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Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Various pagings.

In Sessional paper No. 7, Report, returns and statistics ... 1896, page xxxiv is incorrectly numbered page xxiv.

In Sessional paper No. 7, page 152 is incorrectly numbered page 52.

In Sessional paper No. 8, pages 22, 86-87 are incorrectly numbered pages 2, 87 & 86.

In Sessional paper No. 8A, State papers Lower Canada – Miscellanies, 1813, pages 28-29, 154, 184, 209 & 214 are incorrectly numbered pages 29, 28, 151, 181, 289 & 211.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 5

SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1897



See also Numerical List, page 4.

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OF THE
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SECOND SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT, 1897.

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1. Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1898. Presented 8th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1897. (For the Militia attending the Queen's Jubilee.) Presented 20th May, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1897. Presented 10th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c.* Supplementary Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1897. (Post Office Department.) Presented 14th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2d. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 18th June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2e. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1898. (Intercolonial Railway extension to Montreal.) Presented 23rd June, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1896. Presented 5th April, 1897, 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, 1896.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

- 4.** Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ending 31st December, 1896.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a.** Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1897, 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, 1896. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

- 5.** Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 25th March, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 6.** Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. Paterson.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 7.** Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, &c., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 26th March, 1897, 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, 1896. Presented 26th March, 1897, 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, 1896. Presented 26th March, 1897, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8.** Report of the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, for the calendar year 1896. Presented 23rd April, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1896. Presented 23rd April, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 8c.** Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1896.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 8d.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1896.....*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, 1896. Presented 9th April, 1897, by Hon. J. I. Tarte*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10.** Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 5th April, 1897, 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, 1896. Presented 26th May, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies.
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, 1896. Presented 26th May, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 11b.** Special reports containing notes on the natural history of the lobster, with special reference to the Canadian lobster industry. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11c.** Discolouration in Canned Lobsters. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11d.** Report of the joint commission relative to the preservation of the fisheries in waters contiguous to Canada and the United States. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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- 11e.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1896. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 12.** Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 28th May, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 12a.** Supplement to the Report of the Postmaster General, for the year 1896, with reference to the letting of certain contracts for mail service. Presented 4th June, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1896. Presented 12th May, 1897, by Hon. W. Mulock. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1896. Presented 29th June, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13b.** Report by Hon. T. Mayne Daly on his visit to Great Britain and Ireland in the interests of emigration to Canada, 1896. Presented 14th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Not printed.*

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- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1896. Presented 22nd April, 1897, by Hon. W. 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, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1896. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1896. Presented 22nd April, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1896, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the period since the close of the session in October, 1896. Presented 25th March, 1897, by the Hon. The Speaker. *Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1897, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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19. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1896. Presented 8th April, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
20. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, giving particulars in reference to the Eighth General Election for the House of Commons of Canada. Presented 29th April, 1897.—*Mr. Lavergne* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
21. Copy of an Order in Council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 26th March, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies..... *Not printed.*
22. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of fiscal year 1896-97. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*
23. Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings on appeals from decisions of the Auditor General, between the sessions of 1896 and 1897. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.
24. General Order of the Exchequer Court. Presented 30th March, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Not printed.
25. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for a return of all papers and correspondence regarding the claims of Messrs. Penhallwick, of Edenwold, for destruction of machinery by Indians. Presented 5th April, 1897.—*Mr. Davin* *Not printed.*
26. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with all grants of land in the town of Revelstoke to J. A. Mara, ex-member for Yale and Cariboo, and the order in council under which the said grants were made. Presented 5th April, 1897...*Mr. Bostock*..... *Not printed.*
- 26a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for a copy of all correspondence and the order in council of the 11th July, 1890, by which a grant of land in the town of Revelstoke was made to the Kootenay Smelting and Trading Company. Presented 5th April, 1897.—*Mr. Bostock*..... *Not printed.*
27. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for a copy of all correspondence in connection with grants of land within the railway belt in British Columbia made by the province subsequent to the date when the lands in the belt passed under control of the government of Canada, and of the orders in council of the 29th March, 1895, and the 6th December, 1895, setting forth the terms of the agreement between the government of Canada and the province of British Columbia, acting on behalf of the grantees. Presented 5th April, 1897.—*Mr. Bostock*..... *Not printed.*
28. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1896, to 24th March, 1897. Presented 5th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding..... *Not printed.*
29. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1896, giving name, rank, salary, service, allowance 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 5th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding... *Not printed.*
30. Statement of the moneys expended in payment of bounties on iron and steel manufactured from Canadian ore, the persons to whom paid, the places at which the iron and steel was manufactured, together with copies of the regulations governing such payments, as required by the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 9. Presented 7th April, 1897, by Hon. W. Paterson. *Printed for sessional papers.*
31. Return furnished annually by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under the provisions of section 8 of 49 Victoria, chapter 9, being a list of all lands sold by that company from 1st October, 1895, to the 1st October, 1896. Presented 13th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
- 31a. Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 13th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

32. 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: (1st) Clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. (2nd) Subsection (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. (3rd) Section 46 of the North-west Irrigation Act. Presented 13th April, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for a copy of the evidence taken by Inspector Fletcher when investigating charges made last November against the postmaster of Northfield, British Columbia. Presented 28th May, 1897.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
34. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1896. Presented 20th April, 1897, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
35. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 12th April, 1897, for copies of all orders in council, reports to council, petitions, memorials or other documents relating to the Manitoba School Question, not already submitted to this House. Presented 20th April, 1897.—*Mr. La Rivière*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
36. Statement of all bonds registered in the department of the secretary of state, since last return (1896) and submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 20th April, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Not printed.*
37. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence relating to the retirement of Messrs. Bompas, Bischoff & Co., and the appointment of Mr. Charles Russell as solicitor for the Dominion government in London. Presented 22nd April, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
38. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of despatches, minutes of council, and correspondence relating to the formation of an international customs bureau for Brussels. Presented 26th April, 1897.—*Sir C. Hilbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
39. Tariff of fees and expenses for holding elections in the North-west Territories and British Columbia, fixed by the governor in council, under section 121 of the Dominion Elections Act, and amendments to the said tariff. Presented 26th April, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
40. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1897, for copies of instructions to customs collectors *re* tariff resolutions and reciprocal tariff. Presented 30th April, 1897.—Hon. W. Paterson..... *Not printed.*
41. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all calls for tenders and specifications for the same and detailed answers thereto made since the last session of parliament in respect of the printing of government notes, stamps, etc., of all correspondence in connection therewith had with the government or any member thereof and with the minister of finance or the officers of his department, copies of all reports made thereon to the minister of finance and to council, together with all minutes to council passed in relation thereto, and a copy of the contract entered into between the government and the successful tenderer. Presented 3rd May, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Printed for distribution only.*
42. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th April, 1897, for a return showing how many convicts were liberated from the different penitentiaries in Canada since the month of July, 1896; giving their names and the dates when they were convicted, and showing why they were liberated, and the names of those who obtained their pardon for them; also the names of those whose sentences were commuted. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of all correspondence which has passed between the government and party or parties in reference to the "Montreal, Ottawa, Georgian Bay Canal" scheme; also all papers in connection with any application for financial aid towards this project. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Poupore*..... *Not printed.*
44. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copy of all reports, valuations and all other papers relating to lands in the township of South Monagan, county of Peterboro', flooded by reason of the construction of a dam at Hastings, Ontario, and owned by Joseph Clarke and others. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Kendry*..... *Not printed*

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45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd September, 1896, for copies of all memorials, reports, correspondence, plans and papers in relation to the construction of a bridge in front of Quebec, or in the vicinity, to connect the Intercolonial Railway with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Presented 5th May, 1897.—*Mr. Langelier* *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence between the department of Indian affairs at Ottawa and the officers of the Indian department at Regina and at Winnipeg, respecting the furnishing supplies to the St. Paul Industrial School; also the correspondence between the department at Ottawa and the Hudson Bay Company at Winnipeg. Presented 10th May, 1897.—*Mr. Davin* *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1897, for a copy of the opinion of the minister of justice with respect to statutory increases. Presented 11th May, 1897.—*Hon. L. H. Davies* *Printed for sessional papers.*
48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all documents, correspondence, reports, etc., having reference to the appointment of Thomas E. Anderson to the position of collector of customs in the town of Napanee. Presented 11th May, 1897.—*Mr. Wilson* *Not printed.*
49. Report of the commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Kingston penitentiary. Presented 17th May, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright *Printed for distribution.*
50. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1896. Presented 20th May, 1897, by Hon. W. S. Fielding *Not printed.*
51. Extract from a report of the committee of the honourable the privy council, approved by his excellency on the 23rd January, 1897, referring to the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. Presented 26th May, 1897, by Hon. C. Sifton *See No. 77.*
52. Contract with Messrs. Petersen, Tate and Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, for a fast weekly steanship service between Canada and the United Kingdom. Presented 28th May, 1897, by Sir Richard Cartwright *See "Votes and Proceedings," page 393.*
53. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th May, 1897, for copies of all telegrams sent between the 15th and 27th of April last, by the minister of marine and fisheries, to Bernard D. McLellan, or any other person in West Prince, Prince Edward Island, promising grants for harbours, piers or breakwaters in that constituency, different from or in addition to, amounts stated in the Estimates now before Parliament. Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson* *Not printed.*
54. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 19th May, 1897, for a tabulated statement showing the effects which the commercial treaty between Canada and France has had upon the trade and revenue of the Dominion, as compared with the three years preceding the date upon which the treaty came into force, in so far as relates to the various articles covered by said treaty. Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 54a. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th June, 1897, for a detailed statement showing the character, quantity and value of the different articles exported from Canada to France, for the years ending 30th June, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Presented 17th June, 1897.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell* *Printed for sessional papers.*
55. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1897, for a copy of the contract or charter by which the steamer "Petrel" has been employed for winter navigation between Prince Edward Island and the mainland during the present year, and all correspondence between the department of marine and fisheries, or any officer thereof, and the owners of the said steamer "Petrel" relative to the said contract or charter. Also a statement of all expenses incurred by the government of Canada, in the outfit, repair and maintenance of the said steamer, and in the payment of wages to her officers and men, giving the name of each employee, and the amount paid or to be paid each. Also a statement showing the number of round trips made by the said steamer, between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse, or any other port in Prince Edward Island, from the 1st of December, 1896, to the 1st of May of the present year, with the date of such trips. Also a statement of the number of passengers, and the quantity

• CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- of freight carried by the said steamer between the ports aforesaid, and the amount received for carrying such freight and passengers, for the above-mentioned period. And also a statement of number of mails carried by the said steamer, during the same period. Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Not printed.*
- 56.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1897, for all correspondence which has taken place since the 13th July last between the government of the Dominion and the provincial government of Prince Edward Island regarding certain financial claims of that province upon the federal government.—Presented 1st June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 57.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, papers, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of J. Albert Verge, fishery officer for the river Restigouche and its tributaries and the waters of the Baie des Chaleurs, and the appointment of Charles Brown in his place. Presented 3rd June, 1897.—*Mr. McAlister*..... *Not printed.*
- 57a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, &c., in connection with the dismissal of Angus McPhee as postmaster at Hopefield, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 3rd June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
- 57b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all papers, letters, documents, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of A. J. McNeill as postmaster at Stanley Bridge, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 3rd June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
- 57c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, telegrams and papers that have passed between the government and any person or persons in connection with the dismissal of Dr. George Duncan, late quarantine superintendent at Williams Head Station, B.C.—Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Hon. E. G. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
- 57d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all documents, reports, affidavits, declarations, papers and correspondence in relation to dismissal of F. X. Smith, late lighthouse keeper at Cape Gaspé. Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 57e.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th September, 1896, for copies of all orders in council, reports and correspondence respecting the appointment and dismissal of the sub-agents of the department of marine and fisheries at the port of Pictou.—Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 57f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a return showing the names of all persons dismissed from the service of the inland revenue department since the first day of July, 1896; also the names of all persons appointed to the service of said department since the first day of July, 1896. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Mr. Wood (Brockville)*..... *Not printed.*
- 57g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, showing the names and offices or employment of all persons superannuated, dismissed or superceded in the service of the Canadian government under the present administration, giving the reason for superannuation, dismissal or supercession in each case, and the name and age of the officer or employee appointed to the vacancy in each case, and showing whether any inquiry or formal investigation took place in each case and the nature of it, and whether the party affected was given an opportunity of being heard before dismissal or supercession. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Sir Charles Tupper*..... *See No. 57t.*
- 57h.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, showing the names of all persons appointed to the department of customs since the first day of July, 1896, also the names of the offices respectively to which they were appointed and the salaries thereto attached; also the names of all persons in the service of the department of customs whose services have been dispensed with since the first day of July, 1896, with the names of the offices and the salaries attached thereto respectively. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Wood (Brockville)*..... *Not printed.*
- 57i.** Supplementary return to 57g. Presented 16th June, 1897.—*Sir Charles Tupper*..... *See No. 57t.*
- 57j.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1897, for copies of all letters and correspondence between the government or any members thereof referring in any way to the dismissal of Mr. W. D. Fairbrother as postmaster at Beamsville, with a copy of the charges and by whom such were made. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. McCleary*..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

- 57k.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports and other communications with respect to the appointment and dismissal of David H. Price, postmaster of Aylmer West, and the appointment of his successor, Frederick Ashbaugh. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Ingram*.....*Not printed.*
- 57l.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and reports relative to the dismissal of T. P. Shields, postmaster of Upper Maugerville, and the appointment of Emery Sewel in his place, and in reference to any changes proposed in the location of said post office since 1891. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 57m.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th April, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence, petitions, etc., connected with the dismissal of Alexis Doutre as postmaster at Beauharnois. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bergeron*.....*Not printed.*
- 57n.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, for a return giving the names of all postmasters and other persons in the employ of the government in the counties of Kings and York, New Brunswick, who have been dismissed since July, 1896, and all correspondence in connection therewith. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 57o.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for a copy of the investigation held in connection with the postmaster's office in Valleyfield, by Mr. Wilfrid Mercier. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bergeron*.....*Not printed.*
- 57p.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for any reports or correspondence, not already brought down, and the reasons for the dismissal of Roderick McLeod and Robert McKay, bridge tenders on the Intercolonial Railway bridge, Pictou, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of Thomas Fraser and A. Thomas in their place and stead. Presented 24th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 57q.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all papers and documents connected with the dismissal of Mr. John L. Smith as fishery overseer for the district of New Carlisle, extending from Grand Cascapeia river to Paspébiac East; also any recommendations made to any member of the government by letter or otherwise for his dismissal and the recommendation in favour of his successor. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Sir A. P. Caron*.
Not printed.
- 57r.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, giving all correspondence, evidence, reports and papers respecting the dismissal of the car inspector and car oiler at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, under instructions of the mechanical superintendent, Intercolonial Railway at Moncton, 5th February, 1897. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Sir C. H. Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 57s.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all papers, petitions, evidence, reports and documents of every nature connected with the dismissal of Andrew Carmichael, postmaster, Spencerville, Ont. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Reid*...*Not printed.*
- 57t.** A partial return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1897, for a statement showing for each department of the civil service, the names, ages, offices and salaries of such persons employed either in the inside or outside divisions thereof; and of such persons not in the civil service employed by the government in any department, who, since the 13th July, 1896, and in cases where no commission of investigation was appointed, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation or otherwise, specifying in each case the manner of, and grounds for such removal, and the length of notice given to the persons removed, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also showing the name, age, office and salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed to the civil service in the place of, or as a consequence of any such removal. Presented 26th June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Kirchhoffer*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 58.** Return to an order of House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of the contract awarded to Mr. Gédéon Beaulieu, contractor for the building of the post office at Rimouski, of all correspondence between the said contractor and the government, and all other documents in relation thereto. Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13—*Continued.*

59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of the report made by Mr. Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, on the conference held last November between the steamship companies and shippers of cattle and horses. Presented 4th June, 1897. *Mr. Maclean*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence since the 20th July last between the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa and the officers thereof or others, respecting supplies and repairs of vessels and steamers under the control of that department which are in the habit of visiting the ports of Charlottetown, Georgetown and Pictou, or which are employed either in the protection of the coast fisheries or in the supervision and maintenance of lights, or in the winter steam service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*
61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all letters, petitions, memorials and suggestions received by the government, or any member thereof, since the 23rd June, 1896, to amend the North-west Territories Act with a view of enlarging the powers of the executive of the North-west Territories, and to increase the subsidy of the North-west Territories. Presented 4th June, 1897.—*Mr. Davin*. *Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for a copy of returns for Weller Bay while an outpost, *i.e.*, about eleven years: 1. The value of dutiable goods and duty collected. 2. Value of free goods. 3. Total number of vessels entered and cleared. 4. Total salary paid. Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Mr. Corby*. *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for a return of all correspondence between officers of the militia and others with the minister of militia and the major-general commanding relating to brevet promotion and General Order 73, 1896. Presented 8th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bain*. *Not printed.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, plans and reports of engineers having reference to making North Harbour, Aspy Bay, Victoria county, N.S., a harbour of refuge. Presented 9th June, 1897.—*Mr. Bethune*. *Not printed.*
65. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all papers relating to the release of Daniel Brien Sullivan, committed to jail at Toronto on the 18th November, 1896, including the reports of the police magistrate of the 21st and 27th November, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*
66. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for a statement showing the amount of money expended by the Dominion government since the 1st day of July, 1873, for constructing, equipping and subsidizing railways in Canada, with the number of acres of land granted as subsidies, and their estimate value. Also a statement showing separately the part of such expenditure made on railways in each province of the Dominion and the North-west Territory, deducting any sums that may have been charged against any of the provinces of the North-west Territory in their debt account with the Dominion. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin*. *Printed for sessional papers.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of all letters, correspondence and tenders, the names of the parties tendering, the amounts of their tender, and the names of the parties awarded the contracts for the historical monuments at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Mr. Gibson*. *Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, showing a comparative schedule of prices paid in connection with the military camp at Aldershot, King's county, Nova Scotia, for the seasons of 1895 and 1896 respectively; also all papers, correspondence and instructions respecting the securing of supplies for the said camp in 1897. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*. *Not printed.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for a return showing (under the announced change of organization at the Royal Military College of Canada): 1. A detail of the intended superior and subordinate staffs, their respective emoluments and the conditions of their engagements, inclusive of periods of service and duties to be performed by them respectively. 2. The intended number of classes of cadets in attendance at one time. 3. The allotment and distri-

