speech and of the addresses in answer.	551
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech.	553
	Answer by Legislative Council.	559
	Reply by Governor.	564
	Answer by Assembly.	565
	Reply of the Governor.	571
December 5, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 202). The Executive Council recommends a grant of land to John Beikie. His meritorious services.	574
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minute of Executive Council recommending the grant.	576
	Petition of John Beikie.	579
	Coffin, Adjutant General of Militia. Certificate of the services of John Beikie.	581
December 5, York.	Clergy reserve commissioners to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 12th December.	
December 10, York.	Chief Justice Campbell to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 29th December.	
November 12, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 203). Sends for decision application from the clergy reserve commissioners for a sum of money to defray the travelling expenses of the Archdeacon of Quebec on his voyage to England.	583
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Clergy reserve commissioners to Bathurst. Report the mission of the Archdeacon of Quebec to England to urge the prayer of petition for the withdrawal of the clergy reserves from the contemplated sale to the Canada Company. The Archdeacon has reported his expenses to have been £200 sterling for which a warrant is asked.	585.
December 15, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 204). Forwards memorial from William Kerr, formerly a captain in the Indian department, praying for half pay, together with certificates, &c.	588
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial, dated 12th October.	590
	Other documents in support of his claim.	594 to 603
December 19, York.	Maitland to Bathurst (No. 205). The incalculable importance of the immediate establishment of a university. How the land could be disposed of for this purpose.	604
December 28, York.	The same to the same (No. 206). Calls attention to an error he has found in the letter book, and which may have been in the original, reporting the opinion of the law officers respecting the clergy reserves and for which Church they are intended.	607
December 29, York.	The same to the same (No. 207). Sends report of a conviction for child murder; Chief Justice Campbell recommends that the persons convicted shall have a conditional pardon.	610
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report by Chief Justice Campbell of the trial of King Hans Hawe and Elizabeth Maxwell for child murder. The slightness of the evidence; recommends a pardon.	612

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1825.

Q. 339—1-2.

(Part 1 is paged from 1 to 252; part 2 from 253 to 489).

1814.
July 29,
Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 178). Apparently enclosed in Wilmot
Horton to A. McLean, 20th August, 1825.
1820.
August 13,
York. Small to McGregor. Enclosed in McGregor to Bathurst, 9th November,
1825.
1823.
December 29
Quebec. Turquand to Maitland.
1824.
January 12,
York. Hillier to Turquand.
- January 22,
Quebec. Turquand to Hillier.
- February 21.
Montreal. The same to the same. This and the three preceding papers enclosed
in Harrison to Wilmot Horton, 29th March, 1825.
- April 30.
London. Dr. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Sends remarks on Bishop Macdonell's
claim, a short paper on the subject of transporting convicts to labour
in Upper Canada and on Bishop Macdonell's remarks on emigration.
Had enclosed observations on the military settlements in the paper
which he left at his (Wilmot Horton's) house. Page 442
- August 9,
Drummond
Island. Speech by Drummond Island Indians.
- August 10,
Drummond
Island. McKay to Claus. Both enclosed in Lushington to Wilmot Horton,
25th May, 1825.
- August 24,
Downing
Street. Wilmot Horton (?) to Maitland. Memorandum respecting Bastable.
He is to be shown every attention, but the amount of the grant of land
is to be proportioned to Bastable's capital. 118
- Undated and unsigned. Memorandum respecting the proceedings in
respect to Bastable's proposals for emigration, &c.. 119
- September 18,
Fort George. Claus to A. K. Johnson. Enclosed in Lushington to Wilmot Horton,
25th May, 1825.
- October 30,
War Office. Palmerston to Harrison. Enclosed in Herries to Wilmot Horton,
13th September, 1825.
- November 11,
Augusta. Petition of Abigail, widow of the late Alexander Campbell, to be put
on the compassionate list. 148
- November 30,
York. Certificate attached. 150
- November 30,
York. Maitland to Herries. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot Horton, of 29th
March, 1825.
- December 20,
Downing
Street. Wilmot Horton to Angell. Enclosed in Angell to Bathurst, 17th
January, 1825.
1825.
January 1,
London. Order of the House of Lords for a return of the produce of the duty
on flour, not in barrels, from the United States. 2
- January 5,
New York. Thomas W. Moore to Wilmot Horton. By desire of Hillier sends letter
addressed to G. H. Markland, Upper Canada, to him (Wilmot Horton)
for safe delivery. 229
- January 14,
Treasury. Harrison to the same. In consequence of representation, authority
has been sent to pay William Low, late of the provincial navy, seven
shillings a day. 45

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1825.
January 17,
Lambeth. Angell to Bathurst. Desires to know the reason for the refusal of Maitland to grant him land to which by regulation he was entitled. Challenges the strictest investigation into his life. Page 91
- A note from Wilmot Horton explains that Angell was refused the grant because he was removed from the commissariat for impropriety of conduct. 93
- Wilmot Horton to Angell. Bathurst is satisfied with Maitland's reason for refusing the grant and cannot interfere. 94
- January 30,
York. J. B. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Sends paper (subject not stated) written immediately on seeing Stuart's observations. Nothing has been heard of the Union for a long time. Will send on a paper on the general Union. The Legislature is in session; it is not so well composed as the last and contains a good many troublesome people. Sends speech at the opening of the House. 352
- Enclosed.* Upper Canada *Gazette*, with the proceedings at the opening of the legislature, the governor's speech &c. 354
- February 4,
Treasury. Heb to Wilmot Horton. E. Angell employed in the commissariat department in France, was dismissed by the commissary general, who had power to do so without reference to the Treasury. 46
- February 7,
London. Roger to Bathurst. Applies for 2,000 acres of land in Upper Canada. Confesses an offence of which he has been guilty and for which he had incurred Bathurst's displeasure. 359
- February 7,
London. Allair to Wilmot Horton. Had brought letter from Hillier to Penn on the subject of taking up two commissions. Penn being no longer in office, asks to whom he should apply for them. 95
- February 7,
Winchelsea. Powell to the same. Was allowed in January, 1824, to delay proceeding to Upper Canada, to take up the lands granted him. Asks now that his son be allowed to take up the land in his name and to superintend the improvements as he cannot now leave owing to the state of his wife's health. 332
- Medical certificate of the bad state of Mrs. Powell's health. 336
- February 8,
Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter from the commissioners of audit respecting a claim of Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada, for commission on sums received by him and desires to have Bathurst's opinion on the subject. 47
- Enclosed.* Mallet to Harrison 1st February. Respecting Dunn's claim. 48
- February 10,
York. Maitland to Herries. Enclosed in Lushington to Wilmot Horton 25th May, 1825. 89
- February 10,
Lambeth. Memorial of John Ayton for pecuniary assistance to enable him to take his wife to Canada where he is settled. 89
- February 12,
Kingston. Bastable to Wilmot Horton. Reminds him of the promise respecting emigration from Ireland, and of his application to be employed jointly with Robinson, or to be allowed a sum of money to assist him in bringing out settlers who are waiting to return with him. His disappointment at the restrictions on the extent of grants of Crown lands but the Executive Council had recommended that a portion of ground should be set apart for the emigrants he expected, although this falls short of his expectations and the townships offered are very remote from communication with markets. Hopes that instructions may be sent to put him in possession of a portion of Crown reserves or a considerable amount of available lands. Maitland shows every disposition to meet his (Bastable's) views, but is restricted by regulations. The desire for union of the provinces, the names of many were attached to petitions against it without their knowledge. 113
- February 12,
Kingston. Same to Grant. Thanks for kindness received. Death of his (Bastable's) daughter. His proposed arrangements for emigration, 113

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- February 16, York. owing to Wilmot Horton's encouraging letter. Asks that he be reminded of the promise respecting emigration. Page 116
- February 16, York. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Sends a letter principally on the subject of a general union, which he has addressed to Bathurst. Asks him to read it before submitting it to His Lordship, and if his expressions appear too plain respecting the government of Lower Canada, hopes he will assure His Lordship that the error arises from zeal having got the better of judgment. 361
- February 23, York. Maitland to Bathurst. Enclosed in Markland to—— 12th March, 1825. 361
- March 8, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Transmits requisition for Indian presents for Bathurst's opinion. 50
- March 9, War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the amount of salary and date of appointment of Anthony Leslie, who applies to have his half-pay in addition. 37
- March 10, York. Maitland to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Wilmot Horton, 24th June. 361
- March 12. Markland to —— . Encloses letter for Bathurst from Maitland forwarded to him (Markland) from Upper Canada. 230
- Enclosed. Maitland to Bathurst, 23rd February. Introduces and recommends Markland. 231
- March 17, Lambeth. Angell to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview, when he could furnish him with information that would be useful in the discussion of the Land Company's bill. 96
- March 22, Lambeth. The same to the same. Had been under the impression that government had decided as to the best means of introducing capital into the Canadas and that the proposed company was considered eligible for that purpose. The next consideration would be the price at which the land should be sold, respecting which he could furnish useful information. The prospectus and plan of agency would give this useful information. The price current would have continued had the Surveyor General's office afforded necessary facilities. The differences in the value of lands owing to situation, &c. The increase in the price of wheat and the change this created. The advantages possessed by the deputy surveyors for the acquisition of land, &c. Remarks on prospectus No. 2, in respect to opening an agency in London. 97
- Enclosed. Prospectus of the York Estate Directory and Price Current office. 101
- Form of a statistical report. 105
- March 23, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the return of Sir P. Maitland's letter and enclosures, which accompanied Harrison's letter of the 8th instant. 51
- March 29, Alnwick. D. W. Smith to the same. Sends memorial to be laid before Bathurst. Hopes he will be induced to promote its objects. 422
- March 29, Alnwick. Memorial of Smith (described as of Pickering). Asks for a moderate grant of land, or if not, that he would be allowed to purchase part of the clergy reserves in the township of Pickering. 440
- Note on Pickering. That if it is a township marked out, the Canada Company have a right to buy all the Crown reserves. If there are other ungranted lands the contract with the company would oppose no obstacle to compliance with Smith's desire. 439
- March 29, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter, etc., from Maitland, respecting the course adopted to liquidate the losses sustained by the inhabitants of Upper Canada during the war of 1812; the report is satisfactory. 52
- Enclosed. Maitland to Herries, 30th November, 1824. Manner in which the claims for losses were examined, certified, and paid. Correspondence sent. 53

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Turquand to Maitland. 29th December, 1823. Will be prepared to transmit the amount in payment of the losses sustained during the war, when he shall be informed if the whole sum or only 25 per cent of it is to be deposited and how it is to be paid. Page 56

Hillier to Turquand. 12th January, 1824. He (Hillier) is to blame for not addressing the commander of the forces officially on the subject of the claims for losses. Maitland thinks it would be desirable if the payment could be made in detail at York by the commissariat officer. The whole sum of £57,410 will be required, but £10,000 at a time will be sufficient. 59

Turquand to Hillier. 22nd January. Has been informed of the sum required to which he will attend. Desires to have fuller directions as to the manner in which Maitland desires to have the claims settled. 61

The same to the same. 21st February. Has arranged with the Bank of Montreal for the financial part of the settlement with the claimants for losses during the war of 1812. 65

March 30,
War Office.

Merry to Wilmot Horton. For the amount of salary and date of appointment of assistant surgeon James Sampson, who has applied to retain his half pay whilst commissioner of Customs. 38

April 10,
Perth.

Petition of Josias Tayler, captain on half pay, of the late Canadian regiment, states his services in detail, and prays for a proportion of wild lands. 481

April 17,

William Maitland to the same. Encloses letter from Sir D. W. Smith, and asks for an interview. 232

April 20,
War Office.

Merry to the same. Requests an early answer to question respecting assistant surgeon Sampson's salary. 39

April 20,
Sligo.

Memorial of Mrs. Gibbens, wife of John Gibbens, now in Perth, Upper Canada, for a free passage for herself and family to enable her to join her husband. 169

Certificates attached. 170,171

April 20,
Treasury.

Harrison to Wilmot Horton. No express provision has been made by the colonial legislature for an increase to Baby's salary and the Treasury has no funds applicable to such a payment. The Treasury has, however, no objections to Baby's claim being brought under the consideration of the colonial legislature. 69

April 25.

Taylor to Lambert. Introduces Robinson and regrets that the regulations of the service will not admit of promotion for Lieut. Brooke. 7

April 26.

Payne to Wilmot Horton. Sends letter from Lieut. Col. Cockburn to be transmitted to Upper Canada. 335

April 27.

Markland to the same. Is informed that it is intended to leave the duty on flour from British North America as it stands, and only lessen that upon wheat. This will exclude the chief article of produce of Upper Canada and give an advantage to Lower Canada. The accessibility of Quebec and Montreal gives an advantage for transport which Upper Canada has not. The difficulties in the way of transporting wheat as compared with flour. Discusses the course of trade which must suffer from the obstacles to the sale of the chief produce of Upper Canada, which goes into the market under disabilities which do not affect the neighbouring provinces. The necessity for encouragement if the industry of Upper Canada is to be promoted. 234

April 27,
Ainwick.

D. W. Smith to the same. Apologises for having asked for that which could not be granted. Had he known the reserves were to be alienated he would have applied sooner; had he known they were promised to the Canadian Company he would not have asked for them. Asks him to read the enclosed memoir and present it to Bathurst as his apology. 423

Enclosed. "Sir David Smith's apology for having intruded himself "on the notice of the Colonial Department in an application to obtain a

1825. "small part of the Crown Lands in Canada." A summary of his services with proofs of the value put upon them by the civil and military authorities as shown in their letters, &c. Page 425
- April 29, Kingston. A note attached directs that a copy of the memorial be sent to Maitland and that the agent of the Canadian Company be asked to give every reasonable facility to Smith to acquire the portion of the reserves he has applied for contiguous to his property. 437
- April —. Bastable to Wilmot Horton. Had been prevented by illness from carrying out his intention of returning to London last spring, but is now able to undertake the voyage. There are many families now ready to embark from Cork who, he trusts, will prove useful ingredients in the colony. 121
- May 1, London. William Maitland to the same (?) Repeats his request for an interview. 233
- May 1, London. Baron Seguier to the same (in French). Applies for the extract certifying the death of Jean Francois Marie Le Febvre, who died in Montreal on 1st March, 1819. 445
- May 1, Winchelsea. Powell to the same. Owing to the state of his wife's health prays to be allowed till July, 1826, to proceed to Upper Canada to take up his land. 337
- May 3, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. In reference to claims of British subjects residing in Upper Canada for losses sustained by them in the United States, a report on the case of McGregor has been called for from the commissary general. In regard to the other claims, the principle of indemnification in such cases cannot be admitted. 71
- May 4, London. Murray to Bathurst. Applies for leave being given to Chief Justice Powell to retire from the duties of his several offices on a pension equal to two thirds of his present salary as Chief Justice and Speaker of the Legislative Council. 240
- May 8, Liverpool. Barrie to the same. Sends packet of letters received from Maitland. 123
- May 11, London. Murray to Wilmot Horton. Returns letter to Bathurst corrected. 242
- May 19, New York. Moore to the same. Forwards a letter addressed to John B. Robinson, attorney general of Upper Canada. 243
- May 21, Liverpool. Robinson to the same. Has arrived to-day, but as his brother has taken his passage he must remain to meet him. Hopes to be in town on Thursday to see him and had already acquainted him with the object of his visit which is to be a very short one. Archdeacon Mountain will bring the dispatch for Bathurst. He is fully qualified to give information respecting the clergy reserves. 363
- May 23, Stamford. Randal to Canning. Sends petitions against those who are depriving him of his property. Apologises for the profligity of his petition but it was the only means of meeting the statements of his opponents in respect to the validity of the title of his property. 388
- Enclosed. Statement in minute detail of the circumstances connected with his title to certain lands, and praying that the grant to the Honourable Thomas Clark of the Bridge Water place be cancelled to afford Randal an opportunity for legal redress. 391
- May 25, Lambeth. C. C. Small to Bathurst. Thanks for the honour done to himself and his father. Intends sailing in a few days. 446
- May 25, Treasury. A letter to Wilmot Horton of the same date is to the same effect. 447
- Lushington to Wilmot Horton. Sends copies of correspondence respecting claim of the Potôganâsée Indians for indemnification for the occupation of Drummond Island. 72
- Enclosed. Maitland to Herries. Has settled the claim of the Indians for peaceable possession of Drummond Island before it was decided to be within United States territory by giving an excess in addition equal to their annual presents. 73
- Claus to A. K. Johnson, 18th September, 1824. Transmits letter from McKay respecting the claims of the Indians of Drummond Island. 75

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McKay to Claus. Transmits speech by the Potaganasée by which they request remuneration for the occupation of Drummond Island.

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Speech, 9th August, 1824. 77

May 26, Foreign office. Planta to Wilmot Horton. Reminds him of the application from Rush, United States minister, respecting McDonnell's outlawry. 24

May 26, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to the same. For a certificate that Maitland was alive and in execution of his office from 1st April, 1824 to 31st March, 1825. 172

May 31, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Knows nothing of the matter. Cockburn sees no objection to his sending the letter. 4

June 4, London. Angell to the same. Submits a plan for improving the North American colonies. 107

June 7, Rome. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Dr. Poynter having informed him that His Lordship desires him to return to Canada on account of the Irish emigrants, he will leave Rome immediately, although he has not quite completed his business which might be settled were His Lordship to write to Dr. Poynter to that effect. Will be in time to see the emigrants settled, but a few good and steady clergymen and school masters should be placed amongst them. 244

June 14, London. Angell to Wilmot Horton. Desires to suggest plans for the relief of Ireland by emigration, which will have great power and influence in promoting the welfare of the North American provinces. 108

June 15, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Maitland has been directed to issue a warrant for £242 11s. currency to McGregor, as payment for his losses during the late war, but this is the only claim of that nature that the Treasury feel justified in admitting. 80

June 21, London. A. McLean to the same. Advocates the claim of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada to half pay equally with the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada. The fear of establishing a precedent in case of granting this is not well founded, as there is no such corps similarly situated as the incorporated militia, who were regularly enlisted, whereas the embodied militia of Lower Canada were draughted from the general mass of the population to serve for a limited time in Lower Canada. The good conduct of the incorporated militia; they will not dread a comparison of their services with those of the Voltigeurs. The testimony that could be borne to their merits by Sir Gordon Drummond and Sir John Harvey, but believes there are sufficient documents in possession of Bathurst to prove their good conduct. 292

June 24, London. Robinson to the same. As to detention from returning to Canada, states that by remaining beyond the time fixed for his departure (1st July) he would be too late for the Eastern Circuit, whence he derives the chief part of his income. 366

Undated. Memoranda for letters to be written on various subjects. 368

June 24, Treasury. Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of letter from Maitland relative to the payment of claims for losses. 81

Maitland to Harrison, 10th March. A balance is in the hands of the Receiver General after paying a portion of the amount for the claimants for losses in the war of 1812. That, with a sum of £800 from confiscated estates, enables him to pay another dividend. Has accordingly ordered a distribution of ten per cent. 82

June 27, Boulogne-sur-Mer. Gordon Drummond to Wilmot Horton. Urges that half pay be given to the surviving officers of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, similar to that given to the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada. 163

June 27, York. Dr. Strachan to the same. Finding that his appointment to the Archdeaconry of Kingston was likely to create embarrassment, had requested the attorney general to state that he was ready to return the letter of appointment. The death of the Bishop of Quebec removes difficulties

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and enables Quebec to be divided into two bishoprics, a measure essentially necessary for the progress of the church in the province. Believing the division will take place, reminds Wilmot Horton of his claim which he and Bathurst acknowledged and this claim to professional advancement would not be questioned by any one in Canada. Page 448

Galt to Bathurst. Thanks for the offer to present him at the levée. 174

June 28,
London.

July 1,
London.

Sir John Harvey to Wilmot Horton. The conditions of service of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada were the same as those of the Voltigeurs and an examination of the service, the returns of killed and wounded, &c., show that the claims of the former were at least equal to those of the latter. 102

July 1,
London.

Cockburn to the same. Submits hurried remarks. Thinks Bathurst has shown every consideration for the incorporated militia. 153

Enclosed. Cockburn to Wilmot Horton (?) Discusses the right of half-pay being paid to the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, as well as to the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada, and concludes that the militia regiments are not entitled to half-pay. Had his opinion been sought as to half pay for the Voltigeurs he would not have recommended the measure. There would be no difficulty in raising in Upper Canada the sum required. His appreciation of the services of the militia. 154

July 2,
London.

A. McLean to Wilmot Horton. Had a few days before delivered a letter from Sir Gordon Drummond on the subject of half-pay for the officers of the incorporated militia, now sends one from Harvey on the same subject. The testimonies from men of such position should be sufficient to warrant Bathurst to recommend the officers to the indulgent consideration of His Majesty. 305

July 6,
London.

The same to the same. Understands that the papers relating to the application of the incorporated militia for half pay have been referred to an officer who served in Canada. Asks that he may see the report when completed. Asks also for a copy of Prevost's dispatch recommending the Voltigeurs. 307

July 7,
London.

Robinson to the same. Has examined the rules respecting land grants in New South Wales and Van Dieman's land to see how far the system might be applied to Upper Canada. The lands to be given free to U. E. loyalists and for military service in the latter province. Both these classes must stand and cannot be precluded by any change of regulations. Officers and men reduced in 1815, and going out to Canada also receive grants, but these are optional and may be discontinued with these exceptions. Sees no reason why the rules in New South Wales might not be acted upon in Upper Canada. As a preliminary, Upper Canada might be divided into parishes as proposed in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, but instead of parishes of 25 miles as there, he thinks each township should be divided into two parishes with an average area of 50 miles. The provision made for a Protestant clergy will not admit of a more numerous establishment. It is not stated how the value of the lands is to be ascertained. The few alterations he would suggest would be most conveniently presented in a paper framed on that referred to him. This he has done with the desire of avoiding unnecessary deviations because the more uniform such a system can be made throughout the colonies the better. 379

Enclosed. Proposed new system for granting lands in Upper Canada. 383

July 7,
Lincoln's Inn.

Bannister to Wilmot Horton. Requests him to lay the enclosed before Bathurst. 124

Enclosed. Bannister to Bathurst, same date. Points out the prejudicial effects of the proposed sale of the reserves to a company and the destruction of the interests of the lease holders. 125

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 July 7, Horse Guards. Taylor to Wilmot Horton. Dalhousie has been instructed on his arrival to allow Maitland to return to England on leave of absence. Page 8
- July 8, Winchelsea. Powell to the same. Renews his request to be allowed till July, 1826, to proceed to Upper Canada to take up his land. 340
- July 9, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The commander of H.M.S. "Herald" has been directed to give a passage to Sir Peregrine Maitland and family, and the Bishop of Quebec and family, if they desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of returning to England, but he is not to wait longer than a fortnight or at the most three weeks after his arrival, 5
- July 9, Foreign office. Planta (?) to the same. Transmits petition from Randal. 25
- July 9. Robinson to the same. His circuit being irretrievable, he will remain till the 21st. Has prepared minutes on the several points decided or on which he has been made aware of Bathurst's sentiments. Will be at his (Wilmot Horton's) service whenever he can give an hour to Canadian affairs. 407
- July 11, London. Galt to the same. For an account of flax imported from France and the Netherlands for the last seven years. 175
- July 14, London. The same to the same. Quotes clause in letter that government would encourage the legislature of Lower Canada to accede to the proposition [to provide for the losses by the war]. With this assurance he met his constituents in Canada but nothing has been done. This was the second time he had provided for a loan which had been frustrated with circumstances of personal mortification. 184
- Enclosed.* Note what Galt thinks he should have added to show that further communication was expected from him. 187
- July 1, York. Dr. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Since writing on the 27th ulto. had thought it expedient to send papers enclosed, as it was probable Robinson had left before hearing of the Bishop of Quebec's death. He cannot be spared from the province during Robinson's absence, and if he left after Robinson's return it might be too late. Has written to the Bishop of London, who thinks favourably of his pretensions. 449
- Enclosed.* Remarks on the propriety of dividing the diocese of Quebec. Reasons for the division and duties of the bishops. 452
- Dr. Strachan to Bathurst, June, 1824. Asks for indulgence in stating his private views and expectations respecting the episcopate. Gives a statement of the religious progress, etc., and the propriety of appointing additional Anglican bishops. 459
- William Campbell to Dr. Strachan. Thanks for his excellent sermon on the death of the Bishop of Quebec. The importance of dividing the diocese into two, one for Lower and one for Upper Canada; the suitability of Dr. Strachan for the office of Bishop of Upper Canada. 466
- Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Dr. Strachan, 20th December, 1824. Cause of the delay in writing. The zeal and assiduity with which he (Strachan) has conducted the business. 471
- Rev. C. Stewart to Dr. Strachan, 13th December, 1823. Entirely approves of the plan of there being two bishops in Canada; has explained his views sufficiently, and is not therefore disposed to put himself forward or say more on the subject to any one. 473
- July 14, York. Dr. Strachan to Bathurst. Demise of the Bishop of Quebec. The opportunity of dividing the diocese of Quebec. Puts forward his claim to be first bishop of Upper Canada. 475
- July 20, Winchelsea. Powell to Wilmot Horton. States the circumstances attending the grants to himself and son, the latter of whom has bought two houses at Prescott. His desire to settle near his son. 342
- July 25, Ludlow. Marston to Bathurst. Proposes to send a power of attorney to the consul to the United States to collect what the son has left for a poor

1825. man Joshua Rateliffe, or such other means of obtaining the money as Bathurst may suggest. Page 249
- July 25, Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton (?) Bathurst had informed him that he (Wilmot Horton) would settle respecting the provision to the Catholic clergymen and school masters for the Irish emigrants; had not called till he should learn when it would be convenient for Horton to receive him. 248
- July 25, Memorial of Patrick and Michael Garrey. That their brother John, lately dead, left a property in Canada which from their poverty and otherwise they are unable to deal with. Asks that Bathurst dispose of the property for them. 180
- July 26, Galt to Wilmot Horton. The letter he wrote respecting the means of meeting the payment for losses in Canada has been misunderstood. States all the proceedings that took place and his understanding that the sale of the land to the Canada Company would provide funds for the liquidation of the loan. 176
- July 26. Taylor to the same. Discusses fully the claim of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada to receive half pay as well as the Voltigeurs of Lower Canada. Can see no difference in their claim, the half pay not being granted as a matter of right but as a favour and the incorporated militia are as much entitled to it as the Voltigeurs. The reasons are set out at length. 9
- July 28, Dr. Poynter to Bathurst. Has been informed that the question of the erection of an ordinary diocese in Upper Canada had been before the congregation but not decided on until further information had been received. 344
- July 28, *Enclosed.* Letter (in Italian) from the Cardinal pro prefect. 346
- July 28, Jarvis to Bathurst. Sends memorial for half pay as captain in the late regiment of incorporated militia on account of the disability he suffers from in consequence of wounds received in action. 215
- Enclosed.* Memorial same date. 217
- Certificate, &c. 221 to 224
- August 2, Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Sends remarks on the application of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada for half pay. His desire that the application should be successful. The anxiety of McLean and Jarvis to return to their homes, they having come to London to urge the claims and having their profession demanding their presence in Upper Canada. Both were wounded. 412
- August 2. The same to the same. Sends note he had written but not delivered. Campbell to be appointed judge but must not expect a retiring allowance unless his health permits him to remain a considerable number of years in the situation. A similar letter was written on the appointment of Sherwood. 410
- August 2. The same to the same. Villiers and he concurred in so many verbal alterations in the important dispatch that he has sent with it one re-drawn The part relating to making the grant permanent is the most delicate to manage. The whole dispatch should be most maturely considered. It must be varied to suit the different provinces in providing for the civil list. The plan should not be submitted to Upper Canada till after Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had disposed of it, they having abundant resources which Upper Canada has not but has debts and a military pension list. 408
- August 2, Jarvis to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of his memorial for half pay, so as to obtain a settlement, as he desires to return to Canada. 225
- August 8, Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the question of education for the Catholic inhabitants and settlers in British North America, states the condition of these people and his views on the subject. The emigration of the Scots Catholics exclusively to British North

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- America, none being now in the United States. The extent of territory covered by Catholics in British North America, from Detroit to the eastern extremity, a distance of 700 miles. Localities occupied by Catholics in each province. Their services during the war and loyal principles. The best preservation is the provision of means for their moral and religious instruction. Estimates that the cost for the different provinces for two bishops, 36 clergymen and 48 schoolmasters and to provide books for scholars and adults would only amount to £5,180 a year. The method of paying the salaries, &c. Page 253
- August 11, Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Mr. Hay will send all the papers respecting, the application by the legislature of Upper Canada, for half pay to the incorporated militia. The amount is given as £2,482. The question is whether such a charge should be assumed by Great Britain. To pay it out of a colonial fund at the disposal of the British Government, would be to establish a difference between the two cases not easy to account for (presumably between the Voltigeurs and the incorporated militia). 415
- August 15, London. A. McLean to the same. Was unwilling to trespass on his time, but was happy to learn that in the midst of other business, he had attended to the affair of the incorporated militia. Is leaving town, but shall return on the slightest intimation. 308
- August 20, Whitehall. Stephen Junior to the same. Opinion of Counsel that Randal having concurred in the transfer of certain lands, he has no claim against them. 29
- August 20, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to A. McLean. Desires to know what constitutes the difference between the incorporated militia and the militia of any other province. He (McLean) is to supply any information he possesses on the subject. 300
- Apparently enclosed.* Prevost to Bathurst, 29th July, 1814. Commends the services of the Voltigeurs and submits the propriety of giving them half pay. 302
- Calculation of the amount necessary for the half pay of the incorporated militia. 304
- August 25, Castle Toward. Finlay (?) to Wilmot Horton. A petition will soon be presented from the relations of persons who went to Canada in 1821, for aid to join them, the same as was given in Ireland. Asks him to use his influence with Bathurst that the application be granted. 166
- August 26, Southwark. Memorial of Lieutenant James McGregor for restoration of his pension which had been paid to July, 1821. 259
- Notes on the application giving a sketch of the reasons why Lieutenant McGregor's pension had ceased to be paid. 261
- August 29. Freeling to Hay. Forwards two letters from McLean. 87
- August 29, War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. Applies for report of the amount of salary and date of appointment of George Hume Reade, who asks permission to receive his half pay with his civil appointment. 40
- August 31, London. Capt. Payne to the same. Desires to know when the Canada Company's charter is likely to be completed. His expectations. If it should not come into operation he would be glad of any respectable employment under government. 347
- September 5, Walton. The same to the same. Had been obliged to leave town, so that he could not keep his appointment. Shall call immediately on his return. 349
- September 5, Leamington. Darcy Boulton to the same. In consequence of his continued indisposition and the state of his private affairs, asks for an extended leave of absence. 131
- September 13, Treasury. Herries to the same. In reference to the application of the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Nichol for a pension, transmits copy of letter from the secretary at war, by which it will be seen that Nichol

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had no rank in the army and that, therefore, his widow is not entitled to a pension. Page 84

Enclosed. Palmerston to Harrison, 30th October, 1824. That Nichol had no rank in the army and his widow is not eligible for the pension list. 85

September 15,
Edinburgh.

A. McLean to Wilmot Horton. Delay in the delivery of the letter containing the queries to which answers are returned enclosed. It will be seen that there is no chance of an application from any other corps on the same grounds as those of the incorporated militia or indeed any similar claim. 310

Enclosed. Queries proposed by Wilmot Horton, respecting the late incorporated militia of Upper Canada. The answers are attached. 311
Various undated papers follow. 315, 316, 321

September 18,
Glasgow.

Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Had come to Scotland to secure the services of a few Scotch Catholic clergymen to go to Upper Canada to take charge of the Irish emigrants, but all decline to go until he (Macdonell) has received the authority from government and that there should be security given for the payment of their salaries. Asks him to send the necessary powers. 263

September 20,
Fort William.

Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Asks that steps be taken to retain the Scotch Highlanders within the British empire, as many are preparing to set out for South America. 265

September 28,
York.

Robinson to Wilmot Horton. His arrival. His thoughts concerning the Land Company and its transactions respecting the clergy reserves. Recommends Dr. Strachan as best fitted to explain all the circumstances and to speak for the clergy. Introduces Boulton, solicitor general, who goes to procure subscriptions for the Welland Canal Company of which he is a director. 416

September 30,
Council.

Order in Council appointing Wells and Macaulay to the Council. 20

October 3,
Downing
Street.

Baillie to Bishop Macdonell. His proposal to engage a few Roman Catholic clergymen to proceed to Canada was laid before Bathurst who desires fuller information of the gentlemen recommended, the salaries expected, etc. 246

October 5,
War Office.

Lukin to Wilmot Horton. Asks for answer to question respecting George Hume Reade's appointment. 41

October 9,
London.

Galt to the same. Has been desired to bring before him privately two points, one with respect to the canal between Ottawa and Kingston, the other an affair of the Six Nation Indians. Is only doing an act of civility to strangers, in submitting these to him personally. 188

October 10,
London.

The same to the same. States the case of the Six Nation Indians, although he takes no sort of agency in the matter. Gives extracts from John Brant's statements, and regrets that the proposed policy towards the Indians should have been made, namely, to tax them like the other inhabitants, should their lands be given them in fee simple. 189

October 20,
Castleton.