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- bution of time to class instruction, drills, military and athletic exercises, meals, recreation, etc., specifying subjects and the professors and instructors respectively employed in the several subjects in each class. 4. The amount of deposit to be made by cadets to meet personal charges for a period of three years respectively under the reorganized system and the system hitherto in force. 5. The surplus revenue derived from fees from each cadet, after deduction of messing charges respectively under the reorganized system and the system hitherto in force. 6. A detail of items in the reorganized system and in that hitherto in force in the cases involving either increase or reduction, and the amounts of these differences. 7. The number of eligible applications made prior to the announcement of the reorganization to compete for entrance into the Royal Military College next September. Presented 10th June, 1897.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt* *Not printed.*
- 69a.** Supplementary return to No. 69. Presented 23rd June, 1897.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt* *Not printed.*
- 70.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of despatches, minutes of council and correspondence relating to the London International Railway Congress, 1895. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
- 70a.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 28th September, 1896, for copies of despatches, minutes of council and other documents relating to the meeting of the International Railway Congress, St. Petersburg, with a copy of papers submitted by the high commissioner for Canada to that congress. Presented 14th June, 1897.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
- 71.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of tenders opened the 16th day of March, 1897, for works on section 12 of the Soulanges 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 14th June, 1897.—*M. Clancy*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 71a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of tenders opened the 16th day of March, 1897, for works on sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Soulanges 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 14th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 71b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of tenders opened the 20th day of March for works on the Grenville canal enlargement, 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 14th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 71c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a statement of all tenders opened the 7th day of May, 1897, for works on the north channel of St. Lawrence river, 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 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 71d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a statement of all tenders opened the 30th day of April, 1897, for works on the Iroquois section, Galops 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 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 71e.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a statement of all tenders opened the 24th day of April, 1897, for works on the Cardinal section, Galops 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 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy*.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 72.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 9th September, 1896, for: 1. A copy of all reports of the engineers of the department of public works as to the conditions and requirements of the Port Albert harbour made within the last ten years. 2. A statement in detail, with dates, showing all amounts voted by parliament for the improvement of said harbour. 3. A statement showing how much of said sums were expended under contract, and how much otherwise and how; when expended and to whom paid.—Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Cameron* *Not printed.*

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- 72a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th September, 1896, for: 1. Copy of all reports made by the engineers of the public works department since the 1st day of January, 1890, as to the condition and requirements of the Goderich harbour and of the North breakwater. 2. Statement in detail of all amounts voted for the construction and improvement of said harbour. 3. Statement showing how much has been expended on said harbour since the government of Canada undertook the work as a harbour of refuge. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Cameron.*
Not printed.
- 72b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, engineers' reports, etc., relating to the extension of the breakwater at Belle river, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 15th June, 1897.—*Mr. Martin.*..... *Not printed.*
- 73.** Return, in part (departments of the interior and Indian affairs), to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1897, giving the names of all commissioners appointed by the government or any of the ministers to hear charges and make investigations into the conduct of civil servants and employees of the government or any of the departments since July, 1896, together with the rate of pay and allowances of each and the length of time each has been employed, and the full amount paid; also copies of all reports made by them to the government, or any member thereof, and copies of the authorization and instructions under which they acted. Presented 16th June, 1897.—*Mr. Foster.*..... *Not printed.*
- 73a.** Supplementary return to No. 73 (department of marine and fisheries). Presented 17th June, 1897.
Mr. Foster...... *Not printed.*
- 74.** Copies of contracts for cold storage accommodation on steamships from Montreal to Great Britain, between the minister of agriculture and various steamship companies. Presented 17th June, 1897, by Hon. S. A. Fisher..... *Not printed.*
- 75.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all letters, papers and correspondence relating to the closing in March last of the post office at Oak Bay Mills, Quebec. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. McAlister.*..... *Not printed.*
- 76.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence and other documents relating to the creation of post office inspectorships at Stratford, Barrie and Kingston and the appointment of inspectors and other officials connected with such inspectorships. 2. The number of employees connected with each such office and the salaries paid, and all other expenses of each office. Presented 18th June, 1897.—*Mr. Cameron.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 77.** Report of Major General Cameron on the proposed convention in reference to a portion of the Alaskan boundary, and memorandum thereon. Presented 19th June, 1897, by Hon. L. H. Davies.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 78.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th June, 1897, showing the correspondence, if any, between this government and the government of the United States in reference to an equalization or readjustment of the coasting laws, rules and regulations in force in the two countries; and in reference to any arrangement or proposal for any arrangement under which Canadian vessels shall be granted by the American government and officials the same privileges as those accorded to American vessels by the Canadian authorities under the laws, rules and regulations now in force. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Britton.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 79.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all telegrams and letters between the Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, and Mr. Charles B. Heyd, M.P., for South Brant, and Mr. Davis, of the county of Haldimand, relating to the appointment or otherwise of Mr. Daniel Lynch, of the village of Hagersville, or Dr. Stuart of the same place, as Indian agent in the room and stead of Dr. Jones of Hagersville. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Clancy.*..... *Not printed.*
- 80.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence and telegrams relating to charges made affecting the quality of British Columbia salmon sold in the British market. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Mr. Maxwell.*..... *Not printed.*

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81. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a copy of the advertisement recently published calling for tenders for the carrying of the mail between Danville, in the county of Richmond and St. Camille, in the county of Wolfe, province of Quebec, and of all tenders sent in, giving the names of the tenderers and amount of the tender in each case, the name of the successful tenderer, and the amount at which the contract was let. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Ives* *Not printed.*
- 81a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of correspondence and papers cancelling the contract with S. E. Turner, for carrying the mail between Tottenham and Athlone, in the county of Simcoe, province of Ontario. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Tyrwhitt* *Not printed.*
- 81b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1897, showing the different mail routes and mail contracts now existing between the town of Annapolis Royal and the town of Liverpool, in the counties of Annapolis and Queen's respectively. The name of each contractor and his bondsmen. The length of each route. The contract price, and whether daily, semi-weekly or tri-weekly. Presented 28th June, 1897.—*Mr. Mills* *Not printed.*
82. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1897, for a copy of the resignation of S. I. Jones, Esquire, late judge of the county court of the county of Brant, together with all correspondence with any department of the government, in reference to, or in connection therewith; also a copy of all petitions sent to the government praying for the appointment of A. D. Hardy to the position made vacant by the resignation and superannuation of the said Judge Jones. Presented 2nd June, 1897.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell* . . . *Not printed.*
83. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 20th May, 1897, showing the names of all persons who filed claims for fishery bounty, before Stanislaus F. Perry, acting inspector of fisheries for Prince Edward Island, up to the 20th day of April last; also the names of all persons who filed similar claims before James F. White, bounty officer, up to the same date, And also showing the names of all persons who received fishery bounty in the west riding of Prince county, in the months of March and April last. Presented 25th June, 1897.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson* *Not printed.*

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1896

PART I.—EXCISE, &c.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1896

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency the RETURNS AND STATISTICS of Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896 as prepared and laid before me by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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STATISTICS (APPENDIX A).

EXCISE.

	Spirits.	Malt.	Malt Liqueur.	Manufactured Tobacco.	Canada Twist Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum.	Bonded Manufactures.	Methylated Spirits.
	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge
RETURN OF MANUFACTURES—Showing the number of Licenses issued and Fees collected, the materials used, the quantity produced, the amount of duties collected ex-manufactory, and the amount of duties accruing upon excisable articles warehoused	54	64	70	72	86	96
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			do accrued during the year ended 30th June, 1896
			do paid by each Lessee or Purchaser, during the year ended 30th June, 1896
33 (a)			do remaining due by each Lessee or Purchaser on 30th June, 1896

Inland Revenues—Excise.

EXPENDITURE—(APPENDIX B).

	Inside Service.	Excise.	Culling Timber.	Minor Expenditures.	Inspection of Staples.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light.	Adulteration of Food.
SALARIES.	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge	Pge
Paid to each Officer employed in collecting Revenue.....									
SUPERANNUATION.									
How much deducted form each Officer's salary.....									
INSURANCE FEES.	141	110	131	137	137	145	149	153	137
How much deducted from each Officer's salary ..									
CONTINGENCIES.									
Authorized by the Department for office rent, fuel, travelling expenses, &c.....									

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do do a portion of the year ended 30th June, 1896..... 162

Inland Revenues—Excise.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

To the Honourable Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G.,
Controller of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to submit statements of the Inland Revenues collected by this department during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896, 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, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, respectively.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise, including Methylated Spirits...	8,007,944	8,444,502	8,364,964	7,829,848	7,956,740
Public Works.....	5,886	5,969	6,132	9,883	5,639
Culling Timber.....	9,107	11,493	11,990	8,334	9,794
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	53,127	57,246	57,445	56,952	54,184
Electric Light.....					8,688
Other Revenues.....	462	1,020	964	7,080	6,041
Totals.....	8,076,526	8,520,230	8,441,495	7,912,097	8,041,086

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

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits.....	3,876,677	4,142,057	4,133,638	3,901,579	4,011,288
Malt liquor.....	6,906	6,628	6,125	6,536	6,748
Malt.....	935,668	1,008,130	956,691	766,080	781,554
Tobacco.....	2,421,993	2,446,130	2,448,957	2,369,831	2,351,899
Cigars.....	634,177	692,266	700,535	647,241	660,937
Petroleum.....	43,503	46,343	41,269	41,389	40,323
Manufactures in bond.....	38,338	36,050	37,691	47,780	49,269
Seizures.....	5,367	8,989	3,285	3,280	8,000
Other receipts.....	22,562	24,792	24,377	26,429	26,156
Methylated spirits.....	22,753	33,117	12,396	19,703	20,571
Totals	8,007,944	8,444,502	8,364,964	7,829,848	7,956,739

The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 4,382,210 proof gallons, as compared with 2,605,787 proof gallons produced in the previous fiscal year. The raw material used in its production being as follows :—

	Lbs.
Malt.....	3,376,898
Indian corn.....	57,932,131
Rye.....	12,010,149
Wheat.....	30,150
Oats.....	754,620
Barley.....	25,820
Cherry Pomace.....	925
Wine Lees.....	3,474

The transactions of the several distilleries will be found stated in detail in Appendix A (Statement No. 3), pages 58 and 59.

There was on the 1st July, 1895, in process of manufacture.....	Proof galls.	128,921
Manufactured during the fiscal year.....		4,382,210
Returned to distilleries for redistillation—Duty paid.....		2,398
In bond.....		66,098
		<hr/> 68,496
Received into distilleries from other sources—Duty paid.....		4,744
Total		<hr/> 4,684,371

Inland Revenues—Excise.

This was disposed of as follows:—

	Proof galls.
Placed in warehouse under crown lock	4,479,209
Fusel-oil written off	10,571
Deficiency arising from rectification	11,812
Written off on account of amended tests	450
Remaining in process of manufacture, 30th June, 1896, by actual stock taking	182,329
Total	4,684,371

The following statement shows the warehousing transactions in spirits during the year ended 30th June, 1896, 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.
1891-92	12,415,786	3,561,255	46,940	2,545,935	32,223	312,140	120,300	177,304	12,836,079
1892-93	12,836,079	4,017,403	72,016	2,731,896	51,239	330,459	123,239	185,851	13,502,814
1893-94	13,502,814	1,911,466	45,108	2,749,109	76,098	289,841	171,177	266,337	11,906,826
1894-95	11,906,826	2,803,410	98,542	2,509,019	117,218	333,838	181,823	232,023	11,434,857
Totals	50,661,505	12,293,534	262,606	10,535,959	276,778	1,266,278	596,539	861,515	49,680,576
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1895	12,665,376	3,073,386	65,651	2,633,987	69,194	316,569	149,134	215,378	12,420,144
1895-96	11,434,857	4,479,209	118,511	2,332,859	140,304	362,453	161,149	166,098	12,869,714

The quantities exported being as follows:—

	Proof Gallons.
1891-92	32,223
1892-93	51,239
1893-94	76,098
1894-95	117,218
1895-96	140,304

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

Fiscal Years.	CANADIAN SPIRITS.		Imported Spirits used in Bonded Fac- tories. Paid difference between Customs and Excise Duty.	Total Quantities upon which duty was collected.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued including License Fees.
	Paid duty Ex-distillery.	Paid duty Ex-warehouse.			
	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	Pf. Gallons.	\$
1891-92	33,038	2,545,935	46,270	2,625,243	3,876,677
1892-93	15,701	2,731,896	71,817	2,819,414	4,142,057
1893-94	1,206	2,753,401	44,809	2,799,416	4,133,637
1894-95	36,035	2,509,019	95,255	2,640,309	3,901,579
Totals	85,980	10,540,251	258,151	10,884,382	16,053,950
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1895	21,495	2,635,062	64,538	2,471,095	4,013,487
1895-96	11,908	2,332,859	118,291	2,463,058	4,011,287

Inland Revenues—Excise.

MALT:

The following statement shows the transactions in malt during the year 1895-96, 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 Con- sumption.	Exported.	Otherwise ac- counted for.	In Warehouse at end of Year.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued, in- cluding Li- cense Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1891-92.....	17,330,319	56,678,903 *1,056,348 )	.....	46,425,882	69,855	775,241	27,794,592	935,667
1892-93.....	27,794,592	53,933,419 *1,765,533 )	.....	50,082,751	307,078	1,064,567	32,039,148	1,008,130
1893-94.....	32,039,148	47,459,005 *1,794,996 )	.....	51,311,206	393,551	470,720	29,112,672	956,691
1894-95.....	29,112,672	43,645,516 *1,826,252)	710,168	50,659,627	573,246	991,463	23,070,272	766,080
Totals.....	106,276,731	201,716,843 *6,443,129)	710,168	198,479,466	1,348,730	3,301,991	112,016,684	3,666,568
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1895...	26,569,185	50,429,210	.....	49,619,866	337,185	825,498	28,004,171	916,642
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

*Imported.

TOBACCO:

The following table exhibits the transactions during the Fiscal Years ended 30th June, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, respectively, in Tobacco, Snuff and Cigarettes:—

Fiscal Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	In Warehouse, 1st July.	Manufactured during the year.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse, 30th June.	Raw Leaf taken for Consumption.	Total Tobacco taken for Consumption.	Duty collected thereon, including License Fees.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$
1891-92.....	*2,226,102	9,929,616	9,992,186	145,266	75,185	1,943,071	422	9,992,608	2,421,983
1892-93.....	1,943,071	10,586,633	10,127,871	409,431	116,801	1,885,601	802	10,128,673	2,446,130
1893-94.....	1,885,601	10,455,722	10,002,347	292,549	50,430	1,996,002	174	10,002,521	2,448,957
1894-95.....	1,996,002	9,511,373	9,768,210	302,771	99,826	1,336,568	111	9,768,321	2,369,831
Totals.....	8,050,776	40,493,344	39,890,614	1,150,017	352,252	7,161,242	1,509	39,892,123	9,686,911
Average for four years ended 30th June, 1895.	2,012,694	10,123,336	9,972,653	287,504	88,063	1,790,310	377	9,973,041	2,421,727
1895-96.....	1,336,568	10,632,442	9,633,585	231,469	47,090	2,056,579	287	9,633,872	2,351,899

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

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

Fiscal Years.	Leaf and Twist paid duty.	Taken for use in Manufactories.	Totals.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1891-92	72,583	400,718	473,301
1892-93	78,427	505,010	583,437
1893-94	88,110	816,725	904,835
1894-95	65,710	531,031	596,741
1895-96	51,903	538,380	590,283

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

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Tobacco paid Duty during Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Duty collected, including License Fees.
	No.	Fees.		
		\$ cts.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Cornwall	1	2 00	60	5 00
Ottawa	6	12 00	1,367½	80 38
Prescott	1	2 00	350	19 50
Joliette	23	37 00	27,990	1,436 50
Montreal	26	52 00	19,881	1,046 05
Terrebonne	27	54 00	2,255	166 75
Totals.....	84	159 00	51,903½	2,754 18
Totals for previous year.....	109	212 00	65,710½	3,497 53

CIGARS:

The following statement shows the transactions in Cigars during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896, and the four preceding years:—

Fiscal Years.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	In Warehouse 1st July.	Manufactured during the Year.	Assessment to bring production up to Standard.	Taken for Consumption.	Exported.	Otherwise accounted for.	In Warehouse 30th June.	Memorandum of Revenue accrued including License Fees.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1891-92	10,912,950	107,927,813	7,298	104,528,791	136,100		14,183,170	634,177
1892-93	14,183,170	114,340,490	30,759	114,668,809	526,510	152,400	13,206,700	692,266
1893-94	13,206,700	120,345,137	44,623	115,440,480	480,825	875	17,674,280	700,535
1894-95	17,674,280	103,832,388	6,786	106,131,294	166,625	259,750	14,955,785	647,241
Totals	55,977,100	446,445,828	89,466	440,769,284	1,310,060	413,025	60,019,935	2,574,219
Annual average of four years ended 30th June, 1895	13,994,275	111,611,457	22,366	110,195,321	327,515	108,256	15,304,983	648,564
1895-96	14,955,785	106,171,691	20,949	108,290,260	161,025	12,950	12,684,190	660,940

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

1891-92	\$38,338
1892-93	36,050
1893-94	37,691
1894-95	47,780
1895-96	49,269

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 :

	Pkges.	Fees.
Canadian	282,322	25,542
Imported	201,239	14,763
Mixed	172	17
Total	483,733	40,322

PUBLIC WORKS :

The revenue from this source was as follows :

	1894-95.	1895-96.
Hydraulic and other rents	\$4,051	\$3,469
Minor public works	5,832	2,170

CULLING TIMBER :

The amount accrued upon culling of timber was during 1895-96, \$9,794.56 ; the cost of the service (including \$6,399.94 for annuities to retired cullers) having been \$17,237.38.