Lord Westmeath to the same. Thanks for having spoken to Bathurst respecting the individual he troubled him about. Would have preferred that the man should have remained in his home to defy the intimidation practised, but as he might be murdered it is as well he should emigrate, as the best that could happen to him would be to drag out a miserable existence. 487

October 20,
London.

Bishop Macdonall to Bathurst. In reference to application dated 18th ulto., on the subject of engaging Roman Catholic clergymen for Canada, they would only go on a moderate provision being made for them and the amount settled, but he could not state a sum without His Lordship's sanction. He sails on the first of next month, and has requested Dr. Poynter to give all the information asked for regarding

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- the clergymen. Had suggested previously that a salary of £60 to clergymen and £40 to schoolmasters would be sufficient on the assumption that the settlers would be able to contribute, but with regard to the Irish settlers it would be several years before they could spare anything and their clergy could not subsist on £60 a year. Thanks for kindness, he shall show his sense of it by trying to promote loyalty, but without a sufficient number of respectable clergymen, he cannot be responsible for the good conduct of the Irish emigrants. Page 268
- November 1, Lieut. McGregor to Bathurst. Calls attention to his petition and asks for a speedy decision. 271
London.
- November 1, Harvey to Wilmot Horton. Goes to Paris on the 8th instant and sends his address there. Intends to return to London in January. 212
Boulogne-sur-Mer.
- November 1, Stephen, Junior, to Wilmot Horton. The time spent on so small an affair as the question of the burying ground at Kingston. For the greater part of the burying ground to be granted to the Church of England the same exclusive right to the burying of the deceased members of their congregation should be conferred on that Church as on the Church of Scotland in the late grant; how the deed should be drawn up and to whom. All the condition the clergyman of the Church of England makes is that he shall in their burying ground read the service over the corpse. If the family are dissatisfied, they can take the body to the burying ground where they can have the Presbyterian service. 33
Hendon.
- November 5, Marston to Bathurst. Further respecting Joshua Ratcliffe; has sent all the necessary papers, &c. 273
Ludlow.
- November 6, Petition of the elders and members of the Presbyterian Congregation of Brockville, Upper Canada, stating the hardships through which they passed and their poverty, and praying for an allowance to Mr. Smart, their minister. 275
Brockville.
- November 7, Merry to Wilmot Horton. In answer to a question respecting half-pay to James McGregor, it would have been stopped in similar circumstances to these represented had he been an officer in the regular army. 42
War Office.
- November 9, Lieut. McGregor to Bathurst. Defends himself against the charge of having sent two powers of attorney for the payment of his pension, and explains that he had signed the second when his agent informed him that the first was not correct. 282
London.
- Enclosed.* Small to McGregor, 13th August, 1820. The power left to obtain his pension was not properly drawn up. Sends another with instructions how to fill in the blanks. 284
- November 9, Hayes to Wilmot Horton. Had received no letter from Upper Canada until last night, when he received one containing an introduction from Maitland, which he would defer presenting till his return from Ireland. Thanks for favourable consideration shown by Bathurst towards his establishment, the Marmora Iron Works. 213
London.
- November 12, Grant reports the destitute condition of a party of settlers. 22
Whitehall
- November 16, Galt to Wilmot Horton. Hopes he received copy of the letter respecting the Six Nations, which was sent. If a prospective measure is to be brought before Parliament, hopes that he will be allowed to see the bill. The feelings of the Indians should be considered, which has been too little done. There is now a chance to do a kind and philanthropic act towards the Indians. 200
Brighton.
- November 18, McGregor to Bathurst. In consequence of the statement that his pension was discontinued because, according to a medical board, a trifling operation would remove the disability complained of he had consulted the most eminent surgeon, who had examined him gratuitously. Asks that he be examined by a medical board. 285
London.

1825. *Enclosed.* Certificate by Sir Astley Cooper that the ball by which
McGregor was wounded cannot be extracted. Page 286
Statement of McGregor's claims. 287
- November 22, McGregor to Wilmot Horton (?). Had forwarded to Bathurst certi-
London. ficate by Sir Astley Cooper. Hopes that he (Wilmot Horton) would
solicit Bathurst to grant his request as his means are nearly exhausted
and he considers himself very much injured. Desires to have his conduct
thoroughly investigated. 290
- December 1, Dr. Strachan to Bathurst. Thanks for His Lordship's kindness and
York. condescension in late communications. His course of conduct during
his long residence in the province. 477
- December 3, Robert Gillespie to the same. Reports the death of Colonel Nichol of
London. Upper Canada by being dashed to pieces from a fall over a precipice.
The distressed state of his family in consequence of the cessation of his
pension. The sacrifice he made of his business and prospects during the
war at the desire of Brock, when otherwise he could have made a com-
petence; other considerations which the Bishop of Quebec could
confirm. 202
- December 3, Miss Beaufort to Wilmot Horton. Sends a packet to be sent to Mrs.
Dublin. Stewart. 133
- December 6, Genn to Bathurst. Mr. A. B. Hawke, residing at Bath, near Kingston,
Falmouth. has been appointed a justice of peace, for whom he has purchased the
last edition of Burn's justice to assist him in the performance of his
duties. Asks that the volumes be sent through the Colonial office. 205
- December 7, H. J. Boulton to Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 134
Colonial Office
- December 9, Petition of George Stephens, Major. He has lost his constitution and
has neither health, money, nor friends. He is not able to go and take
possession of land granted him; asks for something in lieu of it. 479
- December 13, Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Wilmot Horton. Applies for certificate that
London. Maitland was alive and in the execution of his office from 1st April to
30th September last. 207
- December 14, H. J. Boulton to the same. Discusses the claim of the Presbyterian
Downing Congregation in Kingston to the graveyard held to belong to St. George's
Street. parish of the Church of England, holding that the claim might as
reasonably be made to the Church edifice as to the burying ground. 135
- December 15, Same to same. Account of the institution and progress of the Bank
Downing of Upper Canada and sketch of the condition of banking in the United
Street. States and Canada. 140
- December 27, Abbott to Bathurst. Applies on behalf of George Coombs for a grant
London. of land. 110
- No date. Joseph Curren to the same. Represents the loss of his papers by
robbery and offers to have proof given of his statement that he received
at the Colonial Office a paper to be shown to the Governor of Upper
Canada, but which was among those stolen. Asks for his back pension,
&c. 151
- Memorial of John Small for leave, on account of his age, to resign the
office of clerk of the Crown and pleas in favour of his son. 443

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LT. GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1826.

Q. 340—1.

1789.
November 9. Order in Council for lands to U. E. Loyalists.
1818.
June and July Transactions of convention published in August.
1821.
August 8,
Downing
Street. Bathurst to Maitland.
- August 8,
Downing
Street. Same to same.
1825.
July 22,
Downing
Street. The same to the same.
- October 10,
London. Gourlay to Coleman.
- November 15. Message from Maitland to the Assembly.
- November 22. Same to the same.
- November 28. Bill for the naturalization of aliens.
- December 30. Resolutions of the Assembly.
1826.
January 11. Same.
- January 12. Address of the Assembly.
Answer follows, undated.
- January 13. Address of the Assembly.
- January 14. Same.
Answer follows, undated.
- January 14. Address of the Assembly.
- January 18,
York. Address of Assembly. All the preceding documents enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 7th March, 1826.
- January 23
and 27. Addresses of Council and Assembly. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 8th March, 1826.
- January 26,
York. Address of Assembly.
Answer follows but undated.
- January 27. Address of Assembly.
Answer follows undated.
- January 31,
Kingston. John Macaulay to Canadian Freeman. This and the four preceding documents, enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 7th March, 1826.
- February 16,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 1). Resignation of Rev. John Wilson of the mastership of the Royal Grammar School. The Rev. Thomas Phillips has been appointed to succeed him. School transferred to York where there is no house for the school nor for the master. Suggests that part of the lands reserved for public purposes may be used for building a school, &c. Page 3
- March 7
York. *Enclosed.* Minute of Council recommending the sale of lots of land for building a school and house for the master out of the proceeds. 6
Maitland to Bathurst (No. 2). Sends seven addresses from the Assembly on the state of the province. Why these addresses were sent by the Assembly alone and not, as usual, joint addresses by the Assembly and Council. The addresses show that the province has no real grievance. 9

1826.

Enclosed. Answer by Bathurst that he would transmit the address recommending the encouragement of emigration from the United States. Remarks in opposition to the policy of the recommendation follow.

	Page 12
Address recommending the encouragement of emigration from the United States.	18
Address praying for the restoration of John Hardy to the U. E. List.	23
Answer that the address shall be sent; remarks on the case of Hardy and the reasons for which he was struck off the U.E. List.	25
Copy of the order of Dorchester, 9th November, 1789, giving 200 acres of land to the sons and daughters of U. E. loyalists.	31
Address in opposition to a further increase in the clergy reserves, and that these present reserves should not be applied exclusively for the benefit of one religious body, but should be extended to all Christian denominations.	33
Maitland to the Assembly. Will forward the address. The Assembly is wrong about a proposed increase and took advantage of the construction given to the Act to insert the petition that the clergy reserves should be divided up. If the Church of Scotland had anticipated this result of the claim it made, it would have refrained. It would be desirable to find some means to provide for the Church of Scotland, but it would be impolitic to effect that object at the expense of the Church of England.	36
Address praying that the Chief Justice may be no longer a member of the Executive Council, as it impedes the course of justice and further that the judges should hold office during good behaviour.	39
Maitland to the Assembly. Will send address. Remarks controverting the statement of the Assembly.	41
Address praying that the control and emoluments of the post office may be transferred to the province.	46
Answer and remarks on address.	49
John Macaulay, Kingston. Letter criticising at great length the statement respecting post office at Kingston, made in the course of the debate on the address respecting the post office management.	53
Address on the withholding of grants of land from those who attended the political convention, although by their services entitled to such grants.	86
Maitland to Assembly. Will transmit the address. Remarks on its contents.	89
Transactions of the Upper Canadian Convention of "Friends of Enquiry." August, 1818.	93
Resolutions of Assembly, 22nd October, 1818, with reference to the proceedings of the convention.	169
Gourlay to Coleman, 10th October, 1825. Urges him and the other Legislators to press for independence. His (Gourlays) sufferings, he was reported to be insane whilst he was pleading one suit in the House of Lords and another in Chancery. Has written to his (Coleman's) brother legislators to refuse supplies. Is Canada to be governed by blockheads after continental America chooses its own governors?	172
Resolution of the House of Assembly in respect to those who took part in Gourlay's convention; with the amendment which was defeated.	174
Bathurst to Maitland, 8th August, 1821. Has received petition from J. H. Kerr for land, approved of the principle on which the Executive Council recommend that grants of land shall be withheld from officers or privates who were delegates to the convention in 1818.	176
Petition from the Assembly that persons born British subjects who had moved into Canada from the United States after 1783, should still	

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1826.

be regarded as such and entitled to all the privileges in Canada of that status. Page 177

Resolutions on the Alien question. 188

Message from Maitland to Assembly on the subject, 15th November, 1825. 194

Maitland to Assembly, 22nd November. Transmits to the Assembly extracts from Bathurst's dispatch of 22nd July, 1825. 196

Bathurst to Maitland, 22nd July. 1825. Is of opinion that citizens of the United States who have been long resident in Canada should by legislative enactment have the civil rights of British subjects conferred on them and that the disbanded soldiers of foreign corps should be included as well as such other aliens as have hitherto enjoyed these rights. If a bill to this effect should pass, he is authorised to assent to it. 196

Bill for the purpose above stated. 198

March 8,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 3). Sends two joint addresses from the Council and Assembly, one expressing gratitude for recent measures respecting trade with the colonies; the other respecting losses. His sincere desire that effect be given to the application contained in the latter. 202

Enclosed. Joint address from Council and Assembly respecting the regulations affecting trade. 204

Joint address respecting claims for losses. 207

March 9,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 4). Transmits abstract from the docket book of the Auditor of Land patents. 213

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket-Books of Grants of Land which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1825, inclusive, showing the number of Grants of each Class made in each District, and the gross number of acres granted.

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Home.....	Co'ty of York	1	2	2	15,503	99	21,583½
		8	50	400			
		55	100	5,500			
		26	200	5,200			
		1	201	201			
		3	300	900			
		3	500	1,500			
	County of Simcoe..	1	800	800	6,350	56	
		7	50	350			
		39	100	3,900			
	Town of York..	9	200	1,800	1	1	
		1	300	300			
			1	½	½		

1826.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Eastern . . .	County of Glengarry	1	57	57	1,972	15	3,182½
		10	100	1,000			
		1	115	115			
		2	200	400			
	1	400	400				
	County of Dundas...	2	50	100	600	6	
3		100	300				
1		200	200				
County of Stormont.	3	100	300	609	5		
	1	109	109				
	1	200	200				
Town of Cornwall . . .	1	½	½	1½	2		
	1	1	1				
Ottawa	County of Prescott..	1	36	36	3,636	27	8,536
		4	50	200			
		16	100	1,600			
		4	200	800			
	2	500	1,000				
	County of Russell. . .	8	100	800	4,900	19	
7		200	1,400				
1		400	400				
1		500	500				
1		800	800				
1	1,000	1,000					
Johnstown	County of Grenville .	1	6	6	806	5	2,321
		1	150	150			
		2	200	400			
		1	250	250			
	Town of Johnstown..	1	1	1	1	1	
County of Leeds . . .	7	100	700	1,514	11		
	1	150	150				
	2	200	400				
1	264	264					
Bathurst	County of Carleton .	1	100	100	6,308	5	25,926
		1	200	200			
		1	280	280			
		1	600	600			
		1	5,128	5,128			
Town of Perth	2	1	2	3	3		
	1	1	1				
County of Lanark..	1	15	15	19,615	187		
	178	100	17,800				
	6	200	1,200				
2	300	600					
Niagara	Town of Niagara...	1	½	½	½	1	300½
	County of Lincoln..	1	100	100	300	2	
1		200	200				

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres of each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Gore.....	County of Halton..	1	50	50	} 17,750	117	17,750
		64	100	6,400			
49	200	9,800					
3	500	1,500					
New Castle. ...	County of Durham..	25	50	1,250	} 13,487	71	} 21,224
		31	100	3,100			
		1	150	150			
		1	197	197			
		4	200	800			
		1	242	242			
		1	300	300			
		1	350	350			
		1	371	371			
		1	453	453			
	1	539	539				
	1	960	960				
	1	1,175	1,175				
	1	3,600	3,600				
	County of Northumberland.....	1	37	37	} 7,737	44	
		10	50	500			
		16	100	1,600			
		11	200	2,200			
		2	300	600			
		2	500	1,000			
		1	600	600			
		1	1,200	1,200			
	Town of Kingston...	2	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
		1	1	1			
	County of Frontenac..	1	100	100	} 600	2	
		1	500	500			
	County of Hastings..	3	50	150	} 2,450	17	
		8	100	800			
		5	200	1,000			
		1	500	500			
Midland.....	Town of Belleville..	1	sq. lks. 3,430	sq. links. 3,430	} 7ac's & sq. lks. 3,430	6	
		1	acs. $\frac{3}{10}$	acres. $\frac{3}{10}$			
		2	" $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1			
		1	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
		1	" 3 $\frac{2}{5}$	" 3 $\frac{2}{5}$			
	Counties of Lennox and Addington..	1	112	112	} 712	4	
		3	200	600			
	County of P. Edward.	2	100	200	} 1,181	5	
		1	142	142			
		1	200	200			
		1	639	639			

1826.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land, etc.—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total No. of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Western.....	County of Essex	1	2	2	990	7	9,040½ acres 23,670 sq. ft.
		1	74	74			
		1	144	144			
		3	200	600			
	Town of Amherstburg	2	7,800	15,600	23,670	4	
		1	8,070	8,070			
		1	½	½			
	County of Kent	1	50	50	8,050	23	
		6	100	600			
		7	200	1,400			
1		225	225				
1		269	269				
4		300	1,200				
2		2,000	4,000				
London.....	County of Middlesex	1	39	39	14,859	85	
		2	50	100			
		1	61	61			
		32	100	3,200			
		1	105	105			
		1	144	144			
		1	160	160			
		40	200	8,000			
		1	250	250			
		3	500	1,500			
	1	600	600				
	1	700	700				
	County of Norfolk	1	195	195	1,867	5	
		2	200	400			
		1	480	480			
1		792	792				
County of Oxford	1	89	89	6,189	32		
	13	100	1,300				
	13	200	2,600				
	1	300	300				
	3	500	1,500				
		Total.....		870			

Errors excepted.

Auditor General's Office,
York, 2nd January, 1826.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U.C.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

RECAPITULATION of the within Grants of Land

Acres and Square Feet.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Grants to Sons and Daughters of U. E. Loyalists.	Grants to Surveyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Full Fee Grants.	Grants to Military Claimants.	Gratuitous Grants.	Grants to Provincial Seamen.	Grants where the Fees are suspended.	Grants under Special Order in Council.	Grants where Half Fees are paid.	Grants where Stationery only is paid.
Grants under 100 acres.....	91	3,583½	.....	.....	1	23	2	59	.....	1	3	.....	.....
" of 100 acres.....	494	49,400	4	.....	106	174	7	11	1	189	.....	2	.....
" over 100 acres and under 200.....	14	2,043	.....	2	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 200 acres.....	200	40,000	101	.....	13	68	3	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....
" over 200 acres and under 300.....	8	1,981	.....	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 300 acres.....	14	4,200	.....	.....	3	6	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" over 300 acres and under 400.....	3	1,027	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 400 acres.....	3	1,200	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 400 acres and under 500.....	2	933	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 500 acres.....	19	9,500	.....	.....	7	5	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
" over 500 acres and under 600.....	1	539	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 600 acres.....	3	1,800	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 600 acres and under 700.....	1	639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 700 acres.....	1	700	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 700 acres and under 800.....	1	792	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 800 acres.....	2	1,600	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 800 acres and under 1,000.....	1	960	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 1,000 acres.....	2	2,000	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 1,000 acres.....	6	15,103	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	138,000½	.....	.....	137	295	18	78	1	204	3	4	3
" under 1 acre in square feet.....	3	*23,870	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " " links.....	1	†3,430	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	870	.....	105	22	137	295	18	78	1	204	3	4	3

*Square feet. †Square links.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U. C.

1826.
March 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 5). Sends copy of his speech at closing of the legislature and copies of the Acts to which he assented. The supplies have all been passed, but the conduct of the legislature has been disappointing. Remarks on the proceedings of the Assembly towards increasing the salaries of its officials. Has transmitted the items of supply, and marked those which he declined to pay. Removal of *Gazette* from its official recognition and resolution of the Assembly still to supply it at the public expense to the members. Employment of persons to take down the speeches in shorthand and to publish them. Whether from incapacity or from party spirit the proceedings were misrepresented and made ridiculous. Attempts made to poison the public mind which had failed from want of support, but threatened to become permanent by the assistance of the Assembly. Three editors voted sums that would enable them to continue their papers during recess and a copy of each paper to each member. Sends specimens of the papers. The amount thus voted he does not consider as part of the ordinary contingencies of the House; if compelled to pay them, any majority unfriendly to government can, on one pretext or other support as many papers as they think necessary to give currency to their opinions. The delicacy of refusing to give effect to a vote of Assembly. In the case of Gill he was paid for a survey before its uselessness had been discovered. His application for a further sum was granted by the Assembly and the amount asked for voted as part of the contingencies of the session.

	Page 222
Speech from Maitland on closing the session.	232
Resolutions of the Committee of the whole containing the items for which warrants are applied for.	237
Proceedings of Assembly from 22nd November, 1825, in the Canadian Freeman.	240
Philo, Junior, to John Rolph in the Canadian Freeman, 28th November, 1825, on the law of primogeniture.	278
Dr. Rolph's speech on the trial of Major Randall.	286

LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1826

Q. 340—2.

1821.
October 3,
York.

Proceedings of a Medical Board. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 19th June, 1826.

1824
April 12,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 17). Forwards claim from Thomas McCormick, of Niagara, for losses sustained during the late war, with accompanying documents. Has sent the claim on account of McCormick's respectable character and loyalty, but has given him no encouragement.

Page 486

Enclosed. Abstract of claim for loss sustained by Thomas McCormick, of Niagara, with minute of the Board of claims.

488

1825.
October 18,
Cold-Bath-
Fields.

Gourlay to Eldon. Protests against the sale of the Crown and clergy reserves to the Canada Company.

331

October 20,
Cold-Bath-
Fields.

Gourlay to the King. Objects to the sale of the Crown and clergy reserves to the Canada Company, as they might be sold at ten times the amount agreed upon.

334

December 13,
York.

Extracts from debates in the House of Assembly, on the Kingston bank bill, on the bill for the protection of Magistrates, on the bill to enable persons to pay their assessment tax and on the resolutions res-

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1825.
 December 24, 1825.
 York. pecting the consolidation and bringing together of the different offices connected with the land granting department. Page 306
 Resolutions of the House of Assembly respecting the Rideau Canal, &c. 337
 Respecting the Dundas and Burlington Canal, 26th December. 340
 Other extracts from the Colonial Advocate. 341 to 351
- December 29, 1825.
 York. Philo Junius to John Rolph. Objects to the power retained by the Imperial Parliament as leaving the colonies only a vain shadow, the name of a constitution. There is in the constitution the solitary reservation to the Imperial Parliament that of the power of dealing with matters of commerce, letting it be inferred that all the other powers form an inviolable charter. Even the reservation as to commerce is objectionable arising only from the weakness of the colonies. It is an important subject on which some attention should be bestowed. Whatever may be the object of the Imperial Parliament no pretence should be suffered to give authority to the little Kings here. 303
 The right of the British Parliament to regulate export and import trade questioned. 326
- December 29, 1825.
 York. Report on the casual and territorial revenue of the Crown. 321
1826.
 March 9, 1826.
 Kingston. Bishop Macdonell to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 12th June.
 Maitland to Bathurst (No. 6). Has felt anxious as to the validity of the instruments under which the clergy corporations are constituted. A letter from attorney general Robinson will show his opinion; desires, however, His Lordship's opinion as to the propriety of the corporation continuing to act under the existing charter. 352
 Enclosed. Opinion of attorney general Robinson on the charter under which the corporation for superintending the clergy reserves has been created. 354
- March 13, 1826.
 York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 7). The great importance of a University for Upper Canada. Urges the granting of a charter and that measures should be taken with Dr. Strachan for the establishment of a fund. The exertions of Dr. Strachan on behalf of a university. 361
 Enclosed. Copy of report of the Executive Council on the establishment of a university. 365
- March 15, 1826.
 York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 8). Transmits report of the Executive Council and other papers in regard to the naturalization of such foreigners as may resort to Upper Canada. The importance of settling the question. The consideration given respecting the policy, as proved by the addresses, resolutions and documents forwarded. How the present law could be amended. 368
 Enclosed. Reference to the Council of Bathurst's despatch, on which an opinion is to be given as to the course to be followed respecting aliens already resident or who may hereafter care to settle. The importance, even in a political point of view, of the establishment of a university to counteract the teaching of foreign sectaries. 372
 Report of the Executive Council on the reference. 374
 Heads of a bill relative to the naturalization of foreigners in Upper Canada. 382
 Address of the Legislative Council thanking the King for sanction given to the passing of legislation respecting the naturalization of aliens. An Act was passed to that end but rejected by the Assembly, which passed one contrary to law and fact; as there is no prospect of agreeing on a bill, they pray that the Imperial Parliament may pass such a law as may be adapted to the circumstances of the province. Thanks for help given to emigrants, and congratulations on the success of the military settlement. 389

1826.
March 16,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits joint address of the Council and Assembly for alterations in the Colonial trade Act recently passed, so far as regards Upper Canada, with clauses of a bill with that object in view. Page 393

Enclosed. The joint address. 395
The proposed Act. 401

March 17,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 10). Sends address from the Legislative Council respecting civil rights. 405

March 20,
York.

The same to the same (No. 11). Has added Col. Wells and James Macaulay to the Executive Council. The appointments have been confirmed, but the instruments have not yet been received. Asks that the appointment of Colonel Wells may precede that of Macaulay, as the notification of the appointment of the latter was through inadvertence made first. 408

March 22,
York.

The same to the same (No. 12). An Act has been passed to establish the value of British silver and copper coin. 410

March 31,
York.

The same to the same (No. 13). Reports the satisfactory situation of the emigrants brought out in 1825. Sends the official return. The season in which they arrived was sickly, but the deaths were not numerous. The prospect of them becoming useful settlers. Not one complaint has been made against them, although on coming out they were detained at various points and might have indulged a disposition to riot. The addresses bear evidence of the good conduct of the emigrants and of the liberal policy of government in providing for them. Sees no reason why they should not become speedily identified with other classes of the population. The difference of religion has occasioned no disagreements either among themselves or with their neighbours. Had visited the emigrants of 1823 at Bathurst, who have not suffered from the withdrawal of rations but are in comfort, and are satisfied. Robinson has ordered a minute return to be made from actual personal visitation, which will show their present position and the degree of truth in the statement that so many had left for the United States. Some young unmarried men took an active part in the disturbance with the Scots settlers, and happily found it prudent to leave the country. The affray of 1824 does not appear to have left any unfriendly feeling and the magistrates report that the settlers, equally with the other inhabitants are an industrious, contented and peaceful population. The means taken by Robinson to assure success can be best explained by himself; his selection has been most fortunate. The experiment has been most successful, but it may not always be so. 412

Enclosed. Distribution state of the Irish emigrants sent to Upper Canada in the summer of 1825. 419a

(The return of the emigrants of 1823 which should have accompanied this letter was enclosed in that of 1st May, p. 504).

April 3,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 14). Transmits memorial from Colonel Talbot for relief, the prayer of which he strongly recommends, but does not see what provincial fund is available for this purpose. 422

April 6,
York.

The same to the same (No. 15). Points out the misrepresentations that have been made as to the state of feeling in regard to the measures for the relief of Americans resident in the province. Transmits the address he received on his late tour, as only due to His Lordship and just to the people. 425

Enclosed. Addresses Northumberland 428; Durham 430; Newcastle 432; Smith and Otonabee 435; the Irish emigrants 437; Belleville 439; Kingston 441; Perth 445; Carleton 447; Ottawa 449; Eastern district 452; Grenville 455; Brockville 458; Hallowell 470; Carrying place 472; Johnstown 461; Lennox and Addington 467. 428 to 474

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1826.
 April 10. Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Has received circular respecting Crown lands and sends memoir from the surveyor general on the subject. Page 475
- Enclosed.* Precis of the general state of the granted and ungranted lands in Upper Canada, dated 14th January, 1826. 476
- April 10, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 16). Had, by permission, laid before the legislature a detailed account of the casual and territorial revenue for the four years asked for. The return showed that the receipts were barely sufficient to meet charges to the disappointment of those who had moved for the return and they had now moved for a most elaborate return for ten years. As it would have involved great trouble and expense and as no reason was given why the return should be asked for, he had given the reply of which he enclosed a copy. 481
- Enclosed.* Address from the Assembly for details of townships which have been surveyed within the last ten years with other information respecting them and the old townships for the same period. 483
- Answer.* That the Assembly must be aware that his Majesty's pleasure must be taken on the subject of the address. A compliance with it would incur an expense of which no adequate idea has been formed. Has already furnished the information asked for. 484
- April 13, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 18). Transmits petition from settlers in the rear townships of the County of Leeds who came from the United States and conceive themselves in need of security for their civil rights recommended by His Lordship, but prevented by the opposition of the Assembly from being extended to them. 491
- April 24, York. *Enclosed.* Address referred to. 493
- Maitland to Bathurst (No. 19). It not being understood that the naval laws of Great Britain extended to the inland waters of the continent, the naval officer (Powell) has no other emolument than the £100 voted for him in the civil list. The date of his appointment is the 4th of July, 1807. 498
- April 27, York. The same to the same (No. 20). Calls attention to the situation of the clerks employed in the government office and the insufficiency of their salaries. Recommends that the salary of the first clerk should be £250 and of the second £182 10s. from the 1st of January last. 500
- May 1, York. The same to the same (No. 21). Sends return of the Irish emigrants who arrived in 1823, which should have accompanied his dispatch of 31st March. 504
- Enclosed.* Return. In the township of Ramsay, 507; Township of Huntley, 512; Township of Goulburn, 514; Township of Beckwith, 517; Township of Lanark, 517; Township of Bathurst, 517. 507 to 517
- Summary. 518
- Other returns. 519 to 524
- June 1, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 22). Sends petition from the Bathurst district for assistance in the construction of a canal to connect the waters of the Rideau and Ottawa rivers. 527
- Enclosed.* Summary of the petition from the inhabitants of the military settlements on the Rideau. 528
- The petition. 529
- June 3, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 23). There is no house accommodation at this place enjoyed by any public officer. What the residence of the lieutenant governor has cost since it was bought in 1815. 534
- June 5, York. The same to the same (No. 24). Owing to the advanced age of Small, clerk of the Executive Council, and from his zeal and faithful discharge of his duty recommends that provision should be made for his retire-

1826

ment with a suitable provision and that Beikie, chief clerk, should be appointed to succeed him. Page 536

June 12,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 25). Transmits letter from Dr. Macdonell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, respecting subjects on which he (Maitland) had no instruction. The expediency of providing for the religious instruction of the Roman Catholics requires serious consideration. Until recently the Roman Catholic population of Upper Canada has been very small and even with the recent arrivals the whole do not exceed one fifteenth of the total population. Cannot therefore understand the ground of Dr. Macdonell's assumption that the Catholics were likely to form in a short time a majority of the population of Upper Canada, although it no doubt is the sincere conviction of Dr. Macdonell. Agrees as to the loyalty of the Roman Catholic population, but did not desire to see the expectation fulfilled that they were to be a majority of the population. Has seen the calculation of the funds required for the immediate wants of Roman Catholics, but doubts much that the contributions of the people will speedily relieve government from the burden of supporting the clergy. Dr. Macdonald, whose case is represented as most urgent, has been settled at Perth, where the people if at all inclined are abundantly able to supply the small stipend required for his maintenance. If a sum could be given to the Catholic clergy without impairing that for the Protestant Church, he should be happy to see it so employed, but does not know to what fund it could be charged. The support of the civil government does not allow of such an appropriation from the Crown reserves as is applied for by Dr. Macdonell. If the plan for establishing a university is adopted, a fund for Dr. Macdonell's purpose might be formed by the sale of one or two school townships. 539

Enclosed. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Discusses at length the subject of providing for the religious instruction of Roman Catholics in Upper Canada. 546

June 19,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 26). Reports fully on the case of McGregor, of the Kent volunteers, whose pension was discontinued and is now ordered to be restored. Its importance as a precedent in other cases. A re-examination in McGregor's case procured through misrepresentation. The inconvenience in a purely provincial matter of referring to another authority questions which the lieut.-governor considered it proper to refuse. Argues at length on the propriety of supporting the decisions of the provincial Board. Brings evidence to disprove McGregor's denial of having granted three powers of attorney for the payment of his pension, each for the same quarter. His arrest at the instance of Baldwin, a solicitor. 555

Summary of McGregor's case. 565

Proceedings of the medical Board held at York, on the 3rd October, 1821. 568

Hillier to Baldwin, 13th October, 1821. Besides his power of attorney for McGregor's pension, other two have been presented. 570

Hillier to Allan, 3rd October, 1821. In consequence of different powers of attorney being granted by McGregor for his pension the warrant will be sent to himself. 572

June 20,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 27). Sends abstract of returns of the average price of grain at York and Kingston for May, 1826. 574

Enclosed. Abstract. 576

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LIEUT. GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1826.

Q. 341.

1810.
October 10, York. Copy of memorial of John Small. Attached is a certificate by Baby, dated 10th February, 1825, of travelling expenses on circuit from 1801 to 1816.
1825.
February 9, York. Certificate by S. Heward, deputy clerk of the Crown.
- February 9, York. Certificate by W. W. Baldwin, late deputy clerk of the Crown.
- February 10, York. Certificate of J. B. Macaulay, of the amount of fees he received as clerk of assize from 1817 to 1821.
- June 16, York. Report by Boulton (Solicitor General). This and the preceding were enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 2nd September, 1826.
- October 29, York. Report of Executive Council.
- November 21, York. Rules respecting land grants.
1826.
March 14, York. Report of Executive Council.
- June 9, York. Report of Executive Council. This and three preceding documents enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 25th July, 1826.
- July 10, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No 28). Sends returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston for June, 1826. Page 4
- Enclosed.* Statement of the average price of wheat and other grain in York and Kingston markets. 6
- July 21, York. Report by Robinson, attorney general. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 2nd September, 1826.
- July 24, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No 29). Transmits memorial from the Chief Justice and puisne judges, compliance with whose prayer he recommends. The importance of an increase to the number of judges, owing to the extent of country and means of communication. It is highly desirable to have more circuits, which the present number of judges will not permit. Population has increased five fold since the establishment of the Bench and the number of Courts of Assize has more than doubled. The expediency of adding to the salaries of the judges. 7
- Enclosed.* Memorial of the Chief Justice and puisne judges of Upper Canada. A sketch of the establishment of the King's Bench of Upper Canada, and a prayer that a judicial establishment may be given to Upper Canada equal at least to that in the single district of Quebec as regards the number of judges and salaries. 10
- July 25, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No 30). Had submitted to Council the regulations for granting lands in New South Wales and Van Dieman's land. Sends three reports which would have been sent earlier but for the investigation required. Has in the meantime, with slight modifications adopted the New South Wales regulations. The Chief difficulty will arise from the want of a fund to remunerate the officers of the land granting department. 15
- Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council, 29th October, 1825. On the system of granting lands in New South Wales and Van Dieman's land, and what modifications are necessary for Upper Canada. 19

1826.

Rules issued by the Executive Council, 21st November, 1825, for the information of persons arriving in Upper Canada as settlers, for the future regulations of grants of land in Upper Canada. Page 26

Report, 14th March, 1826, of the Executive Council that sufficient information has been received to enable the Board to make out a table of valuations for several districts; that of the Home district is sent as a specimen. It gives three values for each township, the credit price, the ready money price, and the average price with the mean of each, the last column gives the mean of the three values which it is presumed will give a very near approximation to the value of the lands in each township. How differences arise in the value of various townships. 31

Report, 9th June, 1826, of the value of the ungranted lands. 38

The values are given for each of the townships in the Home, London, New Castle, Midland, Johnstown, Ottawa, Bathurst and Western districts. 40

July 26,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 31). Has transmitted His Lordship's decision in respect to Kerr's application for half pay. Kerr has presented a second application representing circumstances omitted in the one previously sent. His meritorious services. 45

Enclosed. Memorial from W. J. Kerr for half pay. 47

July 27,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 32). Sends report by the attorney general how the existing marriage laws affect the ministers of the Church of Scotland and how the law originated. 53

Enclosed. The attorney general's report, which deals with the subject at considerable length. 55

July 28,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 33). Sends information respecting Radelwaller, a Bavarian, who has been inquired for by the Bavarian minister. He came to Canada with the Duke of Kent, lived at Markham in Upper Canada, translated for the benefit of his countrymen a small tract on the cultivation of hemp from which may have arisen the belief that he was interpreter for the provincial government. He lost his life in 1815, either by accident or violence. Two soldiers were arrested and tried for the latter but acquitted. His daughter is married and lives in the township of Vaughan. 63

August 14,
Stamford.

Maitland to Wilmot Horton. (?) Discusses critically the statements of Galt in respect to the new rules for granting land, and charges him with being actuated by hostile feelings towards government. 67

August 14.

Petition by Claus. *Enclosed* in Maitland to Bathurst, 30th September, 1826.

August 18,
Queenstown.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits papers from Lieut. McGregor relative to his application for the restoration of his pension, which he does not think disprove the statement that he gave three powers of attorney for the payment of one quarter's pension. If he is to be restored to the pension list, it should be on the ground of his present sufferings as certified by Sir Astley Cooper. 80

Enclosed (1). Memorial from Lieut. McGregor to prove his innocence of the charge of granting three powers of attorney for the collection of the same quarter of his pension. Appeals for a restoration of his pension on the grounds of his long and unremitted sufferings. 86

(2). Affidavit of Lieut. McGregor. 89

(3). Statement by Baldwin. 91

(4). Hands to Allan. Has received a power of attorney from McGregor to receive £32 due by him. As the pension was not paid for want of funds and as funds may be available when McGregor arrives at York, asks that he be not paid his pension till the £32 shall be settled for, otherwise he (Hands) may not receive it. 96

(5). Letter from Allan (Receiver General) respecting powers of attorney granted by McGregor for his pension. 98

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1826.	<p>(6). William Mattice, of Cornwall, to Joseph McDougall, that Lieut. McGregor never paid the note given in 1821. Page 101</p>
August 24, York.	<p>Maitland to Bathurst (No. 34). Brings under notice the instructions that, by the regulations, grants of land in the province to officers are limited to those on half pay, not to those who have sold out. Asks that a change be made so that the local government may have a discretionary power to extend the grants to officers now excluded. Asks also that grants may be made to soldiers who had entered since the conclusion of the war. 102</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Capt. Thomas B. Lewis for a grant of land, the same as given to officers on half pay, he having been allowed for his services and ill-health to sell out. 104</p>
September 2, York.	<p>W. W. Baldwin to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 9th October, 1826. 108</p>
September 2, York.	<p>Maitland to Bathurst. (No. 36.) Transmitted on the 23rd April, 1824, a memorial from Small on the subject of the emoluments belonging to the office of clerk of the Crown. A second memorial received, which would have been transmitted sooner but being of consequence he had waited till he could send with it the opinion of the law officers. 107</p> <p><i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of the first memorial of John Small, clerk of the Crown and pleas in Upper Canada. 109</p> <p>Estimate of the continued loss upon each item stated in memorial of 1810. 111</p> <p>Copy of memorial of 1810. 113</p> <p>Statement of travelling expenses to the circuit from 1801 to 1816, taken from the public accounts. 123</p> <p>Certificate by S. Heward, deputy clerk of the Crown, of the course of emoluments to Burns from 1801 to 1803, while he (Heward) was his deputy. 124</p> <p>Certificate by W. W. Baldwin of the fees paid to David Burns, whilst he was clerk of the Crown. 126</p> <p>Report by the solicitor general (Boulton) giving a historical sketch of the rise, progress and permanent establishment of the sums now paid for travelling expenses of the judges, King's counsel and clerk of the Crown, showing that the memorial and statement are very incorrect. Enters into minute details of the circumstances and of the difference of duties in England and Canada performed by officials having the same titles. 127</p> <p>Report by the attorney general (Robinson) on the same subject, giving additional details opposed to the demands of Small to act as clerk of assize as belonging to him by virtue of his office of clerk of the Crown and common pleas. 144</p>
September 4, York.	<p>Maitland to Bathurst (No. 37). Sends returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston. 163</p>
September 11, York.	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Statement. 165</p>
September 14, York.	<p>Maitland to Bathurst (No. 38). Sends copies of Acts passed at the last two sessions. 167</p> <p>The same to the same (No. 39). No intimation having been received of any payment by the Canada Company, he has allowed the civil officers to draw on the agent as usual. As the sum of £200 to each of the two sheriffs appears to have been a clerical error in the estimates, they have drawn for the amount of the previous allowance, that is £100 each. 169</p>
September 18, York.	<p>Maitland to Bathurst (No. 40). Sends abstract of returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston for August. 171</p>
September 21, York.	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Abstract. 173</p> <p>Memorial of McGregor. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 9th October, 1826. 173</p>

1826.
September 30, York. Attached is certificate by Peter McDougall. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 41). Recommends the confirmation of a grant by the Indians of Grand River to Claus; his services and illness which will probably be fatal, in which case he would leave a large family now dependent on him. Recommends also that Messrs. Robert, Abram and William Nelles have their grant confirmed, they having occupied the land for many years and improved a large proportion of it. Page 174
Enclosed. Petition by Claus. Page 177
- October 5, Stamford. Hillier to McGregor. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 9th October, 1826.
- October 9, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 42). Transmits memorial and certificate lately laid before him by McGregor, also copy of letter written to him and explanatory note from Baldwin, the statements in which are at variance, with those in McGregor's letters. 181
Enclosed. Memorial of Lieut. McGregor with further explanations in reference to the payment of his pension. Asks for the advance of £100. 183
Certificate by Peter McDougall, that he received no power of attorney to collect McGregor's pension for the half year, ending in June, 1821. 187
Hillier to McGregor. Lieut. Gov. Maitland is not satisfied with the statements in the memorial, in which discrepancies are pointed out. As the case is before Bathurst, Maitland cannot authorise the advance of £100 188
- October 16, York. W. W. Baldwin to Hillier. Enters into details of his transactions with McGregor respecting his pension. 191
Maitland to Bathurst (No. 43). Sends abstract of returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston for September. 196
Enclosed. Abstract. 197
- November 9, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 44). Transmits copy of a memorial from Colonel Simons of the militia for a pension as a major in command in lieu of that of which he has been in receipt as a major since he was wounded at Lundy's Lane in July, 1814. Strongly recommends the case of Colonel Simons. 199
Enclosed. The memorial. 201
Documents in support of the petition contained in the memorial. 204 to 217
- November 20, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 45). Sends abstract of returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston for October. 219
Enclosed. Abstract. 221
- December 12, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 46). With reference to his dispatch of 12th June last, enclosing copy of a communication from Bishop Macdonell, asks in view of recent occurrences that the recommendation he made in respect to the Roman Catholic Church established in the colony, if not acted upon, may be withdrawn. 223
Maitland to Bathurst (No 47A). Sends abstract of returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston for November. 225
Enclosed. Abstract. 226
- December 19, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No 47B). Forwards copy of memorial from the rector and church wardens of the established church at Amherstburg, praying for pecuniary help to finish their church. Recommends the prayer of the memorial. 227
Enclosed. Petition of the rector and church wardens of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Amherstburg mentioned in letter. 229
- December 21, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No 48). Transmits memorial from James Crookes for halfpay as Major of Militia. Did not feel at liberty to decline sending it, but sends report by the adjutant general to give His

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Lordship an opportunity of forming his judgment on the question. 232
Enclosed. Memorial by Crookes states his services in the field during the war of 1812 and asks for half pay as Major in the incorporated militia. Page 234

Report by the adjutant general of militia that Crookes had not raised his quota to entitle him to the rank of Major. Since the close of the war he has always been mustered as captain until 1st April, 1822, when he was promoted by the lieutenant-governor to be Colonel of the 1st regiment of the Gore militia. 240

December 23,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No 49). The legislature convened on the 5th. Sends speech, answers, &c. 243

Enclosed. Speech. 245

Answer of the Council. 251

The same by the Assembly. 256

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1826.

Q. 342.

1826.
January 9,
Foreign office.

Clanricarde to Hay. Transmits official note from the Bavarian minister for information respecting John Paul Rattelmüller, who was employed as interpreter in Upper Canada in 1804. Page 30

Enclosed. Baron de Cetto to Canning, 8th December, 1825. For information of the fate of John Paul Rattelmüller. 31

January 9,
Treasury.

Harrison to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury, under the circumstances, have authorised the Secretary at war to grant half pay to the officers of the battalion of incorporated militia of Upper Canada and to make provision for the same in the estimate to be submitted to Parliament, but no other applications of this nature should be entertained. 168

January 9,
Treasury.

Same to the same. Robinson, superintendent of emigration to Canada, has drawn a bill for £1,000; the Treasury desire Bathurst's opinion as to its payment. 170

January 13,
War Office.

Merry to the same. The Treasury authorise half pay to the officers of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada. Asks for a list of officers entitled to it with their Christian names in full. 200

January 18,
Treasury.

Harrison to the same. Asks for copy of letter from Bathurst, authorising the payment of £350 to Dr. Strachan for his travelling expenses on matters connected with the property of the clergy of Upper Canada. 171

January 18,
War Office.

Merry to the same. Lieut. D. C. Napier, late of Meuron's regiment, has applied for leave to receive his half pay, together with his income as commissary of transports, Montreal. What is the annual amount of the salary and emoluments of the civil situation and the date of the appointment. 201

January 19,
Doctor's
Commons.

Christopher Robinson to Bathurst. Has arranged for the division of the Church of England in Upper Canada into the two arch-deaconries of York and Kingston. 45

January 23,
Treasury.

Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Encloses letter from the secretary at War that he had included in the army estimates a sum for half pay to the officers of the late incorporated militia of Upper Canada. 172

Enclosed. Palmerston to Harrison. Estimate for half pay included in the army estimates. 173

January 30,
Treasury.

Harrison to Wilmot Horton. Asks for the opinion of Bathurst as to payment of a bill for £1,000 drawn by Robinson on account of emigration from Ireland to Canada. 174

February 6,
Army Medical
Department.

McGregor, director general, to the same. In reference to the case of McGregor, an officer in the Kent volunteers of Upper Canada, the

1826. decision as to a pension rests exclusively with the secretary at War to whom a certificate would be sent similar to the one inclosed. Page 215
Enclosed. Certificate of the case of McGregor. 216
- February 7, Merry to Wilmot Horton. Asks for a second list of the officers of the
 War Office. incorporated militia entitled to pensions, as the first had been mislaid. 202
- February 8, Taylor to the same. Sends memorial from Major George Stephens,
 Horse Guards. which the Commander-in-chief asks him (Horton) to enable him to
 answer. 21
- February 13, Same to the same. In reference to letter of 10th (8th) instant asks
 Horse Guards. for the return of memorial from Major Stephens. 22
- February 17, Hobhouse to Hay. In the case of Shawanakiskie, an Indian convicted
 Whitehall. of murder, the law officers have reported in favour of its validity, and no
 ground appears for a recommendation to mercy, but as lieut. governor
 Maitland may know of circumstances that may justify a lessening of the
 punishment, it is left to his discretion to do so, if he shall be so advised. 40
- March 8, Dunn to Lushington. Enclosed in Hill to Wilmot Horton, 16th June.
 York.
- March 10, Griffin to Wilmot Horton. The Board of ordnance, in answer to Dal-
 Ordinance. housie's suggestion to remove to the post of St. Mary's on leaving Drum-
 mond Island, call attention to the report of the commissioners who
 disapprove of so advanced a post, but in case it should be absolutely
 necessary, recommend St. Joseph's. The commissioners, however, con-
 sider the post should be established at Penetanguishene, if such a post
 be absolutely necessary or that the Indian presents he distributed at
 Amherstburg. They submit the consideration of how far it would be
 advisable to accede to Dalhousie's proposition to purchase the property
 of the North West Company at St. Mary's. 118
- March 25, Merry to the same. As the pay of the Canadian commissioners closed
 War Office. previous to 24th June last, and the official correspondence since ought
 not to prevent Sir John Harvey, major of the 103rd foot and Lieut.-Col.
 Francis Cockburn of the New Brunswick Fencibles from receiving their
 half-pay from 25th June, 1825. 203
- April 3, Byham to the same. Transmits letter from Mann, with accompany-
 Ordinance. ing papers relative to the Rideau Canal proposed to be built in Canada.
 The Board desire to submit them to Bathurst before framing instruc-
 tions to By, who is to proceed to Canada to superintend the construc-
 tion. As soon as the papers are returned they shall frame the instruc-
 tions. 120
- Memoranda by Sir James Carmichael Smyth to General Mann on the
 proposed Rideau Canal. The document begins: "The following memo-
 randa relative to the proposed water communication between the
 "Ottawa River and the town of Kingston upon Lake Ontario contain
 "everything that has occurred to me as in my power to communicate,
 "which may be of service to Lieut.-Colonel By." 122
- April 4, Taylor to Wilmot Horton. Refers for Bathurst's consideration petition
 Horse Guards. from Denis Kerivan, out pensioner, for a free passage for himself and
 family, his father and brothers residing in Montreal. 23
- April 8, Hill to the same. Herries does not think the Treasury would object
 Treasury. to the commissary receiving into the military chest and granting bills
 at the current rate when it is considered expedient for the public service
 to remit, but money received into military chest will be applicable to
 army service only. It would not be expedient to receive moneys into
 the military chest on deposit or to pay interest for it. 175
- April 10, Maitland to Harrison. Enclosed in Hill to Wilmot Horton, 11th
 York. June. 202

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- 1826
 April 11, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Receiver General of Upper Canada's accounts have been audited and the accountant is indebted at the termination of the accounting in the sum of £23,217 13s. 4½d., besides the sum of £57,412. 10s. granted for the losses sustained during the war, for which no detailed account has been transmitted. The Receiver General to have his attention directed to the state of the account and to be instructed to prepare a statement of the disposal of the £57,412. 10s. The lieutenant-governor is to take measures to satisfy the Treasury that the large balances in the Receiver General's hands are duly secured and will be forthcoming when required. Page 176
- April 11, Treasury. Same to the same. Robinson, superintendent of emigration, has drawn for £2,000. The Treasury desire Bathurst's opinion as to the payment. 178
- April 15, Ordnance. Byham to the same. As By is leaving for Canada, the Board of Ordnance wish for papers back before they draw up his instructions. 131
- April 26, Horse Guards. Taylor to the same. Refers letter from Lieut.-Col. G. Macdonell, containing application for a medal. 24
- Enclosed.* Macdonell to Taylor, 18th April. States his services in attacking Ogdensburg, raising the Glengarry regiment, &c., for which he had been promised a medal. 25
- April 28, Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. In reference to the application from Kingston for assistance in building a church, as the cost of the erection is much increased by the space allotted for the military, the sum of £1,500 may be granted from the military chest, but no further assistance will be given to the erection or future maintenance. 179
- May 3, Whitehall. J. Stephen, jr. to the same. Opinion of Counsel that aliens cannot be naturalized except by Imperial Parliament and cannot enjoy the same rights as those can do who are naturalized in England, 100
- May 11, Treasury. Hill to the same. Robinson, superintendent of emigration, has drawn for £3,000. The Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion thereon. 180
- May 19, Whitehall. Hobhouse to the same. Transmits free pardon to Hans Hawe and Elizabeth Maxwell, convicted of child murder in Upper Canada, to be forwarded to the lieutenant-governor, that the prisoners may receive the benefit. 42
- June 10, Whitehall. Same to the same. Asks for such an answer to the enclosed as may be sent to Campbell of Blytheswood and shown by him to the applicants. 43
- (The note was addressed either to Horton or Hay).
- June 16, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter from Maitland enclosing memorial from Dunn, Receiver General of Upper Canada, for remuneration for his services for raising money by debentures. This being a provincial matter, should be referred to the colonial legislature for the grant of an allowance. 181
- Enclosed.* Maitland to Harrison, with memorial from Dunn. 183
- Application from Dunn. 185
- June 17, Quebec. Sutherland to Hillier. Enclosed in Freeling to Wilmot Horton, 2d November, 1826.
- June 21, Ordnance. Byham to Wilmot Horton. In reference to correspondence respecting the Rideau Canal, transmits copy of minute of the Master General of Ordnance, copies of which and of other papers were sent to By for his guidance. 131
- Enclosed.* Minute of the Master General of Ordnance relative to the construction of the Canal, and to the responsibility that rests on the officers of engineers. 132
- June 27, Admiralty. Barrow to Wilmot Horton. The Canada Company may have the use of the Admiralty charts to help in the preparation of a map by that company. 3
- July 13, War Office. Lukin to the same. Captain Archibald McLean, late of the incorporated militia, asks to have his half pay with his income as registrar for

1826.

- the counties of Stormont and Dundas, registrar of the surrogate court and clerk of the peace for the same district. Wanted the annual amount of the salary and emoluments and the dates of his appointment to these offices. Page 204
- July 13, Montreal. By to Mann. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton, 1st September. 204
- July 14, Doctor's Commons. Law Officers to Bathurst. Have prepared the form of an instrument for carrying into effect certain alterations proposed with respect to the Archdeacons of Upper Canada. 48
- July 15, War Office. Lukin to Wilmot Horton. Capt. John McDonell, late of the incorporated militia, applies for his half-pay with his income as registrar for the County of Glengarry in the Eastern district. Wanted his civil income and the date of his appointment. 205
- July 18, War Office. Merry to the same. As regards halfpay to Sir John Harvey and Lieut. Col. Cockburn, whilst acting as commissioners for valuing Crown lands in Canada, the Secretary at War (Palmerston) points out how the matter could have been arranged. 206
- July 21, War Office. Same to the same. Lieut. W. M. Jarvis has applied to receive his half pay, with his income as Sheriff of Goree (Gore). Wanted statement of his salary and emolument and the date of his appointment. 208
- July 22, Treasury. Horries to the same. Robinson, superintendent of emigration, has drawn a bill for £2,000. The Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion thereon. 187
- July 25, Navy Office. Navy Board to the same. The teachers for whom passages are asked cannot be conveyed without expense to the public. 115
- July 26, Foreign office. Planta to the same. Transmits letter from Mr. Leake to be forwarded. 33
- Enclosed.* Leake to Planta. Encloses letter, which he asks to be forwarded, and to have a certificate returned if the person to whom it is addressed is dead or cannot be found. 34
- July 26, London. Martin to Wilmot Horton. The "Vibelia" transport is only a ship taken upon freight to carry a stipulated number of passengers; all that there is any right to send by her are already appointed. 116
- July 26, War Office. Lukin to the same (two letters). These salaries and emoluments and dates of appointments wanted of ensign A. W. Warffe, second clerk in the office of the Inspector General of Upper Canada, and of Surgeon Grant Powell, clerk of Assembly and judge of district court. 209, 210
- July 29, York. Hillier to Sutherland. Enclosed in Freeling to Wilmot Horton, 2nd November, 1826. 209
- August 4, Serjeant's Inn. Law Officers to Bathurst. Submits proposed charter to a company of merchants associated to purchase and improve waste lands in Upper Canada. 50
- August 16, Quebec. Sutherland to Francis Freeling. Enclosed in Freeling to Wilmot Horton, 2nd November, 1826. 209
- August 16, York. Robinson to the Treasury. Enclosed in Hill to Wilmot Horton, 14th October, 1826. 209
- August (?), York. Hillier to Sutherland. Enclosed in Freeling to Wilmot Horton, 2nd November, 1826. 209
- August 17, Ryegate. Sir J. Carmichael Smyth to Mann. Enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton, 1st September. 209
- August 18, War Office. Merry to Wilmot Horton. Warrants for military allowance equal to their half pay will be issued to Lieut. Col. Francis Cockburn and Sir John Harvey, so soon as His Majesty's signature can be obtained. 211
- August 19, Whitehall. Stephen to the same. Transmits for Bathurst's consideration, proposed charter for establishing a university in Upper Canada. 103
- August 23, Ryegate. Sir J. Carmichael Smyth to Mann. 103

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August 26,
London.

Mann to Fitzroy Somerset. Both enclosed in Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton, 1st September.

August 29.
Foreign office.

Clanricarde to Wilmot Horton. Transmits copy of letter from the minister at the German diet for information as to the encouragement given German emigrants to Canada. Page 36

Enclosed. Cathcart to Canning. Numerous applications have been made by German farmers and peasants intending to emigrate and the local governments desire to have official assurance that these will be properly received in the colonies. 37

September 1,
Ordnance.

Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton. Sends copies of letter from Mann and of accompanying papers respecting the canal communication in Canada, with a copy of the orders the Master General of the ordnance has given in reply. Calls attention to the part of Smyth's letter respecting the Welland Canal, and that the Governor of Upper Canada should be moved to settle with the proprietors of that canal as to the size of their locks and that they shall consent to the transport of all government property gratis, on the same terms as were settled with the La Chine Canal. When this is settled they should be paid one fourth of the sum agreed upon in each of the four years 1827 to 1830. 140

Enclosed. Gother Mann to Fitzroy Somerset, 26th August. Has consulted Sir James Smyth as to the cost. Encloses his answer. Has received letters from By, which he encloses. Does not agree in By's opinion as to the advantages of enlarging the canal, but it is worth considering. Had consulted Sir James Smyth and encloses his answer. 142

Sir Carmichael Smyth to Mann, 17th August. Returns master General's minute on the canals in Canada. Remarks on the progress of the work on the Ottawa and Rideau and on the need of an additional grant of money. The assistance that might be given to the Welland Canal on an agreement to carry government stores, &c., free, as in the case of the La Chine Canal. The ninth of the amount for constructing the canal, would be £16,360 to be paid to the proprietors and the locks should be at least 22 feet broad. Calculation of the annual payments. 144

By to Mann, 13th July. The advantage of enlarging the canals for communication by steamboat navigation from the St. Lawrence to the lakes. The canals are on too small a scale as the steamers measure from 110 to 130 feet in length, from 40 to 50 feet in width, drawing 8 feet when loaded. Strongly recommends the Welland, the Rideau and the Grenville canals being constructed on a scale to pass these steamboats, and that the north passage round the island of Montreal should be deepened and one or two locks constructed. This would give an uninterrupted line of steamboat navigation from Quebec to the upper lakes and opening the Richelieu would admit steamers to Lake Champlain. Urges that the canals should be in the hands of government. Estimated cost. Welland £400,000; Rideau £400,000; Grenville £100,000; north side of the isle of Montreal £150,000; Richelieu £150,000; total £1,200,000. The increase of business these works would cause and the larger consumption of British goods. 149

Carmichael Smyth to Mann, 23rd August. Criticises adversely By's proposal to enlarge the canals and adheres to his opinion that a width of 20 feet is sufficient. 156

Fitzroy Somerset to Mann, 1st September. By is to be instructed to go on with the work without altering any part of the plan proposed, although the Master General would always be happy to receive his observations. Steamers cannot be used in canals without probably destroying their banks. By is entirely wrong respecting the navigation of the Richelieu. 162

	1826		
September 5, Admiralty.	Barrow to Wilmot Horton	The Lords of the Admiralty have instructed their solicitor to take steps to stop the publication by the Canada Company of a map of Upper Canada taken from Bayfield's survey.	Page 4
September 7, War Office.	Lukin to the same.	Brevet Major Hillier applies to receive his half pay with his income as private secretary to Maitland. Wanted his salary, &c., and the date of appointment.	212
September 9, Worthing.	Hill to the same.	Reasons for accepting the bills of the Bank of Montreal, instead of gold, for the proceeds of the tea sold by the agent of the East India Company and for the payments due by the Canada Company.	188
September 9, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same.	The Lords of the Admiralty had intended to obtain an injunction to prevent the sale of the map of Upper Canada by the Canada Company taken from the survey of Bayfield, but as the publishers had consented to withdraw the names of the Admiralty and Bayfield, the Admiralty had decided to allow the publication.	5
September 9, Serjeant's Inn		Opinion of Counsel on the power of the Sheriff to levy for arrears of rent on Crown reserves.	52
September 9, Serjeant's Inn		Opinion of Counsel on the right to the suffrage of persons having received grants of land. The right only applies to land granted before the division of the province, but may be acquired by the grantees fulfilling certain conditions.	55
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Statement of the statutes under which a sheriff in Upper Canada acts.	58
		Report of attorney general Robinson to S. Smith, administrator on the subject of enforcing payment of rents of the Crown and Clergy reserves under lease. (The report is long and elaborate.)	61
		Report of solicitor general Boulton to Sir Peregrine Maitland on the same subject.	77
September 19, Ordnance.	Fitzroy Somerset to Wilmot Horton.	Asks that the correspondence respecting the conduct of Capt. Matthews be returned.	165
September 23, Whitehall.	Stephen to the same.	Sends draught of letter to be written by him (Horton) to Lord Clanricarde respecting German emigrants for Upper and Lower Canada.	104
September 30, Whitehall	Adams to the same.	Sends copy of bill drawn by Ridout, surveyor general, for his salary. Must daily expect bills from the other officials. Having received no authority to pay them, asks Bathurst's commands, as the merchants to whom they are sent will return them if not paid to the great inconvenience and injury of the officers.	16
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Copy of the bill drawn by Thomas Ridout.	18
October 2, Whitehall.	Adams to Wilmot Horton.	Another bill has been received, drawn by Duncan Cameron, for his salary. Is waiting anxiously for instructions.	19
October —, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same.	Transmits memorial from officers in Canada on the subject of the formation of an establishment for the education of their children.	6
	<i>Enclosed.</i>	Capt. Byng. Transmits memorial from officers in the township of March.	7
		Memorial from officers for the establishment of a Seminary within their means for the education of their children.	8
October 7, Treasury.	Herries to Wilmot Horton.	Robinson has drawn bills for £2,000 for emigration and the Treasury have had under consideration this and the account of the money already expended. The Treasury desire to have Bathurst's statement respecting these bills and authority under which they were drawn, as the only amount remaining is the balance of £1,162 12s. 4d., so that if the sum of £2,000 is to be paid, an application must be made to Parliament for further funds.	190
		Statement of payments on account of emigration from Ireland.	192

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1826.
October 14, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter that Robinson has drawn for £1,000 in favour of Thos. G. Ridout. The Treasury desires to know Bathurst's opinion as to this additional bill. Page 194
Robinson to Treasury, 16th August. Has drawn for £1,000 as above. 193
- October 19, Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. When will the Canada Company pay the £5,000 promised? Adams requires money to pay the salaries. 195
- October 20, Treasury. Same to the same. Returns the papers respecting the Canada Company. When they are prepared to pay the money he is to be told, so that they may be apprized whom to pay to. 196
- October 20, Whitehall. Stephen to the same. Freshfield says that the Canada Company are willing to pay the money at once. Is waiting for memorandum before he brings forward the case in a more regular and official form. 105
- October 21, Treasury. Hill to the same. Robinson has drawn a bill for £1,000; the Treasury desires to have Bathurst's opinion thereon. 197
- October 30, London. Strachan to——. The law officers having suspended their opinion respecting the establishment of a university in Upper Canada, states that the charter is substantially framed from those already given to colleges. Encloses extracts from charter to King's College, New York, now called Columbia College. 97
Extracts referred to. 92
- November 2, Post Office. Freeling to Wilmot Horton. Transmits letter with correspondence from Sutherland, deputy post master general of Canada, relative to appointing a deputy postmaster general for Upper Canada. Refers to previous correspondence; the Postmaster General has not changed the opinion therein expressed. 218
Enclosed. Sutherland to Freeling. Recommends the appointment of a deputy postmaster general in Upper Canada who should report and be subject to him. Recommends Macaulay for the position. 220
Correspondence on the subject. 224 to 229
- November 11, War Office. Sullivan to Wilmot Horton. Paymaster William Kemble has applied to receive his half pay with his civil salary. Wanted statement of the amount of his salary, &c., and date of his appointment. 213
- November 15, Treasury. Hill to the same. When is the money from the Canada Company to be expected? 198
- November 27, Ordnance. Byham to the same. In the absence of detailed estimates, the Board of Ordnance are of opinion that the sum required for the Rideau Canal for next year will be £41,000, the canal to be completed in four years from 1st January, 1827. 166
- December 2, Whitehall. Stephen to the same. The questions submitted by the lieut. governor of Upper Canada are resolvable into the question, whether the clerks of assize in the circuit of Upper Canada are to be appointed by the clerk of the Crown or by the judges of assize. The attorney and solicitor general hold different views. He agrees with the attorney general that the judges have the right to appoint and the right should be decided by the proper legal tribunal, but as it is the judges whose rights are in question so that their judgement would be subject to appeal, the most convenient method of disposal is to refer the parties to the provincial court for a preliminary judgment, so that it could be brought within the cognisance of the supreme court of appeal. 106
- December 4, Doct^r's Com^{ms}. Opinion of Counsel on the proposed charter for the establishment of a college in Upper Canada to be called King's College. 90
- December 7, Whitehall. Stephen to Wilmot Horton. Does not know how to proceed to discuss the question the Crown lawyers have to solve, namely, whether the Church of England is the established Church in the colonies. It can only become so by positive statute which has not been done. The King could make it the established church, but that could not be done in the case of

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the Church of Scotland, it being of the very essence of the Kirk to be an elective body. Page 109
Memorandum unsigned with extract of dispatches from Bathurst that if he had available funds he would grant salaries to the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, but the want of means prevents him from doing so. 112
- December 12, Wilmot Horton to Stephen. The object of Bathurst in his question as to the Established Church was to learn if, since the Act of Union, the title was to mean the Church of England exclusively or as embracing both churches. 113
Downing Street.

MISCELLANEOUS, 1826.

Q. 343-1-2-3.

1813. (Part I. is paged from 1 to 228; part II. from page 229 to 456; part III. from 457 to page 651).
November 27, O'Connor to Yeo. Letter of resignation.
Kingston.
December 27, Yeo to O'Connor.
Upper Canada.
1824.
February 20, Mallet to O'Connor. This and the two preceding letters enclosed in
Audit Office. O'Connor to Bathurst, 25th June, 1826.
1825.
August 25, P. Robinson to Hillier. Enclosed in J. B. Robinson to ———, 22nd
Monaghan. January, 1826.
September 16, Corkery to P. Robinson. Enclosed in P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton,
Rainsay. 30th January, 1826.
October 6, P. Robinson to J. B. Robinson.
Cobourg.
October 21, The same to the same.
Smith.
December 2, Reade to Peter Robinson.
Monaghan.
- December 13, "An Emigrant" to the *Weekly Messenger*. This and the three preced-
ing documents enclosed in J. B. Robinson to ———, 22nd January, 1826.
Port Hope.
December 30, Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the alien question. Enclosed
York. in Rolph to Wilmot Horton in undated letter of 1826. (May?).
1826.
January 7, Fitzgibbon to the *Quebec Mercury*. Enclosed in J. B. Robinson to
Quebec. ———, 22nd January, 1826.
- January 8, Chief Justice Abbott to Wilmot Horton. Returns the letters of
London. Bathurst to Maitland, with thanks for the opportunity of perusing
them. Page 3
- January 12, P. Robinson to J. B. Robinson. Enclosed in J. B. Robinson to ———.
Monaghan. 22nd January, 1826.
- January 12, D'Arcy Boulton to Wilmot Horton. His leave of absence having been
Queen's Hotel. extended, half a year's salary is due to him. He presumes that Adams
will require instructions to pay it. 31
- January 21, Hood to the same. For an audience relative to the growth of hemp
London. and flax in Upper Canada. 176
- January 22, J. B. Robinson to ———. Reports the satisfactory condition of the
York. emigrants brought by his brother and the attention that was paid to
them by the officials until they were settled, the friendly terms on
which they live with their neighbours. The false reports that whole
families were swept away by sickness; the mortality, on the contrary,

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being surprisingly small. The circulation of such reports is general. Col. Talbot heard that the deaths were 30 a day at the depot, but only one old man died since they arrived there. The story of their going to the United States is equally false. His regret at the false accounts sent to the Colonial office, and that he had not written in spite of being so busy. Sends a few of his brother's letters to make up for this. The trust to be placed in Fitzgibbon; any of the military officers who have served in Canada can confirm this. The "Emigrant" is a Mr. Stewart, from the North of Ireland, a magistrate and one of the most respectable men in the country. Repeats his account of the comfortable condition of the emigrants of 1823. Page 241

Enclosed. P. Robinson to J. B. Robinson, 2nd December, 1825. Sends enclosed copy of letter which he has only had time to copy to send by the next mail. 250

P. Robinson to J. B. Robinson, 21st October, 1825. Is closely occupied attending to the settlers. Bastable's attempt to get them to complain. This tampering did some mischief but they are now behaving well, but he hears that correspondence is carried on by some of the settlers with Bastable, and that they report all that passes. It is provoking to work hard and then to be misrepresented. 251

Same to the same. Has been only waiting the arrival of some stores from Kingston to visit him (J. B.) The delay caused by bad roads. The good effect of the imprisonment of Finn; the mischief wrought by McKenzie's garbled reports of the proceedings of the House, but the settlers are getting on remarkably well, and they pride themselves on their good behaviour. Application for reinstatement by Thomas Stark, who was dismissed at Cobourg, and now appears very contrite. 254

Roude, surgeon, to P. Robinson, 2nd December, 1825. Warns him against the efforts of Bastable to excite discontent amongst the emigrants. The mischief caused and what it may lead to. 258

P. Robinson to Hillier, 25th August, 1825. Has been unwell but not seriously; the weather has been unhealthy, but there have been few cases of illness among the settlers who are in the highest spirits on being so near their destination. 261

P. Robinson to J. B. Robinson. Has sent return of mortality to Hillier, which has not been so great for the number and the unhealthiness of the season. Expects soon to have a surveyor to consult on a survey of the town plot at the head of the Otonabee River. Suggests that it be called Wilmot Horton; it is the prettiest place he ever saw. There is no saying what difficulty he may meet with; he exacts the strictest obedience; there are many idle rascals exciting the people to disobedience, but he is determined to carry a high hand at the depot. 263

Letters from Fitzgibbon to the Quebec *Mercury*, 7th January, 1826, and from an "Emigrant" to the *Weekly Messenger*, 13th December, 1825, contradicting the accounts of the wretched state of the emigrants brought by P. Robinson. 265-269

Remarks of the editor of the *Weekly Messenger*. 271

January 25,
London.