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 \$50,579.69.

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 1895-96 was \$8,688.00.

The expenditure including payments on account of instruments, \$6,693.23.

It is expected that by operating the gas and electric light services jointly, the fees received for both services will fully cover the cost of inspection.

PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS :

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

INSPECTION OF STAPLES :

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

METHYLATED SPIRITS :

The quantity of methylated spirits manufactured during the year was 119,341 proof gallons ; 120,715 gallons were sold. A statement of details appears on pages 52 and 99.

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

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

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 24 Sept., 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A

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

YEARS.	DOMINION OF CANADA.									
	Quantity.					Duty.				
	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Tobacco.	Petroleum.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869.	1·124	2·290	·115	1·755	·575	·761	·092	·037	·193	·041
1870.	1·434	2·163	·195	2·190	1·103	·962	·085	·049	·259	·061
1871.	1·578	2·490	·259	2·052	1·591	1·059	·095	·056	·336	·077
1872.	1·723	2·774	·257	2·481	1·302	1·160	·108	·070	·422	·076
1873.	1·682	3·188	·238	1·999	1·387	1·135	·120	·066	·350	·084
1874.	1·994	3·012	·288	2·566	1·618	1·363	·119	·086	·442	·103
1875.	1·394	3·091	·149	1·995	1·589	1·127	·114	·069	·428	·098
1876.	1·204	2·454	·177	2·316	1·360	1·182	·098	·075	·513	·105
1877.	·975	2·322	·096	2·051	1·103	·949	·109	·057	·446	·084
1878.	·960	2·169	·096	1·976	.....	·927	·147	·052	·439	.....
1879.	1·131	2·209	·104	1·954	.....	1·005	·125	·057	·449	.....
1880.	·715	2·248	·077	1·936	.....	·772	·081	·055	·428	.....
1881.	·922	2·293	·099	2·035	.....	·990	·081	·073	·443	.....
1882.	1·009	2·747	·120	2·150	.....	1·084	·098	·092	·485	.....
1883.	1·090	2·882	·135	2·280	.....	1·186	·103	·097	·473	.....
1884.	·998	2·924	·117	2·476	.....	1·074	·104	·082	·365	.....
1885.	1·126	2·639	·109	2·623	.....	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	.....
Average.	1·037	2·900	·031	2·170	.....	1·082	·122	·067	·478	.....

APPENDIX 3.

LIST of Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Staple Articles of Canadian Commerce who are empowered to act under the Inspection Act Revised Statutes, chap. 99, and amending Acts, made up to the 30th June, 1896; also showing the District for which they are appointed, and the Territory comprised in each District.

Districts.	Territory comprising Districts.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Names.	Office.	Residences.
<i>Ontario.</i>						
Brant and Haldimand.	Counties of Brant and Haldimand.	Sept. 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	Wm. G. Culbard.	Inspector.	Paris.
Bruce and Grey.	do Bruce and Grey.	do 27, 1873	Fish and fish oils.	John Campbell.	Dep. Inspector.	Kincardine.
do	do	do 27, 1873	do	(Geo. S. Miller.	do	Owen Sound.
Carleton and Russell.	do Carleton and Russell.	do 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	Jos. W. Barringer.	Dep. Inspector.	Windsor.
Essex, Kent and Lambton.	do Essex, Kent and Lambton.	do 27, 1873				
Frontenac, Leeds and Addington.	do Frontenac, Leeds & Addington.	do 27, 1873				
Grenville, Dundas and Stormont.	do Grenville, Dundas & Stormont.	do 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides.			
Glengarry and Prescott.	do Glengarry and Prescott.	do 27, 1873				
Hamilton.	All that territory lying south of the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway (not incorporated in the Division of Toronto) and east of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain.	Edward Adamson.	Inspector.	Hamilton.
do	City of Hamilton.	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	James Brown.	do	do
Kingston.	Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying west of Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and east of the eastern boundaries of the Counties of Ontario, Muskoka and Parry Sound.	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain.	Wm. Bletcher.	do	Port Hope.
do	City of Kingston.	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	Peter McKim.	do	Kingston.
do	Counties of Lenark and Renfrew.	Sept. 27, 1873	Beef and pork.	Wm. Gardner.	do	Dalhousie.
Lenark and Renfrew.	do Lennox and Prince Edward.	do 27, 1873	Leather and rawhides.	Michael Cairns.	Inspector.	St. Catharines.
Lincoln and Welland.	do Lincoln and Welland.	do 27, 1873				
London.	All that territory lying south of the line of the Grand Trunk Railway and west of the line of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway.	Nov. 10, 1885	Wheat and other grain.	Simpson Thompson.	Inspector.	London.
do	City of London.	Aug. 29, 1873	Leather and rawhides.			
Middlesex and Elgin.	Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.	Sept. 27, 1873				

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Northumberland and Hastings.....	do	27, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	John Hodge.	Inspector	Belleville.
do Ontario and Durham.....	do	27, 1873	Flour and meal.....	Wm. Bletcher	do	do
do Oxford and Norfolk.....	do	27, 1873				
Comprising all that portion of Ontario lying east of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway.....						
City of Ottawa.....	Nov.	10, 1885	Wheat and other grain	W. J. McNeil	Inspector	Kingston.
Counties of Perth and Huron.....	Aug.	29, 1873	Leather and raw hides.	Francis McCullough.	do	Ottawa.
do Peterborough and Victoria.....	Sept.	27, 1873	do	John Meyers	do	Stratford.
Comprising all that territory lying north of the Grand Trunk Railway between Guelph and Sarnia, and west of the western boundary of the Toronto Division; also all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension between Stratford and Wiarton.....						
Toronto.....	Nov.	10, 1885	Wheat and other grain			
Beginning at the western boundary of the Kingston Division, thence westerly along the north shore of Lake Ontario to Burlington, thence northerly along the route of the Hamilton and North-western Railway to Georgetown, thence westerly to Guelph, along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence north-westerly by the western-most route of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Kincardine, excepting therout all stations upon the line of the Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Extension, which shall be deemed to be within the Inspection Division of Stratford.....						
City of Toronto and Counties of York and Peel.....	Nov.	10, 1885	Wheat and other grain	Edward Adamson.	Inspector	Toronto.
do do do	April	26, 1875	Flour and meal.....	James Rough.	do	do
Town of Port Arthur and the territory adjacent thereto and comprised within a radius of 15 miles.....	do	26, 1875	Leather and raw hides.	E. A. Thompson.	do	do
Counties of Simcoe and Algoma.....	Sept.	11, 1885	Wheat and other grain	Frank E. Gibbs	do	Port Arthur.
do Wellington and Waterloo.....	do	27, 1873	Fish and fish oils.			
do Wentworth and Halton.....	do	27, 1873				
Quebec.						
Drummond and Arthabaska.....	do	13, 1877				
do Gaspé, Bonaventure and the Magdalen Islands.....	Oct.	19, 1877				
County of Hochelaga.....	May	5, 1896	Leather and raw hides.	J. H. Mooney..... (Flavien Genest.....)	Inspectors	Hochelaga.

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

Districts.	Territory comprising Districts.	Date of Order in Council.	Articles.	Names.	Office.	Residences.
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>						
Lévis	Countries of Lévis, Lotbinière, Bellechasse and Dorchester	March 15, 1886	Leather and raw hides	Hospice Labelle.	Inspector	Montreal.
Montreal	City of Montreal	Aug. 29, 1873	Flour and meal.	W. E. Scott	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do 29, 1873	do do	James Doheny.	Inspector	do
do	do	do 29, 1873	Beef and pork.	Edward J. Major	do	do
do	do	do 29, 1873	Ashes	Antoine Masson	Inspector	do
do	do	do 29, 1873	Fish and fish oils	D. Sykes.	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do 29, 1873	Leather and raw hides	B. Simard	Inspector	Hull
do	do	do 29, 1873	do do	Philéas Rousseau	Dep. Inspector	Quebec.
Ottawa, County of	County of Ottawa, including City of Hull.	Feb. 5, 1884	Flour and meal.	David Nolan.	Inspector	do
Quebec	City of Quebec	Aug. 29, 1873	Beef and pork			
do	do	do				
do	County of Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Saguenay and Chicoutimi, for the purposes of inspection of fish and fish oils	April 29, 1878	Fish and fish oils.	Louis Côté.	Dep. Inspector	do
do	City of Quebec	do 29, 1878	Leather and raw hides	Aldéric Fortin	Inspector	do
do	do	do 29, 1878	do do	Joseph Legare.	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do	do 29, 1878	Butter.	Pierre Patoiné	Inspector	do
do	do	do 1, 1875				
Témiscouata and Kamouraska						
<i>New Brunswick.</i>						
Carleton	That portion of the County of St. John, including Town of Carleton, lying to the west of the river.	March 18, 1876	Fish and fish oils.	S. L. Brittain.	Inspector	Carleton.
Gloucester	County of Gloucester	Oct. 12, 1875	do do	Fred Witzel	do	Gloucester.
do	do	do 12, 1875	do do	P. J. Commeau.	Dep. Inspector	Petit Rocher.
Northumberland	do	April 26, 1880				
Restigouche	do	May 23, 1882	Fish and fish oils.			
St. John.	That portion of the City and County of St. John lying to the east of the river.	March 18, 1876	do do	F. W. Thomson.	Inspector	St. John.
do	do do	do 18, 1876	Leather and raw hides	Geo. Murdock	Dep. Inspector	do
do	do do	do 18, 1876	do do	Chas. Clarke.	do	do
do	do do	do 27, 1883	do do	Israel Atherton.	Inspector	Fredoncton.
York.	County of York					

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Province	Localities	Dates	Commodities	Inspectors	Localities	Inspectors
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	County of Annapolis.....	June 25, 1877	Fish and fish oils.	Israel Letteny.....	Granville.	
	do Antigonish.....	Oct. 16, 1873	do			
	Township of Argyle for fish and fish oils only	April 20, 1879	do			
	do Barrington.....	do 20, 1876				
	County of Cape Breton.....	July 8, 1874	Fish and fish oils.			
	do Colchester.....	do	do			
	do Guysborough.....	do	do			
	City and County of Halifax.....	do	do	Jos. Rayno.....	Dep. Inspector Herring Cove.	
	do	Oct. 16, 1873	do	do	do Devil's Head.	
	do	do	do	Chas. Fulker.....	do Halifax.	
	County of Pictou.....	do 11, 1894	do	James Allen.....	do Pictou.	
	do	do 16, 1873	Leather.	John Sutherland.....	do	
	do	do 16, 1873	Hides.	Charles Wilson.....		
	Township of Queen's.....	Feb. 23, 1891	Fish and fish oils.			
	County of Shelburne.....	April 20, 1876	do	J. A. Matheson.....	Inspector..... S. Bay, Ingonish.	
	County of Victoria.....	Oct. 16, 1873	do	Geo. Fader.....	Dep. Inspector Englishtown.	
	do	do 16, 1873	do	John McNeil.....	do Ingonish.	
	do	do 16, 1873	do	Hugh McQueen.....	do North Shore.	
	do	do 16, 1873	do	Isaac Roper.....	do Ingonish.	
	do	do 16, 1873	do	Murdoch McDonald.....	do Neil's Harbour.	
County of Richmond.....	May 10, 1890	do	F. E. Binet.....	Inspector..... Arichat.		
Lunenburg.....	Aug. 28, 1892	do	Francis Smith.....	do Lunenburg.		
County of Inverness.....		Fish and fish oils.				
County of Richmond, exclusive of territory set apart as the District of Isle Madame.		do				
County of Yarmouth.....						
Township of Windsor in County of Hants.....						
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>	Province of Prince Edward Island.....	June 22, 1886	Leather and raw hides	David Horn.....	Inspector..... Winnipeg.	
	County of Prince.....	do 19, 1886	Fish and fish oils	James Massie.....	Dep. Inspector do	
<i>Manitoba.</i>	City of Winnipeg.....	Aug. 20, 1884	Wheat and other grain.	W. J. Bird.....	Inspector..... do	
	do	do 20, 1884	do		do	
	do	do 20, 1884	Leather and raw hides.		do	

**DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.**

**E. MIALLE,
Commissioner.**

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

OTHER GRAIN.

Districts.	Indian Corn.						Oats.						No. 3, Mixed Rejected.	No. Grade.		
	No. 2.	No. 2, Mixed.	No. 3, Mixed.	Re-jected.	No. 1, White.	No. 1, White.	No. 2, White.	No. 2, Mixed.	No. 3.	No. 3.	Feed.	Re-jected.			No. 2, Mixed Rejected.	No. 3, Mixed Rejected.
Montreal	1,179,854		1,960	*3,180	45,220	12,200	522,880					17,680				
Kingston							1,200									
Toronto	51,742	24,472	336	8,400		2,121			13,912			2,142	22,543	+ 1,836 4,590		
Port Arthur					1,910		124,640	107,540	14,180			5,700				
Winnipeg						41,680	116,880	65,660								
Brandon					1,700											
Totals	1,231,596	24,472	2,296	8,400	61,030	43,801	524,080	173,200	14,180	69,062	82,860	25,522	22,543	+ 1,836 4,590		

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAIN—Continued.

OTHER GRAIN—Continued.

Districts.	Rye.			Barley.						Pease.						Fees.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3, Extra.	No. 3.	Feed.	Re-jected.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1, B.E.	No. 3, B.E.	No. 3, Rejected.	
Montreal							11,508	16,848		9,720	637,560	9,864				
Kingston	800	\$ 10,548	400	28,488	4,896	2,880	4,200		4,200	2,000	300	400				
Toronto				53,950	2,650	38,216	46,368	8,400	4,032	1,344	142,350	19,350				
Port Arthur				389,690												
Winnipeg				1,520	7,600	19,950	24,890	2,660								
Brandon				380	4,180	26,720	19,040									
Totals	800	\$ 10,548	400	121,508	65,974	87,766	69,178	6,692	15,264	781,910	29,514	400	800	7,800		

* No Grade.

+ Black.

** Mixed Rejected.

§ Frosted.

Fees.

\$ 3,317 45

208 50

2,423 07

17,370 30

4,843 20

56 80

28,218 32

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

FLOUR.

District.	Straight Roller.		Extra.		Superfine.		Strong Baker	Sour.	Re-jected.	Fees.
	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Brls.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	
Quebec.....	3,695	5,759	2,321	2,049	135	1,558	250	50	434	\$ cts. 300 38

BEEF AND PORK.

District.	Beef.		Pork.		Fees.
	Mess.		Mess.	Rejected.	
	Brls.		Brls.	Brls.	
Quebec.....	86		750	5	\$ cts. 210 25

PICKLED FISH.

Districts.	Salmon.			Sea Trout.		Herrings.			Mackerel.		Gaspe- aux and Ale- wives.	Shad.	Codfish.	Other Fish.	Fees.	
	Tcs.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.	½ Boxes.	Brls.	½ Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	½ Brls.		Brls.
Quebec.....	15	230	4	27	7	288	1						3,193	1	377	\$ cts. 272 87
Carleton, N.B.						189		50			486					31 47
St. John.....						2,618	4,505		18	1,054		1,102				353 72
Victoria.....						18			18							3 06
Lunenburg...						492	2		431	57						74 47
Arichat.....						1,064	324		15							88 94
Totals....	15	230	4	27	7	4,669	4,832	50	482	1,111	486	1,102	3,193	1	377	824 53

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

FISH OIL.