Harvey to Wilmot Horton. Had declined to examine the correspondence in regard to the Canada commission, as he does not wish to have any more to do with it than to take his fair share of the responsibility. Is not surprised at Bathurst's dissatisfaction with the report, as he had always been of opinion that it could not be satisfactory for reasons which he had already stated. 177

January 26,
London.

Bosanquet to Bathurst. On behalf of the directors of the Canada Company desires to know the extent of the reconsideration of the award

1826.

as the condition on which he would recommend the immediate grant of the charter to which the committee attach so much importance.

- Page 10
- January 30, London. Pelly to Wilmot Horton. McLaughlin is a chief trader in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, and is at present in charge of their establishment at the Columbia River. 230
- January 30, York. P. Robinson to the same. Has kept the lieut. governor acquainted with his movements. Had he known the reports as to the unpromising state of the emigrants, had no doubt he would have contradicted them. He himself had spent much time with them in the woods and has no hesitation in saying they will make valuable settlers. 275
- Enclosed.* Michael Corkery to P. Robinson. His progress and discouragements. Asks that he, (Robinson) would purchase his surplus produce for the rations required for the settlers, as he has no oxen to carry them to market. 277
- January 30, York. Speech of the lieut. governor at the prorogation of the legislature. 506
- February 2, York. J. B. Robinson, to Wilmot Horton (?). Has been asked to forward his brother's letter. Other letters from himself and Hillier must have put him at ease as to rumours that reached him, the result of both experiments could not have been more satisfactory. A visit is to be paid to the settlement by Maitland, himself and Talbot. Wished to write about the Canada Company but had not leisure. Strachan is to have leave to establish a university. He (J. B. Robinson) expects to sail early in March and to arrive in April. 279
- February 2, Ramsgate. Petition of Margaret Plenderleath, widow of Simon McTavish, repeating that her case before the Court of Kings' Bench of Montreal, cannot be tried for want of a quorum and praying for relief. (A repetition of former memorials.) 231
- February 8, London. Galt to Wilmot Horton. The necessity of bringing the business of the Canadian claims to a conclusion. Previous arrangements have proved nugatory, the expediency of considering whether any other plan of liquidation may be adopted. 92
- February 8, London. Bosanquet to the same. The directors of the Canada Company have received the explanations he sent of the extent of the reconsideration of the award required by Bathurst, and now encloses the opinion of the Company's counsel on the power of the directors to accede. Sends also resolution of the directors, containing the only mode they are advised they can be justified in concurring in the reconsideration proposed, should such a measure be found either necessary or expedient. The modification of Bathurst's proposition does not change the principle but only the order of proceeding. The satisfaction of the directors at the continued-favourable opinion of Bathurst. 13
- Enclosed.* Case proposed by the directors with opinion of counsel. 16
- Resolutions of the directors on Bathurst's determination to reject the award of the commissioners in which they propose the appointment of a referee. 20
- February 8, London. H. J. Boulton to Wilmot Horton. Sends proposed bill for the relief of aliens who have settled in Upper Canada. It is on the principle of the instructions sent to Maitland, but the provincial legislature cannot confer on aliens all the rights of British subjects, one of these being the right of voting at elections which can only be given by Act of the British Parliament. Recommends that this disability should be done away with as a voluntary act before an address can be received from Canada on the subject. 34
- The proposed Act. 37
- (See also page 58).

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1826.
February 13,
London. H. J. Boulton to——. Reports the method of disposing of government land in Michigan; it is reported to be of good quality, but there are complaints about water. The land is represented to be not as good as that in Upper Canada, but vast numbers flock there from the Eastern States, the nursery of the west. Page 42
- February 18,
York. Memorial of Thomas Talbot, stating his services towards the settlement of the country, the cost to himself of the settlement which has straitened his circumstances, prays for an allowance from the Crown reserves. 631
- February 20,
London. Galt to Wilmot Horton. A letter should be addressed to the government of the lower province to sanction new taxes at Quebec for the interest of the loan negotiated by him. 93
- February 22,
London. Markland to the same. Has received report of the comfortable state of the emigrants taken out by Robinson and their satisfaction. The exaggerated account of their illness last summer. Sends sections of a newly invented railway; its advantage and moderate cost. 195
- February 24,
Horse Guards. McGregor to Bathurst. On the subject of the charge against him of giving three powers of attorney to collect his pension besides calling for it personally. Denies the charge and explains how it probably happened that the charge could have arisen. 197
- February 26,
London. H. J. Boulton to——. Has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to aid in the discussion relative to the affairs of the Canada Company; in that case his leave of absence must be extended. 44
- March 1,
London. Galt to Wilmot Horton. Regrets he cannot have an oral discussion respecting the order in Council of Upper Canada supposed to affect the prospects of the Canada Company. The effect the order will produce on the public and the prejudicial results of the system of sale proposed by the government of Upper Canada. The rates of prices to individuals appear to be unfair towards the company, although this may not be the intention of government. The extent of revenue that the company is to pay as compared with the amount in the last four years. Suggests a junction between the land granting office and the company to manage the government land. Complaints of the restriction of emigration and other hindrances. 94
- March 2,
York. Address to Maitland by the Irish emigrants brought out by Robinson. 62
- March 3,
Horse Guards. Answer by Maitland. 64
- March 3,
Horse Guards. McGregor to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for the information that Maitland will be directed to restore his pension. In consequence of delays he has exhausted his means and contracted debt. Asks for an advance of £100 and offers his lands in Upper Canada as security. 201
- March 4,
London. Galt to the same. Sends Canadian papers containing certain discussions. Urges him to introduce a declaratory bill agreeably to the one framed upon the resolutions of the Assembly of Upper Canada and in opposition to the attorney general's impolitic measure. 102
- March 6,
Manchester. Rev. W. Johnson to Bathurst. For a passage for Mrs. Hanna, wife of John Hanna, pensioner, and her family to Upper Canada. 189
- March 7,
London. H. J. Boulton to Wilmot Horton. Reports that American citizens are aliens and as such are incapable of holding lands or enjoying any other privilege than a Spaniard would do in England unless they comply with the provisions of the old statutes for the naturalization of persons in the colonies. All civil disabilities, except those giving a right to vote at elections or to be elected, may be removed by provincial enactment but the exceptional privileges can only be conferred by the British Parliament. 45
- March 9,
York. J. B. Robinson to Wilmot Horton (?) Again after personal examination contradicts the stories and false reports respecting the emigrants

1826. of 1823. An examination should have been made before Dalhousie made the statements he did. Page 281
- Enclosed.* Burke to J. B. Robinson. Favourable report of the settlement of the emigrants of 1823. 283
- March 15, P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Sends return of Irish settlers to be attached to his letter of this date. 286
York.
- March 15, Brice McGregor to the same. In consequence of the refusal of Horse Guards. Bathurst to advance McGregor money to pay his debts and the wretched condition to which he is reduced, he, with the assistance of a few friends will advance him £100 to pay his debts, &c., for which he is to sign a bond. Although of the same name he is no relation of lieutenant McGregor. 203
- March 16, Hayes to Wilmot Horton. When he called, in November, had been asked to call again on his return from Ireland. Had done so, but found London. him much occupied. As he sees his attention is directed to Canada, thinks he may give him information, as he has just returned having formed a considerable settlement in the neighbourhood of his iron works at Marmora. 180
- March 18, Clare to Wilmot Horton. Asks him to get a letter of introduction to the Governor of Upper Canada from Bathurst for Robert, Thomas and London. Hugh Harding. 68
- March 18, R. J. Uniacke to the same. Will attend the committee on emigration at any time he shall receive notice. The only other person whom he knows in London, who can give material evidence is his son Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke. If necessary, he will attend the committee. In discontinuing the proceedings relative to the presentation to the rectory of St. Paul's at Halifax, the expenses already incurred have been overlooked. Asks that Bathurst's attention be called to the subject, as he (Uniacke) is responsible for the whole. 641
London.
- March 21, Adams to the same. Finds that no sum has been voted for the civil service of Upper Canada, so that his office is abolished. The hardship to himself and family which this involves. Account of his employment in the civil service, for which the office was conferred upon him for life as he understood. 4
London.
- March 21, Same to the same. Sends two applications with thanks for kindness. 8
London.
- March 31, Henderson to Bathurst. In 1822, he had permission to proceed to Canada as a settler and a grant of 200 acres. He had not been able then to take advantage of the grant, but can do so now; hopes, therefore, it may stand. He proposes to become a schoolmaster and requests that he may have a passage for himself and his wife. 182
London.
- Enclosed.* Copy of letter from Wilmot to Maitland, 15th March, 1822, desiring that he would give a grant of 200 acres to Edward Henderson. 184
- April 1, Darcy Boulton to Wilmot Horton. Had been on board the ship "Cortés" to sail, when he was attacked by violent indisposition. Asks for a short extension of his leave of absence. 32
London.
- April 3, Rev. W. Johnson to Bathurst. No answer having been made, makes a second application on behalf of Mrs. Hanna. 191
Manchester.
- April 4, H. J. Boulton to Wilmot Horton. Explains the opinion of Robinson and himself as to the value of lands in Upper Canada, and that they did not mean to convey that large tracts of land could be sold for more money than the Company have offered, but that small quantities could be sold for a great deal more, not that large tracts are less valuable but that purchasers bear no proportion to the quantity of land in the market. To render the lands available, time must be given for the introduction of purchasers. If it is intended to force sales to meet present purposes it would save money to grant the Company their charter and let them have the land at their present average. 47
London.

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April 8,
London. Lieutenant Colonel G. Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Is the report correct that orders have been issued for the execution of the Rideau communication? His only object is to be satisfied as he was the original proposer of the work. Page 205
- April 12,
London. H. J. Boulton to the same. From his constant employment on matters interesting to Canada, applies to be made a member of His Majesty's Council on his return to Canada. 50
- April 18,
London. Carmichael Smyth to the same. Called on Lieutenant Colonel Macdonnell. Was happy to meet so zealous and intelligent an officer Lieutenant Colonel By is to superintend the construction of the Rideau Canal; believes he sails next week. 523
- April 25,
Lincoln's Inn. Stuart to the same. Understands from Sir James Riddell that he (Wilmot Horton) desires information on the subject of emigration from the West Highlands. He shall have pleasure in giving information at a personal interview. 525
- April 26,
London. H. J. Boulton to the same. Has been appointed to negotiate £100,000 currency for the Welland Canal Company. The Board of Directors desire to offer the situation of agent in London, to John Galt and to request his (Wilmot Horton's) approbation of the proceedings of the company. 52
- April 26,
London. Knatchbull to the same. For information on the subject of a letter enclosed. 193
- April 26,
London. Strachan to Bathurst. Had come at the instance of the lieutenant governor to solicit His Lordship's co-operation in the establishment of a university. Transmits dispatch, with this letter, which will show the great importance attached to this subject by the lieutenant governor. 527
- April 29.
Markland to ———. Asks for an appointment as superintendent of the post office in Upper Canada owing to his own and his father's services. Refers to testimonials. 206
- April 29,
London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. The government of Upper Canada feels much interested in the Welland Canal as evidenced by the loan of £25,000 to accelerate the work. The inhabitants of the United States are alarmed at the effect of the superiority of the work of the Welland Canal lest it should materially interfere with the canal they have completed from Lake Erie to the Hudson. 529
- April 29,
Monaghan. P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Sends return of Irish settlers in the district of Bathurst, settled in 1823. 287
- April 29,
London. Rolph to Wilmot Horton. Has come from Upper Canada to vindicate the conduct of himself and friend from imputations for the part they have taken on some questions of importance to the colony. Desires also to have an interview with Bathurst. 328
- May 4,
London. H. J. Boulton to ———. His reasons for not being at the committee on emigration. Cannot name a day earlier than next week for giving a regular reply to the answer of the commissioners, nor does he think Dr. Strachan could be ready earlier. 54
- May 5,
London. Bannister to Wilmot Horton. Sends some numbers of his pamphlet on emigration, confining himself strictly to practical matter and altering the cost of sending people to Canada to conform it to late experiments. He shall have no objection to take whole families to Canada; no one can take people and keep them in Canada in comfort at less cost than himself. 22
- May 11,
Winchelsea. H. Powell to the same. Owing to his wife's long illness he could not proceed to Canada to take possession of the 800 acres granted him by Bathurst in February, 1823, to be in the neighbourhood of his son's 1000 acres, but he died last February at Prescott. His grant is to be assigned to trustees for the benefit of his widow and children; asks that his 800 acres may be assigned to trustees for a like purpose. Has sent persons to cultivate the land and had intended to go himself but his son's death

1826.

and the state of his health prevent this. Prays Bathurst to take his case into consideration. Page 234

Enclosed. Certificate by Dr. Adamson that Powell is unable to undertake a voyage to Canada. 237

May 12,
London.

Rolph to Wilmot Horton. Has been shown by the solicitor general Boulton the draught of the bill for removing the disabilities of the provincial legislature in respect to naturalisation. Suggests that the questions respecting the civil rights of the inhabitants of Upper Canada might not be asked in the Commons as was intended. 329

May 15,
York.

J. B. Robinson to Chief Justice Powell. Gives a sketch of the debate in the House of Assembly, in which his (Powell's) name was mentioned and explains the nature of the discussion which he believes has been misrepresented. 291

May 15,
York.

The same to Wilmot Horton. His obligations to Chief Justice Powell; the feelings entertained by Powell against the lieut. governor and him. Whatever grievance he complains of should be closely investigated. 288

May 15,
Winchelsea.

Powell to Wilmot Horton. Has been informed that Bathurst has complied with the request respecting the 800 acres, which will enable him to provide for the younger children. Shall next year send out a few emigrants. 238

May 16,
Stonehouse.

Hammill to the same. Applies for employment as emigration agent, having been engaged in selecting emigrants for the Rio de la Plata. 185

May 17,
London.

Greenwood, Cox & Co. to the same. For certificate that Maitland was alive and that he held the office of lieut. governor of Upper Canada from 1st July to 31st December, 1825. 83

May 17,
London.

H. J. Boulton to the same. The time is near for his leaving for Canada. Asks if his further attendance is necessary, as he wishes to see his relatives. Will thank him for such an answer as he can show to the Colonial government as explanatory of the manner in which he had been consulted and employed at the Colonial Office. 60

May 18,
London.

Rolph to the same. His satisfaction at the progress of the bill to enable the provincial legislature to naturalise foreigners. Regrets the charge made by the Legislative Council against himself and his friends of being actuated by sedition and deviation from British feeling in their public conduct. 511

May 18,
London.

Strachan and Boulton to the same. Remarks on letter from Barclay, the boundary commissioner. If the rules were applied on the St. Lawrence by which the United States obtained Barnhart's island and the principal channel of the St. Lawrence; they ought also to be applied to the case of the Nebish islands. "Either they should be annulled as respects the St. Lawrence, or if retained they should on the present occasion be rigidly enforced without hesitation." The true interest of both nations would be best consulted by permitting the eastern Nebish, as well as the channel south of Barnhart's island to continue common to both. The surprise and concern of every intelligent man at the arrangement respecting the channel of the St. Lawrence and Barnhardt's Island. 530

May 23,
Cold Bath
Fields.

Gourlay to the same. Had told him he was as blind as a mole on emigration so as to startle him into thought, but he still went on wasting money to get a handful of people, when he (Gourlay) could have told him how 50,000 could be got annually. The ignorance shown in the books published on the subject. Had communicated with Hume, but he had refused to present a petition to Parliament in his favour. He might still obtain a commission to examine him in this place (House of Correction). Is sending this letter by Hume. Sends copy of address to the Assembly of Upper Canada. The address contains a proposal for the confederation of the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Lower and Upper Canada, the whole to

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hold a congress at Quebec and each to send two members to the British Parliament, to speak but not to vote. Other details of the proposal. Page 123

May 26,
Cold Bath
Fields.

Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Marked to be communicated. The importance of the subject of emigration. Denies that his efforts in Canada were of a seditious nature. If he had chosen he could have raised an insurrection; his wish was to obtain rational inquiry for benevolent ends. The Canadians are very good as farmers, drygoods men and pettifoggers, but the science of legislation is beyond them. Recommends that he (Wilmot Horton), Hume and half a dozen more of the emigration committee go to Quebec, accompanied by McCulloch and himself. How they could consult with the local authorities and the knowledge they would gain. Repeats that the 50,000 people might emigrate annually to the colonies with comfort to themselves and profit to the nation. Urges him to think of the benefits that would arise. 131

May 26,
London.

Strachan to the same. Suggests that the price of the land be added to the debt when the pauper takes possession, so that for 100 acres and the expense of taking him out the cost will be £100, the interest on which to begin at the end of seven years making an addition of 18 or 20 shillings to his annual payment. 534

May 27,
London.

Rolph to the same. His gratification at the royal assent having been given to the election bill for Canada. Sends for consideration, draught of bills which must follow in Upper Canada and as they will be reserved bills it can not be but agreeable to His Majesty's government that they be in a form satisfactory to the Secretary of State. 513

Enclosed. Proposed bill respecting elections in Upper Canada. 515

Proposed bill to naturalise inhabitants of Upper Canada not born in His Majesty's dominions. 517

Proposed bill to remove all doubts respecting the civil rights of certain persons therein described. 519

May 27,
Cold Bath
Fields.

Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Corrects some verbal errors in letter written yesterday. 138

May 29,
Cold Bath
Fields.

The same to the same. Contradicts the statement that nothing can be made of colonies adopted, no doubt, by Hume from the Edinburgh Review which urged that Canada might be disposed of to the United States; than which nothing could be more base or more regardless of British interests; he knows what may be done and does not yet despair of good. It will no doubt be allowed that his letter checked the shameful business with the Land Company. Reports the turbulence in Lower Canada. How an end might be put to it. 135

May —,
London.

H. J. Boulton to the same. Encloses bill which he has shown to Dr. Rolph, Dr. Strachan and Mr. Stephen who all concur in it. 55

Notes on the bill. 56, 57

Copy of an "Act to enable the provincial parliament of Upper Canada to naturalise the subjects of foreign states within the said province." 58

June 1,
London.

Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Asks that the attorney general be instructed to pass the patent for the second archdeaconry of Upper Canada which has been a long time before him. 536

June 20,
Stamford.

Randal to Bathurst. Transmits petition from the district of Niagara to be laid before His Majesty's government. 299

Enclosed. Petition of the freeholders and others of the district of Niagara, who are chiefly what are called American emigrants, praying that the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of natural born subjects may be continued to them. Signatures are attached 300

June 21,
Cold Bath
Fields.

Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. The ignorance of the principles of emigration shown by those who gave evidence before the committee. His

1826.
own perseverance. There is still time to send a commission to Quebec.
Page 139
- June 25, London. O'Connor to Bathurst. The heavy responsibilities imposed on him whilst superintending the dockyard in Kingston led to his resignation, which was not accepted on the ground of his usefulness. His long continuance in that situation prevented him from attending to his professional interests; now asks for Bathurst's protection. 215
Enclosed. Copy of letter of resignation addressed to Yeo, 27th November, 1813. 218
Yeo to O'Connor, 27th December, 1813. Declines to accept his resignation, on account of the value of his services. 221
Mallet to O'Connor, 20th February, 1824. Has been directed by the Commissioners of Audit to send him a certificate in regard to his accounts. 222
June 26, London. Same to the same. Asks for an interview. 223
- June 26, London. Strachan to Bathurst. The proposed university of Upper Canada to which His Lordship has expressed himself favourably might have similar provisions to those of the colleges of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and Fredericton, New Brunswick, with certain variations noted. 537
- June 26, London. Same to the same. Asks leave to withdraw his proposal of the 15th, and to substitute the one enclosed. The power to admit all the youth of the province to the instructions of the university conferring on them all degrees except those in divinity will be generally approved. In asking that the blank in article seven should be filled up with £10,000 it is not to give large salaries to the principal officers but to enable the university to attach exhibitions to each district of the province and to form a connection with the universities of the country. The report required and other precautions will prevent any misapplication of the revenue. Encloses statement of the revenue appropriated for education in the State of New York. 543
Enclosed. Statement of the appropriations for education in the State of New York. 546
- June 26, Richard Tims to Bathurst. Sends petition to which he anxiously awaits an answer. 634
Enclosed. Petition stating why he had to leave Ireland and praying for a grant of lots on the broken part of Zorra. 635
- June 26, Cold Bath Fields. Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges the courtesy of an answer to his letters. Sends copy of letter to the editor of the *Glasgow Free Press* on the subject of emigration to relieve the distress of the weavers. The evil return he has received for his efforts. Repeats the request that a commission may be sent to Quebec, which would collect a mass of evidence before the meeting of Parliament. Again states that he could obtain 50,000 emigrants a year who would yield an annual revenue of half a million. Asks for a copy of the committee's report. How the commission might be sent by steamboat first to Newfoundland, the time that could be spent there and the work that could be done. The good that might result at little expense. There is no comparison between such a voyage and that for the discovery of a North West passage. It is comparing light with darkness, sense with folly, hope with despair. 141
- June 26. Gourlay sends copy of note to Bathurst on the value of the public lands of Upper Canada, dated 7th February, 1818, with Bathurst's reply and offer of Gourlay of £100,000 for Upper Canada annually for twenty one years. 149
- June 27. Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Sends two books, one for Bathurst; the other he (Wilmot Horton) is to keep. 153

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1826.
July 4,
London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to particulars on which he requests an early decision. Asks for an interview. Page 547
Enclosed. Note of matters on which to speak to Wilmot Horton. 548
- July 5,
London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. In reference to Robinson's statement that 120 families are actually on their lands and 62 missing of the emigrants of 1824, accounts for these latter as being chiefly engaged on public works, to earn money for the purchase, and that only one is actually lost. 551
A letter of the 10th July, was to a similar import. 554
- July 5,
Cold Bath
Fields. Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Was his communication of 27th June, with two books received? 154
- July 5,
London. Galt to the same. The arrangement for the settlement of the losses by the late war having been found impracticable, suggests a plan by which they could be settled by means of the amount to be paid by the Canada Company. 103
- July 12,
London. Strachan to the same. Proposed plan, with alternative proposition for the liquidation of the claims of sufferers in Canada. His sense of the generous liberality of the British government. 556
- July 15,
London. The same to the same. Asks for such a letter communicating the King's gift of £1,000 sterling a year for 16 years, to provide funds for the necessary buildings, as would enable him to negotiate with the Canada Company or some other for a loan to make preparations for building. 561
- July 15,
London. The same to the same. Hopes the summary enclosed is satisfactory. If published it would induce many to support emigration and encourage those who are already its friends. 560
- July 22,
London. The same to the same. Has read with interest the "Observations" of the attorney general of Nova Scotia of the union of the British American provinces and the heads of the bill for carrying the measure into effect. As he (Strachan) had written on the subject two years ago, he would confine himself to making a few remarks. Comments on the provisions of the proposed bill and suggests certain amendments. 562
- July 24,
London. The same to the same. In the distribution of the fund to be paid by the Canada Company, the salaries that may be granted to ministers of the Presbyterian persuasion shall be confined to natural born British subjects in full communion with and recognised by the Kirk of Scotland, whose salaries should only be paid on certificate of the governor, lieut. governor or administrator. 568
- July 24,
Iver Grove. Gambier to Bathurst. The Rev. S. Osgood, a zealous clergyman, of Canada, has been successful in establishing a society and raising a fund to promote religious knowledge, and industry among the Indians. He is returning to Canada with two schoolmasters and their wives, and asks for a passage for himself and them by a government vessel now at Deptford. 85
- July 25,
London. Osgood to the same. Has completed his business in England and at the request of the society for promoting education and industry in Canada, he goes there to act as agent. Asks for passage for himself, for a schoolmaster, wife and two children, besides freight for 15 or 20 boxes of books and school apparatus. 224
- July 29,
London. The same to Wilmot Horton. Has applied to Bathurst for passage for himself, a schoolmaster, wife and two children with 15 or 20 boxes of books &c. : a vessel is chartered by government to sail from Deptford. In regard to recommendations asks for an interview with Bathurst, when he would show satisfactory papers. Asks also for an interview with him (Wilmot Horton). 225

1826.
August 3,
London. Osgood to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for letters to Maitland and hopes through these and other letters to secure the approbation of government. Hopes at some future period for some mark of the royal approbation and prays for a donation or annual subscription. Page 227
- August 10,
Laval. Farcey to Colonial Secretary (in French). Had been one of the French emigrants with Puisaye in 1798, and received a grant to the amount of 3,000 acres, of which he received the titles of 337 and subsequently the remainder of 2,663, which are situated in the township of Cartwright and now stand in his name. He could not in 1816 obtain possession of them until instructions were received from the British government, but the lieut. governor promised on his honour that he would receive them subsequently. Has not received the titles so that he has been unable to dispose of them and cannot repay a debt of honour of 5,000 francs, borrowed to enable him to return to France. Prays that the titles be ordered to be given him. 319
- August 12,
London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. His sense of the magnificence of the gift of £2,500 per annum from His Majesty towards the relief of the sufferers in the war with the United States; but unless connected with the raising of a larger sum as had been proposed, the amount would not be sufficient to be of benefit to the sufferers. Any other arrangements might, however, be left to the provincial authorities. 570
- August 22,
Kettle Fife. The letter from Wilmot Horton to which the preceding is an answer; is dated August— informs Dr. Strachan that the sum of £2,500 from the money to be paid by the Canada Company is to be given as a free gift. The arrangement that had been proposed for the relief of sufferers by the war was not approved by the Treasury. 572
- August 27,
Markland to ——— Applies for and solicits the office of Receiver of money from the Land Company, whose charter, he learns, has been granted. 209
- August 30,
Hammer-smith. Dr. Weld to Bathurst. The necessary formalities having been gone through, he has now all that is requisite from Dr. Macdonell to act as his coadjutor. 647
- September 4,
London. Rolph to Wilmot Horton. Had called before leaving, but found him in the country. Thanks for his reception and for the exalted justice observed towards the feelings of the Canadian public. 521
- September 12,
London. Strachan to Bathurst. Should the late Chief Justice Powell renew the complaint of his pretended grievance, he (Strachan) knows the circumstances and can give a satisfactory explanation, at the same time Maitland prefers there should be a full investigation. 573
- September 12,
Cold Bath Fields. Gourlay to the same. Calls attention to the words "the Reformer should take care of himself" Spoken by Bathurst eight years ago. Elaborate exposition of the benefits that might arise from a well directed system of emigration. 155
- September 15,
Markland to Wilmot Horton. As the time for his sailing is near, refers to the subject of the situation of Receiver of the money from the Land Company. Dr. Strachan said that the attorney general was told by Bathurst that he had consented to him (Markland) receiving the appointment. Would it be sufficient if the attorney general repeated this and that Maitland approved? 211
- September 28,
London. Galt to Wilmot Horton. It will be necessary to have something determined with respect to Canadian claims, so that on his arrival in Canada he may give a definite communication to parties interested. 106
- September 30.
Markland to the same. Any letters sent on Tuesday would reach him at Cowes, where he embarks. 213

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1826.
September —, ———to Maitland. The government have granted £12,000, in aid of constructing the La Chine Canal on condition of government vessels passing without toll. On the same terms government are willing to contribute to the Welland Canal at the same rate, that is one ninth of the cost, so that the contribution would be £16,360. Should the directors agree to this a provincial Act should be passed in which the company shall engage to construct the locks of the width of at least 22 feet. Page 70
Downing Street. Memorandum, signed G. B. for Wilmot Horton, respecting the Welland Canal. 72
- October 4, Galt to Wilmot Horton. Official request for a definite determination respecting the claims of Canadian sufferers, with a history of the case. 107
London. Papers relating to claims for losses. 111 to 121
- October 9, Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for sending emigration report ; the ignorance it shows. Had turned to Hume when he despaired of government assistance but could not get him to understand and at last told him he should be impeached instead of Bathurst. How emigration could be made successful. 163
Cold Bath Fields.
- October 19, Greenwood, Cox & Co. to the same. Ask for a certificate that Maitland is alive and was in the execution of his office from 1st January to 30th June last. 87
London. On the 4th of November, Greenwood, Cox & Co repeated the request. 88
- October 20, Gourlay to Joseph Hume. Congratulates him on having used his opportunities well and asks him to take up the question of emigration. Asks his attention to the volumes sent and gives his reasons why he cannot proceed to Upper Canada as advised. 169
Cold Bath Fields.
- November 8, J. B. Robinson to Wilmot Horton (?) Repeats his minute respecting a Receiver for the money from the Canada Company, an office for which he recommends Markland. 322
York.
- November 10, Strachan to Bathurst. Has had the direction of Maitland and the Lord Bishop of Quebec to propose the sale of one half or two thirds of the clergy reserves in the Canadas and the grant of a charter under the Great seal constituting the clergy of Upper Canada a corporation to manage, &c., the said reserves. The sale would in a short time supply a fund yielding an interest sufficient at frugal salaries to support many more clergymen than at present, relieve Parliament from the annual vote for the society for the Propagation of the Gospel and remove the clamours against the clergy reserves. It would besides put an end to the disputes in Upper Canada raised by claims from adherents of the Church of Scotland. Members of the general assembly are satisfied with what has been done for their church. All the sectaries in Upper Canada are satisfied with the support given to the church of England, but feel indignant at the claims of the Scotch Church. The result to be anticipated from this feeling. 581
London.
- November 10, Same to the same. Has been directed by Maitland to call attention to the state of the King's Bench of Upper Canada. The physical disabilities of the judges ; proposed retirement of Boulton, the appointment of an additional judge and the increase to the salaries would improve the state of the judiciary. Tables showing the financial effect of the changes ; how the increase can be provided for. 575
London.
- November 16, The same to Wilmot Horton. Encloses draught of a bill to authorise the sale of a portion of the clergy reserves and of a charter to constitute the clergy of Upper Canada a corporation to manage, superintend and dispose of the said reserves. 585
London. *Enclosed.* Proposed bill for disposal of part of the clergy reserves. 586
Proposed charter of incorporation of the trustees of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada. 590

1826.
December 15, London. Freshfield to Wilmot Horton. Minute of the conversation that took place between them relative to the Land company and the nature of its engagements with government. Page 79
- December 19, London. Francis Gore to Bathurst. The situation of deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs being vacant, recommends Major Givins to succeed Claus. His seniority, acquirements and integrity will, he hopes, induce Bathurst to consider his claims. 89
- December 20, Brighton. Harvey to Hay. Does not know if Dr. Strachan has left England and transmits a letter to be forwarded to him, if he has, that his son has been appointed to an ensigncy. 187
- December 23, London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Had applied for the position of Bishop of Upper Canada, but as the division of the diocese was not thought expedient he was named Archdeacon. He has been virtually Archdeacon for more than two years, but has received no salary nor does he claim any as it was not voted in 1824 and 1825. It is voted in 1826 and he, therefore, is entitled to payment. His income does not cover his expenditure. 620
- December 27, London. Same to Bathurst. In event of the death of Claus, recommends that Givins shall succeed to the office. 622
- December 29, London. Same to Wilmot Horton. Sends copy of his letter to Bathurst recommending Givins. 624
- December —, Maryborough. Bridget Fowles to the Colonial Office. Submits her claim to the property of her late uncle, who died in Upper Canada, leaving his property to his nearest heirs. 77
- No date. Rolph to Wilmot Horton. Explains in detail the proceedings in the House of Assembly in respect to the resolutions regarding the civil status of aliens. Defends himself and his friends from charges of disaffection insinuated against them. 330
- Enclosed.* Resolutions on the alien question, 30th December, 1825. 352
- Address to the King by the House of Assembly on the subject of the resolutions. 371
- Messages and other documents on the subject of civil rights; with copy of the bill to quiet titles. 389
- Amendments made in the House of Assembly. 399
- Other documents on the subject. 404 to 456
- Continued in part III. to page 505
- Hull. C. Wilson to Wilmot Horton. States his claim for service rendered. Has a grant of 350 acres of land in Upper Canada which he was obliged to leave from ill health. Asks for £10 to enable him to pay the passages of himself and wife to Quebec, when he can meet with the help of friends to take him to London. 644
- (The letter is simply dated "Monday 15th, with no month)."
- Joint address from the legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada conveying thanks for the liberal footing on which the commerce of Upper Canada has been placed. 649
- Address to Rev. James Crowley. The letters of recommendation have not yet arrived. Asks him to try to detain the ships, so that he may obtain them and see the Bishop, as he would consider it unfortunate if he should not obtain them or see him. Sends good wishes and approbation of his conduct. 66
- Memorial of Marcus Dill, M.D., for a grant of land in Upper Canada, on account of his own services and for an additional grant on the ground that his wife is a daughter of a U. E. Loyalist. 74
- Grenville to Wilmot Horton. Gives this letter to Col. Keating, who wishes to introduce Capt. O'Connor, R.N., for the purpose of bringing his professional services under consideration. 84

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1826.
No date.

Prospectus of an "Appeal to the British Nation" by Robert Gourlay, Esq., now and for the last nineteen months confined in the House of Correction, Cold-Bath-Fields. Page 150

Strachan to Wilmot Horton. As the endowment for the University of Upper Canada may require some years to make it available, has been advised to solicit a grant of £2,000 to £3,000 for a few years. As Upper Canada is no longer a burden for its civil establishment the request is not unreasonable. Thinks if he had access to Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer he could prevail on them to accede to such a grant. The remainder of the analysis of the report on emigration is now copying, the work of condensing the evidence will be more laborious than difficult. 618

Memorandum by Strachan of matters to be attended to. 625

Memorial of Baby, Inspector General, for an increase of his salary with a recommendation signed J. S. (John Strachan?). 627

LT. GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, 1827.

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1817.

November 30,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to S. Smith.

1818.

April —,
York.

Report by J. B. Robinson on the effect of carrying out instructions respecting aliens. Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 3rd March, 1827.

1821.

January 23,
Downing
Street.

Goulburn to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, — March, 1827.

1826.

August 31,
Downing
Street.

Bathurst to Maitland (extract). Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 3rd March, 1827.

September 30,
Downing
Street.

The same to the same.

November 11,
St. Catherine's

Report of directors of the Welland Canal Company. Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 12th March, 1827.

December 10,
Ottawa.

Duncan McDonell (paper B) to William Dunlop. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June, 1827.

December 18,
York.

Report of the directors of the Welland Canal Company.

December 21,
York.

Hillier to Dunn. Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 12th March, 1827.

December —,
York.

Maitland's message to the Assembly. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 3rd March, 1827.

1827.

January 1,
York.

Galt to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 23rd February. The answer from Hillier of same date, also enclosed.

January 16,
York.

Bishop Macdonell to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 2nd April, 1827.

February 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Has sent a bill to cover advance made by Gordon to Lieutenant McGregor. Explanations in reference to McGregor's case; has been induced from the circumstances to restore his pension. Page 1

Enclosed. Memorandum of the cost of a bill of exchange on London, for £101 19s. 2d. 7

1827.

- Petition of Lieutenant McGregor, giving further information respecting the powers of attorney and other matters relating to his pension and praying for its restoration. Page 8
- February 22, Maitland to Bathurst. Sends note of the average price of grain in the
York. markets of York and Kingston. 18
- Enclosed.* Statement of the average price of grain. 20
- February 23, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 2). Application has been made by Galt,
York. on behalf of the Canada Company for the appointment of Ridout, to be one of the Commissioners, but he neither states the duties nor the remuneration. From Ridout's long and faithful services, he deserves commendation, but he (Maitland) does not regard the plan as advantageous to Ridout. If the services are responsible, the remuneration is too small. If they are not, any one else could execute them and relieve Ridout of the necessity of withdrawing from his duties, which require constant care. 21
- Enclosed.* Galt to Hillier, 1st January, 1827. Suggests that Ridout be allowed to become a commissioner for the land company and to accept a regular salary. 24
- Hillier to Galt, 1st January. Has laid Galt's letter before Maitland, who will transmit it to Bathurst. Points out obstacles to the appointment, although he would wish to see some arrangement by which Ridout could be benefited. 26
- February 24, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 3). Transmits petition from Mason, school-
York. master. Presumes he now urges his pretensions from his allowance having been continued to Halliday. The difference in the cases of the two men in respect to their appointments. 29
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Robert Mason, schoolmaster, for the continuance of his allowance. 31
- March 1, Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to the necessity of a
York. revision of the warrant in favour of Wells to be a member of the Executive Council. Owing to the deaths of Messrs. Smith and Claus, there is a claim to succeed them on the part of Robinson and Markland. Asks for mandamus for each of them, as Executive Councillors and one to Macaulay as a supernumerary councillor. Lieutenant colonel Wells would decline the office, were it not that it might be considered as disrespectful to government. He (Maitland) has assured him that he would take all risk of that. 34
- Enclosed.* Mandamus appointing Wells an Executive Councillor. 37
- March 2, Maitland to Bathurst. Had received intimation that government
York. intended to contribute to the Welland Canal, on condition of obtaining the free use of it. The thanks of the directors returned for this timely help. Sends copy of a proposed bill to secure the conditions of the intended grant. Asks for instructions respecting the paying over of the grant. 39
- Enclosed.* J. H. Dunn, president of the Welland Canal Company to Hillier. The grateful feelings of the Board for the generous patronage extended to the Canal Company by government; the conditions accepted, but an enactment will be necessary to secure the execution of them by the company. 41
- Act to enable the president and directors of the Welland Canal Company to accept aid from government and to secure to His Majesty the free use of the canal. 43
- March 3, Maitland to Bathurst (No. 5). Refers to His Lordship two bills passed
York. by the legislature; one for conferring naturalization is necessarily reserved; the other to confirm titles to real estate derived through aliens. The desire of some to have the bill but it has been opposed by others. There is no material variance between the bill and the one contemplated by His Lordship as best calculated to afford the protection

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desired. As he is desirous to see this question set at rest, he hopes the bill will be assented to. The efforts making to prejudice the minds of the people against the bill. Remarks on the provisions of the bill at considerable length. Page 46

Enclosed. Naturalization bill reserved for the Royal Assent. 63

Message from Maitland with an extract from dispatch relative to aliens. 77

Extract from dispatch relative to an Act respecting the naturalization of aliens. 78

Petition from inhabitants of Johnstown district, praying to be naturalized. 84

Bathurst to S. Smith, administrator, 30th November, 1817. Explains the nature of the instructions for preventing aliens from holding lands, except under conditions pointed out. The error on the part of the legislature in considering that the taking the oaths of allegiance and of intention to reside and settle would entitle an American citizen to hold lands in the province, a seven year's residence being in addition an indispensable condition of being entitled to hold lands. It was to enforce that provision at the close of the war that it was thought necessary to call the attention to it of the provincial government. 86

Report of the attorney general (J. B. Robinson), April, 1818, on the effect of carrying out the instructions from Bathurst in respect to aliens holding land. 90

Proclamation enclosed in the immediately preceding letter, relative to aliens holding lands. 98

March 5,
York.

Proposed Act respecting aliens with marginal observations on the different clauses. 101

Remarks by the attorney general on the reserved bill to confirm British subjects in their titles to real estate in this province (Upper Canada) derived through aliens. 121

March 5,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 6). Sends engrossed copies of the Acts passed at last session of which five were reserved. Remarks on bills on which report from the attorney general is transmitted. 124

Enclosed. Report by attorney general on two reserved bills. 127

Goulburn to Maitland, 23rd January, 1821. Bathurst desires to have reasons why the Act to increase the representation in the Assembly was passed. 129

March 6,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 7). Transmits address from the district of Newcastle expressing thanks for the emigrants sent in 1825. 131

March 7,
York.

The same to the same (No. 8). Has prorogued the session; sends copy of his speech. 133

Enclosed. Copy of speech on prorogation. 134

March 7,
York.

Maitland to——. Has received copy of report and evidence before the Emigration Committee which he had placed in the hands of Robinson, Talbot and others who might offer good suggestions. His sense of the importance of the scheme. The evidence and report show that the pecuniary demand on Parliament is the only obstacle to the system being made permanent. The measure is very popular and only in the Assembly have the intentions of government been called in question, a Capt. Matthews affirming that the object of sending out settlers was to assist the local government in keeping down the older inhabitants. Robinson has charge of this letter, who can give full information. 138

Enclosed. Remarks and suggestions as to the manner in which emigration might be conducted; encouragement should be held out to a better class than the usual emigrants to become settlers, the assistance to be regulated by their rank in society and their circumstances. 142

March 10,
York.

Galt to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June.

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March 12,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst. Transmits letter from the Welland Canal company, asking if the £90,000 spent and £75,000 available for the Welland Canal is not sufficient security for government to borrow for the company £50,000 sterling to complete the work. The colonial government has lent £25,000 and is to take stock to the amount of £50,000, which shows the confidence in the undertaking. Page 146

Enclosed. Dunn, President of the Welland Canal company to Hillier. States the progress made in construction and the amount required to complete the work. 148

Report of the president and directors of the Canal company. 156

At the end is a note, dated 21st December, 1826, from Hillier to Dunn, transmitting letter from Bathurst. 186

Bathurst to Maitland, 30th September, 1826. Government will afford the same rate of assistance to the Welland as it did to the La Chine Canal, that is one ninth of the estimated cost on the same conditions, that all boats and vessels with public stores be allowed to pass without paying toll. 187

Engineer's report, names of the contractors, etc. 189, 192

March 17,
York.

Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Sends abstract of returns of the average price of wheat and other grain in York and Kingston. 193

Enclosed. Statement. 194

March 17,

Ridout to Hillier. Paper C. enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June.

March 21,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 10). Transmits abstract from the docket books of the auditor of land patents, from 1st January to 31st December, 1826. 195

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of grants of land which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1826, inclusive. Shewing the number of Grants of each Class made in each District, and the gross number of acres granted. 197

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.	
Home.....	County of York.....	2	50	100	8,550	63	19,934	
		37	100	3,700				
		1	150	150				
		23	200	4,600				
		Town of York...	1	†	†	†		1
	County of Simcoe.....	4	50	200	11,384	50		
		15	100	1,500				
		21	210	4,200				
		1	300	300				
		1	342	342				
		1	383	383				
		1	400	400				
1		455	455					
2		500	1,000					
1		800	800					
1		804	804					
1	1,000	1,000						

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of grants of land—*Con.*

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Eastern	Town of Cornwall.....	1	1	1	1	1	653
	County of Glengary.....	1	100	100	100	1	
	County of Dundas.....	1 1	152 200	152 200	352	2	
	County of Stormont.....	1	200	200	200	1	
Ottawa.....	County of Prescott.....	6	50	300	7,699	21	18,910
		6	100	600			
		6	200	1,200			
		1	299	299			
		1	300	300			
		1	5,000	5,000			
	County of Russell.....	7	100	700	11,211	25	
		1	176	176			
		8	200	1,600			
		2	300	600			
		1	310	310			
		1	325	325			
		1	500	500			
		2	800	1,600			
County of Grenville.....	1	1,200	1,200	2,474	11		
	1	4,200	4,200				
Johnstown.....	County of Grenville...	1	6	6	2,474	11	4,861
		1	68	68			
		2	100	200			
		4	200	800			
		1	300	300			
		1	500	500			
	County of Leeds	1	30	30	2,387	18	
		3	40	120			
		7	100	700			
		5	200	1,000			
County of Carleton....	1	237	237	1,935	7		
	1	300	300				
Bathurst.....	County of Carleton....	2	100	200	1,935	7	14,979½
		1	185	185			
		1	200	200			
		1	250	250			
		1	500	500			
	Town of Perth	2	½	1	3½	5	
		2	7/10	1½			
	County of Lanark.....	1	1	1	13,041	136	
		16	25	400			
		1	75	75			
1		82	82				
110		100	11,000				
1		124	124				
1		125	125				
1		135	135				
4	200	800					
1	300	300					

1827.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of grants of land—Con.

Districts.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Gore	County of Halton.	1	1	1	15,991½	104	15,991½
		1	1	1			
		1	1	1			
		1	15	15			
		2	50	100			
		54	100	5,400			
		38	200	7,600			
		1	275	275			
		1	300	300			
		3	500	1,500			
1	800	800					
Newcastle ...	County of Durham.	18	50	900	12,857	50	22,473½
		20	100	2,000			
		7	200	1,400			
		1	221	221			
		1	600	600			
		1	800	800			
		1	2,833	2,833			
	1	4,103	4,103				
	County of Northumberland ...	5	50	250	9,608	53	
		1	75	75			
		23	100	2,300			
		1	125	125			
		1	128	128			
16		200	3,200				
1		230	230				
2		500	1,000				
1		600	600				
1		700	700				
1	1,000	1,000					
Town of Peterborough.....	1	7½	7½	8½	7		
	2	1½	1½				
	1	1	1				
	2	1½	3				
	1	2	2				
Town of Belleville.	6	½	3	3	6		
County of Frontenac.	1	200	200	2,637	3		
	1	637	637				
	1	1,800	1,800				
County of Hastings.	8	100	800	3,800	22		
	13	200	2,600				
	1	400	400				
Midland	County of Lennox and Addington...	1	100	100	260	2	7,011
		1	160	160			
	Town of Adolphustown	1	10	10	10	1	
	Town of Fredericksburgh ...	1	1	1	1	1	
	County of Prince Edward	1	100	100	300	2	
		1	200	200			

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.	
Western	Town of Amherstburgh {	1	sq. ft. 8,228	sq. ft. 8,228	sq. ft. 8,228	1	22,739	
		8,228						
	County of Essex... {	1	72	72	8,320	19		
		1	100	100				
		1	112	112				
		1	144	144				
		1	238	238				
		2	268	536				
		1	275	275				
		1	276	276				
		1	280	280				
		1	281	281				
		1	290	290				
		1	343	343				
		1	354	354				
		1	435	435				
	1	600	600					
	1	800	800					
	1	1,000	1,000					
	1	1,600	1,600					
County of Kent... {	1	50	50	14,419	71			
	1	80	80					
	14	100	1,400					
	48	200	9,600					
	1	249	249					
	1	300	300					
	1	400	400					
	2	500	1,000					
	1	540	540					
1	800	800						
County of Middlesex... {	2	50	100	9,014	60			
	30	100	3,000					
	1	164	164					
	25	200	5,000					
	1	250	250					
	1	500	500					
County of Oxford... {	16	100	1,600	3,600	26			
	10	200	2,000					
County of Norfolk... {	4	200	800	1,400	5			
	1	600	600					
London.....							14,014	
Total						776	141,566½ and 8,228 sq. feet.	

Errors excepted.
Auditor Generals' Office.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General U.C.

RECAPITULATION of the within Grants of Land.

What Description of Grants.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Grants to Sons and Daughters of U. E. L.	Grants to Surveyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Full free grants.	Grants of Military Clairants.	Gratuitous Grants.	Grants to Provincial Seamen.	Grants where fees are suspended.	Grants where ½ fees only paid.	Grants where Stationery only is paid.	Observations.
Grants under 100 acres	93	3,051½	8	22	40	1	22	1	1	1	1		
" of 100 acres	355	3,550	2	87	6	116	6	12	1	123	7	1	
" over 100 acres and under 200 acres.	13	1,880	155	4	1	6	1	4	4	4	2	2	
" of 200 acres	237	47,400	1	2	3	58	3	4	4	5	4	4	
" over 200 acres and under 300 acres.	16	4,187	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	4	1	
" of 300 acres	9	2,700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 300 acres and under 400 acres.	6	2,057	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" of 400 acres	3	1,200	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 400 acres and under 500 acres.	2	890	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
" of 500 acres	13	6,900	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 500 acres and under 600 acres.	2	1,124	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" of 600 acres	6	3,600	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 600 acres and under 700 acres.	6	637	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" of 700 acres	1	710	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 700 acres	7	5,600	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
" of 800 acres	1	804	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 800 acres and under 900 acres.	1	3,000	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" of 1,000 acres	3	3,000	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
" over 1,000 acres	7	20,736	158	31	101	223	14	58	1	160	19	8	
Grants under 1 acre in sq. feet.	775	141,566											
	1	* 8,228											
	776	141,566											
		+ 8,228											

* Square feet.

† Square feet.

(NOTE.—The additions do not agree with the details.)

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General U. C.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1827.
March 30,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 11). The Governor in chief has proposed that the lieut. governor and chief justice of Upper Canada and Dr. Strachan resign their respective offices of trustee for the Royal Institution in Lower Canada to make room for other appointments. He would have agreed, as the duties of the Upper Canadian trustees were only nominal, but finds that the appointments were made by his (Bathurst's) instructions, so that he had deferred his consent till he has received His Lordship's commands. Page 206

Enclosed. Dalhousie to Maitland, 3rd February, 1827. An arrangement is in progress to remodel the Board of the Royal Institution, by adding a sufficient number of Catholics to admit of the formation of a Roman Catholic committee, equal in number to the Protestants now on the Board for the exclusive superintendence of Roman Catholic schools. The Roman Catholics had refused to countenance measures for general education from jealousy of the preponderance of the Protestants on the Board. They are now willing to join under the arrangement for equalizing the members and he has been recommended to apply to him to resign his nominal seat on the Board and to obtain the consent of the chief justice to the same. The Bishop undertakes for Dr. Strachan that he should do so. 208

Answers of the same tenour as the letter to Bathurst of 30th March. 211

Other correspondence on the same subject. 213, 215

April 2,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 12). Has received application from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada for an addition to the £750 for an allowance to schoolmasters. Cannot recommend an addition as that would lead to a similar application from the Kirk of Scotland. A portion of the present allotment to Roman Catholics might be applied to the support of schoolmasters to be certified to by the Bishop. 217

Enclosed. Bishop Macdonell to Hillier. Has no objection to be security for the good behaviour of such priests as he may appoint, but if he should discover any to be unworthy, he may claim His Excellency's support in his dismissal. Applies for an allowance for Roman Catholic school masters. 220

April 7.

Galt to the directors of the Canada Company. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 11th June.

April 9,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 13). Sends abstract of dispatches to the colonial department during 1826 from 1 to 49. 224

The abstract follows (not paged).

April 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 14). Has received notice of application from de Farcy (Farcey before) for land assigned to him. As it has not been otherwise appropriated, the necessary patents shall issue. 227

April 17,
York.

The same to the same (No. 15). Sends copy of address from the district of Newcastle on the subject of the bill for the naturalization of foreigners. The change in favour of the bill which is taking place in the community. The hostility created by the misunderstanding of its nature. 229

Enclosed. Address from the district of Newcastle expressing satisfaction at the passing of the bill to naturalize aliens. 232

Answer to the address. 234

April 18,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 16). In reference to application from the eastern part of the province for the establishment of an academy for naval and military education, the provisions are liberal, so that he cannot entirely assent to all the reasoning of the petitioners, but should government have conceived an intention of entertaining the application favourably, he will view with satisfaction the establishment of any institution tending to benefit the youth of the province. 238

1827.
April 23,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. Has been requested to support the application for a provision to Mrs. Claus. Had already reported on the merits of Claus; his widow and family are left in circumstances of great difficulty and distress. Page 241
- April 30,
York. Observation (paper E) by Galt on the surveyor general's letter to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June.
- May 3,
York. Galt to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 11th June.
- May 4,
York. Galt to Maitland (paper D). Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June.
- May 14,
York. Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Sends abstract of the return of the average price of wheat and other grain in the markets of York and Kingston. 243
Enclosed. Return. 245
Hillier to Galt.
- May 14,
York. The same to the same. Both enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 11th June.
- May 18,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. An address of condolence on the death of the Duke of York, signed by 3,305 inhabitants of Upper Canada, transmitted to be laid at the foot of the throne. Lieut. Col. McGregor of the 7th regiment will deliver the dispatch and address. 246
Enclosed. Address. 248
- May 29,
York. Hillier to Galt (paper F). Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June.
- May 31,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 17). Sends six copies of Acts passed last session. 252
- June 9,
Y. rk. Galt to Hillier (paper G). Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst, 21st June. 258
- June 11,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 18). His desire to support the Canada Company, the necessity of making all correspondence with Galt official, so as to diminish the occasion of future disagreement. 254
Enclosed. Galt to Hillier, 3rd May. Transmits application for a portion of the Burlington Bay peninsula. Shall be glad to obtain the three or four acres wanted as many connected with the company are not satisfied at the opposition to its interests shown by influential persons in the province. Had seen no cause to be of that opinion, but thinks the directors should be frankly communicated with. For want of this, shares have fallen, but in this he has no personal interest. It is likely that he shall remain in the country practically to contradict falsehoods which betray total ignorance of his character. 258
Hillier to Galt, 14th May. Has laid application for grant of land at Burlington Bay and letter of 3rd instant before the lieut. governor. The application shall be referred in the ordinary manner to the Executive Council. The opinion that the provincial government is unfairly opposed to the Company must have arisen from misrepresentation and can remain only so long as the directors are ignorant of the truth. His Excellency believes that whatever political influence the directors possess it is not likely to be exerted against the colonial administration. From his (Galt's) letter, it is considered desirable that all communications whether marked public or private should be transmitted to the Secretary of State to be communicated to the Company. 261
Galt to Maitland, 16th May, 1827. Has received letter from Hillier the tenour of which surprised him. Desires to have the means afforded him of estimating the justice of the opinion as to misrepresentations. The desire to make all correspondence official is in unison with his wishes. He had transmitted through His Excellency's hands duplicates of every dispatch sent to the directors. Had only noticed public measures once

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1827.

and that was from New York. Sends copy of whatever was said. His own private situation has not been an agreeable one, how he is watched on his visits, correspondence and conversation. Page 264

Remarks on the feeling respecting the bill for the naturalization of aliens. In many respects it is really a legal boon. 267

Hillier to Galt, 18th May. In reference to his letter to His Excellency, if the directors of the company entertain the erroneous impressions described, they must have received them from misrepresentation. His Excellency does not know that they proceeded from him (Galt) or he would have referred to them as accounting for the fact. His Excellency does not wish to restrain him from making use of communications from the government, or of officers writing from the government, observing the usage which prevails in respect to official correspondence. He does not desire to authorise or control any other communications from individuals. 268

June 13,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 19). The Six Nation Indians have signified their desire that John Claus should succeed his father as their trustee; the bills for their dividends will be drawn in the usual way; asks that they be duly honoured. 271

June 21,
York.

The same to the same (No. 20). Sends correspondence respecting propositions of the secretary of the Canada Company. (1.) Respecting the dilapidation of the land marks which makes it impossible in some cases, to ascertain the boundaries of the Crown reserves. The surveyor general reports that the townships referred to were surveyed like those in the rest of the province and the government could not have prevented the dilapidation complained of; to replace the marks little short of a re-survey would be necessary at an expense for each township of from £300 to £500. In ordinary cases the expense is met by the persons concerned. But in this case there is a contract and the purchaser may have a right to have his purchase conveyed to him without doubt or difficulty. Until he has instructions, therefore, he shall allow the work to proceed, having intimated that he has consulted the Secretary of State. Other propositions respecting the reserves. 272

Enclosed. Schedule of papers sent with immediately preceding dispatch. (The papers follow). 280

A. Galt to Maitland. Containing propositions relative to Crown reserves erroneously returned to the Canada Commissioners as vacant and other propositions.

B. An enclosed document respecting obliterated land marks.

C. The surveyor general's remarks on the foregoing.

D. Galt to Maitland. Thanks for the communication of the surveyor general's remarks.

E. Observations by Galt on the surveyor general's letter of 17th March.

F. Hillier to Galt. Answer to the propositions contained in Galt's letter of 10th March.

G. Galt to Hillier in answer to letter of 29th May.

LT. GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, 1827.

Q. 344—2.

1827.
June 26,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No 21). Applies for a special grant to Crysler for his services in the militia, as he does not belong to the class of militia to which the provincial government is authorised to make grants. He is the proprietor of the estate that gives the name to one of the most spirited actions of the late war. Page 318

1827. *Enclosed.* Petition of Crysler. Page 320
 Certificates in favour of Crysler. 322-323
- June 28. Maitland to Bathurst (No 22). There being vacancies in the legisla-
 York. tive Council from casualties, recommends the appointment of Peter
 Robinson, Charles Jones and James Gordon. 324
- July 7, By to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Goderich, 22nd October,
 Rideau Canal. 1827.
- July 16, Maitland to Bathurst (No 23). Transmits memorial from the British
 York. Wesleyan Methodists in Canada. The extraordinary arrangement
 between the British Wesleyan conference and the Methodist preachers
 of the United States to have Canada set apart as a field of labour for
 the latter. The propriety of a change. A pecuniary grant has been
 made for the support of a limited number of clergymen of the church of
 Scotland; the Roman Catholic Bishop and clergy have a provision to the
 same amount. A small allowance in the present instance would justify its
 application. He would do nothing to lessen the provision for the estab-
 lished church, but the Wesleyan Methodists do not share the same
 jealousies towards it that other sects display. 326
- Enclosed.* Petition of the British Wesleyan Methodists of Canada.
 Their desire to have additional preachers from the British Wesleyan
 conference. Apply for pecuniary (or other) assistance. 330
- Extract from the minutes of the British Wesleyan missionaries at
 their district meeting, Montreal, 18th May, 1827. The desirableness of
 extending missionary efforts to Upper Canada. Hostility shown by
 preachers from the United States one principal cause why the missions
 were not better supported, now that feeling is changed and a union
 could easily be effected; the two bodies should be united under the
 jurisdiction of the British conference. 332
- July 16, Maitland to Goderich. Has received circular notice that he (Goder-
 York. ich) has received the seals of the Colonial department. 335
- July 16, Maitland to Wilmot Horton. The sum of £80 has been repaid to
 York. Captain Spilsbury and seven of his followers on their becoming settlers.
 The widow of Richard Farmer solicits the repayment of her husband's
 deposit, she having remained and settled in the colony. 337
- Enclosed.* Bill of exchange for £10. 339
- Affidavit of Widow Farmer. 340
- Receipt for £10. 341
- July 18, Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Sends abstract of the average price of
 York. wheat and other grain at York and Kingston for May and June last. 342
- Enclosed.* Abstract. 343
- July 13, Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Has received no further instructions as
 Stamford. to payment of official salaries; has, therefore, given the usual certi-
 ficates of service to enable the officers to draw for their salaries. 344
- July 23, Same to Goderich (No 25). A grant of 2,000 acres has been ordered
 York. for Dr. Strachan; his agent has applied for the grant to be made from
 lands withheld from general settlement; compliance recommended by
 the Council but as a portion has been reported as available for sale for
 public purposes, submits the recommendation for approval. 345
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Dr. Strachan for leave to select the lands
 granted. 347
- List referred to in preceding memorial. 350
- July 31, Maitland to Goderich (No. 26). The Receiver General has reported
 York. that Galt, agent for the Canada Company, has been directed to pay the
 amount payable by the company, into the hands of the proper officer in
 Upper Canada to defray the Civil List. No order has been received by
 the provincial government and bills had been drawn for salaries before

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Galt communicated the directions sent him. Asks that these bills be protected to save inconvenience and the enormous expense of protests. Page 353

August 4,
York.

Maitland to Goderich. Transmits petition from William Lindsay to have the assent withheld from a bill to confirm the titles to estates derived from aliens, but cannot recommend that its prayer be complied with. 355

Enclosed. Memorial from William Lindsay, stating the circumstances of claim arising out of land derived from his wife's uncle, which he is afraid may be taken possession of should the bill relating to aliens pass, and praying that it be not assented to, as the bill might defeat his wife's claim. 357

Report of J. B. Robinson, attorney general, on the petition of W. Lindsay. 361

August 21,
Queenstown.

Maitland to Goderich. Applies for leave of absence. 366

August 28,
Queenstown.

Same to the same. The bills respecting aliens were introduced by instructions from the Secretary of State and were satisfactory to the whole community. The disappointment at their being rejected. States at great length the reason for the introduction of the bills, &c. 367

September 5,
Queenstown.

Same to the same (No. 28). Submits petition from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rhesina; desires it to be understood that he only transmits it for consideration. 388

Enclosed. Petition from Bishop Macdonell for an addition to his salary, as owing to the influx of Irish emigrants his present allowance does not cover his travelling expenses. 390

September 6,
York.

Maitland to Goderich. Sends return of the average price of wheat and other grain at York and Kingston for July. 394

Enclosed. Return. 395

September 24,
Queenstown.

Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Understanding from Givins having procured no recommendation from him (Maitland), that that omission has been interpreted to his disadvantage, now sends a strong testimonial in his favour, the want of it previously having arisen from Givins not applying through modesty. 396

Enclosed. Givins to Maitland, 20th September. Had applied for the office of deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs left vacant by the death of Claus. The arrangement made by Dalhousie. Bathurst ordered his appointment but it was not given on account of two charges; one, of his intemperate habits, the other, that he has not Maitland's recommendation. The evidence disproves the first charge; the reason he had not applied to Maitland for a recommendation. His mortification at the charges made against him. 398

Memorial by Givins for the appointment to succeed Claus. 403

Extracts of letters from Darling to Givins and from Hillier to Darling. 406

October 2,
York.

Maitland to Goderich. Has received instructions on the subject of the naturalization of foreigners. The embarrassment caused by the change of policy. How the loyal settlers would regard the country in time of danger being left to legislators who contend for the restoration of double allegiance; whereas the councils of the mother country are closed against naturalised subjects. How some of the leaders of the opposition in the legislature behaved during the late war and at its close received a large grant from the United States as a bounty for their treason. Having expressed his sentiments he has done all he is called upon to do, but he has found it impossible to do less. 411

October 17,
York.

Same to the same (No. 29). Has received from the agent to the Canada Company copies of communications addressed to His Lordship and Wilmot Horton, on the subject of settlers brought from La Guayra, 291

1827.

which show the steps taken by the Canada Company with regard to them. Remarks on the low price at which the lands were transferred to the company and their payments were the only resource for the support of the civil government. If the company are to be allowed to make the demands for such expenditures as they propose, there will be no certainty in any estimate founded on the contract. Recommends that this proposal be not allowed, so that it cannot form a precedent for similar applications. These settlers were intended for Nova Scotia but were stopped at New York by the company and brought to Upper Canada to be kept there at the public expense, that they may become purchasers of the company's land at a price more than treble that paid by the company. The unfairness of the proposal that the colony is to pay for the maintenance of settlers to obtain purchasers for the company's lands. Page 420

October 22,
York.

Maitland to Goderich (No 31). Transmits letter from By; as the islands in the lakes and rivers are reserved it is necessary he should transmit By's suggestion. Thinks it should be adopted. 430

Enclosed. By to Maitland. Transmits application from J. Ferguson, for the lease for 30 years of Green Island above the Rideau Falls which by throwing a dam across the Rideau to the government land would form a valuable mill site. Recommends that Ferguson's proposal be agreed to and that he (By) be allowed to lease land for mill sites for 30 years at a pepper corn rent; their great value afterwards. Is sorry that the Master General and Board of Ordnance had decided to restrict the locks on the Rideau to the size of those on the La Chine Canal. Sends progress report up to 1st July. Hopes that the October report will show every work on the line begun. 432

October 26,
Amherstburg.

Rector and Churchwardens, Amherstburg, to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Huskisson, 22nd November.

October 30,
York.

Maitland to Goderich. Transmits memorial from Lieut. Col. O'Hara on the retired list of the Portuguese service; recommends the application. 425

Enclosed. Memorial. 427

November 19,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson. Has received instructions as to the arrangements for corresponding with the Colonial office, which he shall carry out. 436

November 19,
York.

The same to the same. Has received dispatch that he (Huskisson) has been given the seals of the Colonial department. 438

November 22,
York.

The same to the same (No. 32). In reference to dispatch from Goderich of 29th June last, respecting the application from the rector and churchwardens of Amherstburg for aid to finish the church; sends letter further explanatory of the subject which he hopes may induce compliance with their prayer. 440

Enclosed. Rector and churchwardens, Amherstburg, to Hillier. Explain the grounds of their request for aid to finish the church, the accommodation for the troops, &c. 442

December 15,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson. (Private and confidential.) The importance attached by the Imperial government to Canada. The present critical state of affairs and expectations of measures which may be highly favourable or the reverse for the future state of the colony. The source of revenue and the nature of the expenditure. The importance of suggestions made by the legislature of which he transmits address. Sends also printed copy of the legislative report respecting the apportionment of the duties between Upper and Lower Canada. The new conditions in the commission of the judges for the Cape of Good Hope. The importance of preserving the independence of the judges. The security of character in England of men selected to be judges, but it is different in the colonies where lawyers in good practice will not accept a seat on

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the Bench, so that the character and disposition of these men are little known, and he might yield to the temptation to become a violent demagogue. If so, it would be impossible to remove such a man by a vote of the Assembly whose champion he had become. Instance given of the last judge but one sent from England who had taken this course and kept the province in an uproar. Further respecting his course. Discusses the question of the clergy reserves at considerable length.