DISTRICTS.	Seal Oil.		Cod Oil.						Whale Oil.	Porpoise Oil.	Hake Oil.	Fees.
	No. 3 Straw	No. 4 Brown	A.			B.			No. 2 Straw	No. 2 Straw	A.	
	Tierces.	Tierces.	Pinch'ns	Tierces.	Brls.	Pinch'ns	Tierces.	Brls.	Tierces.	Brls.	Brls.	
Quebec	162	17	.....	464	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	\$ cts. 130 80
St. John .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	27	.....	8	237	85 15
Lunenburg .....	.....	.....	54	275	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 00
Totals	162	17	54	739	298	1	17	27	1	8	237	283 95

LEATHER AND HIDES.

DISTRICTS.	Hides.				Calf Skins.		Fees.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Sq. Ft.	No. 1.	No. 2.	
Montreal	17,404	3,233	2,191	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts. 1,146 76
Quebec	21,906	8,274	784	16,740	.....	.....	1,726 28
Hamilton	20,691	9,078	940	.....	1,584	441	1,631 70
Kingston	5,791	381	549	.....	.....	.....	331 08
Ottawa	7,332	2,888	566	.....	.....	.....	539 30
Toronto	36,742	24,707	5,703	.....	.....	.....	3,357 60
St. John	8,580	554	.....	.....	.....	.....	454 20
Winnipeg	6,505	2,076	475	.....	486	228	484 00
Hochelaga	29,218	6,520	2,619	.....	9,283	.....	1,922 75
Totals	154,169	57,711	13,827	16,740	11,353	669	11,593 67

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Division.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
London.....	51	{ Jordon Minor..... James Durdle..... }	25 50	Feb. 21, 1896.	{ Fined \$450. Sentenced to fine of \$200; un- able to pay and went to jail.
Ottawa.....	132	J. A. Gravelle.....	1 00	Nov. 25, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	133	E. B. Plunkett.....	11 10	April 20, 1896.	
Owen Sound.....	27	D. McCorkindale.....	6 00	Sept. 19, 1895.	Fined \$100.
Toronto.....	315	R. Cardwell.....	1 35	July 23, 1895.	
	316	C. Brewer.....	1 92	Nov. 18, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	317	Mrs. Barnet Litcher.....	2 83	Feb. 1, 1896.	Confiscation sufficient.
	318	Mrs. Ida Swift.....	4 39	do 1, 1896.	do
Joliette.....	127	Nap. Pelletier.....	0 10	July 10, 1895.	
	128	{ E. Bolduc..... E. Beaupré..... }	3 00	Aug. 5, 1895.	Case dismissed.
	129	Alex. Gervais.....	0 10	do 14, 1895.	Department of Justice for pro- secution.
	130	P. Hétu.....	12 00	Dec. 13, 1895.	Fined \$100 and \$1 extra in lieu of imprisonment.
	131	{ E. Dupuis..... Jules Leblanc..... }	13 00	{ do 19, 1895. do 19, 1895.	{ Condemned to pay \$100 and costs and \$1 fine in lieu of imprisonment.
	132	Camille Dupuis.....	20 00	do 19, 1895.	
	133	Nazaire Lapierre.....	24 80	do 23, 1895.	Condemned to pay fine of \$100 and 1 mos. imprisonment and in default 2 mos. more. Case appealed.
Montreal.....	134	L. V. Labelle.....	49 00	Mar. 6, 1896.	
	817	F. X. Belisle.....	2 20	July 10, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	818	Jos. Gervais.....	2 00	do 18, 1895.	
	819	A. Desjardins.....	0 55	Aug. 3, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	820	{ S. Dulude & Frères..... J. N. Mascotte..... }	2 05	Sept. 2, 1895.	do \$50 each.
	821	H. Lachapelle.....	3 00	do 17, 1895.	do \$10.
	822	{ D. Plante..... Honoré Plante..... }	82 04	Oct. 2, 1895.	{ do \$100. do \$100 and \$10, in lieu of imprisonment.
	823	J. B. Vincent.....	2 50	do 15, 1895.	do \$100 and \$10, in lieu of imprisonment.
	824	A. Goyette.....	10 00	Nov. 21, 1895.	do \$100 and \$10, in lieu of imprisonment.
	825	A. Vermette.....	1 00	do 22, 1895.	No proceedings.
	826	J. B. Desautels.....	4 80	do 23, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	827	N. Leclair.....	2 40	do 25, 1895.	do \$10.
	828	{ A. Marcotte..... A. Lamarche..... }	266 20	do 27, 1895.	do \$10.
	829	O. Lapiere.....	1 13	Jan. 3, 1896.	Dismissed.
	830	J. Guenette.....	22 75	do 9, 1896.	Warrant could not be executed.
	831	J. Capeillo.....	0 87	do 15, 1896.	Fined \$50.
	832	Wm. Fortune.....	0 37	do 15, 1896.	do \$10.
	833	Geo. Blachford.....	0 50	do 15, 1896.	do \$10.
	834	W. Kelly.....	0 80	do 15, 1896.	do \$10.
	835	Watson Bros.....	6 25	do 15, 1896.	do \$50.
	836	H. Bousquet.....	1 50	do 24, 1896.	do \$10.
	837	D. Favre.....	18 46	do 30, 1896.	
	838	M. Thibault.....	8 00	do 30, 1896.	do \$10.
	839	Geo. Thibault.....	2 00	do 30, 1896.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	840	Jos. Moreau.....	0 90	Feb. 10, 1896.	
	841	Jos. Thibault.....	4 00	Mar. 16, 1896.	No prosecution.
	842	A. Demers.....	3 00	do 16, 1896.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	843	T. T. Valiquette.....	0 95	April 3, 1896.	Fined \$10.
	844	A. Hamelin.....	2 60	do 7, 1896.	do \$50 and costs.
	845	René Lissé.....	4 50	do 16, 1896.	Sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs or 2 mos. in jail.
	846	{ T. Roy..... M. Lachapelle..... }	0 25	May 11, 1896.	{ Fined \$50. do \$100.
	847	{ A. Séquin..... A. Jetté..... }	12 00	do 18, 1896.	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th
June, 1896—Continued.

Division.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Montreal—Que.	848	S. Valiquette.....	0 85	do 19, 1896.	Fined \$10.
	849	Albert Gervais.....	3 00	June 5, 1896.	do \$50.
	850	{ F. Courtemanche..... { H. Mailhot..... }	13 20	do 20, 1896.	do \$100 each.
Quebec.....	364	Isaïe Rousseau.....	7 95	July 12, 1895.	Sentenced to fine of \$100 and 1 mos. jail.
	365	X. Lavallée.....	39 68	Aug. 8, 1895.	
	366	{ Jos. Barbeau..... { Jos. Poitras..... }	381 60	Sept. 6, 1895.	Fined \$100 and 1 mos. jail.
	367	Isaïe Gingras.....	6 60	do 19, 1895.	do \$100 do
	368	Jno. Whelan.....	10 00	Oct. 23, 1895.	do \$100 do and in default 6 mos.
	369	A. Fecteau.....	7 00	Nov. 6, 1895.	do \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and in default 6 mos.
	370	Geo. Thibault.....	85 00	do 16, 1895.	To be prosecuted.
	371	Ferd. Guéard.....	9 05	Dec. 18, 1895.	Fined \$100 and costs and 1 mos. jail, and in default 6 mos.
	372	{ H. Turgeon..... { Edward Roy..... }	12 50	do 20, 1895.	Action suspended.
	373	F. Journeau.....	6 50	do 20, 1895.	
	374	Alfred Blouin.....	39 30	do 27, 1895.	
	375	H. Breton.....	2 50	Jan. 8, 1896.	Fined \$15.
	376	H. Veilleux.....	38 40	Feb. 10, 1896.	do \$150 and 1 mos. jail, and in default 4 mos. addi- tional.
	377	L. Bernard.....	10 00	do 11, 1896.	do \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and in default 3 mos. addi- tional.
	378	A. Dufour.....	6 20	do 3, 1896.	
	379	M. McGrath.....	12 00	do 19, 1896.	Case dismissed.
	380	C. Gourd.....	12 00	do 20, 1896.	Fined \$50.
	381	Télesphore Demers.....	10 00	Mar. 7, 1896.	do \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and in default 1 mo. addi- tional.
	382	Geo. Vézina.....	467 86	do 9, 1896.	do \$100.
	383	Z. Mercier.....	5 40	Mar. 17, 1896.	Fined \$50.
	384	A. Mercier.....	5 40	do 17, 1896.	do \$50.
	385	P. Fortier.....	5 40	do 24, 1896.	do \$50.
	386	E. Bourque.....	30 00	do 25, 1896.	do \$250.
	387	C. Thibault.....	3 75	May 18, 1896.	Dept. of Justice for prosecution
	388	M. Levesque.....	7 16	June 1, 1896.	do do
	389	P. Blier.....	3 00	do 2, 1896.	do do
	390	M. Hippel.....	1 00	do 18, 1896.	do do
	391	A. Lavoie.....	6 00	do 19, 1896.	do do
Sherbrooke.....	101	Roy & Co.....	15 30	Aug. 28, 1895.	Sentenced to a fine of \$25. Double license duty, \$100, and double excise duty on 97 lbs. tobacco, \$9.70.
	102	Wm. Smith.....	74 30	Oct. 16, 1895.	Fined \$150.
	103	Dr. W. M. Keyes.....	5 00	Dec. 19, 1895.	Department of Justice for pro- secution.
	104	do.....	150 00	do 31, 1895.	Penalty of \$250.
	105	F. S. Oliver.....	25 00	Feb. 19, 1896.	Fined \$100 and costs.
	106	J. B. Henri.....	28 00	Mar. 24, 1896.	do \$250 do
	107	F. Lamothe.....	28 00	do 24, 1896.	do \$ 50 do
Sorel.....	67	U. Jeannotte.....	10 00	Aug. 29, 1895.	
	68	Aurelien Beau.....	4 00	Oct. 10, 1895.	do \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and in default 1 mo. addi- tional.
	69	N. Latraverse.....	60 00	Jan. 17, 1896.	
St. Hyacinthe..	50	Joseph Duff.....	20 00	Sept. 3, 1895.	Fined \$105.
	51	P. Roy.....	13 00	do 20, 1895.	do \$100 and costs.
	52	E. Lorquet.....	10 00	Dec. 10, 1895.	do \$100 and \$1, in lieu of imprisonment.
	53	E. Millet.....	10 50	do 13, 1895.	do \$100 and \$1, in lieu of imprisonment.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896—Continued.

Division.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Valuc.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
St. Hyacinthe ..	54	J. B. Leclair	11 00	Dec. 13, 1895.	do \$100 and \$1, in lieu of imprisonment.
	55	C. Arconette	30 00	do 13, 1895.	do \$100 and \$1, in lieu of imprisonment.
	56	E. Maranda	10 00	do 17, 1895.	
	57	Louis Riel	14 00	Feb. 26, 1896.	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	58	Pierre Denis	7 00	do 28, 1896.	Fined \$50.
	59	E. Lajeunesse	10 00	Mar. 6, 1896.	do \$63. Maker of still fined \$105.
	60	A. Bernard	5 00	do 26, 1896.	do \$50.
	61	C. Vadenais	15 00	April 10, 1896.	do \$101.
St. Johns	80	Jos. Tétrault	1 00	Feb. 28, 1896.	Fined \$10.
	81	A. Saltry	20 00	do 28, 1896.	do \$25.
Terrebonne	45	A. Jasmin	1 50	Sept. 3, 1895.	Fined \$10.
	46	L. W. Brissette	0 90	do 13, 1895.	do \$10.
	47	Jos. Lachapelle	0 85	do 17, 1895.	
	48	A. Labonté	14 25	Jan. 22, 1896.	Fined \$100 and 1 mos. jail.
	49	V. Gernon	1 00	do 22, 1896.	Fined \$10.
	50	The Trappists, Oka	30 00	Feb. 6, 1896.	Penalty of \$500 and confiscation of still.
	51	A. Blouin	1 40	April 4, 1896.	Fined \$10.
	52	E. St. Jean	9 00	do 4, 1896.	do \$10.
	53	Felix Raymond	1 20	do 4, 1896.	do \$10.
	54	Chas. Ladouceur	0 50	do 3, 1896.	do \$10.
	55	Tréflé Michaud	10 00	May 22, 1896.	
Three Rivers	85	F. St. Laurent	2 00	Aug. 31, 1895.	Fined \$100 and expenses.
	86	M. Cossette	6 50	Nov. 14, 1895.	do \$100, 1 mos. and costs, in default, 2 mos. extra.
	87	G. L. Lemire	0 80	Dec. 27, 1895.	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	88	do	0 60	do 27, 1895.	
	89	Peter Pilato	27 10	do 27, 1895.	Fined \$100 and \$20, in lieu of 1 mos. jail.
	90	J. O. Godin	51 00	do 31, 1895.	Sentenced to a fine of \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and in default, 2 mos.
	91	L. Denault	5 25	do 31, 1895.	Sentenced to a fine of \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and in default, 2 mos.
	92	Carolus Hébert	2 00	do 31, 1895.	Fined \$50.
	93	L. Labbé			No proceedings taken.
	94	Norbert Neveu	0 10	Jan. 16, 1896.	
	95	D. Jacques	0 10	do 16, 1896.	Fined \$50.
	96	Jos. Jacques	2 10	do 16, 1896.	Department of Justice for prosecution.
	97	F. J. Bellefleur	0 40	Feb. 6, 1896.	Fined \$10.
	98	J. M. Trudel	0 40	do 13, 1896.	do \$10.
	99	A. Brouillette	0 30	do 13, 1896.	do \$10.
	100	Jos. Brouillette	0 05	do 13, 1896.	do \$10.
	101	J. D. Archambault	1 00	Mar. 10, 1896.	do \$10.
	102	Nap. Brunelle	5 00	do 10, 1896.	
St. John, N.B. ..	56	J. McNare	2 50	Feb. 21, 1896.	do \$1.25.
	57	W. Miller	2 00	Mar. 6, 1896.	do \$1.
	38	{ Jno. Gillies et al. } { Jno. McDonald. }	38 00	Oct. 19, 1895.	do \$100 and 1 mo. jail.
Cape Breton	39	Alex. B. Beaton	25 90	do 19, 1895.	do \$500 and 6 mos. jail, and in default 6 m. s. more.
	40	Ronald McDonald	46 50	do 20, 1895.	do \$100 and 1 mos. jail, and if not paid 1 mo. additional.
	41	Jno. Dartyson	86 80	Feb. 27, 1896.	Sentenced to fines of \$250 each on 4 counts and 12 mos. jail.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

STATEMENT of Seizures on account of Illicit Manufactures for Fiscal Year ended 30th
June, 1896—*Concluded.*

Division.	Nos.	Names.	Schedule Value.	Dates.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
Cape Breton.....	42	Jos. Bryden	112 00	Mar. 12, 1896.	Sentenced to fines of \$150 each on 4 counts and 2 mos. jail. do \$100 and 1 mos. jail.
Halifax	157	J. A. Caldwell.....	80 50	July 9, 1895	
Pictou	68	D. McEachern	12 25	Mar. 14, 1896	
Winnipeg.	43	{ Theo. East..... } { Geo. Phillips..... }	1 70	Sept. 7, 1895.	
	44	Geo. Foster.....	2 50	do 10, 1895.	Dismissed.
	45	C. D. Anderson.....	10 75	Nov. 22, 1895.	Confiscation sufficient.
Vancouver.....	7	Unknown Chinaman....	198 50	Dec. 30, 1895.	Goods sold.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX 3E.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Excise and other Revenues collected at each of the undermentioned Outoffices, during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Divisions.	Outoffices.	Licenses.	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum	Manufactures in Bond.	Other Receipts.	Electric Light Inspection Fees.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Belleville.	Deseronto					4,015 13						4,015 13	
	Trenton		3,622 04									3,622 04	
	Brantford	Norwich	100 00							975 12	235 00		1,310 12
		Paris	75 00			1,995 51		732 15			25 00		832 15
	Guelph.	Tilsonburg	175 00			210 00		1,794 60			35 00		4,000 11
		Woodstock	345 00	3,944 50				3,031 50			1,216 46		8,747 46
		Berlin	320 00	27,846 32			9,306 25	15,210 66					52,683 23
		Galt	470 00	6,105 87		4,243 64		1,766 40					12,585 91
		New Hamburg	50 00			3,549 83		2,567 64					3,599 83
		Preston	375 00			2,653 89							3,596 53
Hamilton	Salen	100 00										100 00	
	Waterloo	275 00			9,393 00		4,329 00					13,997 00	
	Waterloo Distillery	250 00	225,912 68		3,690 00					1,836 25		231,688 93	
	Dundas	200 00			23,082 06							23,282 06	
	Grenville	150 00			5,426 34							5,576 34	
	Napanee	40 00	5,681 05			3,870 87		66 30		0 50		9,583 72	
Kingston	Aylmer											25 00	
	Glencoe											25 00	
	Forrest											25 00	
	Petrolia	20 00	7,690 02					8,522 40				16,237 42	
	Parkhill											25 00	
	Sarnia	80 00	18,910 61		1,159 50							38,008 13	
	Strathroy	20 00	3,175 13	50 00	3,290 00	17,715 25		6 50		61 27		6,560 13	
	St. Thomas	40 00	5,614 44	50 00	1,749 29			303 90		455 00		13,962 23	
	Watford											25 00	
	Owen Sound.	Collingwood	155 00	5,034 31			17,673 25						23,451 16
Kincardine		45 00	1,866 48									2,011 48	
Meaford		20 00	1,869 37			3,995 50						5,904 87	
Walkerton		350 00			9,716 24		1,422 90					11,489 14	
Warton												102 00	
Arnprior		40 00	10,033 09			322 25						10,445 54	
Perth.	Eganville	20 00	2,908 85									2,948 85	
	Pembroke	155 00	17,390 14			12,941 37						31,908 01	
	Renfrew	40 00	5,615 21									5,705 21	
	Smith's Falls	75 00						217 60				2,658 90	