Page 445

Enclosed. Maitland to Bathurst. Long and detailed argument to show that only the Church of England was entitled to the benefit of the clergy reserves. 475

Report of the committee on the financial relations between Upper and Lower Canada. 495

Appendix B, commissioners from Upper Canada on the circumstances that have occurred for investigating the claims of Upper Canada with the commissioners appointed for the province of Lower Canada. 546

General statement of dutiable articles imported into Quebec from 1817 to 1820, with calculation of the provincial duties paid thereon. 552a

Joint address from the Council and Assembly of Upper Canada. 553

December 29,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 33). Transmits papers from Galt, but does not assent to their accuracy. His gratitude for interference with the Land Company to check Galt's improper and offensive correspondence. Will send copies of letters when they can be prepared without detriment to necessary business. 559

Enclosed. Galt to Hillier. In consequence of receipt of dispatch from the directors of the Land Company, the misunderstanding with His Excellency can no longer be in discussion. Is sorry that what was considered by him (Galt) as an act of respect should have been considered disrespectful. To explain his communications with the opposition, sends an extract from his personal narrative to be shown to His Excellency. 560

Extract respecting the mission of Dr. Rolph, &c. 562

December 31,
York.

Maitland to Stanley. Forwards letter from Galt respecting the settlers from La Guayra. The letters on the subject have been sent by Galt to the directors of the Canada Company, no copies having been kept. Is instituting inquiries into the circumstances of the case. 568

Enclosed. Galt to Stanley. In consequence of the letter conveying the disapprobation of Huskisson in respect to his conduct towards certain distressed emigrants, sends copy of the letter which he sent to Maitland's secretary explaining the course he intended to follow towards the emigrants. 569

December 31,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (private and confidential). Sends considerations in respect to the affairs of Canada in continuation of those in letter of the 15th. The present letter deals with internal navigation, the state of public feeling, naturalization question and political feeling. 572

Enclosed. Gourlay to Coleman, 10th October, 1825. Congratulates him on being one of the legislators, feeling assured he would be staunch to the cause for which he met in convention. The propriety of having Canada independent, &c. Urges him and a deputation to come to London before the passage of the corn bill. The false allegation that he (Gourlay) is insane. Urges Canada to break loose from ministerial fetters. 589

PUBLIC OFFICES AND MISCELLANEOUS, 1827.

Q. 345—1—2.

(Part I. is paged from 1 to 218; part II. from 219 to 407.)

1825.
September 29, York. Baby to Farcy. Enclosed in Planta to Wilmot Horton, 3rd February, 1827. 131
- December 16, Downing Street. Wilmot Horton to Marston. Enclosed in Marston to Goderich, 10th May, 1827. 268
1826.
July 19, Kingston. Bastable to Hillier. Enclosed in Bastable to Wilmot Horton, 25th June, 1827. 131
- July 27, London. Memorial of Chief Justice Powell, that a portion of his pension may be continued to his wife on his death. Page 268
- July 29, York. Hillier to Bastable. 268
- August 14, Queenstown. Same to the same. Both enclosed in C. G. to Wilmot Horton, 15th May, 1827. 268
1827.
January 2, York. Dunn to Bathurst. Sends report of the progress of the Welland Canal. Every exertion, will be used to complete it with as little delay as possible. 131
- January 18, London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Asks that the charter for the university to be established in Upper Canada, be passed free of expense. If it cannot, asks for the payment of the first half year of the annuity settled on the college out of which the expenses for the issue of the charter may be defrayed. 318
- January 24, London. Dummer Powell to the same. In the report of the Executive Council of Upper Canada, of which he received a copy, reference is made to a letter said to have been sent from England addressed to him, which he never received. Asks for a copy of that letter and inquires about one, he wrote in 1818 to Maitland. Can he expect any indulgence in the receipt of his pension? 256
- Enclosed.* J. B. Robinson to Chief Justice Powell. Comments on letter from Powell, dated 20th January last, and endeavours to correct misunderstanding on his part of the contents of letters written previous to that date. 258
- January 25, Whitehall. Lack to Wilmot Horton. By order of the Lords of Trade he returns Acts passed in Upper Canada, in 1823 and 1824, one having expired and the time for disallowance of the others having also expired. 19
- January 27, Taghmon. Memorial of Mrs. Brien, for information respecting the property of her son, who was drowned when crossing the Bay of Quint (Quinté). 90
- January 27, London. Memorial of Chief Justice Powell, for payment of his half-year's pension in London, as it becomes due. 263
- February 2, Whitehall. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Returns two reserved Acts of Upper Canada, the time for disallowance having expired. 20
- February 2, Whitehall. The same to the same. Returns 38 acts passed in Upper Canada, in 1823 (441 to 478), which must be considered to be in force except such as have expired. 21
- February 2, Whitehall. The same to the same. An Act passed in Upper Canada, in 1820, for increasing the representation, not having been disallowed must be considered in force. 22

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1827.
February 2,
Whitehall. Lack to Wilmot Horton. Returns Acts passed in Upper Canada, in 1818, which have not been disallowed. Page 23
- February 3,
Foreign office. Planta to the same. Sends copy of note with original enclosures, received from the French embassy. 32
- Enclosed.* Undated application on behalf of Farcy for liberty to sell his lands in Canada. 33
- Baby to Farcy (in French). Advises him of the best means of disposing of the lands granted to him in Upper Canada. 34
- Memorandum of the lands granted to Farcy. 37
- Followed by information respecting the lands. 38
- February 12,
Peterborough. Bishop Macdonell to Bathurst. Has renewed the request that a notification might be sent to the governor in chief and to the lieutenant governor of Upper Canada of his appointment to be Roman Catholic diocesan Bishop of Upper Canada, as until then he is only regarded as a vicar general subject to the mandates and control of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Reports the satisfactory state of the settlement of the Irish emigrants on the Rice Lakes; his astonishment at the rapid progress of their improvements. The careful attention paid to the wants of the emigrants by Peter Robinson. The greatest want of the emigrants in a few years will be roads, clergymen and schoolmasters of their own religion. If the Irish emigrants are kept under the direction of proper pastors and teachers, their loyalty to the British government will prove the strongest link in the chain betwixt the colony and the Mother Country. 388
- February 21,
Quebec. Galt to Wilmot Horton. When the resolutions of the legislature of Upper Canada respecting Canadian claims for losses were introduced the arrangement for their liquidation was not understood. After consulting Dalhousie he petitioned for a reconsideration. Sends copy of report on the petition. The agent can do no more in the business in Canada. Refers the question to Bathurst and the Treasury whose course he cannot venture to anticipate. 135
- Enclosed.* Report referred to. 137
- February 24,
Treasury. Herries to Wilmot Horton. What arrangement is to be made respecting the salaries formerly paid out of the grant of Parliament? If they are to continue to be paid by Adams, an arrangement must be made with the Canada Company. 51
- February 26,
Whitehall. Adams to the same. Reports that bills have been presented for acceptance on behalf of officers on the civil establishment of Upper Canada; presumes that other officers have also drawn. The Treasury have ordered £3,000 to be issued to him to meet these bills, which will leave a deficiency of £1,890 5s. on the estimate for 1826. Asks that this latter sum be paid into his hands. 7
- Enclosed.* List of bills drawn. 9
- February 27,
Kingston. Bishop Macdonell to Grant.
- February 27,
Kingston. Rev. W. Fraser to Bastable. Both enclosed in C. G. to Wilmot Horton, 15th May, 1827.
- March 2,
Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. The admission of private transactions into public accounts leads to complications. The chief justice's case is very simple; he has only to appoint an attorney in Canada to draw his pension and remit to him. 53
- March 3,
London. Shirley to ——. Thanks for answer, shall be glad to get the letter of recommendation promised and the further detailed information. 313
- March 6,
Peterborough. Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. Does not think it necessary to add his evidence to the mass of testimonials of the good conduct and success of the Irish Catholic emigrants. Gives instances of the favourable result of their operations. Had pledged himself before leaving for England to become responsible for their good behaviour, if given the

1827.
means to supply them with clergymen and teachers. He had redeemed his pledge, but the want of promised means had deprived him of the power to maintain the influence of religion over them and subjects him to fatigues he can no longer sustain. Had formerly applied for 12 clergymen and 14 schoolmasters, finds now that 20 priests and 20 schoolmasters are required. Page 392
- March 6. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Sends remarks on a pamphlet sent him. Urges him to push the bills through, which with the college will be of great benefit to the province. 319
Enclosed. Remarks on bill for disposing of a part of clergy reserves in Upper Canada. 320
- March 13, Strachan to Wilmot Horton. The bill before Parliament provides for the sale of a portion of the clergy reserve, but leaves the disposition of the money as provided for by 31 George III. 327
- March 15, War Office. Sullivan to the same. Lieut. John Radenhurst, late of the 8th regiment, has applied for permission to receive his half pay with his income as clerk in the office of the surveyor general for Upper Canada; applies to be informed of the amount of his salary, &c., and the date of his appointment. 73
- March 16, London. Address from the House of Commons for copy of the address from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada on the clergy reserves and of the answer, also copy of resolutions of Assembly of 21st December, 1826. 1
- March 17, London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Letters from Canada report that matters in the legislature are getting on much better. The attempt of the Lower House to legislate on the clergy reserves had become a subject of ridicule. The importance attached to the sale of part of the clergy reserves. The alien bill had excited much debate. Peter Robinson will probably sail from New York on the 16th February. 328
- March 23, Treasury. Herries to the same. The grant of a pension to W. J. Kerr, late a captain in the Indian department, would establish a most embarrassing precedent. The allowances to Norton and to the late secretary were not granted on the principle of military halfpay. 54
- March 23, Whitehall. Adams to the same. Offers further explanations with respect to the situation of agent for Upper Canada. The Treasury suggested that if arrangements with the Canada Company should admit of the salaries being paid by bills, he should be employed. If unfortunately this was impracticable, an answer would give him an opportunity to state the favourable sentiments held of his claims. Some of the annual charges must of necessity be paid in England as they are pensions to persons living in London. 10
- April 2, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to the same. Ask for certificate that Maitland was alive and in the execution of his duty from 1st July to 31st December, inclusive, 1826. 140
- Apr 13, Cork. Mrs. Hutchinson to Bathurst. States her husband's qualifications and solicits an appointment for him on the medical staff of Upper Canada. 189
- April 9, Hammer-smith. Dr. Weld to Bathurst. Not having received information respecting Catholic clergymen and schoolmasters for Upper Canada as promised, is afraid he must have been under a misapprehension. 395
- April 10, Liverpool. John Gladstone to Wilmot Horton. Recommends Cleghorn who, with his father and family, is going to Upper Canada and asks that he be furnished with letters of introduction to the governor and other persons of authority. 141
- April 19, London. Greenwood, Cox & Co., to the same. Repeat the request for certificate asked for on 2nd April. 143
- May 1, Castle Toward. Finlay to the same. Encloses petition from Gibson. Is satisfied with the correctness of its statements. 133

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1827.
May 2,
Liverpool. Lient. Rigby, R.N., to Wilmot Horton. Had received from Bathurst permission to settle in Canada and a letter to the governor requiring him to grant land, equivalent to his rank in the service. Now that a change has taken place in the administration presumes that the orders may have to be renewed and asks that the present Colonial secretary be requested to grant his sanction, &c. Offers his services. Page 273
- May 6,
London. *Enclosed.* Various certificates of his services, &c. 275 to 278
 Memorial of Captain Richard Bullock. States his father's and his own services. Refusal of pension to his mother which compelled him to sell out, otherwise he might have made arrangements for retiring on half-pay and obtaining a grant of land. Applies now for land on the same terms as it is granted to officers on halfpay. 101
- May 9,
London. *Enclosed.* Recommendation by Harvey of Captain Bullock as a gallant and deserving officer. 104
 Strachan to Goderich. Urges the passage of bill to authorise the sale of a portion of the clergy reserves. Explains the object of the bill introduced by Wilmot Horton. 336
- May 9,
London. The same to Wilmot Horton. Hopes it will not be considered an indiscretion the bringing before Goderich the proposed bill for selling a portion of the clergy reserves, but the subject has so strongly been pressed on him, that if he fails, he must show that he has done his utmost. 338
- May 10,
Felhampton. Marston to Goderich. Is writing on behalf of a poor but industrious man. Wrote some time ago on behalf of a poor man who had lost his son in Upper Canada and could not recover his property. By Bathurst's advice he had sent a power of attorney to the lieutenant governor of Upper Canada. He had been informed that the power of attorney would be returned which had not been the case. Asks that that and the other papers may be returned. 201
- May 10,
Leith. *Enclosed.* Wilmot Horton to Marston. He has been directed to return the power of attorney, as it would be impossible for the lieutenant governor of Upper Canada personally to afford assistance. Recommends him to apply to Boulton, solicitor general of Upper Canada, now at Ibbotson's Hotel, Vere Street. 203
- May 11. Clegborn to Wilmot Horton. The letters of introduction to the governor of Upper Canada, which he has promised, not having been received, he was writing to remind him of them. 109
- May 15. Strachan to Stanley. Had called but failed to find him, to ascertain if the modification of the bill respecting the clergy reserves met his views. Explains the nature of the bill as it now stands. 340
- C. G. (Charles Grant) to Wilmot Horton. Sends papers tending to justify Bastable. Asks him to read them and to give Bastable an opportunity of exculpation. 24
- Enclosed.* Bishop Macdonell to Charles Grant. Thanks for services. Congratulations on his election and good wishes. After investigation, is satisfied that Bastable is not guilty of the charges made against him. 25
- Rev. W. Fraser to Bastable. Had visited the emigrants daily and was satisfied that the charge against Bastable of trying to induce them to go to the United States was unfounded. 28
- Hillier to the same. Should submit his case to the lieutenant governor. 29
- Same to the same. Knows nothing of affidavits from Irish emigrants that he had held out inducements for them to go to the United States. 30
- May 16,
London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Sends an ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada to show the considerable progress made by the Church of England. Remarks on the additions made to the Church of England. The teachers of the different denominations, with a few exceptions (named) are from the United States where they gather their knowledge

	and form their sentiments. Further remarks and considerations respecting the clergy reserves.	Page 342
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada.	349 <i>a b</i> and <i>c</i>
May 16, London.	Drury to Wilmot Horton. Applies for the situation of clerk with emigrants going to Upper Canada.	132
May 17, London.	John Gladstone to the same. Sends letter from Cleghorn. Fears that the letter of introduction to the governor of Upper Canada has been misdirected or missent. Asks that a duplicate be sent on receipt.	177
May 17, Cold Bath Fields.	Gourlay to Canning. Sends copy of letter to the <i>Morning Chronicle</i> not published, to be handed with two Canadian newspapers to Goderich, the newspapers to be returned.	144
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Gourlay to the <i>Chronicle</i> on the alien laws and the importance of Upper Canada to the British Empire.	144
	Governor's speech on the prorogation of the legislature of Upper Canada.	147
	Remarks on the proceedings of the session.	150
	Second extract from the <i>Canadian Freeman</i> in relation to the alien bill and the naturalization law.	158
	Petition against the attorney general's naturalization bill.	168
May 19, London.	Fearnside to Wilmot Horton. Is there a plan of the lands in Upper Canada advertised for sale? Should be glad to see it if there is and to have an interview.	154
May 19, Liverpool.	Capt. Gladwin to Goderich. States his services and his intention to settle in Upper Canada. Asks for a grant of land.	178
May 21, London.	Address from the House of Commons for copy of letter from Dr. Strachan respecting the state of the Church in Upper Canada.	2
May 26, Treasury.	Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Secretary at War having reported that if Colonel Simons had been in the regular service he would under the circumstances stated be entitled to a pension as major commanding, the Treasury have no objection to the pension being increased.	56
May 27, Ledbury.	Sherbrooke to Goderich. Encloses memorial from Gladwin, formerly captain in the 19th Light Dragoons, whom he recommends as a very deserving officer.	314
May 28, Treasury.	Planta to Wilmot Horton. In regard to the application for pecuniary aid towards building a church at Amherstburg on the ground of the accommodation furnished to the garrison, sufficient information has not been sent to enable the Treasury to arrive at a decision.	57
June 3, London.	Sewell to——. General remarks on the naturalization bill of Upper Canada which must, from the manner in which it was passed, be disallowed. Besides, it is at variance with other Acts relating to persons born in the United States whilst they were still colonies, and who had left after 1783 as British subjects. In the bill these are treated as aliens which in the present state of Upper Canada is impolitic.	315
June 5, Niagara.	Bishop Macdonell to Wilmot Horton. The satisfactory progress of the city of Guelph; the system of settlement, the advantage of road making to enhance the value of the land. The prosperity of emigrants who have bought and paid for their land. The jealousy created in the minds of old settlers who defended the country, at free grants of lands being given to emigrants.	396
June 8, Edinburgh.	Rev. John Lee to Goderich. Transmits memorial from the Church of Scotland for a participation of the proceeds of the clergy reserves for the clergy of that Church residing in Upper Canada.	357
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	361
June 8, Hendon.	Willis to Goderich. As he intends to proceed to Canada for his judicial duties, hopes to be presented to the King before leaving.	353
June 11, Cephalonia.	Memorial by Harry Allison, paymaster 90th Infantry, respecting the lands in Canada promised to him.	86

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June 16,
Shoreditch. Phipps to Wilmot Horton. Earnestly prays for a passage to Upper Canada to enable him to rejoin his children, as otherwise there is no hope of his being able to do so. Page 265
- June 21,
Keswick. Marshall to the same. Sends, taken from a newspaper, two letters from a person who has paid a visit to the Lanark and Perth settlements in Canada, which appear to give a favourable account of both places. 204
Enclosed. Letter IV on British settlers in Canada: 205
Continuation of the letter. 219
(The letter is signed J. S., and contains details of the journey, settlements, &c.)
- June 21, Bastable to Wilmot Horton. The changes in administration had prevented him troubling him (Wilmot Horton) on the subject of the charge that he had been interfering with the emigrants brought out by Peter Robinson. He had come to London expressly to probe the matter to the bottom and asks for an interview. 92
- June 23,
London. Address from the House of Commons for copies of correspondence between the Colonial department and Mr. Rendel (*sic*) on the subject of the naturalization petition. 3
- June 23,
Westminster. Randal to Wilmot Horton. The necessity of having the question of naturalization settled before the election to take place in June, 1828. 283
- June 25. Bastable to the same. Acknowledges receipt of letter; charges Hillier with having deceived him when on the way to demand an investigation, so that he turned back. Asks for an interview. His knowledge of the Irish emigrants who had been employed in Ireland by himself and his neighbours. But for his exertions not one fifth of them would have remained. 94
Enclosed. Copy of letter. Bastable to Hillier. On his arrival found that some of the Irish emigrants had been induced to make affidavits that he had held out encouragement to them to go to the United States. Denies the charge and refers to many letters of thanks he had received for his exertions to put down rebellion in Ireland. 98
- June 26. P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Calls attention to an extract on the alien question from his brother's letter of 10th May. 301
Enclosed. Extract from letter. Quietness prevails; the stuff about the naturalization bill has blown over. Old Bidwell has gone to Massachusetts, it is said to remain. Neither he nor his son will take the oath of allegiance to the country for which they wish to make laws. 302
- June 29,
London. Hume to Wilmot Horton. Hopes he is to move for the correspondence between him (Wilmot Horton) and Randall. Has Matthews had his pension or half pay struck off? 192
- June 29,
Gray's Inn. Willis to Goderich. Would it not be advisable for him to attend at court to be presented to His Majesty, as there may be no levée before he (Willis) leaves? 354
- June 29,
London. Randal to Wilmot Horton. Acknowledges, with thanks, the reception that the petitions from land holders of Upper Canada met with. The great importance of settling as speedily as possible the question of the civil rights of the petitioners. The delay of a year may appear in England to be of slight consequence in the settlement of the question at issue but it is of vital consequence to Upper Canada, and the bill prepared, if brought into the House, would answer every object in view. The prayer of the petition is that the Imperial Parliament and not the provincial government would redress the grievances complained of. It was to have the bill with that object in view passed that was the reason of his mission and he knows from experience that it is the only means that will answer the object in view. Repeats the argument from the fact of the approaching election. How the question might be settled. Remarks on the clauses of the proposed bill. 285

1827.
July 3,
London. Strachan to Wilmot Horton. Is about to sail for Canada; returns thanks for kindness. It is fortunate he (Wilmot Horton) remains in the department. Hopes that the question of emigration which he has forced into notice will become a question of unity in one general government. Instructions from the Secretary of State must be sent before the colonial government can act with regard to the clergy reserves. Hopes that a short letter may be sent to Randal and the intentions of government be communicated only to the lieutenant-governor. Page 351
- July 4,
London. Randal to Wilmot Horton. Thanks for orders of admission to the House of Lords at the prorogation. Was Lord Goderich the General Frederick Robinson who served in Upper Canada in 1815? 295
- July 4,
London. Same to Goderich. Thanks for the interview. Suggestions for amending the instructions to the government of Upper Canada on the subject of naturalization and for modifying the provisions of the Act. 293
- July 10. Grant to Wilmot Horton. Will not involve himself as a judge and will make no remarks, but returns the paper with thanks. 31
- July 12,
Gray's Inn. Willis to Goderich. It only rests with the law officers to arrange the patent of equity judge of Upper Canada for which alone he remains. Requests that it may be prepared in time for him to leave for Liverpool on Tuesday next to sail for Canada. 355
- July 17,
London. Randal to Wilmot Horton. Did the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada transmit in 1824, a petition from him (Randal) with other documents, of which one was a copy of an Order in Council of Upper Canada made in January, 1799, of which he asks a copy? 296
- July 18,
Gray's Inn. Willis to the same. Thanks for the intimation that the issue of the equity patent need not detain him and that his salary would begin on Friday last. 356
- July 22,
Newport. Robinson to the same. Requests an answer to letters sent some time ago respecting claims for land in Upper Canada, as the season for the passage of an invalid is drawing to a close. 279
- July 23,
London. Randal to Goderich. The business on which he came is in a fair way of adjustment. Asks to be furnished with a copy of instructions to be sent to the government of Upper Canada and that he be granted an interview to say good bye. Other papers asked for. 298
- July 24,
Downing Street. Balfour to Randal. Cannot communicate to him the papers he desires to have except his own writings and Goderich cannot discuss any question already decided on by his predecessor. 297
- July 24,
Liverpool. Capt. Gladwin to Goderich. Calls attention to his petition, which he is afraid may be overlooked, as a decision is of importance to him seeing the advanced state of the season. 179
- July 30,
York. Carey to Canning. Urges the importance of the Rideau Canal which should be built on a scale to accommodate steamers. Offers to build it at 15 per cent more than the contract price of the canal on the smaller scale. 115
- Enclosed. Observations on the Rideau Canal. 117
- Observations on the proper appointment of the judicial officers. 127
- August 1. P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Sends a few late New York newspapers. Returns thanks for the commission and instructions he has received. 304
- August 1,
Cold Bath Fields. Gourlay to Wilmot Horton. Proposes to address the King next week to assert that the national debt may be liquidated within fifty years by the sale of colonial lands. Asks for the report of the evidence before the last emigration committee. 186
- August 3,
Aberdeen. Capt. Gordon to the Colonial Secretary. States his services and his intention to settle on the Niagara peninsula. Asks for a grant of land. 180

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1827.
August 4,
Huntly Lodge Duke of Gordon to the Colonial Secretary. Forwards letter from
Capt. Gordon, who is an intelligent officer and a most deserving man.
Page 183
- August 4,
Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Arrangements to be made for the payment
by the Canada Company of the instalments for the purchase of lands.
61
- August 4,
Treasury. Same to the same. Asks for an explanation of the difference
between the appropriation of the sum to be paid by the Canada Compa-
ny and that voted in 1825. 59
Enclosed. Copy of the civil establishment of Upper Canada for 1825.
60
- August 10,
Peterhead. Lieut. Horrie, R. N., to the Colonial Secretary. Applies for informa-
tion respecting land granted to his deceased brother in the county of
Carleton, district of Bathurst, and what claim the widow and family of
deceased have on it, as it may furnish relief to them. 193
- August 13,
Winkfield. Lucas to ———. Suggests the manner in which emigrants could be
settled on the frontier and offers his services to drill them. Asks only
for a free passage and grant of land. 195
- August 13,
London. Seguier to Wilmot Horton. Applies for information respecting Louis
Lombard, who died in Detroit, territory of Michigan, in July, 1824. 317
- August 15,
Treasury. Brookbank to the same. Asks for an answer to the inquiry of 4th
August, as to the difference between the sum of £8,500, recommended
in letter of 26th March, 1826, and the amount of £8,229 voted for the
same service in 1825. 64
- August 15,
Cold Bath
Fields. Gourlay to the same. Proposes to pay off the national debt from
from colonial lands. He will reduce the settlement of wild lands and
emigration to a science at once profitable and big with moral improve-
ment. Has personal respect for him (Wilmot Horton) but his speeches
and doings on emigration are delusive and wasteful. 184
- August 16,
London. Dr. Weld to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an interview. 399
- August 20. P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Applies for a stated daily allowance
for contingent expenses. 305
- August 21,
Cold Bath
Fields. Gourlay to the same. His indignation at the sale of the Crown and
Clergy reserves; against that disposal of them, he wrote to the Chancel-
lor and to the King. Hume, whom he expected to support him in his
opposition to the bill, supported him (Wilmot Horton) in throwing
away the national property. He (Wilmot Horton) had been the instru-
ment of more waste and mischief during the last six years, than any man
alive. Urges that no more wild land be parted with till more is known
on the subject. Is waiting for the last emigration report, but does not
expect much from it in regard to right principles. 187
- August 23,
London. Coutts & Co. to Wilmot Horton. Will attend to the desire of the Six
Nations Indians, that the bills drawn by John Claus for their dividends,
be honoured. 110
- August 24,
Winkfield. Lucas to ———. Repeats his request for leave to emigrate. Now asks
that he may do so as a pauper, having no means, and before long may
have to go to the poor house. This is additionally hard as he was
brought up a gentleman. 198
- August 30,
Felhampton. Marston to Clive. Asks his assistance to obtain the return of the
power of attorney and other papers relating to the case of Joshua Rat-
cliff. 239
- September 3,
War Office. Lukin to Wilmot Horton. Captain A. A. Rapelzé, late of the incor-
porated militia of Upper Canada, has applied to receive his half pay
with his income as sheriff of the London district. What is the annual
amount of his salary, &c., and the date of his appointment? 74
- September 4. Petition of Bishop Macdonell and Dr. Weld, his coadjutor. Enclosed
in Dr. Weld to Wilmot Horton, 3rd October, 1827.

1827.
September 6, Newport. Robinson to Huskisson. Has twice applied to Wilmot Horton for grant of land. Now states his military rank and service and requests to have the order for the usual military grant of land. Page 280
- September 8, Admiralty. Spencer to Wilmot Horton. Sends a petition, the subject of which has no reference the Admiralty. 4
- September 10, Whitehall. Adams to Hill. Has been informed that the Treasury have directed Sargent to advance £1,845 to enable him to discharge all bills drawn on him as agent for Upper Canada to 1st of January last. The inconvenience and loss that will be caused should bills drawn by the civil officers for amounts due at a subsequent date be dishonoured. 67
Enclosed. List of bills drawn. 69
- September 15, Whitehall. Adams to Wilmot Horton. The auditors ask for his authority for the payment of the establishment for Upper Canada. Requests that he be furnished with authority. 12
- September 15, Treasury. Hill to the same. Applies for Huskisson's opinion on the bills drawn on Adams by civil servants in Canada, the orders having been given to pay them by the Receiver General in Upper Canada. 65
- September 25, Temple. Report by the law officers on the establishment of a Court of Equity in Upper Canada. They doubt whether His Majesty can by letters patent under the great seal or in any other manner without the intervention of Parliament or of the local legislature create a new office of judge as Master of the Rolls in Upper Canada, or by any other title, to form a Court of Equity. 46
- September 26, Perth. W. Morris to Wilmot Horton. Points out the mistakes of Dr. Strachan in respect to the position of the Church of Scotland in Canada and animadverts on the errors in his statements. 241
Enclosed. List of ministers of the Church of Scotland in Canada and of Presbyterian clergy not of that church. 251
- September 27. P. Robinson to Wilmot Horton. Applies to have the sale of the clergy lands and the management of the funds as specified in the Act authorising the sale. 307
- 1827 (?).
October 2, Dorsetshire. Powell to Wilmot Horton. Did not seek for an interview as reported by Warren although on first arriving he asked for an opportunity to explain his motive for retiring. 270
Attached. Memorandum on the object with which the preceding letter is written. 272
- October 3, London. Dr. Weld to Wilmot Horton. Bishop Macdonell had pledged himself to be answerable for the good conduct and loyalty of the Irish emigrants provided that means were provided to maintain a sufficient number of clergymen to instruct them. He had in March applied for 20 clergymen for Upper Canada, but now finds that 40 are required. This is the more urgent as Methodists from the United States are establishing themselves in the province. The inadequacy of the allowance to provide clergymen and teachers. The salary of Bishop Macdonell is hardly sufficient to cover half of his travelling and other expenses. The salaries of the bishops in Trinidad and Isle of France are £1,000 a year each, though their expenses cannot be nearly so great as Bishop Macdonell's nor their stations so important as his. 400
Enclosed. Petition of Bishop Macdonell and Dr. Weld, his coadjutor, for a charter for trustees for the Roman Catholic Church. 403
- October 5, Horse Guards. Fitzroy Somerset to Hay. The commander in chief has approved of the sale by Capt. Dixon of his retired full pay company in the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion. 18
- October 9, Treasury. Lewis to Wilmot Horton. Under the circumstances Sargent has been authorised to pay Adams £1,181 19s. 8d. to meet bills drawn for salaries, the amount to be remitted in a bill from Canada. 70
- October 24, Portsmouth. Coll to the same. Submits a proposal to which he asks a reply. 111

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- October 25,
War Office. *Enclosed.* Proposition to settle a number of families in Upper Canada. States his experience, his family and his pecuniary means. Page 112
Sullivan to Hay. Desires to have Huskisson's opinion on the claim of Lieut. McGregor for half pay. Sends copy of the memorial and the grounds of the claim. 75
Enclosed. Memorial from McGregor. 77
Papers relating to McGregor's claim. Part sent by Maitland on 6th August, 1827. 79 to 85
- November 1,
Whitehall. Adams to Wilmot Horton. Explains the reason for paying accounts objected to in the audit. 13
Enclosed. Queries and observations on accounts. 15
Rotton to Huskisson. Applies for a grant of land for T. C. Gale, now residing in York, Upper Canada. 281
- December 5,
London. Dr. Weld to Stanley. Sends quotation from Bishop Macdonell's letter respecting a French priest named D. J. Dejean, who is anxious to settle on the river Thames. 406
- November 5,
London. The same to Wilmot Horton. Asks for an audience on behalf of the employment asked for by Bishop Macdonell of D. J. Dejean a French priest, who desires to settle on the river Thames, for whom permission must be obtained to reside in the province. 407
- November 7,
Kingston. Petition from Presbyterians, not connected with the Church of Scotland, for a share in the proceeds of the sale of clergy reserves. 381
Attached. Certificate that Rev. Horatio Foote, pastor of the Union Presbyterian Church, Kingston, was regularly ordained and appointed minister of the said church. 386
- November 14,
Ordnance. Byham to Wilmot Horton. Transmits for consideration proposal by J. Mackenzie, R. N., for building a steamer on Lake Ontario in room of the Frontenac. 43
- November 16,
Kingston. Certificate to Rev. Horatio Foote. Attached to petition from Presbyterians, 7th November. 43
- November 18,
Perth. Bell to Stanley. Had forwarded petition from the United Presbytery of Upper Canada to Wilmot Horton. The misstatements in Dr. Strachan's letter; the danger of rousing discontent if one church receives government assistance which is refused to others. 106
- December 4,
Soho. Matthews to Goderich. Sends address to the King from a meeting held at Westminster, which he has been instructed to transmit. 252
- December 18. *Enclosed.* Address to the King. 254
Hill to Stanley. In reference to the application of the Welland Canal company to borrow £50,000 from government the Lords of the Treasury do not think that Parliament would be disposed to lend the money, but in view of the importance of the Canal it is probable that the Colonial legislature would be disposed to make arrangements for the interest at 5 per cent of the sum borrowed, with a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt. 71
- December 20,
Quebec. Petition from members of the church of Scotland for a participation in the proceeds of the clergy reserves. 368
- December 24,
Admiralty. Barrow to Stanley. Applies for payment of £42, to the master of the gun boat "Bee," for accommodation to four gentlemen belonging to the Canada Company. 5
- No date. Copley to Wilmot Horton. Sends memorandum from Powell, late chief justice of Upper Canada, respecting his pension. 45
Barrie to the same. The "Briton" will sail from Spithead on Sunday next after the arrival of the London post. 105
P. Robinson to the same. Has received a letter from his brother in which he makes remarks on the alien question. 300
Memorial of emigrants to the Newcastle district, expressing their loyal attachment and gratitude and their wish to have the fertile lands in the neighbourhood of their settlement also allotted to emigrants. 308

1827.
No date. Petition of various religious sects claiming to be styled Christians. Page 333
The petition is burlesque. Page 333
Naturalization bill, as introduced by Mr. Rolph. 330
(The bill as reported on by the committee to whom it was referred is
in vol. Q. 344).
Petition against granting a share of the proceeds of the clergy reserves
to the ministers of the Church of Scotland and praying that if assistance
be given them it should not be taken from the clergy reserves. 372

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Q. 346-1.

1827.
December 18, O'Hara to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Huskisson, 23rd
York. January, 1828.
December 26, Strachan to Maitland.
York.
December 27, Maitland to Strachan. Both enclosed in Maitland to Huskisson, 1st
York. January, 1828.
1828.
January 1, Maitland to Huskisson (No. 1). Has received copies of the proceed-
York. ings of the court of directors of the Canada Company, of their letters to
him (Huskisson) and Galt. The conduct of the company is not likely
to lead to any disadvantage from impressions produced by their agent,
Galt. In transmitting Strachan's correspondence to the court of direc-
tor's, remarks that the letter he wrote to Strachan conveys his sentiments
on the circumstances giving rise to the correspondence. Thanks for
prompt attention to an occurrence which being attended to is no longer
of importance. Page 28
Enclosed. Strachan to Maitland. Sends copy of correspondence with
Galt. 31
Maitland to Strachan. Regrets his imprudence with respect to
Galt. 56
- January 3, Maitland to Huskisson (private and confidential). Desires to commu-
York. nicate on the subject of the correspondence transmitted with his dis-
patch, as it may throw light on assertions made in Parliament and enable
him to understand the recourse made to him on complaints professing
to come from the inhabitants of Upper Canada in regard to the natura-
lization bill. Randall on his return published his correspondence with
the colonial office. He has republished a part of this on the eve of the
session. It is made studiously to appear that it is not government but
Hume that is to be thanked for the rejection of that bill; it is perfectly
understood that the object of complaint is to produce discontent with
government, and although it is not infrequent to attempt to injure the
government in Canada by ascribing the merit of any popular measure
to the Imperial government, yet these people are sensible that it would
never answer to make the people of the province believe they could rely
on the justice and consideration of the King's Government. Randall
publishes his correspondence repeatedly, which leads reflecting people to
consider how colonial questions may be disposed of, as Randal has found
a patron in Hume to protect the people of Canada against their govern-
ment. Hume's last letter would make it understood that Goderich,
Horton and even the House of Commons had only in view the consulting
the wishes of Randal who had gone without the knowledge of 50 people
with a petition signed by not one fiftieth part of the population, if the
signatures are all genuine. A bill has been brought in but not
proceeded with, not because government or the House doubt its expe-

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diency but because Randal says he did not approve of it and he says also that orders are to be sent to the government and legislature of Upper Canada to act in a diametrically opposite manner from their conduct last session. Remarks on the conduct of Randal and Hume as associates. A list is added of the names and descriptions of the persons styling themselves the Central Committee, these are: "Jesse Ketchum, tanner, native of New England, having also a tanyard at Buffalo, in the State of New York. Alexander Burnside, apothecary, a native of the United States. Thomas Stoyell, brewer, native of the United States. Joseph Shepherd, farmer, native of the United States. Page 1

Enclosed. First report of the central committee, containing the proceedings of Randal, in London, his correspondence, &c. 7

January 21,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 2). Transmits memorial from Peter McGill, proprietor of the Marmorra Iron works for extension of time for delivery of iron ballast to the dockyard at Kingston. 59

January 23,
York.

The same to the same (No. 3). Transmits letter from O'Hara A. A. G. of Militia, and asks that he be permitted to wear the order of the Tower and Sword bestowed by the King of Portugal. 61

Enclosed. O'Hara to Maitland. For permission to wear the order of the Tower and Sword. 63

January 28,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 4). Sends copies of correspondence with Galt from 24th May last to the present time. 65

Enclosed. Correspondence. 67 to 170

January 28,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 5). Application from Galt for a grant of land for a Roman Catholic and a Scots Presbyterian Church in Guelph will be found among the correspondence. He (Maitland) applies for 200 acres each for the churches in question in Eramosa. 171

February 4,
York.

Maitland to Wilmot Horton. Has received letters through Robinson but his dispatches of 28th August and 2nd October have not been answered. His letters respecting the naturalization bill agree with his intention in writing them, to express, that is, in the strongest terms how unfortunately that bill had been disposed of. Was perfectly ready to defend the acts of his government so intemperately arraigned in Randal's petition. Cannot understand how his conduct could call forth animadversion and defends himself against the charge of allowing himself, actuated by fear of offending, to sacrifice the public interest. How Goderich's abandoning one of the clauses of the naturalization Act was misconstrued. He did not question Goderich's right to reverse any decision of Bathurst's whatever embarrassment was caused, but he ought not to be thought unreasonable to point out the best method of doing so that no room would be left for opponents of government to believe they had gained a triumph and the agitators in the province shown that it was they who had delayed the settlement, the Act asked for now being one offered by government last session and rejected. The manner of giving effect to the petition has confirmed the unjust and ungenerous surmises respecting the course of the provincial government; the restrictions complained of being supposed to have been previously approved of if not suggested by the provincial government. The assurance on which Bathurst acted was received from Rolph, as appears from the private letter to Robinson, which could not have been inferred otherwise, and Rolph, in the Assembly, uniformly resisted and complained of the instructions. Is not sure that he (Wilmot Horton) does not confound the instructions with the Imperial Act, as he speaks of them in his letter indifferently, whilst they were distinctly of opposite characters. Rolph denies he had any knowledge of the instructions and he had embarked long before the date of them. Complains of the manner in which the petition complaining of the government was received as compared with

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those expressing satisfaction. Criticism of the expressions in Goderich's dispatch, &c. Page 176

Enclosed. Extract from the proceedings of the provincial Assembly in respect to the naturalization bill. 187

February 5,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 6). The only communication to him from the department is a letter to Robinson by Horton to be communicated. Believes it is desired he shall write direct to Huskisson. As he hears that Dalhousie is about to return to England it is uncertain when he (Maitland) may take advantage of his leave of absence. 173

February 6,
York.

Same to the same. The measures solicited by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rhesina seemed to involve important legal considerations. Had therefore referred the petition to the attorney general, whose opinion and the petition are transmitted. 189

Enclosed. Petition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, and his coadjutor for a charter of incorporation to trustees, under the name of the trustees of the Upper Canada Catholic Church. 191

Opinion of the attorney general on the petition. Several Protestant dissenting bodies have received charters, but no general Act has passed in consequence of differences between the Council and Assembly. It was never contemplated to allow more to such dissenting bodies than sufficient ground for the site of a church and burying ground of each sect in every township, but nothing like the corporate capacity with the powers mentioned in the petition is possessed by any denomination of Christians, not excepting the Church of England, nor ever applied for. It is no doubt, right that every community of Roman Catholics should have the advantage of religious instructions, but it must rest with His Majesty's government to decide how far it is expedient to contribute to the increase of the Roman Catholic religion by providing for them a facility of getting and acquiring without limit. 194

February 7,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson. Transmits petition from the minister of the Presbyterian Church in Kingston, in accordance with a rule he has laid down for himself of forwarding every petition. 199

Enclosed. Petition from the trustees of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, for relief from the debt they have incurred in building their church. 201

February 11,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson. Asks that an error in dispatch of 3rd January, be corrected. 204

February 12,
York.

Maitland to Stanley. Sends return of the average price of wheat and other grain at York and Kingston, for September, October, November and December, 1827. 205

Enclosed. Return. 206

February 28,
York

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 9). Merritt is to go to England to try to obtain further assistance from government. States from his own knowledge the condition of the canal, which was undertaken in 1824, with the intention to accommodate boats drawing four feet of water; the increase of size, enlargement of stock and its present condition. 207

March 1,
York.

Same to the same. Sends abstract of the docket books of the auditor of land patents. 215

Enclosed. Abstract. 215a to 215d

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land which have passed the Great Seal of the Province between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1827, inclusive, showing the Number of Grants of each Class made in each District, and the Gross Number of Acres granted.

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.		
Home	County of York..	4 38 26 1 1	50 100 200 300 800	200 3,800 5,200 300 800	10,300	70	23,183½		
	County of Simcoe..	2 24 45 1 1 1	50 100 200 300 400 683½	100 2,400 9,000 300 400 683½					
Eastern	County of Glengarry..	57 1 1 1 1	100 150 200 319 400	5,700 150 200 319 400	6,769	61	7,563		
	County of Dundas..	1 1	70 200	70 200				270	2
	County of Stormont..	1 5	24 100	24 500				524	6
Ottawa	County of Prescott..	8 1 5 1 1	100 168 200 332 500	800 168 1,000 332 500	2,800	16	5,500		
	County of Russell..	6 3 5 1 1	50 100 200 300 800	300 300 1,000 300 800				2,700	16
Johnstown....	County of Leeds..	1 1 1 4 1 4	50 75 84 100 136 200	50 75 84 400 136 800	1,545	12	2,945		
	County of Grenville..	5 1 1	100 400 500	500 400 500				1,400	7
Bathurst.....	County of Carleton..	1 8 2 1 1 2 2 1 1	64 100 200 400 500 800 700 1,200	64 800 400 400 1,000 1,600 700 1,200	6,164	18			

1828.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land.—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Bathurst.....	Town of Perth {	1 1 1 4	$\frac{7}{16}P$ 25 1	$\frac{7}{16}P$ 25 4	5 $\frac{7}{16}P$	7	16,262 $\frac{P}{37}$
	County of Lanark.. {	1 1 6 1 78 5 1	6 25 80 82 100 200 700	6 25 480 82 7,800 1,000 700				10,093	93
Niagara	County of Lincoln....	1	200	200	200	1	200
Newcastle.....	County of Durham.. {	5 23 1 14 1 1	50 100 150 200 463 2,200	250 2,300 150 2,800 463 2,200	8,163	45	14,515 $\frac{1}{2}$
	County of Northumberland. {	1 3 1 4 20 1 13 2 1	1 9 43 50 100 170 200 300 700	1 27 43 200 2,000 170 2,600 600 700				6,341	46
Gore.....	Town of Peterborough {	5 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	10,538 $\frac{1}{2}$
	County of Wentworth.. {	1 1	188 200	188 200				388	2
Midland ...	County of Halton.. {	1 3 34 30 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ 50 100 200 300	$\frac{1}{2}$ 150 3,400 6,000 600	10,150 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	10,613 $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$
	Town of Kingston.. {	1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{28}P$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{28}P$				2$\frac{P}{28}$	2
Midland ...	Town of Belleville....	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	6	10,613 $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$
	County of Frontenac.. {	1 1 1 1 2	$1\frac{1}{4} & \frac{P}{17}$ 275 434 456 2,200 3,000	$1\frac{1}{4} & \frac{P}{17}$ 275 434 456 2,200 6,000	9,366 $\frac{1}{2}$ & 17 sqr. rods.	7	
County of Hastings.. {	1 2 3	50 100 200	50 200 600	850			6

Department of Agriculture—Archives

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ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land.—*Con.*

District.	Towns and Counties.	No. of Grants of each Class.	No. of Acres in each Grant.	Total Number of Acres.	No. of Acres in each County.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres Granted.
Midland	County of Lennox and Addington.	1	70	70	270	3	
		2	100	200			
	County of Prince Edward.	1	122	122	122	1	
London.....	County of Middlesex..	1	31	31	6,593	45	8,843
		1	50	50			
		1	144	144			
		1	168	168			
		21	100	2,100			
		19	200	3,800			
		1	300	300			
	County of Norfolk....	2	200	400	400	2	
	County of Oxford..	1	50	50	1,850	14	
		5	200	1,000			
		8	100	800			
Western.....	County of Kent..	2	50	100	7,402	38	7,402
		11	100	1,100			
		1	102	102			
		19	200	3,800			
		1	300	300			
		4	500	2,000			
	Total.				676	107,566½	

Errors excepted.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U.C.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
12th January, 1828.

1828.

RECAPITULATION of the within Grants of Land.

Acres and Square Feet.	Number of Grants.	Number of Acres.	Grants to Sons and Daughters of U. F. Loy- alists.	Grants to Sur- veyors.	Grants to the Militia.	Full Fee Grants.	Grants to Milih- tary Claimants.	Gratuitous Grants.	Grants where the Fees are sus- pended.	Grants under Special Order in Council.	Grants where Half Fees are paid.	Grants where Stationery only is paid.
Grants under 100 acres.....	75	2,605½	.....	2	1	20	.....	39	9	3	.....	.....
" of 100 acres.....	351	35,100	.....	1	50	119	4	11	147	.....	15	2
" over 100 acres and under 200 acres..	10	1,498	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....
" of 200 acres.....	201	40,200	114	.....	7	58	1	3	7	.....	10	1
" over 200 acres and under 300 acres.....	1	275	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 300 acres.....	9	2,700	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" over 300 acres and under 400 acres.....	2	651	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 400 acres.....	4	1,600	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" over 400 acres and under 500 acres.....	3	1,353	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 500 acres.....	8	4,000	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" over 500 acres and under 700 acres.....	1	683½	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 700 acres.....	3	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
" of 800 acres.....	4	3,200	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 1,000 acres and under 2,000 acres	1	1,200	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" over 2,000 acres and under 3,000 acres	2	4,400	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of 6,000 acres.....	1	6,000	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	676	107,566½	117	10	72	204	6	57	170	4	33	3

Errors excepted.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U. C.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
12th January, 1828.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1828.
March 6,
York.
- Maitland to Huskisson (No. 11). Cameron, the secretary and registrar of the province is the bearer of a naturalization bill for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure. Nature of the bill. Page 216
Enclosed. Opinion of the attorney general on the naturalization bill. The opinion enters into minute details of the title and provisions of the bill. 219
Copy of the naturalization Act with schedules. 232
Extract from the naturalization law of the United States. 242
- March 7,
York.
- Maitland to Huskisson (No. 12). The culture of tobacco has greatly increased in the western district; it was thought that an abatement of six pence a pound on the import duty in Great Britain would have been sufficient encouragement, but it is not so and the legislature petitioned two years ago for a larger abatement, but this has not yet been attended to. Has received a letter from a respectable gentleman whose statements can be relied on. An abatement of nine pence or a shilling a pound would be a sufficient encouragement. 244
Enclosed. Gordon to Hillier. Owing to a different system of preparation required for the British market, the present rate of abatement is not sufficient, a further addition of six pence a pound is required. Should the protection asked for not be speedily afforded the business must soon be discontinued. 247
Extracts from letters from Gillespie, Moffat, Finlay & Co., relative to Canadian tobacco shipped to London. 251
- March 12,
York.
- Maitland to Huskisson (separate). Asks that if Judge Willis sends any representations or suggestions respecting government he should be made aware of them. 257
- March 13,
York.
- Same to the same (No. 13). Transmits addresses and resolutions of the Assembly and explains the nature of the altercation which seemed to end for the present with his reply to the Assembly. When the naturalization bill passed last session it was in a full House, this session the attendance is very thin. The course he adopted in consequence of the want of instructions, and informed the House that he had not deceived or misinformed Bathurst of the feeling that existed. According to Wilmot Horton, the passage in Goderich's letter that might be construed as having that meaning applied to a person who happened to be in England and engaged in a systematic and intemperate opposition to the provincial government. Had he known this when he communicated the dispatch to the legislature, he would not have conveyed the explanation, satisfied to give assurance in general terms. He must have appeared to the people of the province strangely inattentive to the efforts to excite suspicion of the measure when proposed, or that a measure with the same end but with many restrictions would be acceptable. Long and elaborate account of his reason for transmitting the addresses, resolutions, &c., respecting the naturalization Act. 259
Enclosed. Bathurst to Smith. On the reasons for excluding American citizens from holding land in the province. 275
Report of the attorney general on the effect of a proclamation to prevent aliens from holding lands in Canada. 279
Bathurst to Maitland. Barnabas Bidwell is not eligible to sit as a representative in the Assembly of Upper Canada. His son is also an alien. 286
Message of Maitland to the Assembly respecting the naturalization Act. 290
Goderich to Maitland. Two reserved bills under consideration. Petitions against the naturalization Act and that to secure British subjects in their titles to land derived through aliens. The intentions of the legislature must be learned from their acts and resolutions, but the petition shows that a numerous class of the inhabitants are dissatisfied with the

1828.	measure recommended in 1826, for which the Governor, Council and Assembly are not responsible but His Majesty's Government are; Bathurst had used every means in his power to ascertain if the measure would be satisfactory and there were sufficient grounds to show that all classes would cordially acquiesce in it. If expectations were disappointed it was from causes beyond the control of Bathurst. The decision on the present bills will be suspended, until it shall appear whether the Council and Assembly are disposed to pass more generally satisfactory bills in which case the present bills will be disallowed. The general principles on which such a bill should be embodied. The law should contain no provision for the renunciation of any allegiance or supposed allegiance to any foreign state. The proposed bills must be entirely retrospective. They will consequently not interfere with future Acts of the British Parliament respecting naturalization. Other provisions as to property held by or derived through aliens.	Page 291
	Speech at the opening of the session.	298
	Handbill, calling a meeting at Belleville against the alien bill.	302
	Address from the Assembly to the lieut. governor of Upper Canada.	304
	Reply by the lieut.-governor.	305
	Resolutions of Assembly on reply.	305
	Address to the King founded on the resolutions.	314
	Address to the lieut. governor, asking him to transmit address to the King.	317
	(Other documents in Q 346-2 page 318 to page 328).	

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SIR P. MAITLAND, 1828.

Q. 346-2.

1828. March 14, York.	Summers to Givins.	
March 15, York.	Givins to Beardsley. Both enclosed in Maitland to Huskisson, 29th March, 1828.	
March 17, York.	Maitland to Huskisson (No. 14). Refers to Colonial Secretary address for the communication of instructions respecting grants of land to the militia, the object being to show that by the instructions settlement duties were not required in such cases.	Page 329
March 18, York.	Hillier to Givins. Enclosed in Maitland to Huskisson, 29th March, 1828.	
March 18, York.	Maitland to Huskisson (No. 15). It is satisfactory to know that his opinions respecting the settlement of the La Guayra Emigrants were concurred in by His Majesty's Government. Sends report and evidence of the Executive Council and asks that the attention of the directors of the Canada Company be called to them. The resolutions to decline interference with the emigrants already under contract with the company is satisfactory to Galt, and asks that an address from the settlers to the King be transmitted in which they express their gratitude to His Majesty.	332
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from emigrants expressing their gratitude for their removal from the barren territory of Venezuela to Upper Canada. How they were induced to go to Venezuela and their disappointment there.	333
	Report on the emigrants from South America with summary of correspondence with Galt & Co.	337
	Correspondence, Minutes of Council and other documents relating to the emigrants from South America.	378 to 467

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 March 20,
 York. Maitland to Huskisson. Has obtained from Michigan and transmitted the papers asked for by Seguier. Page 468
- March 27,
 York. The same to the same (No. 17). Calls attention to dispatch of 5th March, 1827, respecting bill which gave an additional member to the House of Assembly and which therefore he had reserved. Recommends that the bill receive the Royal assent. 470
- March 28,
 York. The same to the same (No. 18). Sends schedule of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for 1824, 1825 and 1826. 472
Enclosed. Schedule of revenue and expenditure for 1824, 1825, 1826. 473
- March 29,
 York. Maitland to Huskisson (No. 19). Desires instructions as to the course he is to follow in regard to the attendance of civil officers before committees of the Assembly, which had hitherto addressed the lieutenant-governor on the subject, although in some cases, they communicated direct with the officer wanted who applied for leave. Now the Assembly has ordered the attendance of public officers and arrested them for non-compliance. Had sent a message on the subject upon which no proceeding was taken, and in the speech at prorogation he avoided mixing up this disagreeable occurrence with the general business. He made it the subject of a separate message, in which he forbore to advance topics or use language that might produce irritation. Has referred letter from Coffin to the Executive Council in whose report he concurs. Will apply to the other colonies to learn the practice. In asking the attendance of a member of the Legislative Council, or officer or servant of that House, a select committee of the Assembly requests it by a message, and not by direct summons to the individual. If courtesy led to that practice, does not see why it should not extend to the third branch; if it is to a feeling that the business of the Council should not be interrupted by the abstraction of its members or officers, the same reason should apply to the Executive government. Illustrations given of the inconvenience arising from the Assembly summoning officials of the Executive Government individually. 474
Enclosed. Summons by committee of Assembly to Givins to attend and give evidence. 486
 Givins to Beardsley. Has applied for leave to attend the committee. 487
- Hillier to Givins. The lieutenant-governor cannot grant the permission asked for. 488
- Other documents on the same subject. 489 to 502
- March 31,
 York. Maitland to Huskisson (No. 20). The necessity for measures to obviate the evil of land being held waste. Bill passed in the Assembly to impose a tax on wild lands, but opposed in the Council. Felt it incumbent on him to have the bill passed, had, therefore, appealed to those who had received grants not to oppose the measure of public utility and had called a meeting of Council to which he read a minute. By this and speaking severally to the members of Council, opposition was withdrawn and the Act of 1824, passed. The existence of the law showed that measures of escheat might be dispensed with. The time for expiry of the laws having nearly arrived, the original opponents are crying them down and getting up petitions for their repeal, which were referred to a committee before which Dickson and Clark appeared to gain a pecuniary benefit at the expense of the public prosperity. The report of the select committee was brought in but not acted on. It appears in the journals of the House, and demands the explanations he has given. The bill of 1824 was reserved, and all who wished had an opportunity to object to it. 503
 Remarks of James Kepler junior, on the dispatch. The object of the bill was for the benefit of Canada, but the method of having it carried

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by the government influence was too open and cannot be officially approved of. Thinks the best way is not to answer the dispatch. Page 511
Enclosed. Dunn to Hillier. Had no communication with the governor, previous to withdrawing his name from a protest on the journals of the Legislative Council. 513

Baby to Hillier. In conversing with the governor he said that in his opinion the bill would be more for the benefit of lawyers, sheriffs and court officers than of the general public. 514

Report of the division on passing the bill of 1824. 515

Proceedings of the Executive Council of 12th January, 1824, with Maitland's message to the Council on the subject of the bill for taxing wild lands. 517

Petition in opposition to the bill for taxing wild lands. 525

Petition in favour of the bill. 538

Report of committee on petitions, which contains summary of Clark's evidence. 541

Observations by T. Clark on the bill before the Legislative Council for making the wild land tax permanent, with calculations. 575

Observations by John B. Robinson. 581

LT. GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND, 1828.

Q1347

1828.
 March 15,
 York.

Address from the Legislative Assembly. Enclosed in Maitland to Huskisson, 15th May, 1828.

April 12,
 York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 21). Peter Robinson has brought the mandamuses for the members of the Executive Council. The services of Macaulay. Recommend that he be added to the Council. Page 1

April 15,
 Queenstown.

The same to the same. Introduces the Chief Justice. 4
 (Dated York, no doubt from error).

April 15,
 Queenstown.

The same to the same. As from the health of the chief justice it is possible that his retirement from the bench may be necessary, recommends attorney general Robinson to be his successor. 5

April 23,
 York.

The same to Hay (private). Is pleased to learn that he has succeeded to the portion of the colonial business that relates to North America. As desired, shall communicate with him on matters of general interest to the province. 7

April 30,
 York.

Maitland to Huskisson. Sends address in reference to the proceedings of the legislature for the naturalization of aliens. Does not know the persons whose names appear on the petition, nor can he be responsible for the authenticity of the signatures. 8

Enclosed. Address to the King with thanks for refusing assent to the bill deeply affecting the political and civil rights of the province. 10
 (The signatures are given).

May 12,
 York.

Maitland to Huskisson. Transmits address from the assembly relative to the provision made for a Protestant clergy and to the royal charter for a university. The charter has been framed in the most liberal spirit and every exertion used to make it of advantage to the province as speedily as possible. In respect to the clergy reserves, declines to support by his testimony the statements and assumptions of the address, especially as to the rooted aversion to the Church of England said to exist in the province. Saw no trace of it on his arrival, nor does it exist now among the people generally, although every exertion has been made to excite it. 16

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Enclosed. Address representing the inaccuracy of the ecclesiastical chart prepared by Archdeacon Strachan and the alarm that would be caused by any design to establish one or more church or churches with endowments not granted to other denominations. The address defends the Methodist preachers against insinuations, being convinced that their influence is not hostile to the institutions of the province but the reverse. The charter of the University viewed with grief by a great body of the people of the province, as it contains provisions calculated to make the institution subservient to the interests of the Church of England and to exclude from its offices all who do not belong to it. The disadvantages of this in arousing jealousy and restricting the usefulness of the University. Asks that the present charter be cancelled and a new one issued free from objection. It is prayed also that the proceeds from the sale of clergy reserves should be set apart for educational purposes and not appropriated to one or two Christian denominations; the want of money in the province for education renders this necessary. Page 19

Reply to the address. 24

May 12,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (private and confidential). Comments on the address of the assembly, which appears to be the result of the advice of Hume, who is represented by Randal to be the cause of his success. He (Hume) had advised agitation, and in consequence a central committee was formed of persons of little consideration, which distributed forms of petition, the effect of which was the address forwarded. Signatures to the petition having been obtained by incessant industry, no doubt the members of the committee flatter themselves with success in breaking down the distinction between the constitution of the colony and of the republican government under which they have been educated. As to the clergy reserves, the only question now is whether the Kirk of Scotland is to have a share; concessions to that church it is clear, while weakening the efficacy of the Church of England will not silence complaint and produce general content, but will have a directly opposite tendency. Further remarks on the tendency of the address. 25

May 14,
Queenston.

Maitland to Huskisson. Transmits a letter from Willis, soliciting his appointment to succeed Campbell as Chief Justice. His unfitness for the office, especially as he would be *ex officio* Speaker of the Legislative Council and a member of the Executive Council. 34

Enclosed. Willis to Hillier. Sends letter to be forwarded by the lieutenant-governor to its address. 37

Willis to Colonial Secretary. Asks for the office of chief justice should the present judge resign. 38

May 15,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 24). Transmits address on the independence of the judges. As it is a transcript of a previous address, sends copy of his dispatch on that occasion and of Bathurst's reply. The subject awakens no public interest and the address was passed almost without debate. 39

Enclosed. Bathurst to Maitland. The advantage of the chief justice being a member of the Executive Council. 41

Address of the Assembly, calling attention to the inexpediency of the chief justice being a member of the Executive Council. 43

May 19,
West
Flamborough.

Crookes to Hillier. Enclosed in Maitland to Murray, 26th August, 1828.

May 19,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 25). Sends copies of three bills presented at the close of the last session. (1) To alter and amend the assessment laws. (2) To borrow a sum of money from His Majesty's government and to provide for payment. (3) For the relief of Daniel Erb and others.

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Makes no remarks on the first and third in addition to the reports of the attorney general, but explains the cause of the passing of the second.

Page 45

Enclosed. Copy of Act to borrow a sum of money. 51

Copy of Act to alter and amend the assessment laws. 55

Copy of Act for the relief of Daniel Erb and others. (The Act is to quiet their titles.) 65

Opinion of the attorney general, that the Act to alter and amend the assessment laws is not liable to any legal exception, but its principal provision is highly inexpedient. Points out its disadvantages. 69

Bathurst to Maitland, 8th October, 1824. In reference to the canal projects, will strongly recommend an advance of £70,000, if the Legislature of Upper Canada makes arrangements for the payment of interest and principal. 75

May 20,
York.

Maitland to Hay. Sends return of the average price of wheat and other grain for January, February, and March in York and Kingston. 78

Enclosed. Return. 80

July 7,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 28). Has received from Dalhousie extract of dispatch respecting obtaining for the Crown possession of land required for the Rideau Canal. The Imperial statute, directed to be put in force, applies only to Lower Canada. In January, 1827, an Act was passed with that specific object with which the officer in charge of the work expressed himself satisfied. Had urged By to obtain possession of all the land necessary before beginning the work. 82

July 10,
York.

Maitland to Huskisson (No. 29). Transmits copies of acts passed last session. 85

August 9,
Pushlinch.

Colborne to Murray. Received letter at Guernsey and has forwarded his baggage, wine, &c., to London, to be sent to Quebec. If he can get his family ready in time, he will take them to Liverpool for a ship, otherwise he will leave them till spring. Asks what arrangements are to be made by government for passage, &c. 216

August 15,
Queenston.

Maitland to Murray. Desires to have the Court of King's Bench made full and effective. Desire of Campbell to resign the chief justiceship. Had recommended that Robinson, attorney general, should succeed. This has not been done at Robinson's instance, he being willing to wait. Willis reports that if he does not obtain the office, as he should, that Lyndhurst would apply for a friend to obtain it. Robinson does not think Lyndhurst would interpose any obstacle to his succeeding. On Willis deserting the Bench appointed Hagerman until His Majesty's confirmation is received. Would have appointed Jonas Jones, but Sherwood, the only other judge is married to a sister of Jones, and he doubted if the connection was not too near for such an appointment. A similar objection though not in the same degree, exists with regard to the solicitor general and Sherwood. Did not recommend Macaulay whose would have been a most eligible appointment, but as it was his duty to move in Council the measure which occasioned the vacancy, he would probably have declined it, "had I thought it delicate to make the offer". Although junior to the others named, Macaulay was selected to fill a temporary vacancy. 88

August 18,
York.

Enclosed. Copy of letter to Huskisson, dated 15th April, see page 5.

Maitland to Murray (No. 31). Has received information that he (Murray) has been appointed Colonial Secretary. 98

August 20,
York.

Maitland to Murray (No. 32). Desires to express himself fully on points of interest to the province. Had written at some length to Bathurst on 13th December, 1827, and 3rd January, 1828, but as he had no acknowledgment did not know if his information was useful. The recent election has been held and the result is not such as could be wished, although there was too much reason to apprehend it. Import-

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ance has unluckily been given to a few busy but obscure individuals by the countenance afforded to an intemperate petition against the confirmation of a bill for the naturalization of aliens although it was passed in accordance with Bathurst's recommendation. The injurious effect of this upon public feeling and public measures. Repeats statements made in previous dispatches. Page 100

August 21,
Queenston.

Maitland to Murray (No. 33). Asks for instructions respecting the subject of his dispatch 19, of 29th March, 1828. 115

August 25,
York.

Same to the same (No. 34). In reference to claim by de Puisaye for losses during the war of 1812, sends extract from the proceedings of the Board of Claims on the only claim submitted by de Puisaye and the 35 per cent thereon directed by the Treasury to be paid was paid to Kent, who had full authority to receive the same. 117

Enclosed. Extract from report. 119

August 26,
York.

Maitland to Murray (No. 35). Has communicated to Crookes the decision respecting his claim to half pay. Sends another memorial which he could not refuse to transmit. He was not commissioned as a Major. 122

Crookes to Hillier. Repeats his claim for half pay and argues that it was refused on wrong grounds. 124

September 11,
York.

Maitland to Murray (No. 36). Had reported the death of Samuel Smith, an Executive Councillor, in circumstances the reverse of affluent. The failure to obtain relief from the legislature arising from the want of leisure in the one session and the approaching election in the next, when the members were looking for local measures to sustain their popularity. Will take the responsibility of continuing the pension of £200 which he gave after the first session. The services of Smith, which render his family deserving of consideration. 129

September 15,
York.

The same to the same (No. 37). Transmits memorial from Scott, Baptist Minister, sent by the New England Company for the conversion of the Indian tribes. Has given him a licence of occupation for the land prayed for subject to His Majesty's pleasure. Recommends a grant of the tract in trust for the benefit of the Indians. 134

Enclosed. Petition from Rev. Richard Scott sent by the New England Company to convert and civilize the Indians. The methods he proposes to adopt. Asks for a grant of the town plot on the north side of Rice Lake to be held in trust for the Indians. 136

Extracts from the minutes of the Council in favour of Scott's application. 139

September 18,
York.