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

Division.	Outoffices.	Licenses.	Spirits.	Mal' Liq.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum	Manu- factured in Bond.	Other Receipts.	Electric Light Inspection Fees.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Winnipeg.	Brandon.....	115 00	14,788 32			3,047 50						17,950 82
	Gretna.....	20 00	5,873 15									5,893 15
	Prince Albert.....	120 00	1,477 99		250 93	297 39						2,146 31
	Portage la Prairie.....	60 00	9,973 45			3,188 00						13,221 45
	Rat Portage.....	60 00	11,981 74			1,191 74						13,233 48
	Regina.....	20 00	1,440 29									1,460 29
	*Virden.....		5,731 68									5,731 68
	West Selkirk.....	20 00	2,599 78									2,619 78
	Anthracite.....	20 00	566 57									586 59
	Edmonton.....	220 00	1,219 46		619 26							2,058 72
Calgary.	Lethbridge.....	70 00	2,025 10									2,095 10
	Macleod.....							27 20				27 20
	Golden.....	40 00	3,808 87			256 50						4,105 37
	Kamloops.....	145 00	8,751 58		730 22	976 50	1,489 20	30 00				12,122 50
	Kaslo.....	47 50	392 08				191 70	55 30				686 58
	Nelson.....	130 00	27,419 97			367 50		75 80				28,267 77
	New Westminster.....	175 00			274 50		3,030 60	83 55		2 00		4,471 81
	Revelstoke.....	120 00	2,421 12		1,180 66							2,541 12
	Keswaland.....	147 50			305 40			18 26				549 16
	Trail.....	25 00			181 50							206 50
Victoria..	Vernon.....	50 00										50 00
	Nanaimo.....	395 00	1,647 61		6,366 66		2,068 00	94 50		81 50		10,643 27
	Totals.....	9,387 50	563,474 60	200 00	140,139 98	204,800 95	100,505 88	12,457 27	975 12	3,996 46	975 00	1,036,912 76

* License fees for these Outoffices are included in the revenue under appropriate headings. + Up to 31st May, 1896, Granby was an Outoffice in St. Johns Division. Since 1st June, 1896, St. Johns' Division was abolished and both Granby and St. Johns became Outoffices in Sherbrooke Division.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

FINANCIAL RETURNS, 1895-96

Inland Revenues—Excise.

DR.

No. 1.—GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1895-96.

CR.

Memo. of Refunds deducted below.	Amounts deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.		Author-ized Abate-ments.	Balances due 30th June, 1896.	Totals.		SERVICES.		Revenues of Previous Years not collected 1st July, 1895.	Revenues Accrued, 1895-96.		Totals.			
	\$	cts.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.		\$	cts.	
91,909 61	7,928,124	67		37,612	95	7,965,737	62	Excise and Seizures, per Statement No. 3.	20,569	22	7,936,168	40	7,965,737	62	
	2,832	00	322	09	28,523	08	31,677	17	Hydraulic and other Rents, per Statement No. 5.	28,298	17	3,469	00	31,677	17
	1,465	60	3,665	00	15,713	13	20,843	73	Minor Public Works, per Statement No. 6.	18,673	41	2,170	32	20,843	73
	11,405	02			38,529	73	49,934	75	Culling Timber, per Statement No. 7.	40,140	19	9,794	56	49,934	75
	37,132	64			2,550	40	39,683	94	Weights and Measures, per Statements Nos. 19 (A) and 19 (B).	2,813	80	36,869	24	39,683	04
	17,924	00			425	00	18,249	00	Gas Inspection, per Statement No. 21.	18,249	00	17,315	00	18,249	00
615 00	8,681	25			117	00	8,798	25	Electric Light Inspection, per Statement No. 23.	110	25	8,688	00	8,798	25
	5,623	05			45	04	5,623	05	Law Stamps, per Statements Nos. 10 and 18.	45	04	5,623	05	5,623	05
	417	98					417	98	Bill Stamps, per Statement No. 9.			417	98	417	98
	20,571	29					20,571	29	Sundry Minor Revenues, per Statement No. 11.			20,571	29	20,571	29
									Methylated Spirits, net receipts.						
92,524 61	8,034,077	50					8,161,580	92	Less—Refunds as per Statement No. 16.			8,041,086	84	8,161,580	92
	92,524	61					92,524	61	Totals.			92,524	61	92,524	61
	7,941,552	89	3,987	09	123,516	33	8,069,056	31		120,494	08	7,948,562	23	8,069,056	31

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

DR.

No. 2.—GENERAL EXPENDITURE

Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1895.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY DEPARTMENT.					Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Seizures.	Cullers' Fees.	Cullers' Annuities.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
49 08	305,831 01	88,416 93	1,361 54	.....	.....	343 98	396,002 54
.....	5,024 94	2,012 50	.....	3,800 00	6,399 94	75 00	17,312 38
.....	.....	.....	4,674 03	.....	.....	.....	4,674 03
.....	8,837 50	88,416 93	.....	.....	.....	500 00	27,238 65
.....	41,830 07	5,644 90	.....	.....	.....	16 66	47,491 63
.....	54,059 60	16,103 80	3 03	.....	.....	193 26	70,359 69
.....	15,049 83	6,285 68	.....	.....	.....	212 88	21,548 39
.....	1,800 00	*4,893 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,693 23
49 08	432,432 95	141,258 19	6,038 60	3,800 00	6,399 94	1,341 78	591,320 54

*This includes the purchase and fitting up of electrical apparatus.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

ACCOUNT, 1895-96.

CR.

SERVICES.	Amounts due by Collectors, &c., 1st July, 1895.	Amounts disbursed by the Receiver General on requisition of the Department.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Amounts due to Collectors, &c., 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
			Super-annuation.	Insurance.		
	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.	£ cts.
Excise and seizures, per statement No. 4.....	343 98	388,955 14	6,023 62	71 76	608 04	396,002 54
Culling timber, per statement No. 8.....	75 00	17,141 14	96 24	.....	.....	17,312 38
Excise seizures distributed, per statement No. 4, appendix B.....	.....	4,674 03	.....	.....	.....	4,674 03
Sundry minor expenditure, per statement No. 12.....	.....	27,061 94	176 71	.....	.....	27,238 65
Departmental expenditure, per statement No. 17.....	16 66	46,779 83	695 14	.....	.....	46,491 63
Weights and measures, per statements Nos. 20A and 20B.....	193 26	68,804 66	1,030 85	61 12	269 80	70,359 69
Gas inspection, per statement No. 22.....	212 88	21,043 53	291 98	.....	.....	21,548 39
Electric light inspection, per statement No. 24.....	.....	6,693 23	.....	.....	.....	6,693 23
Totals.....	841 78	581,153 50	8,314 54	132 88	877 84	591,320 54

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

EXCISE,

No. 3.—COLLECTION Divisions,

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due 1st July, 1895.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.							
	Spirits.	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Petroleum Inspection Fees.	Bonded Manufactures.	Seizures.
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
222 45	80,867 79	50 00	4,297 27	7,983 75	394 80	278 10		
377 92	20,109 26	150 00	6,927 51	3,924 74	18,058 44	0 10	1,075 12	
174 50	11,881 19			3,925 28		13 60		
2,323 48	289,037 68	450 00	62,438 71	12,638 88	25,756 95	127 40		
302 93	174,542 19	150 00	44,093 87	303,481 61	25,190 37	997 40	6,756 35	
2,199 01	49,234 20	100 00	31,834 90	27,819 01	18,711 54	2,016 40	2,189 89	
	89,664 98	300 00	59,933 70	54,658 06	122,940 24	11,265 73		455 00
	174,866 56	200 00	4,180 22	54,148 87		1,654 85		17 08
459 46	19,226 79	600 00	17,970 25	32,190 25	6,520 50	88 70		100 00
12 40	60,594 49	50 00	464 83	13,263 62	3,888 00	217 60		
	30,377 99	200 00	15,036 91	9,982 03	1,236 30	348 60		
	9,423 34	50 00	154 80	1,864 27		349 60		
282 13	86,536 89	150 00	28,359 97	19 50	7,444 38	197 44	300 00	
211 20	25,361 59	100 00	8,977 78	3,928 25	11,631 45	131 05		150 00
247 50	29,587 14	300 00	33,087 30	4,615 00	6,028 80	440 90		
1,401 78	444,814 84	650 00	170,089 73	213,298 45	31,835 23	5,642 50	20,749 02	10 00
1,059 36	263,286 08	179 24	44,451 13	4,038 62	7,304 22	209 50	100 00	
430 23								
9,704 35	1,859,413 00	3,679 24	532,298 88	751,780 19	286,941 22	23,979 47	31,170 38	732 08
62 85	20,555 15	50 00	467 15	9,746 41	1,355 90			307 70
7,191 97	990,117 67	550 00	109,159 60	837,762 96	264,822 01	6,858 20	13,760 40	1,285 36
1,259 37	276,434 74	200 00	36,030 00	120,903 26	10,960 15	4 05	3,988 51	1,730 01
589 73	98,233 74			12,464 30	16,333 38	12 00	300 00	890 58
106 59	23,174 69			271 25				110 00
	47,441 53	50 00	54 00					999 48
	12,914 10			23,009 73	27,520 69	31 70		106 95
	12,624 25	75 00	346 35	219 75	5,644 50		50 00	690 82
304 29	62,636 36			1,544 41	4,261 74	206 70		270 00
9,514 80	1,544,132 23	925 00	146,057 10	1,005,922 07	330,898 37	7,112 65	18,098 91	6,390 90
	169 25			9,630 38				
817 55	120,940 47	150 00	13,112 45	126,649 66	11,109 54	4,326 33		2 25
817 55	121,109 72	150 00	13,112 45	136,280 04	11,109 54	4,326 33		2 25
				4,935 50		69 90		
542 63	86,214 54	250 00	34,994 30	124,989 15	3,481 44	1,523 63		318 20
				23,521 29		40 40		
223 95				16,021 14	780 00	20 35		
5,860 50								
6,627 08	86,214 54	250 00	34,994 30	169,467 08	4,261 44	1,654 28		318 20
10 00	2,157 97	50 00	729 30	41,280 75		317 50		
897 66	218,822 94	375 00	17,970 45	174,688 77	9,990 75	971 49		364 00
	9,471 96	225 00	5,029 89	710 00		27 20		
897 66	228,294 90	600 00	23,000 34	175,398 77	9,990 75	998 69		364 00
1,785 70	73,634 99	675 00	9,387 08	34,331 15	7,752 30	1,298 78		186 00
212 08	96,330 21	418 50	21,974 60	37,438 98	9,984 30	634 90		6 30
1,997 78	169,965 20	1,093 50	31,361 68	71,770 13	17,736 60	1,933 68		192 30
29,569 22	4,011,287 56	6,747 74	781,554 05	2,351,899 03	660,937 92	40,322 60	49,269 29	7,999 73
	35,713 11		46,474 97	9,065 05	56 25		419 03	148 20
	3,975,574 45	6,747 74	735,079 08	2,342,833 98	660,881 67	40,322 60	48,850 26	7,851 53

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1895-96.

in Account with Revenue.

Appendix A.)

Cr.

Other Receipts.	Total Duties Accrued.	Total Debits.	Divisions.	Deposited to the Credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1896.	Total Credits.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
140 00	94,011 71	94,234 16	Belleville.....	91,250 73	2,983 43	94,234 16
185 00	50,430 17	50,808 09	Brantford.....	50,573 91	234 18	50,808 09
100 00	15,920 07	15,920 07	Cornwall.....	15,920 07		15,920 07
1,916 25	392,365 87	392,540 37	Guelph.....	392,517 27	23 10	392,540 37
1,301 25	556,513 04	558,836 52	Hamilton.....	556,821 09	2,015 43	558,836 52
530 75	132,436 69	132,739 62	Kingston.....	132,627 42	112 20	132,739 62
312 00	339,529 71	341,728 72	London.....	339,139 48	2,589 24	341,728 72
126 00	235,193 58	235,193 58	Ottawa.....	235,054 83	138 75	235,193 58
260 00	76,956 49	77,415 95	Owen Sound.....	76,943 65	472 30	77,415 95
270 00	78,748 54	78,760 94	Perth.....	78,503 73	257 21	78,760 94
160 00	57,341 83	57,341 83	Peterborough.....	56,906 13	315 70	57,341 83
80 00	11,922 01	11,922 01	Port Arthur.....	11,922 01		11,922 01
585 00	123,593 18	123,875 31	Prescott.....	123,875 31		123,875 31
131 50	50,411 62	50,622 82	St. Catharines.....	49,929 67	693 15	50,622 82
81 20	74,140 34	74,387 84	Stratford.....	74,041 63	346 21	74,387 84
4,692 45	891,782 22	893,184 00	Toronto.....	891,724 83	1,459 17	893,184 00
9,276 71	328,845 50	329,904 86	Windsor.....	328,536 34	1,368 52	329,904 86
		430 23	Suspense Account.....		430 23	430 23
20,148 11	3,510,142 57	3,519,845 92	Ontario.....	3,506,378 10	13,468 82	3,519,846 92
60 00	32,542 31	32,605 16	Joliette.....	32,527 06	78 10	32,605 16
2,417 17	2,226,733 37	2,233,925 34	Montreal.....	2,223,510 09	10,415 25	2,233,925 34
1,080 00	451,330 72	452,590 09	Quebec.....	451,090 11	1,499 98	452,590 09
111 70	128,345 70	128,935 43	Sherbrooke.....	128,864 52	70 91	128,935 43
40 00	23,595 94	23,702 53	Sorel.....	23,702 53		23,702 53
40 00	48,585 01	48,585 01	St. Hyacinthe.....	48,585 01		48,585 01
40 00	63,623 17	63,623 17	St. John's.....	63,623 17		63,623 17
20 00	19,670 67	19,670 67	Terrebonne.....	19,400 67	270 00	19,670 67
80 00	68,999 21	69,303 50	Three Rivers.....	68,999 21	304 29	69,303 50
3,888 87	3,063,426 10	3,072,940 90	Quebec.....	3,060,302 37	12,638 53	3,072,940 90
40 00	9,839 63	9,839 63	Chatham.....	9,839 63		9,839 63
404 50	276,695 20	277,512 75	St. John.....	275,310 57	2,202 18	277,512 75
444 50	286,534 83	287,352 38	New Brunswick.....	285,150 20	2,202 18	287,352 38
20 00	5,025 40	5,025 40	Cape Breton.....	5,025 40		5,025 40
380 00	252,151 26	252,693 89	Halifax.....	251,953 04	740 85	252,693 89
80 00	23,641 69	23,641 69	Pictou.....	23,641 69		23,641 69
70 00	16,891 49	17,115 44	Yarmouth.....	17,098 04	17 40	17,115 44
		5,860 50	Suspense Account.....		5,860 50	5,860 50
550 00	297,709 84	304,336 92	Nova Scotia.....	297,718 17	6,618 75	304,336 92
20 00	44,555 52	44,565 52	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	44,408 27	157 25	44,565 52
579 00	423,762 40	424,660 06	Winnipeg, Man.....	424,288 44	371 62	424,660 06
90 00	15,554 05	15,554 05	Calgary, N.W.-T.....	15,455 07	98 98	15,554 05
669 00	439,316 45	440,214 11		439,743 51	470 60	440,214 11
310 00	127,575 30	129,361 00	Vancouver.....	127,869 35	1,491 65	129,361 00
120 00	166,907 79	167,119 87	Victoria.....	166,554 70	565 17	167,119 87
430 00	294,483 09	296,480 87	British Columbia.....	294,424 05	2,056 82	296,480 87
26,150 48	7,936,168 40	7,965,737 62	Totals.....	7,928,124 67	37,612 95	7,965,737 62
33 00	91,909 61		LESS—Refunds, as per Statement No. 16.			
26,117 48	7,844,258 79		Net Revenue.			

E. MIALL, *Commissioner.*

EXCISE,

No. 4.—COLLECTION Divisions

(For Details, see

Dr.