Maitland to Murray (No. 38). Has received copy of a petition and of resolutions of a meeting of the signers of that petition. The second paper shows the spirit in which the petition is got up and of the movers. Danger of encouragement being given to a regularly organised system of getting up petitions; the movers are in constant communication with Hume, by whose advice the committee was formed, and, if encouraged, the efficiency of the colonial government cannot be maintained nor the public tranquillity preserved. In asking that no encouragement should be given, he desires that the promoters of these petitions should be made to understand that their representations on public matters would be referred to the local government. This he supposed was considered the indispensable course, and until last year he had never known it departed from, when it was done in one remarkable case, which had a most prejudicial effect, as contrary to the expectation that the persons who brought the false charges would be satisfied with the concession, the country was never in so discontented a state. Since the return of Randal the province has been agitated by manufacturers of grievances. The resolutions show that if in their petitions they affect to confide in His Majesty's ministers they do not cherish that confidence nor desire

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that the people should entertain it. They look to Hume, Holland, Burdette, Brougham, Baring, &c., for support. Gives an account of the characters of the promoters, and subjects the statement in the petition to close examination. Page 140

September 20, Maitland to Murray (No. 39). Transmits Blue Book for 1827. 161
York

September 22, Same to the same (No. 40). Transmits pretension of Small for the
York. arrears of certain fees he had at one time. Sends report of the Council on the original application. Had on this report, authorized Small to charge the fees, but intimated that he could not meet his demand for arrears. 163

October 13, *Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council on Small's application. 166
York. Maitland to Murray (No. 41). Has communicated to Hamilton, of Kingston Mills, the subject of Huskisson's dispatch. Hamilton is not disposed to accept a grant of waste lands as an equivalent for his mills. 171

Hamilton to Hillier. The difficulty of estimating the value of his mills in wild land. Proposes to have the mill valued on the basis of cash, the amount to be raised out of timber sold off the wild lands and in the hands of the surveyor general of woods and forests. 173

October 14, Maitland to Murray (No. 42). Revs. Thomas Phillips and James
York. MacGrath have applied for exemption of fees on grants of 600 and 1,200 acres respectively. The good character of the memorialists; recommends granting the prayer of the memorials. 176

October 20, The same to the same (No. 43). Had transmitted a representation
York. from the chief justice and two other judges of King's Bench of the expediency of appointing a third puisne judge. Asks that a reference be made to Bathurst's answer of 9th April, 1827. The reference was made by him to the law officers, but owing to the appointment of Willis and events following it, made him doubt the necessity of troubling the Secretary of State with the result of the reference. Believes that that should now be done. Asks that the addition of another judge should be authorised and recommends the appointment of Jonas Jones. Had been prevented by the connection referred to in a former letter, but thought it unfortunate that a slight obstacle should make him pass over the strong claims of Jones. 178

Attached. Opinion of Stephen, that government has not a right to appoint a third judge. The arguments against the existence of such a right, even if capable of an answer, are so plausible that it would be hazardous to raise the question. 183

Opinion of the attorney and solicitor general that in the present state of the law it would be inexpedient to appoint a third judge to the Court of King's Bench. 184

October 21, Maitland to Murray (No. 44). Has received dispatch of 25th June. He
York. (Murray) not improbably in writing it had in mind the Legislative and not the Executive Council, the members of the latter having always received a moderate salary. Their confidential duties. The necessity of obtaining the services of gentlemen of high character whose professional avocations made it often burdensome to attend meetings. Has never heard the least objection in the colony to the charge. 189

October 25, The same to Hay. Sends return of the price of wheat and other
York. grain in the principal markets for July, August and September, 1828. 193

Enclosed. Return. 195

October 27, Maitland to Murray (No. 45). Suggested or intended to suggest the
York. appointment of Boulton, solicitor general, to the Legislative Council. In the absence of the chief justice and indeed from his situation as speaker, some other gentleman of legal knowledge is wanted in that body. Has

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- suggested the solicitor general as the attorney general is in the Assembly. The doubt whether any of the law officers can be appointed to the Legislative Council as except in the case of the chief justice, the judicial and legislative functions have been kept distinct. Asks that the question be considered and instructions sent. Page 197
- October 28, Maitland to Murray (No. 46). Transmits memorial from Dr. Phillips, master of the Royal Grammar School, for allowance for lodging till a house shall be built for him. A tract of land was set apart to be sold for the purpose of building the house but it has not been deemed advisable to sell till there was a probability that an adequate amount would be realized by the sale. The statement by Phillips that an allowance for lodging money is given in Lower Canada is correct. 200
- York. *Enclosed.* Memorial by Phillips. 202
- October —, Maitland to Murray. Introduces Thomas Clark, a legislative councillor, who goes to solicit further remuneration for losses during the war with the United States. 170
- York. The same to the same. Introduces Clark, agent for the sufferers in the late war with the United States. 192
- October —, (These two letters are differently expressed).
- York. Maitland to Murray (No. 47). Transmits petition from Racey and refers to previous letters on the subject of Racey's claim. 204
- November 3, *Enclosed.* Memorial from Thomas Racey, for compensation for the loss sustained by changed legislation affecting his trade in staves. 206
- York. Colborne to Murray (No. 1). Arrived yesterday and took the oaths of office. 218
- November 5, The same to the same (No. 2). Proposes more expeditious arrangements for the conveyance of letters between Great Britain and the United States. Encloses letter from the United States postmaster at Lewiston. 220
- York. *Enclosed.* Bates Cooke, postmaster at Lewiston, to Colborne, respecting the movements of mails. 224
- December 2, Maitland to Murray. In answer to the question as to the accuracy of a paragraph in the report of the select committee of the House of Commons says that the House of Assembly of Upper Canada was not dissolved on account of disputes but expired as provided for by law. 211
- Halifax. Colborne to the same. Sends minute of the Executive Council directing that half pay officers should still be entitled to grants of land. Should this not extend to non-commissioned officers and privates? 228
- December 10, *Enclosed.* Hay to Maitland. The regulations for the sale of lands in Upper Canada have been understood to exclude half pay officers from grants. The new system was not intended to apply to officers, who are therefore entitled to grants of land. 230
- York. Minute of Executive Council to know whether non-commissioned officers and privates are to be included in the regulations. Their claims are as strong as those of the officers. 231
- December 11, Colborne to Murray (No. 4). Forwards copy of minute of Council respecting application from Galt for leave to expend £1,000 on a road from Etobicoke to Guelph. The improvement will be useful to the province. 235
- York. *Enclosed.* Minute of Council approving of Galt's proposal and asking the lieutenant-governor to recommend its adoption. 235
- December 15, Maitland to Murray. The returns which it is complained were not sent from Upper Canada were transmitted regularly, but the extent of the province caused some delay. 214
- Halifax. Q. 348 parts 1 and 2 and Q. 349 contain papers relating to the suspension of Judge Willis.

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Q. 350—1-2.

1821.
April 21,
London. (Part 1 is paged from 1 to 215, part 2 from 216 to 424).
Col. Talbot to ————Concurs in the justice of the objections by Sir
Howard Douglas to the new regulations for the sale of lands. Page 415
1826.
March 16,
Montreal. Hamilton to Hillier.
- May 3,
York. Minute of Council. Both enclosed in Barrow to Stanley, 11th January,
1828.
1827.
September 29,
Treasury. Hill to Wilmot Horton. Enclosed in memorial of Merritt, 21st July,
1828.
- November 10,
Stamford. Maitland to Barrie.
- November 10,
York. Description of the lands at Kingston Mills by Ridout. Both enclosed
in Barrow to Stanley, 11th January, 1828.
1828.
January 3,
Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. Transmits report from the consul at New York
of the amount expended in forwarding to Canada emigrants returned
from La Guayra. 18
Enclosed. Buchanan to Bidwell. Sends account for expenditure on
account of emigrants sent to Canada and has drawn for the balance. 19
Account. 20
- January 3,
Guelph. Galt to Stanley. Asks that the attention of Huskisson be called to
the claims of Upper Canada for losses during the late war. Had re-
ceived a favourable report from the legislature of Lower Canada to
concert measures for indemnification and transmitted it for presentation
to Goderich, but had heard nothing since. Asks that the Colonial
Secretary be moved to revive the subject. 148
- January 8,
Navy Office. Navy Board to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Stanley, 11th January
1828.
- January 11,
Admiralty. Barrow to Stanley. Hamilton, the lessee of reserve land near Kings-
ton, on which it is intended to erect saw mills, is willing to surrender his
lease on the terms government may offer, a fair remuneration being
allowed for improvements. Transmits papers to be laid before the
Colonial Secretary. 3
Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker. Transmits letter from Maitland
with enclosures that Hamilton is willing to surrender his lease. Re-
commend that an equivalent be given in waste lands in Lower
Canada. 4
Maitland to Barrie. Transmits letter from Hamilton that he is wil-
ling to surrender his lease on the terms government may offer. 6
Hamilton to Hillier. Forwards the leases. Is ready to surrender on
terms of the lands being valued with the improvements and payments
made in such manner as may be satisfactory to government. 7
Minute of Council recommending the acceptance of Hamilton's
offer. 8
Description of the lands at Kingston Mills, by Ridout. 9
D. W. Smith to Wilmot Horton. Desires to know on whom he is to
draw for his pension. Had drawn as usual on Adams, and had the
mortification to have his bill returned. 381
- January 13,
Alnwick.

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 January 25, Flamborough. Memorial of McGregor for halfpay, his name having through inadvertance been omitted from the list of those entitled to it in the Incorporated Militia. Page 194
- Enclosed.* Order signed by Foster, Adjutant General of Militia, respecting McGregor's Company of Royal Kent Volunteers. 197
- January 28, Lyson. Memorial of Ensign Jeremiah Ellis, stating his services and applying for land for his children who he understands, on account of the military services of their fathers, are to be treated as U. E. Loyalists and to obtain land free of fees. 137
- February 4, Washington. Whittlesey to Clay. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March. 1828. 137
- February 8, Dorset. Powell to Huskisson. The danger of granting to the Church of Scotland a share of the clergy reserves. 322
- February 8, Washington. Vaughan to Secretary of State of the United States. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March, 1828. 27
- February 8, Fort William. Memorial of William Fraser, stating his services and the losses he had sustained whilst serving in the militia during the war of 1812, having lost his buildings and money by fire whilst he was away on military duty and praying that his case may be considered. 139
- February 9, Washington. Vaughan to Dudley. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March, 1828. 1828.
- February 11, Alnwick. D. W. Smith to Huskisson. Again calls attention to the change in the method of paying his pension and the expense caused by the change. 383
- Enclosed.* "Brief memoir of Sir David Smith's services." 387
- Another letter on the same subject of the same date was sent by Sir D. W. Smith to Hay. 392
- February 13, York. Memorial of Lieut. Alexander Macdonell for 500 acres of land. 198
- February 16, Bytown. Ferguson to Huskisson. Obtained a lease of Queen Island from Maitland, subject to confirmation. As he is desirous to erect a mill and must in the meantime expend money at his own risk, applies to have the lease confirmed. 143
- February 22, Guelph. Galt to the same. Submits plan to assimilate the currency of the North American provinces to that of England, and asks to be appointed superintendent as from circumstances he has no desire to remain in the company's service. 150
- February 22, Guelph. Outline of a plan for the gradual assimilation of the currency of the North American provinces with that of the United Kingdom. 151
- February 28, Burlington Beach. Memorial of Kerr late a captain in the Indian department of Upper Canada, to Huskisson. Details his sacrifices and renews his request for half pay. 188
- Another of the same to Murray. 192
- February 28, York. P. Robinson to Stanley. On his arrival, Maitland submitted to the Executive Council Huskisson's dispatch respecting the sale of part of the clergy reserves. Governor approved of regulations. Recommendations for his guidance which he sends. Previous to selling he will procure information respecting the situation and value of the lands. 329
- Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council on the Act to authorise the sale of clergy lands. 330
- Form of return of clergy reserves. 334
- February (?), Washington. Clay to Vaughan. Enclosed in Backhouse to Hay, 19th March, 1828. Only a copy of this letter was transmitted by Vaughan, dated the 9th, but this appears to be an error, as Vaughan acknowledged receipt on the 8th.
- March 3, Treasury. Hill to Hay. The Treasury have not a list of the names of settlers who made deposits on going to North America, but if Huskisson is

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 satisfied that deposits were made by the persons mentioned and have not been repaid, authority may be given for repayment. Page 52
- March 4,
 London. Macdonald & Campbell to Hay. Submit memorial for half pay from James McGregor, who served as a lieutenant during the late war with the United States. He has drawn on them believing the half pay was granted; these bills they have been obliged to dishonour. 200
- March 4,
 Kingston. Barrie to ———. Transmits copy of letter from Campbell. Believes the statement of his claims to be correct and that he suffered hard treatment when detained as a prisoner and hostage in America. Captain Barclay, now in England, can give additional testimony. 67
- Enclosed.* Campbell to Barrie. His services and sufferings. Asks that his case be submitted for consideration, as he is aware that other persons in similar situations had received gratuities for services. 69
- Certificate by Barclay of the good services of Campbell in the Lake Marine. 71
- Barclay to Campbell. Regrets he did not get the grant of land as an officer of the Navy. Gives testimony to his merits. 72
- March 6,
 Upper Canada. Clark and Dickson to Stanley. Send petition respecting the case of Miss Ann Smith, her brothers and sisters, with the Governors's message and the answer of the Legislative Council. The assembly did nothing about the case, but Maitland provided temporarily for the wants of the family, until the King's pleasure be known. This and other cases have produced feelings of compassion. Death of Claus leaving his family without the means of subsistence. The death of different children; the widow and two sons are left, one a clerk in the lieutenant-governor's office, the other acted as trustee for the Indians, but Darling succeeded in obtaining the situation. The surviving daughter is a widow with a son and three daughters. All the family live at Niagara. Ask that their case may be considered and the grant of land by the Indians to Claus may be authorised under the Great Seal. 403
- March 6,
 London. Hammersleys & Co. to Huskisson. Had applied to Adams for payment of Mrs. Campbell's pension but were informed he was no longer agent. How or to whom are they in future to apply for payment? 160
- March 7,
 York. Order in Council. Enclosed in Capt. D. Campbell's memorial, 7th May, 1828.
- March 8,
 London. Memorial of A. Bastable, stating at length his reasons for sailing for Canada and his want of success. Submits his sufferings and losses for humane attention. 85
- Enclosed.* Various papers. 91 to 97
- March 10,
 Niagara. Walter Nichol to Huskisson. Encloses memorial from and represents the destitute state of, the widow and family of his late brother, caused by losses incurred during the late war with the United States. 272
- Enclosed.* Memorial of the widow of the late Robert Nichol. Death of her husband by accident leaving her and her family destitute. The services of her late husband during the war with the United States. Sends copies of testimonials to his merits. Enumerates his losses and prays to receive a share of the royal bounty. 277
- Papers connected with the case of Mrs. Nichol. 287 to 321
- March 19,
 Foreign office. Backhouse to Hay. The Secretary of State of the United States has called attention to the expediency of erecting a lighthouse on Long Point, Lake Erie. 21
- Enclosed.* Vaughan to Dudley. Respecting a lighthouse on Long Point. 22
- Letters from United States officials on the same subject and answer by Vaughan. 23 to 27
- March 26,
 London. W. Smith to Huskisson. His brother living in Kingston, Upper Canada, lost an eye in the late war with the United States. His brother

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- has written but received no answer. Asks that his case may be taken into consideration and relief afforded. Page 395
- March 27, Kingston. Barrie to the Colonial Secretary. Sends memorial from Sinclair. Does not think his services give him any claim, but transmits the case for consideration. 73
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Sinclair, stating his services and hearing that halfpay has been granted on several occasions, asks that this memorial be forwarded. 74
- Copy of Sinclair's appointment. 77
- March —, Treasury. Dawson to Hay. Owing to the circumstances stated by the rector and churchwardens of the established church at Amherstburg, Maitland may be authorised to issue £200 currency towards the completion of the church on certain conditions. 54
- April 12, London. Grant to Huskisson. Transmits plan received from Galt in Upper Canada. 155
- (For plan see 2nd February.)
- April 15, London. Hume to Leveson Gower. Asks that letter be sent to Upper Canada by first dispatches. 161
- April 18, Whitehall. Stanley to Hay. Sends Memorial from Clark and Dickson. He (Hay) is able to judge of their cases and Baillie will give any information wanted. Is doubtful of approving of the grant of land by the Indians to Claus, as it might lead to great abuses. No addition to the Indian presents should be made in money. Suspects that the appointment of Darling was a little bit of a job. Calls attention to the case of Givins about whom there are such various reports. Talbot confirms Maitland's favourable account of him. 401
- Enclosed.* Letter from Clark and Dickson, see 6th March.
- April 19, London. Minutes of the Legislative Council on the petition of Ann Smith. 408
- George Ryerson to the Colonial Secretary. Desires to present a petition on ecclesiastical grievances, and on the misrepresentation by Dr. Strachan in a letter purporting to be an ecclesiastical chart of Upper Canada. 335
- April 21, London. C. C. Small to Huskisson. Asks for an interview on behalf of his father, now clerk of the Executive Council. 414
- April 22, London. George Ryerson to the Colonial Secretary. Served during the war of 1812 and was wounded in the month, by which he lost his teeth and one side of his lower jaw. His unsuccessful efforts to have a medical examination made to authorise him to make an application for a pension. Sends statements which he hopes are satisfactory. Asks leave to appear before a board. 337
- Enclosed.* Lukin to Ryerson. That he is to apply to Colonial Secretary. 339
- Hillier to the same. Maitland has no objection to his having leave of absence. The letter to the Secretary at war and his application were sent direct. 340
- April 26, York. J. Smith to Colonial Secretary. Complains of the injury inflicted by the military and clerical domination exercised against those who will not submit to act in complete subservience to Major Hillier, Dr. Strachan and attorney general Robinson, who with others who have joined them let no post of honour or emolument escape their grasp and brand all who oppose their cause as disloyal. Refers to chief justice Campbell as an upright judge under the ban of the faction, and who is not of Maitland's cabinet, other wise the evils complained of would not exist. The dignified course of judge Willis who rarely meets with common attention from Maitland, who retires to a sequestered spot leaving the business of government to a Military Secretary. Sends a list of questions to be answered by chief justice Campbell; desires that inquiry be made as to

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the offices held by the attorney general, his connections and family, and also that a list be obtained of the appointments of the Hon. William Allen. Page 396

Enclosed. Queries for chief justice Campbell. 399

April 28,
London.

Col. Talbot to Hay. Returns sketch of the Western part of Upper Canada with that portion coloured red which he desires should be considered the Talbot settlement. Any part of the government land within the red figure not already transferred he asks to be put under his charge on the same conditions as formerly, and that the lieut. governor be informed of it that no part of the Crown reserve within the limits may be exposed to sale. 416

April 29,
Navy Office.

Commissioners of the Navy to Treasury. Enclosed in Dawson to Hay, 6th May, 1828.

April 29,
York.

Note apparently from Meritt of the importance of having the Welland Canal completed as speedily as possible. 216

April 30,
London.

Powell to Huskisson. Had not presented himself at the Colonial Office until the prejudices raised by the lieut. governor had subsided. From circumstances considers it a duty to afford elucidation of any affairs in which he may have acted. 325

April 30,
Foreign office.

Backhouse to Hay. Transmits correspondence respecting Scotch colonists from Caracas, with demand from Galt for £100 additional on their account. 28

Enclosed. Buchanan to Bidwell. Submits demand from Galt for £100 on account of the colonists from La Guayra. 30

Galt to Buchanan. Reports his claim on account of settlers from La Guayra. 31

May 3,
London.

Lyndhurst to Huskisson. Powell, late chief justice of Upper Canada, is a man of honour, talent and integrity. 37

May 3,
Foreign office.

De Walden to Hay. No official application having been made on behalf of O'Hara, assistant adjutant general of militia of Upper Canada, for permission to wear the decoration of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, leave cannot be granted. Copy of regulations enclosed. 33

Enclosed. Regulations. 34

May 4,
Milbury.

A. Campbell to Hay. Complains that the pension received for 28 years which was to be paid without deduction, had been refused payment and is now to be paid in Canada equivalent to its being stopped. Asks for his influence to having it paid as before. 111

Enclosed. Note (undated). That pension to Alicia Campbell is hereafter to be paid in the colony. 113

Hammersleys & Co., to Mrs. Campbell. Send the note they have received in answer to application for pension. 114

May 5,
London.

Winburn to Hay. As executor for Count de Puisaye, who died in December last, asks what compensation is coming to the estate on account of damages to his property at York, and when it will probably be paid. 421

May 6,
Treasury.

Dawson to Hay. In reference to memorial from Peter McGill, a report is enclosed from the commissioners of the Navy; the Lords of the Treasury do not feel warranted in interfering. 56

Enclosed. Commissioners of the Navy to the Treasury. McGill contracted for the delivery of iron ballast at Kingston by the end of 1822 and the term has since been extended. The Admiralty decline to receive the residue and that being considered final the commissioners do not feel at liberty to depart from the decision. 57

May 7,
Felhampton.

Marston to Huskisson. Had written some time before, respecting Ratcliff, whose son died in Upper Canada, leaving £100. According to instructions he had sent a power of attorney, but is told the money cannot

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1828.	be procured. Understands that the power of attorney is still in the colonial office; asks for its return, as Rateliff supposes he (Marston) has received and retained the money. Page 201
May 7, Perth.	Capt. D. Campbell; Memorial stating his services and that he had proceeded to Perth to take up land, but found the system was changed by an order in Council of Upper Canada, which he transmits. 116 The order in Council of Upper Canada is prefixed. 115
May 7, St. James's.	Order in Council approving of the naturalization Act of Upper Canada. 16
May 10,	Merritt to Huskisson. Presses urgently for the advance required for the completion of the Welland Canal. 217
May 19, Jersey.	Memorial of James Mackintosh. States his distressed circumstances, asks for a free passage and offers his services as a pilot or guide to newly arrived emigrants. 203
June 2, London.	William Campbell to Murray. Had been granted leave of absence by Maitland. Would have called, but was too greatly fatigued. 118
June 3, Lincoln's Inn.	Alexander Fraser to same. Introduces chief justice Campbell as an upright judge, an honest man and a true and loyal subject. The information that can be acquired from him respecting Upper Canada may be depended upon. 145
June 4, London.	Merritt to Hay. As everything relating to the Canal has passed his office, sends letter addressed to Goulburn, which he asks him to read and should like to see him (Hay) before handing it to Goulburn. 219 <i>Enclosed.</i> Annual report of the directors of the Welland Canal company with appendices. 220
June 7, London.	George Ryerson to Hay. Sends report by committee of Assembly on the clergy reserves, which have greatly hindered the settlement of Upper Canada. The desire is to have them sold and applied to purposes of education and internal improvements, or divided equitably for Christians of every denomination in the colony. 341 <i>Enclosed.</i> Report of the select committee. 343 The petition of Bulkley Waters and others forming part of the report, 367 List of witnesses and questions. 371 Questions on the state of religion. 378
June 11, London.	Report from commissioners of the Navy. Enclosed in Dawson to Twiss, 25th June, 1828.
June 16, Glasgow.	Memorial of Donald Fraser. States his services and infirmities and asks that his son, now serving with the sappers and miners on the Rideau Canal may have leave of absence. 146
June 23, London.	Principal Baird and Dr. Lee to Murray. Asks for an interview. 78
June 25, Treasury.	Dawson to Twiss. Sends extract from report of comptroller of Army accounts on application for halfpay as a captain. The extract to be submitted to Murray for consideration as to the value of Kerr's services, but the Treasury cannot sanction either pension or half-pay. 59 <i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from report. Can only suggest that the general officer commanding might be instructed to give Kerr the first suitable appointment that might offer. 60
June 27, London.	Hayes to Hay. Has received letter that the Colonial Secretary has so little patronage that he declines to hold out hopes of compensation. As this implies that he would have given compensation if in his power, asks for a grant of land. 168
July 1, London.	Resolution of a committee of the House of Commons for instructions to the governor of Upper Canada, respecting the appointment of the church corporation. 1
July 5, Admiralty.	Barrow to Hay. Cannot recommend any allowance for Campbell's services without further investigation. He should, however, be paid 325

	1828.	the wages due when he was captured and until his release, also remuneration for the loss of baggage.	Page 10.
July 15.	London.	Merritt to Murray. The want of interest shown in the city in the prosperity of Upper Canada is so great that he will not be able to get stock taken up without assistance. Asks him to take a few shares.	241
		Prospectus of the Welland Canal.	242
		Subscription list.	244
July 21.	London.	Merritt to Murray. Considers that the annexation of Montreal would be of advantage, and would accelerate the union of the two provinces on which he enlarges.	253
July 21.	London.	The same to the same. Has taken advantage of being in London to make a personal application for half-pay. States the circumstances and conditions on which his troop was raised.	251
July 21.	London.	Memorial of Merritt for half pay.	246
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Hill to Wilmot Horton. The Treasury decline to recommend that Merritt should be allowed half pay.	248
July 24.	London.	Memorial of D'Arcy Boulton. States his services and prays that his pension may be paid in the proportion of two-thirds of the salary of the puisne judges, a rate at which he was paid for three months before his resignation was accepted.	79
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Note initialed G. B. On the rate at which it was understood Boulton's pension should be paid.	82
July 26.	London.	Freeling to Hay. The bag of dispatches for Maitland was forwarded to Liverpool and there delivered to Capt. Allyn for conveyance to New York.	66
August 1.	Godstone.	Turner to Murray. His regard for Col. Nichol. Transmits memorial and is certain that any relief that can be afforded to his widow and family will be effectually applied.	418
August 7.	Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. The Lords of the Treasury repeat that a grant of half pay to Merritt and Ingersoll would establish a very inconvenient precedent and they cannot alter their former decision.	61
August 9.	London.	Hayes to the same. Entreats that steps may be taken to obtain an early answer from the Treasury, as the last ships of the season sail for Quebec in a few days, and the state of his finances renders it imprudent for him to contemplate remaining without employment.	177
August 9.	London.	Merritt to Murray. Repeats his application for half pay on the ground that precedents are already established.	258
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Documents connected with Merritt's application for half pay.	260 to 271
August 12.	Treasury.	Stewart to Hay. The Treasury cannot make good the loss sustained by Hayes in establishing iron works at Marmora.	62
August 16.	Admiralty.	Croker to the same. Asks for an answer to letter of 11th January, respecting lands at Kingston, belonging to Hamilton.	12
August 17.	Epsom.	Gibson to——. Writes as treasurer of the New England Company that a petition has been presented to the governor of Upper Canada for grant of land for the use of the Indians at the mouth of the Otonabee, county of Northumberland. Asks for an interview, and that if the land be granted it may be to the company in trust for the Indians.	156
August 20.	Glengarry.	Bishop Macdonell to Murray. Applies for £1,000 salary, equal to that of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lower Canada. Is gratified at the success of his plan for settling the disbanded soldiers. If in addition to the Rideau Canal, a good road were opened in the centre of the fertile tract of country between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence from the division line to the military settlements, that part of the country would command a force of 50,000 men. Congratulations on his (Murray's) appointment as Colonial Secretary.	207

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August 23,
London. Hayes to Hay. Reminds him of the promise of giving as much assistance as possible. If no employment has occurred to him, asks for a grant of land. Page 178
- August 29,
York. *Enclosed.* Notes of the services, &c., of Hayes. 179
Memoranda on the subject of compensation for his services. 182
Baldwin to Murray. As chairman of the committee of a public meeting held at York he transmits petition. Entreats that calumnious charges of disloyalty be treated with scorn. 98
Enclosed. Petition complaining of grievances. 99
- August 30,
London. W. Campbell to Hay. Submits remarks to show the futility of the construction by Willis of the law in respect to the attendance of judges. Chief Justice Osgood prepared the bill, presided in the legislature when the act was passed, afterwards left the judicial business of the province to be done by the two puisne judges, as was the case with every chief and other justices who ever sat on the bench. His is perhaps the only case where a judge has sat continuously for seventeen years, and he therefore applies for a few months' leave of absence. 122
Enclosed. Remarks on the construction lately attempted to be given to the provincial statute constituting the Supreme Court of Upper Canada. 124
- August 31.
Downing
Street. Goulburn to Hay. Sends Hamilton Merritt's papers which have been considered for the twentieth time. There is no precedent in the case of the Incorporated Militia, as no officer received half pay except some officers of the line entitled to half pay before they were sent to the militia, who were justly considered as not forfeiting it by thus serving. 158
- September 1,
London. Powell to Murray. Calls attention to a dispatch from Upper Canada with a report from the Executive Council, with the object of preventing his obtaining a pension after 34 years' service. The report is now in the colonial office. Bathurst, however, recommended the pension which he now enjoys. Owing to the confusion in Upper Canada he did not return, as the confusion might be ascribed to his presence. Now that an opportunity has occurred, he desires to return, but does not wish to do so with the opprobrium of the report, and therefore wishes Maitland's successor to investigate on the spot the ground of the report. It is only right that the anonymous pamphlet on which the report was founded should accompany the report. 326
- September 2,
London. The same to Lyndhurst. The change in the government of Upper Canada has induced a desire to return to his home and family, but is repugnant to take such a step whilst the opprobrious report of the Executive Council remains unrefuted. Has addressed Murray and asks him (Lyndhurst) to assure Murray that he (Powell) has been injured by the report. 39
- September 9,
Glengarry. Bishop Macdonell to Murray. Recommends MacTagart as the ablest practical engineer and geologist, and the properest person for explaining the natural productions and latest resources of the country. 210
- September 11,
Killarney. Memorial of Denis Mahony. That when he received a grant of land in Upper Canada in 1822, he was unable to take his family to the province to take possession. Has now sold his half pay commission to enable him to proceed there. Hopes the sale of his commission will not deprive him of the benefit granted. 212
Enclosed. Wilmot to Mahony Sends list of grants of land made according to military rank. 213
- September 12,
York. Hayes to Cook. Asks him to tell Hay that he desires to draw lands in Canada by power of attorney or deputy, as physicians warn him of the danger of returning to Canada, preferring the Cape of Good Hope, but he can do nothing there without capital. If he could have £1,000 he could do more good in Ireland than by returning to Canada. 184

1828.
September 13, Stewart to Hay. The line of communication by the Rideau is to be
Treasury. completed by government, and the sum of £50,000 has been advanced
for the completion of the Welland Canal. The Lords of the Treasury
could not therefore, be supposed to be indifferent to the improvement of
Upper Canada in not feeling justified in making a loan of £100,000. Page 64
- September 16, Archibald Campbell to———. For copies of the regulations for grants
Blythwood. of land in Upper Canada, for two gentlemen residing in that province. 128
- September 17, Hayes to Hay. Thanks for order for 10,000 acres in Upper Canada.
London. Asks leave to transfer 5,000 acres to his brother in law, Walter Crawford,
who has ample means and six sons who will make a valuable addition to
the gentry of the province. The promise of employment inspires him
with hope that he may be of service in Upper Canada. 186
- September 25, Dunn to the same. Has according to instructions transmitted bill of
York. exchange for Mrs. Campbell's pension, charging the premium to the
public. 135
Enclosed. Bill of Exchange. 136
- September 29, Lyndhurst to Murray. The high character of Powell, late chief
London. justice. 38
- October 1, William Campbell to Hay. Respecting the strange conduct of Willis.
Bath. Robinson's opinion on the subject has been minutely considered and his
reasoning is unanswerable. No suspension has taken place in the regular
administration nor can take place if the Governor exercise the power
intrusted to him. 129
- October 4, Brown to Colonial Secretary. Is unable to support his family. Recalls
York. an application of fourteen years ago, and asks for a situation either in
Upper or Lower Canada or elsewhere. 83
- October 15, W. Campbell to Hay. Had called to pay his respects, applies for
London. extension of leave required by his age and infirmities. 131
- October 15, Stephen to the same. The action of the Legislative Assembly of
Downing Upper Canada against Coffin and Givins, has been referred to him for
Street. an opinion of its legality. The occupation of the reserve near
Niagara Falls by Forsyth; his extravagant claims to prevent people
viewing the falls, unless they paid a toll. The survey made and Forsyth
ordered to remove the fences, but refused and the Royal Engineers
threw them down, for which he brought an action of trespass and lost, and
having restored the fences an action for intrusion was brought by the
attorney general and gained by the Crown. Forsyth then appealed to
the Assembly, who summoned Coffin and Givins to give evidence and it
was on their refusal to attend without the consent of the lieut. governor,
that their arrest for contempt took place. Hold that in this particular
case, without laying down any general rule, that there were sufficient
reasons for a parliamentary inquiry, and that there was no sufficient
reason why the officers should have been prevented from attending. 41
- October 23, W. Campbell to the same. Sends copy of the leave of absence granted
London. by Maitland and also copies of letter of introduction and recommendation. 132
Enclosed. Certificate of leave of absence being granted to chief jus-
tice Campbell. 133
Letter of introduction from Maitland in favour of chief justice Camp-
bell. 134
- November 14, Wimburn to Hay. Is obliged for the information that £200 had been
London. awarded for the damage done to de Puisaye's property during the late
war and that 35 per cent had been paid. To whom is he to apply for the
remaining 65 per cent? Is the amount sterling or currency? 422
- November 15, Munro to Murray. Gives an account of the sufferings of his sister
Liverpool. and family who with her husband, George Wallace, were induced to go

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1828.	to Columbia, but left and came to Upper Canada where Wallace died leaving his family destitute. Asks for a passage for them to their native country. Page 214	214
November 17, London.	Gibson to Murray. Letter had come to hand stating that no communication had been received from Upper Canada on the subject of his letter of 17th August; the want of communication, it is said, made it premature to grant the interview asked for. Now repeats his request. 159	159
November 18, University Chambers.	Principal Baird to the same. In reference to the application of the population of Beckwith for a minister preaching Gaelic, asks if an additional allowance cannot be made as part of the stipend and a free passage to Canada. 84	84
November 25, Whitehall.	Adams to Hay. Civil officers have drawn upon him in ignorance of the change. Has been authorised to pay them and received money from the Treasury for the purpose. The auditors desire to have the authority for paying the bills. Asks for the authority from the Colonial Secretary. 13	13
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of bills paid by Adams. 14	14
November 28, Hampton.	Misses Yeo to Murray. Ask for information respecting land to which Sir James Yeo was entitled, and in what part of Canada it would be granted. 423	423
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bathurst to James Yeo. It is a rule to decline granting lands in Canada except to persons intending to reside there. 424	424
December 9, London.	Leslie, inspector of the district of Bathurst, to Murray. For an extension of his leave of absence. 193	193
No date.	Memorial of a number of Indian officers for half pay. 119	119
	Another memorial by Charles Hayes on the subject of his iron works at Marmora. 169	169
	Dr. Weld to Huskisson. Applies for an interview. 420	420
	Memorial of Charles Hayes stating the large expense he had incurred for the establishment of iron works at Marmora; the testimonials given in their favour; the exhaustion of his means, and asks that a favourable consideration be given to his case. 162	162