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1895.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Collectors, 30th June, 1896.	Totals.	Divisions.
		Super-annuation.	Insurance.			
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	
43 98	6,616 19	121 48			6,781 65	Belleville
	7,325 44	136 78	71 76	85 70	7,619 68	Brantford
	1,014 35	19 40		20 75	1,054 50	Cornwall
	15,589 41	291 66		37 49	15,918 56	Guelph
	20,544 35	390 66			20,935 01	Hamilton
	10,491 07	198 43			10,689 50	Kingston
	16,965 05	332 50			17,297 55	London
	6,123 99	72 54			6,196 53	Ottawa
	4,342 34	58 23			4,400 57	Owen Sound
	5,516 31	75 78			5,592 09	Perth
	4,508 00	86 05		8 84	4,602 89	Peterborough
	1,030 15	20 00			1,050 15	Port Arthur
	10,856 06	208 59		28 70	11,093 35	Prescott
	4,491 19	78 80		19 88	4,589 87	St. Catharines
	7,300 28	124 15			7,424 43	Stratford
	40,492 77	808 79			41,301 56	Toronto
	19,931 12	383 54		57 99	20,372 65	Windsor
	8,899 50	150 00			9,049 50	District Inspectors
43 98	192,037 57	3,357 38	71 76	259 35	195,970 04	Ontario
	2,675 54	42 87			2,718 41	Joliette
	43,119 41	767 15		109 24	43,995 80	Montreal
	11,264 40	177 47			11,441 87	Quebec
	3,367 75	34 98			3,402 73	Sherbrooke
	972 19	18 90			991 09	Sorel
	1,084 00	20 00			1,104 00	St. Hyacinthe
	2,716 79	42 18			2,758 97	St. Johns
	1,278 06	16 44			1,294 50	Terrebonne
	2,563 94	44 96			2,608 90	Three Rivers
	5,274 15	48 00			5,322 15	District Inspectors
	74,316 23	1,212 95		109 24	75,638 42	Quebec
	1,212 00	24 00			1,236 00	Chatham
	9,162 89	173 99		75 00	9,411 88	St. John
	2,323 02	40 00			2,363 02	District Inspector
	12,697 91	237 99		75 00	13,010 90	New Brunswick
	942 53	15 00		120 95	1,078 48	Cape Breton
	10,224 96	195 75			10,420 71	Halifax
	984 93	17 64			1,002 57	Pictou
	1,749 96	34 96			1,784 92	Yarmouth
	2,784 06	45 76			2,829 82	District Inspector
	16,686 44	309 11		120 95	17,116 50	Nova Scotia
100 00	2,250 04	43 96			2,394 00	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
200 00	13,612 40	242 14			14,054 54	Winnipeg, Man.
	3,514 95	48 00			3,562 95	Calgary, N.W.T.
	3,097 32	50 00			3,147 32	District Inspector
200 00	20,224 67	340 14			20,764 81	Manitoba and N.W.T.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1895-96.

in account with Expenditure.

Appendix B.)

CR.

Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1895.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors, 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Seizures Expenditure.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.		
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
	6,053 34				237 84	446 49	43 98	6,781 65
	6,429 69			50 00	489 51	650 48		7,619 68
	970 00					84 50		1,054 50
	14,476 33		361 34	48 00	525 90	506 99		15,918 56
	19,776 17		708 31		136 80	313 73		20,935 01
	9,934 72		39 00	270 00	46 10	399 68		10,689 50
	16,168 08	53 40	319 49	80 00	158 45	518 13		17,297 55
	5,838 22		138 75		62 05	157 51		6,196 53
	2,891 66	37 40	533 75	175 00	587 00	175 76		4,400 57
	5,059 81			99 96	156 80	275 52		5,592 09
	4,312 58				71 45	218 86		4,602 89
	1,000 00				4 50	45 65		1,050 15
	10,574 92		100 00		138 45	279 98		11,093 35
	3,924 96	16 30	180 00		325 30	143 31		4,589 87
	6,212 53		501 42		351 25	359 23		7,424 43
	40,219 67				573 00	508 89		41,301 56
49 08	19,393 55		100 00		335 35	494 67		20,372 65
	7,500 00			99 96	1,211 73	237 81		9,049 50
49 08	180,736 23	107 10	2,982 06	822 92	5,411 48	5,817 19	43 98	195,970 04
	2,165 16	156 77			125 60	270 88		2,718 41
	38,832 67	79 76	3,614 89		617 55	850 93		43,995 80
	9,304 99	219 75	874 86		576 84	465 43		11,441 87
	2,572 71	53 15	445 25		195 88	135 74		3,402 73
	945 00	27 74				18 35		991 09
	1,000 00	47 55			3 45	53 00		1,104 00
	2,266 87	10 25		132 00	170 15	179 70		2,758 97
	900 00	91 72		30 00	38 55	234 23		1,294 50
	2,150 00	224 19			126 92	107 79		2,608 90
	4,800 00				452 36	69 79		5,322 15
	64,937 40	910 88	4,935 90	162 00	2,307 30	2,385 84		75,638 42
	1,200 00					36 00		1,236 00
	8,821 25		168 00		148 85	273 78		9,411 88
	2,000 00				347 98	15 04		2,363 02
	12,021 25		168 00		496 83	324 82		13,010 90
	750 00	228 27			36 86	63 35		1,078 48
	9,980 10	33 35			161 86	245 40		10,420 71
	885 00	2 74			27 74	87 09		1,002 57
	1,750 00				6 20	28 72		1,784 92
	2,291 63				439 82	98 37		2,829 82
	15,656 73	264 36			672 48	522 93		17,116 50
	2,200 00			30 00		64 00	100 00	2,394 00
	10,859 29	79 20	1,365 93	360 00	659 15	530 97	200 00	14,054 54
	2,699 91			110 00	589 00	164 04		3,562 95
	2,500 00			360 00	185 55	101 77		3,147 32
	16,059 20	79 20	1,365 93	830 00	1,433 70	796 78	200 00	20,764 81

EXCISE,

No. 4.—COLLECTION Divisions

(For Details, see

DR.

Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1895.	Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Collectors, 30th June, 1896.	Totals.	Divisions.
		Super-annuation.	Insurance.			
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	
	6,900 74	118 25		40 75	7,059 74	Vancouver.....
	5,171 57	105 74			5,277 31	Victoria.....
	3,175 55	50 00			3,225 55	District Inspector.....
	15,247 86	273 99		40 75	15,562 60	British Columbia.....
	357 91				357 91	Chief Inspector of Inland Revenue.....
	215 51				215 51	Inspector of Bonded Factories.....
	22,733 44				22,733 44	General Expenditure.....
	4,340 28				4,340 28	Legal Expenses.....
	4,361 40				4,361 40	Printing.....
	863 78				863 78	Stationery.....
	1,372 00				1,372 00	Lithographing, Engraving, &c.....
	9,429 37	48 10		2 75	9,480 22	Preventive Service.....
	5,606 89				5,606 89	Commission to Customs Officers.....
	66 63				66 63	Commission on sale of Stamps for Canada Twist.....
	6,147 21				6,147 21	Duty-pay to officers in charge of most important establishments.....
343 98	388,955 14	6,023 62	71 76	608 04	396,002 54	Grand Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

1895-96.

in account with Expenditure—*Concluded.*

Appendix B.)

CR.

Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1895.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Balances due by Collectors, 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
	Salaries.	Seizures Expenditure.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Traveling Expenses.	Sundries.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	5,329 89		325 43	391 00	536 40	477 02		7,059 74
	4,200 00		546 66	120 00	247 80	162 85		5,277 31
	2,500 00				725 55			3,225 55
	12,029 89		872 09	511 00	1,509 75	639 87		15,562 60
					322 02	35 89		357 91
					215 51			215 51
						22,733 44		22,733 44
						4,340 28		4,340 28
						4,361 40		4,361 40
						863 78		863 78
						1,372 00		1,372 00
	2,190 31		2,853 18		2,025 05	2,411 68		9,480 22
						5,606 89		5,606 89
						66 63		66 63
						6,147 21		6,147 21
49 08	305,831 01	1,361 54	13,176 26	2,355 92	14,394 12	58,490 63	343 98	396,002 54

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

DR.

No. 6.—MINOR PUBLIC WORKS, 1895-96.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1895.	Accrued during year ended 30th June, 1896.	Totals.	Works.	Author-ized Abate-ments.	Deposited to the Credit of Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
2,600 62		2,600 62	<i>Bridges.</i> Dunnville			2,600 62	2,600 62
			<i>Ferries.</i>				
40 00	50 00	40 00	Bristol		40 00		40 00
		50 00	Buckingham and Cumber-land (new lease)		50 00		50 00
20 00		20 00	Buckingham and Cumber-land (old lease)		20 00		20 00
25 00		25 00	Buffalo and Point Albinot.		25 00		25 00
150 00	50 00	200 00	Buffalo and point near Point Albinot.			200 00	200 00
100 00		100 00	Buffalo and Shisler's Point.	100 00			100 00
10 00	10 00	20 00	Cardinal and Ogdensburg.		10 00	10 00	20 00
	50 00	50 00	Chippewa and Schlosser's Landing			50 00	50 00
10 00	10 00	20 00	Cross Point and Campbell-ton		20 00		20 00
20 00		20 00	Edmundston and Maine			20 00	20 00
	50 00	50 00	Fitzroy and Onslow		50 00		50 00
	100 00	100 00	Fort Erie and Buffalo		100 00		100 00
	20 00	20 00	Gower Point and Lapasse		20 00		20 00
	155 00	155 00	Hull (latest lease)		77 78	77 22	155 00
100 00	2 50	102 50	Hull (new lease)		102 50		102 50
1,736 79		1,736 79	Hull (old lease)			1,736 79	1,736 79
	6 00	6 00	Montebello and Alfred		6 00		6 00
75 00	75 00	150 00	New Edinburgh and Gati-neau		75 00	75 00	150 00
100 00	63 32	163 32	Niagara and Youngstown		163 32		163 32
	1 00	1 00	Ouellette Street, Detroit		1 00		1 00
	12 00	12 00	Papineauville and Brown's Wharf				
	51 00	51 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (new lease)		12 00		12 00
1 00		1 00	Pembroke and Allumette Island (old lease)		51 00		51 00
	200 00	200 00	Prescott and Ogdensburg			1 00	1 00
	10 00	10 00	Queenston		200 00		200 00
100 00	50 00	150 00	Queenston and Lewiston		10 00	150 00	150 00
	50 00	50 00	Rockliffe and Gatineau		50 00		50 00
	100 00	100 00	Sault Ste. Marie		100 00		100 00
30 00		30 00	St. Leonard and Van Buren			30 00	30 00
	50 00	50 00	Victoria and Black Rock (new lease)			50 00	50 00
50 00		50 00	Victoria and Black Rock (old lease)			50 00	50 00
			<i>Sundries.</i>				
8,000 00		8,000 00	Dundas and Waterloo Road			8,000 00	8,000 00
5,180 00	842 00	6,022 00	Government telegraph lines	3,500 00	2 00	2,520 00	6,022 00
	137 50	137 50	Part of building, Portland, N.B. (new lease)				
		325 00	Part of building, Portland, N.B. (old lease)		137 50		137 50
325 00		25 00	Wiar-ton Docks	65 00	117 50	142 50	325 00
	25 00	25 00			25 00		25 00
18,673 41	2,170 32	20,843 73	Totals	3,665 00	1,465 60	15,713 13	20,843 73

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 7.—CULLERS' REVENUE, 1895-96.
(For Details, see Appendix A.)

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1896.	Amounts accrued for measuring and culling timber during the year ended 30th June, 1896.	Totals.	Offices.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver General.	Balances due 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
*39,850 42	9,794 56	49,644 98	Quebec.....	11,405 02	38,239 96	49,644 98
289 77	.....	289 77	M. A. Plamondon.....	.....	289 77	289 77
40,140 19	9,794 56	49,934 75	..... Totals.....	11,405 02	38,529 73	49,934 75

*This amount includes \$7,908.59 due by persons in Montreal Office's jurisdiction, which office has been abolished.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 8—CULLERS' EXPENDITURE, 1895-96.
(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1895.	Received from Department to meet expenditure.	Deduct-ions from Salaries for Superan-nuation.	Totals.	AUTHORIZED EXPENDITURES.				Balances due 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
				Salaries.	Con-tingencies.	Cullers' Fees.	Annuities.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
*75 00	+10,668 61	+96 24	10,859 85	+5,024 94	1,939 91	3,800 00	75 00	10,839 85	
.....	6,399 94	.....	6,399 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,399 94	
.....	52 32	.....	52 32	.....	52 32	.....	.....	52 32	
.....	20 27	.....	20 27	.....	20 27	.....	.....	20 27	
75 00	17,141 14	96 24	17,312 38	5,024 94	2,012 50	3,800 00	75 00	17,312 38	

* This amount originally belonged to Montreal office, which was abolished and the books transferred to Quebec.
+ These amounts include the salary of the Deputy Supervisor at Montreal for the months of July and August, viz., \$150.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

CR.

No. 11.—SUNDRY MINOR REVENUES, 1895-96.

DR.

Accrued during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.	Totals.	Deposited to the credit of the Receiver (General).	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
354 38	354 38	354 38	354 38
50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
13 60	13 60	13 60	13 60
417 98	417 98	417 98	417 98
	Totals		Totals
	417 98		417 98

No. 12.—SUNDRY MINOR EXPENDITURES, 1895-96.

(For Details see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure	Deductions from Salaries for Superannuation.	Totals.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Printing.	Stationery.	Lithographing.	Balance due 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
128 73		128 73		123 16	5 57				128 73
2,576 94		2,576 94		2,558 43	18 51				2,576 94
24,136 27	176 71	24,312 98	8,837 50	14,607 18	209 84	138 46	20 00	500 00	24,312 98
230 00		230 00		220 00					230 00
27,061 94	176 71	27,238 65	8,837 50	17,508 77	233 92	138 46	20 00	500 00	27,238 65
		Totals							Totals
		27,238 65	8,837 50	17,508 77	233 92	138 46	20 00	500 00	27,238 65

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

No. 13.—STATEMENT showing the quantities of the several articles subject to
1894, 1895 and 1896 and

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO EXCISE DUTY.	1894.			Duty. \$ cts.
	QUANTITIES.			
	Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex- Warehouse.	Totals.	
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
Spirits.....	1,206 Imported.	2,749,109 *44,809	2,750,315 44,809	4,131,387 76
	1,206	2,793,918	2,795,124	4,131,387 76
Malt Liquor, the duty being paid on malt	18,299,636	.....	18,299,636	150 20
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Malt.....	8,078	51,303,128 ³ / ₄	51,311,206 ³ / ₄	950,815 74
	No.	No.	No.	
Cigars.....	66,040,160	49,397,320	115,437,480	689,184 52
Cigarettes.....	44,450,560	10,692,940	55,143,500	82,715 25
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
Tobacco from Foreign Leaf.....	989,859	8,209,120	9,198,979	2,299,744 75
do Canadian Leaf.....	281,994	20,842	302,836	15,141 82
Snuff.....	246,985	.....	246,985	44,809 47
Canadian Twist.....	.....	88,110	88,110	4,405 50
Raw Leaf Tobacco, Foreign.....	.....	174	174	52 20
	1,518,838	8,318,246	9,837,084	2,364,153 74
Inspection Fees on Petroleum.....	.....	.....	.....	41,268 89
Manufactures in Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	36,341 46
Licenses, Spirits.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250 00
do Malt Liquor.....	.....	.....	.....	5,975 00
do Malt.....	.....	.....	.....	5,875 00
do Cigars.....	.....	.....	.....	11,350 00
do Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	2,088 00
do Manufactures in Bond.....	.....	.....	.....	1,350 00
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	8,324,905 56

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

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

1895.				1896.			
QUANTITIES.			Duty.	QUANTITIES.			Duty.
Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Totals.		Ex-Manu- factory.	Ex-Ware- house.	Totals.	
Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	s cts.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	s cts.
36,035 Imported.	2,509,019 *95,255	2,545,054 95 255	3,870,752 20 28,576 48	11,908 Imported.	2,332,859 *118,291	2,344,767 118,291	3,973,300 25 35,487 31
36,035	2,604,274	2,640,309	3,899,328 68	11,908	2,451,150	2,463,058	4,008,787 56
17,628,815	.....	17,628,815	285 86	18,014,714	.....	18,014,714	147 74
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
15,658	50,643,969	50,659,627	759,929 62	24,701	51,665,577	51,690,278	775,354 05
No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	
56,845,489	49,285,805	106,131,294	635,028 35	64,208,250	44,082,010	108,290,260	648,462 92
54,493,440	12,135,000	66,628,440	99,943 11	77,664,900	2,797,000	80,461,900	120,692 85
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	
870,921	7,914,967	8,785,888	2,196,472 25	838,584	7,799,189	8,637,773	2,159,443 97
227,781	244,862	472,643	23,632 20	244,955	218,699	463,654	23,182 63
244,085	.....	244,085	44,314 95	237,570	1,300	238,870	43,389 30
.....	65,710	65,710	3,285 53	.....	51,903	51,903	2,595 18
.....	111	111	33 30	.....	287	287	86 10
1,342,787	8,225,650	9,568,437	2,267,738 23	1,321,109	8,071,378	9,392,487	2,228,697 18
.....	.....	.....	41,389 08	.....	.....	.....	40,322 60
.....	.....	.....	46,405 23	.....	.....	.....	47,669 29
.....	.....	.....	2,250 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00
.....	.....	.....	6,250 00	.....	.....	.....	6,600 00
.....	.....	.....	6,150 00	.....	.....	.....	6,200 00
.....	.....	.....	12,212 50	.....	.....	.....	12,475 00
.....	.....	.....	2,149 50	.....	.....	.....	2,509 00
.....	.....	.....	1,375 00	.....	.....	.....	1,600 00
.....	.....	.....	7,780,435 16	.....	.....	.....	7,902,018 19

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

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

No. 14.—AMOUNTS deposited monthly to the Credit of the Honourable the Receiver General, on account of Inland Revenues, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

	Ontario.	Quebec.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
JULY:—								
Excise	253,203 50	210,865 50	19,142 02	22,616 69	3,189 08	28,338 71	21,617 89	559,003 39
do Seizures	17 08	184 95		65 38				297 41
Calling Timber	250 00	1,361 33					50 00	1,361 33
Hydraulic Rents	20 00	25 00						325 00
Minor Public Works	2,045 47	1,037 00	10 00	69 85	8 55	3 60	8 00	3,212 47
Weights and Measures	10 00					18 00		10 00
do Seizures	868 00			83 25			36 00	1,005 25
Gas Inspection	61 25	102 75		125 00	25 00			164 00
Electric Light Inspection	1,134 10	178 00						1,312 10
Other Revenues	257,609 40	213,784 53	19,182 02	22,960 17	3,222 63	28,360 31	21,711 89	566,830 95
AUGUST:—								
Excise	258,733 98	269,846 55	26,615 34	23,156 14	4,196 99	36,330 86	25,829 79	644,709 65
do Seizures		35 03		150 00				185 63
Calling Timber	450 00	2,340 73					6 00	2,340 73
Hydraulic Rents	260 00	25 00						481 00
Minor Public Works	1,233 90	1,678 37	31 25	182 25	49 05	3 00	72 95	3,566 97
Weights and Measures	40 70							40 70
do Seizures	799 75	736 00	25 75	49 00			14 50	1,625 00
Gas Inspection	110 25	54 00	43 00	25 50				232 75
Electric Light Inspection	1,495 00	225 00		200 00			5 00	1,925 00
Other Revenues	263,123 58	274,941 28	27,062 79	23,762 80	4,246 04	36,333 86	25,928 24	655,308 68
SEPTEMBER:—								
Excise	277,408 74	254,533 65	26,138 55	25,732 82	4,102 08	35,070 51	23,841 84	647,828 19
do Seizures	150 00	316 20				330 00		816 20
Calling Timber	100 00	1,389 23						1,389 23
Hydraulic Rents								100 00
Minor Public Works	1,596 27	1,475 15	10 00	275 69	65 50	167 59	37 10	3,806 02
Weights and Measures	356 00		19 00	39 00			10 00	1,024 00
Gas Inspection								

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Electric Light Inspection.....	232 50	72 75	15 75	20 00	.....	.....	.....	341 00
Other Revenues.....	861 70	10 00	50 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	971 70
OCTOBER:—	281,365 21	257,796 98	26,422 02	27, 17 51	4,107 58	35,588 10	23,888 94	656,286 34
Excise.....	333,638 45	312,679 69	28,294 10	27,345 60	4,411 04	50,174 95	27,845 81	784,389 64
do Seizures.....	.....	495 73	.....	118 20	.....	7 00	.....	620 93
Culling Timber.....	107 00	1,628 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	1,628 31
Hydraulic Rents.....	102 50	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	124 00
Minor Public Works.....	3,365 44	1,048 29	211 43	312 92	70 30	223 01	62 65	128 50
Weights and Measures.....	1,063 30	487 25	84 75	55 00	.....	26 25	51 50	5,294 04
Gas Inspection.....	252 75	37 25	8 50	50 25	.....	.....	.....	1,738 25
Electric Light Inspection.....	319 90	.....	95 00	3 00	.....	25 00	.....	348 75
Other Revenues.....	338,819 54	316,376 52	28,718 78	27,884 97	4,481 34	50,456 21	27,977 96	442 90
NOVEMBER:—	351,534 08	275,519 34	23,245 98	28,419 62	3,289 49	48,284 31	23,635 76	753,928 58
Excise.....	.....	166 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166 26
do Seizures.....	1 00	49 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 37
Culling Timber.....	1 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	1,366 47	420 65	43 75	201 15	40 40	81 60	64 55	44 75
Minor Public Works.....	958 25	427 25	26 25	50 50	7 25	12 75	19 00	2,299 09
Weights and Measures.....	174 00	109 75	9 25	15 75	.....	.....	.....	1,501 25
Gas Inspection.....	462 40	25 00	25 00	25 00	10 00	.....	.....	308 75
Electric Light Inspection.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	547 40
Other Revenues.....	354,497 20	276,718 62	23,474 50	28,712 02	3,347 14	48,378 66	23,719 31	788,847 45
DECEMBER:—	311,700 11	306,257 54	25,565 49	31,905 93	4,225 68	39,501 96	21,382 76	740,539 47
Excise.....	120 00	854 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984 00
do Seizures.....	375 00	844 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	844 87
Culling Timber.....	153 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	1,587 01	299 39	117 75	278 27	27 70	273 11	16 20	153 32
Minor Public Works.....	786 25	380 00	13 25	19 25	10 75	16 50	54 00	2,599 43
Weights and Measures.....	274 75	18 50	4 50	65 50	.....	.....	.....	1,280 00
Gas Inspection.....	962 95	10 00	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	363 25
Electric Light Inspection.....	315,949 39	308,674 30	25,700 99	32,278 95	4,264 13	39,791 57	21,452 96	972 95
Other Revenues.....	288,018 40	222,457 05	21,015 87	25,021 36	3,470 20	34,086 12	23,798 86	748,112 29
JANUARY:—	301 00	850 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617,867 86
Excise.....	25 00	.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 00	850 88
do Seizures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 00
Hydraulic Rents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 00
Minor Public Works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

	Ontario.		Quebec.		New Brunswick.		Nova Scotia.		Prince Edward Island.		Manitoba and North-west Territories.		British Columbia.		Totals.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
JANUARY—<i>Continued.</i>																
Weights and Measures.....	2,429	08	197	20	46	81	50	96	12	85	349	54	18	65	3,165	09
Gas Inspection.....	1,069	50	419	75	53	25	83	75	18	00	27	00	80	75	1,752	00
Electric Light Inspection.....	201	00	45	25	36	00	45	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327	50
Other Revenues.....	651	25	55	00	5	00	21	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732	25
	292,695	23	224,025	13	21,156	93	25,223	32	3,501	05	34,462	66	23,899	26	624,963	58
FEBRUARY—																
Excise.....	276,393	44	220,653	58	17,994	10	18,008	57	2,912	49	29,264	46	20,333	48	585,560	12
do Seizures.....	450	00	1,306	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,756	92
Hydraulic Rents.....	650	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	00
Minor Public Works.....	1,470	17	431	66	71	25	25	65	12	10	70	21	22	45	2,085	44
Weights and Measures.....	727	75	351	00	17	75	18	25	.....	.....	24	50	5	50	1,144	75
Gas Inspection.....	226	00	149	50	13	25	26	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	00
Electric Light Inspection.....	847	80	20	00	17	00	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893	93
Other Revenues.....	280,765	16	222,912	66	18,167	15	18,087	25	2,924	59	29,359	17	29,361	43	592,577	41
	276,577	13	220,712	72	20,765	99	22,569	89	3,270	46	27,801	22	25,871	58	597,568	99
Excise.....	186	00	450	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	00	.....	.....	632	22
do Seizures.....	.....	.....	13	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	50
Culling Timber.....	1,098	18	101	00	53	15	161	78	12	80	122	94	5	00	1,942	51
Hydraulic Rents.....	986	00	488	66	10	50	30	75	.....	.....	8	25	1	50	1,290	00
Weights and Measures.....	186	25	253	00	19	25	13	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	00
Gas Inspection.....	734	65	7	50	4	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746	15
Electric Light Inspection.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Revenues.....	279,769	21	222,111	10	20,832	89	22,775	42	3,283	26	27,939	41	25,878	08	602,699	37
	286,871	38	234,195	97	24,361	52	25,433	90	3,417	38	34,426	01	22,069	17	630,805	33
Excise.....	5	00	780	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	63
do Seizures.....	.....	.....	18	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	44
Culling Timber.....	1	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	00
Hydraulic Rents.....	210	50	120	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	78
Minor Public Works.....	2,065	72	723	13	44	65	113	75	13	85	303	51	60	90	3,361	51
Weights and Measures.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Weights and Measures Seizures.....	25 00																		25 00
Gas Inspection.....	866 25	382 50	82 50	75 75															1,549 50
Electric Light Inspection.....	274 25	76 75	12 25	37 75															401 00
Other Revenues.....	420 10	4 00	4 00	1 00															425 10
MAY:—	290,769 20	236,297 10	24,504 92	25,662 15	3,431 23	34,793 27	22,244 82	687,702 69											
Excise.....	291,624 31	261,705 19	22,632 66	22,716 30	3,808 88	34,300 85	26,265 92	683,054 11											
do Seizures.....		669 90	2 25					672 15											
Culling Timber.....		1,617 67		16 00				1,617 67											
Hydraulic Rents.....	245 00	51 00	43 75					16 00											
Minor Public Works.....	941 06	1,120 94	86 70	80 60	24 15	140 63	7 25	2,401 33											
Weights and Measures.....	886 50	816 50	32 00	37 25		31 25		1,803 50											
Gas Inspection.....	149 75	105 25	42 00					237 00											
Electric Light Inspection.....	514 30		1 00					515 30											
Other Revenues.....	294,360 92	266,086 45	22,840 36	22,850 15	3,833 03	34,472 73	26,273 17	670,716 81											
JUNE:—	293,932 50	264,443 49	29,376 33	23,457 77	4,114 50	41,799 55	31,708 89	694,833 03											
Excise.....		272 38					6 30	278 68											
do Seizures.....		2,141 57						2,141 57											
Culling Timber.....	351 00	1 00			1 00			354 00											
Hydraulic Rents.....	1,063 02	1,634 74	50 00	193 13	11 75	381 75	9 60	3,383 04											
Minor Public Works.....	1,418 75	507 75	69 50	20 25		42 75	51 50	2,110 50											
Weights and Measures.....	473 25	246 50	66 25	82 25				868 25											
Gas Inspection.....	722 25		4 00					726 25											
Electric Light Inspection.....																			
Other Revenues.....	303,960 77	269,247 43	29,655 13	23,753 40	4,127 25	42,224 05	31,777 29	704,745 32											
Grand Totals	3,553,624 81	3,088,972 10	287,738 48	301,068 20	44,829 27	449,160 00	295,113 35	8,013,506 21											
Methylated Spirits.....								20,571 29											
Total, agreeing with Statement No. 1, page 3.....								8,034,077 50											

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

EXCISE

No. 15.—COMPARATIVE Monthly

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Spirits..... (1894-95.....	262,728 07	308,419 20	341,802 66	364,784 95	383,996 38
(1895-96.....	277,875 87	298,039 77	325,458 48	409,181 04	395,344 55
Increase, 1895-96.....	15,147 80			44,396 09	11,348 17
Decrease, 1895-96.....		10,379 43	16,344 18		
Malt Liquors..... (1894-95.....	5,400 00	200 00	117 16	200 00	150 00
(1895-96.....	5,650 00	262 34	150 00	212 30	68 50
Increase, 1895-96.....	250 00	62 34	32 84	12 30	
Decrease, 1895-96.....					81 50
Malt..... (1894-95.....	46,321 06	50,246 45	54,673 04	77,953 85	74,588 08
(1895-96.....	54,963 04	45,211 88	55,227 56	79,725 08	75,778 60
Increase, 1895-96.....	8,641 98		554 52	1,771 23	1,190 52
Decrease, 1895-96.....		5,034 57			
Tobacco..... (1894-95.....	209,721 00	214,026 64	207,370 49	227,636 79	212,447 19
(1895-96.....	188,059 76	228,102 91	200,778 81	238,733 81	206,250 24
Increase, 1895-96.....		14,076 27		11,097 02	
Decrease, 1895-96.....	21,661 24		6,591 68		6,196 95
Cigars..... (1894-95.....	65,595 74	60,077 01	58,299 17	58,525 50	54,845 17
(1895-96.....	66,200 39	62,422 87	56,787 09	57,598 21	52,916 82
Increase, 1895-96.....	604 65	2,345 86			
Decrease, 1895-96.....			1,512 08	927 29	1,928 35
Petroleum..... (1894-95.....	1,806 00	2,746 44	4,513 51	6,750 65	5,758 96
(1895-96.....	1,740 89	2,917 64	4,824 75	5,971 35	5,356 11
Increase, 1895-96.....		171 20	311 24		
Decrease, 1895-96.....	65 11			779 30	402 85
Manufactures in bond (1894-95.....	3,388 20	3,764 09	5,099 31	6,217 91	4,482 65
(1895-96.....	4,027 88	4,727 54	6,071 90	6,482 82	4,287 27
Increase, 1895-96.....	639 68	963 45	972 59	264 91	
Decrease, 1895-96.....					195 38
Seizures..... (1894-95.....	10 00	142 25	10 42	417 86	572 05
(1895-96.....	180 83	385 63	678 76	608 37	396 26
Increase, 1895-96.....	170 83	243 38	668 34	190 51	
Decrease, 1895-96.....					175 79
Other Receipts..... (1894-95.....	6,700 25	1,404 75	1,014 00	2,680 79	1,824 30
(1895-96.....	6,660 95	1,564 50	1,013 70	1,906 74	1,213 47
Increase, 1895-96.....		159 75			
Decrease, 1895-96.....	39 30		9 30	774 05	610 83
Total Increase, 1895-96.....	3,689 29	2,608 25		55,251 42	2,947 04
Total Decrease, 1895-96.....			21,908 71		
Total Revenue, 1894-95.....	601,670 32	641,026 83	672,899 76	745,168 30	738,664 78
do 1895-96.....	605,359 61	643,635 08	650,991 05	800,419 72	741,611 82

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

REVENUE.

Statement, 1894-95 and 1895-96.

December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
421,023 80	293,343 94	282,909 17	278,151 43	399,247 91	319,398 19	245,772 98	3,901,578 68
459,706 30	331,839 99	266,378 34	296,376 42	310,219 36	315,070 33	325,797 11	4,011,287 56
38,682 50	38,496 05		18,224 99			80,024 13	109,708 88
		16,530 83		89,028 55	4,327 86		
196 20			50 00	75 00	97 50	50 00	6,535 86
10 70	35 70		10 80	36 20	50 00	261 20	6,747 74
	35 70					211 20	211 88
185 50			39 20	38 80	47 50		
67,400 77	61,970 72	55,765 98	73,514 94	71,157 50	71,189 09	61,298 14	766,079 62
73,125 76	67,153 00	65,689 62	74,360 24	71,379 90	60,325 29	58,614 08	781,554 05
5,724 99	5,182 28	9,923 64	845 30	222 40			15,474 43
					10,863 80	2,684 06	
178,929 60	169,623 85	155,367 30	187,324 71	209,045 55	223,843 47	174,494 25	2,369,830 84
172,047 76	165,322 54	155,641 15	192,091 30	197,087 37	207,470 39	200,312 99	2,351,899 03
		273 85	4,766 59			25,818 74	
6,881 84	4,301 31			11,958 18	16,373 08		17,931 81
50,420 22	47,003 63	39,045 87	46,406 28	57,637 98	52,054 87	57,329 41	647,240 85
51,722 19	45,498 52	42,653 86	49,810 05	51,500 79	59,965 20	63,861 93	660,937 92
1,301 97		3,607 99	3,403 77				13,697 07
	1,505 11			6,137 19	7,910 33	6,532 52	
4,138 56	3,688 07	3,342 83	2,725 86	2,442 31	1,797 06	1,678 83	41,389 08
4,225 88	4,001 65	3,082 62	2,287 64	2,225 86	1,731 23	1,956 98	40,322 60
87 32	313 58					278 15	
		260 21	438 22	216 45	65 83		1,066 48
3,528 75	2,264 82	3,129 99	3,797 17	3,973 55	3,987 11	4,146 68	47,780 23
2,690 60	2,496 95	2,637 39	3,494 49	4,457 64	4,080 67	3,814 14	49,269 29
	232 13			484 09	93 56		1,489 06
838 15		492 60	302 68			332 54	
210 00	60 00	686 37	112 38	466 99	255 13	337 09	3,280 54
762 80	965 78	1,819 22	488 24	773 01	662 15	278 68	7,999 73
552 80	905 78	1,132 85	375 86	306 02	407 02		4,719 19
						58 41	
1,497 85	1,444 63	2,148 90	3,111 58	945 74	2,190 54	1,466 10	26,429 43
3,141 70	1,602 50	2,532 87	1,428 60	1,435 25	1,741 95	1,908 25	26,150 48
1,643 85	157 87	383 97		489 51		442 15	
			1,682 98		448 59		278 95
40,087 94	39,516 97		25,153 43			110,231 88	126,023 27
		1,961 34		105,877 15	23,715 75		
727,345 75	579,399 66	542,396 41	595,194 35	744,992 53	674,812 96	546,573 48	7,810,145 13
767,433 69	618,916 63	540,435 07	620,347 78	639,115 38	651,097 21	656,805 36	7,936,168 40

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 14.—REFUNDS of Revenue during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

EXCISE						
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1895.						
Spirits.....	J. J. Heney.....	Oct. 31.	Prescott	Re-funded under Revised Statutes, cap. 34, sec. 238	6,045 00	
	Thos. L. Bourke.....	Dec. 11.	St. John	do do	54 19	
	A. L. Howard.....	do 13.	Sherbrooke	do do	4,367 81	
1896.						
	J. J. Heney.....	April 28.	Prescott	do do	7,644 86	
	A. L. Howard.....	May 15.	Sherbrooke	do do	5,251 57	
	J. J. Heney.....	do 15.	Prescott	do do	5,732 33	
	do.....	do 27.	do	do do	6,245 74	
	J. S. Hamilton & Co.....	June 30.	Braintreeford	do do	171 61	
1895.						
Malt.....	Carling Bros.....	July 24.	London.	do do	93 83	
	Jos. E. Seagram.....	do 30.	Queph.	do do	163 50	
	Thos. Holliday.....	do 30.	do	do do	196 74	
	C. Huether.....	do 30.	do	do do	142 87	
	Adam Cranston.....	do 30.	do	do do	113 58	
	M. S. Wilson.....	do 30.	Hamilton	do do	1,109 83	
	James J. Steele.....	do 30.	do	do do	211 62	
	James M. Lottridge.....	do 30.	do	do do	842 90	
	L. H. Clarke.....	do 30.	Kingston	do do	1,437 42	
	Thos. Stevenson.....	do 30.	do	do do	114 97	
	Cyrus Bixel.....	do 30.	London.	do do	177 00	
	James A. Roy.....	do 30.	Belleville.	do do	205 82	
	J. Lanke, estate of.....	do 30.	Braintreeford	do do	91 56	
	Arthur Bixel.....	do 30.	do	do do	247 68	
	Mary Rat.....	do 30.	Guclph.	do do	153 70	
	F. Bauer.....	do 30.	do	do do	309 60	
	John Fisher.....	do 30.	Kingston.	do do	120 36	
	John Labatt.....	do 30.	London.	do do	1,122 39	
						35,713 11

Inland Revenues—Excise.

W. H. Haslam	do	30	Peterborough	do	78	10 80
D. Macpherson	do	30	do	do	78	156 22
Henry Calcutt	do	30	do	do	78	172 38
Albert Winslow	do	30	do	do	78	561 59
Farquharson & Grainger	do	30	Owen Sound	do	78	108 00
L. H. Clarke	do	30	Kingston	do	78	214 10
George Sleeman	do	30	Guelph	do	78	1,688 88
Henry Huether	do	30	Owen Sound	do	78	152 17
Martin N. Todd	do	30	Guelph	do	78	67 50
Henry Rudolph	do	30	London	do	78	134 11
Peter Heuser	do	30	do	do	78	62 92
John S. Swartz	do	30	Owen Sound	do	78	187 55
David Schwan	do	30	do	do	78	62 63
Andrew Schumacker	do	30	do	do	78	10 50
Peter Bernhardt	do	30	Guelph	do	78	138 75
The Prescott B. & M. Co	do	30	Prescott	do	78	302 05
J. P. Wisser	do	30	do	do	78	170 41
R. Bowie	do	30	do	do	78	361 30
Henry J. Taylor	do	30	St. Catharines	do	78	539 13
F. J. Roth	do	30	Stratford	do	78	101 98
John D. Hogott	do	30	do	do	78	93 19
Felix Devlin	do	30	do	do	78	55 17
Joseph Martini	do	30	do	do	78	86 36
Jacob Kuntz	do	30	do	do	78	22 50
L. H. Clarke	do	30	Kingston	do	78	828 43
L. J. Cosgrove	do	30	Toronto	do	78	941 98
W. G. Grooderham	do	30	do	do	78	450 93
J. A. P. Clarke	do	30	do	do	78	11 66
Wm. John Thomas	do	30	do	do	78	1,597 72
Robert Davies	do	30	do	do	78	1,963 08
Thomas Davies	do	30	do	do	78	6 90
Edwin Brain	do	30	do	do	78	175 67
Graham & Co.	do	30	do	do	78	13 50
T. W. Simpson	do	30	do	do	78	113 77
Toronto B. & M. Co.	do	30	do	do	78	1,288 28
Eugene O'Keefe	do	30	do	do	78	1,569 57
W. A. Anderson	do	30	do	do	78	128 76
John Bott	do	30	Windsor	do	78	1,139 47
Louis Griesinger	do	30	do	do	78	337 30
Proteau & Carignan	do	30	Quebec	do	78	197 03
Boswell & Bros.	do	30	do	do	78	1,025 41
John Lindberg	do	30	Haifax	do	78	173 62
John C. O'Millin	do	30	do	do	78	182 85
John C. Oland	do	30	do	do	78	337 76
W. N. Wickwire	do	30	do	do	78	649 87
C. W. Hayward	do	30	do	do	78	144 45
E. L. Drewry	do	30	Winnipeg	do	78	637 42
Wm. Blackwood	do	30	do	do	78	72 64
Jos. Courtney	do	30	do	do	78	7 18

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.

Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
					% cts.	% cts.
Malt—Continued		1895.				
Patrick Shea.	July	30.	Winnipeg.	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 29, sec. 78	223 91	
Thomas Cairns.	do	30.	Calgary	do	8 23	
A. E. Cross.	do	30.	do	do	172 77	
Fredrick Hall	do	30.	do	do	6 08	
John Leahy	do	30.	Victoria	do	18 00	
E. L. Drewry	do	30.	do	do	11 25	
C. A. Hyndman	do	30.	Charlottetown	do	60 00	
John H. R. Molson.	Aug.	2.	Montreal	do	364 18	
D. J. McCarthy	do	6.	Prescott	do	541 41	
James Ready.	do	6.	St. John	do	325 89	
Shimeon Jones.	do	6.	St. John, N.B.	do	339 51	
William Wilson	do	8.	Toronto	do	164 20	
The Ottawa B. & M. Co.	do	8.	Ottawa	do	119 47	
Christopher Eaton.	do	9.	Owen Sound	do	307 17	
Cronmiller & White.	do	10.	St. Catharines.	do	179 10	
The Langston B. Co.	do	10.	Montreal	do	2 70	
Star Brewing Co.	do	10.	do	do	43 20	
F. Barton	do	10.	do	do	30 00	
C. Strangman.	do	10.	do	do	344 31	
John H. R. Molson	do	10.	do	do	1,053 48	
C. S. Reinhardt.	do	10.	do	do	429 34	
Andrew J. Dawes	do	10.	do	do	1,418 54	
James P. Scott.	do	14.	do	do	2,844 57	
Prescott B. & M. Co.	do	30.	Prescott	do	40 88	
John Bott	do	30.	Windsor	do	11 12	
Carling B. & M. Co.	Sept.	2.	Windsor	do	130 92	
John Bott.	Oct.	2.	Windsor	do	222 08	
J. C. Oland	do	3.	Halifax	do	842 75	
W. N. Wickware	do	3.	do	do	460 32	
C. W. Hayward	do	3.	do	do	27 64	
John Leahy	do	3.	Victoria	do	170 97	
Victoria Phoenix B. Co.	do	3.	do	do	6 59	
Stephen O'Brien	do	3.	do	do	74 28	

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.

Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Amounts.		Totals.
					\$	cts.	
1896.							
Malt— <i>Continued.</i>	James M. Lottridge	June 30	Hamilton	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 29, sec. 78	571	08	46,474 97
	D. J. McCarthy	do 30	Prescott	do do	29	63	
	Prescott B. & M. Co.	do 30	do	do do	163	23	
	F. H. Carling	do 30	London	do do	29	97	
1895.							
Tobacco	John Lemesurier	July 25	Quebec	do	34	55	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 25	do	do	34	15	
	Geo. T. Tuckett	do 25	Hamilton	do	34	20	
	The Empire Tobacco Co.	do 25	Montreal	do	29	65	
	do do	do 25	do	do	34	45	
	D. Ritchie & Co.	do 25	do	do	34	57	
	do do	do 25	do	do	29	78	
	W. C. McDonald.	do 25	do	do	34	15	
	B. Goldstein	do 25	do	do	34	40	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 25	do	do	34	31	
	John Lemesurier	Aug 8	Quebec	do	34	40	
	B. Houde & Co.	do 8	do	do	34	46	
	A. McKenna	do 8	Pictou	do	34	15	
	Geo. T. Tuckett	do 8	Hamilton	do	34	75	
	James Henry	do 9	Montreal	do	34	270	
	American Cigarette Co.	do 9	do	do	34	09	
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 9	do	do	34	70	
	D. Ritchie & Co.	do 9	do	do	34	259	
	John Lemesurier	Sept 5	Quebec	do	34	20	
	Geo. T. Tuckett	do 9	Hamilton	do	34	15	
	American Cigarette Co.	do 11	do	do	34	66	
	J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 11	do	do	34	83	
D. Ritchie & Co.	do 11	do	do	34	91		
A. McKenna	do 12	Pictou	do	34	37		
James Henry	Oct 2	Montreal	do	29	00		
D. Ritchie & Co.	do 2	do	do	29	37		

Inland Revenues—Excise.

A. McKenna.....	do	8	Pictou.....	do	34	do	259	0 25
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	8	Hamilton	do	34	do	259	46 89
do	do	8	do	do	29	do	78	154 74
B. Houde & Co.....	do	19	Quebec.....	do	34	do	259	80 94
John Lemesurier.....	do	19	do	do	29	do	78	7 10
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	19	Hamilton	do	39	do	25	39 25
B. Houde & Co.....	do	19	Quebec.....	do	29	do	78	75 00
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	24	Hamilton	do	34	do	270	161 80
E. A. McAlpin.....	do	26	Toronto	do	34	do	259	27 87
do	do	26	do	do	29	do	78	50 00
D. Ritchie & Co.....	do	26	Montreal.....	do	34	do	259	273 55
do	do	26	do	do	29	do	78	80 16
W. C. McDonald.....	do	26	do	do	29	do	78	8 14
American Cigarette Co.	do	26	do	do	34	do	259	12 88
J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do	26	do	do	34	do	259	16 59
The Empire Tobacco Co.	do	26	do	do	29	do	78	55 85
do	do	26	do	do	34	do	259	3 57
A. McKenna.....	Nov.	8	Pictou.....	do	34	do	259	0 37
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	8	Hamilton	do	34	do	259	66 93
The American Tobacco Co.	do	8	Montreal.....	do	34	do	270	3 20
James Henry.....	do	8	do	do	34	do	270	5 00
J. M. Fortier.....	do	12	do	do	34	do	270	35 60
John Lemesurier.....	do	12	Quebec.....	do	34	do	270	17 00
B. Houde & Co.....	do	14	do	do	34	do	259	87 20
The American Tobacco Co.	do	14	do	do	34	do	259	260 77
D. Ritchie & Co.....	do	19	Montreal.....	do	34	do	259	1 38 66
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do	19	do	do	34	do	259	16 30
Geo. T. Tuckett & Co.	do	19	do	do	34	do	270	111 90
John Lemesurier.....	do	20	Hamilton	do	34	do	259	9 30
The American Tobacco Co.	do	23	Quebec.....	do	34	do	270	36 45
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	Dec.	2	Hamilton	do	34	do	270	13 20
A. McKenna.....	do	6	Pictou.....	do	34	do	259	0 12
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	6	Hamilton	do	34	do	259	47 81
B. Houde & Co.....	do	9	Quebec.....	do	34	do	259	86 57
John Lemesurier.....	do	19	do	do	34	do	239	8 70
B. Houde & Co.....	do	19	do	do	34	do	259	79 25
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	19	Hamilton	do	29	do	78	150 55
The McAlpin Tobacco Co.	do	19	Toronto	do	29	do	78	480 10
The American Tobacco Co.	do	27	Montreal.....	do	34	do	259	291 92
The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do	27	do	do	34	do	259	12 79
1894.								
E. A. McAlpin.....	Jan.	28	Toronto.....	do	34	do	259	32 15
do	do	28	do	do	29	do	78	55 92
Geo. T. Tuckett.....	do	28	Hamilton.....	do	29	do	78	106 53
do	do	28	do	do	34	do	259	62 35
Empire Tobacco Co.	do	28	Montreal.....	do	29	do	78	37 85
do	do	28	do	do	34	do	259	4 31

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue—Continued.

EXCISE—Continued.					
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions.	Under what Authority refunded.	Totals.
					\$ cts.
1896.					
Tobacco—Continued.	W. C. McDonald.	Jan. 28.	Montreal	Refunded under Revised Statutes, cap. 29, sec. 78	\$ 5 93
	B. Houde & Co.	do 28	Quebec	do do	56 15
	John Lemesurier	do do	do	do do	3 85
	A. McKenna.	do 28	Pictou.	do do	0 87
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 28	Montreal	do do	5 59
	The American Tobacco Co.	do 28	do	do do	98 59
	do do	do 28	do	do do	30 46
	J. Lemesurier	do 28	Quebec.	do do	4 90
	Geo. T. Tuckett.	do 28	Hamilton	do do	82 20
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	Feb. 3.	Montreal	do do	14 40
	B. Houde & Co.	do 11	Quebec	do do	61 35
	John Lemesurier	do 11	do	do do	6 38
	The American Tobacco Co.	do 11	Montreal.	do do	76 90
	James Henry	do 11	do	do do	8 60
	The American Tobacco Co.	do 11	do	do do	200 30
	Geo. T. Tuckett	do 11	Hamilton	do do	10 00
	The Empire Tobacco Co.	do 11	Montreal	do do	0 20
	The J. B. Pace Tobacco Co.	do 11	do	do do	2 80
	James Henry	do 26.	do	do do	5 00
	B. Houde & Co.	March 10.	Quebec.	do do	59 30
	J. Lemesurier	do 10	do	do do	3 84
	J. B. Pace & Co.	do 10	Montreal	do do	9 71
	The American Tobacco Co.	do 10	do	do do	186 62
	do do	do 10	do	do do	37 70
	do do	do 19	do	do do	14 20
	do do	do 23	do	do do	42 00
	James Henry	do 23	Hamilton	do do	19 75
	Geo. T. Tuckett	do 23	do	do do	40 00
	John Lemesurier	April 7.	Quebec	do do	4 86
	B. Houde & Co.	do 7.	do	do do	62 57
	do do	do 10.	Hamilton	do do	120 01
	The Empire Tobacco Co.	do 10.	do	do do	34 37
	The American Tobacco Co.	do 17.	Montreal	do do	200 00
	do do	do 17.	do	do do	255 87

No. 16.—REFUNDS of Revenue.—Concluded.

EXCISE—Continued.						
Articles.	To whom paid.	Date.	Divisions and Locations.	Under what Authority Refunded.	Amounts.	Totals.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cigars	R. R. Woods	1896. Dec. 11	Perth	Refunded under Revised Statutes cap. 29, sec. 78		56 25
Bonded Manufactures	A. H. Badgerow	1896. May 30	Toronto	do	50 00	
	Wm. Wilson	June 5	do	do	170 80	
	do	do 30	do	do	148 14	
	Solomon Allen	do 30	Brantford	do	50 00	419 03
Other Receipts	H. Lawlor	1896. April 28	Montreal	do		33 00
Seizures	Borden, Ritchie & Co	1895. Dec. 4	Halifax	do	68 20	
	H. Lawlor	1896. June 4	Montreal	do	80 00	148 20
Electric Light Registration Fees	Corry and Collins	1895. Oct. 4	Mount Forest	Refunded under O. C. 25th Sept., 1895	15 00	
	Hagerville Electric Lt. Co.	do 30	Hagerville	do	15 00	
	Madill Bros.	do 30	Lakefield	do	15 00	
	Napanee Water & Electric Light Co.	do 30	Napanee	do	15 00	
	Casement, R. R.	do 30	Madoc	do	15 00	
	Odell, Carmen	do 30	Annapolis	do	15 00	
	Daley, John	do 30	Digby	do	15 00	
	Beckwith, J. W.	do 30	Bridgetown	do	15 00	
	Morley, Jacob	do 30	Newhamburg	do	15 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

The Berlin Gas Co.	do	Berlin.	do	15 00
Shearer, John	do	30. Preston	do	15 00
Howes & Leighton	do	30. Harriston	do	15 00
Robert, J. B.	do	30. Beulahams	do	15 00
Collins, J. J.	do	30. Kemptville	do	15 00
Kelly, J. B.	do	30. Blythe	do	15 00
Sinclair, W. M.	do	30. Brussels	do	15 00
Howard, J. N.	do	30. Exeter	do	15 00
Cooke Bros.	do	30. Hensall	do	15 00
Fitzgerald, Sauer mann & Co.	Nov.	14. Watford	do	15 00
Taylor, F. N.	do	14. Strathroy	do	15 00
Baird, H. C. & Son	do	14. Parkhill	do	15 00
The Cayuga Electric Light and Power Co.	do	14. Cayuga	do	15 00
Johnson, W. A. & Co.	do	14. Dresden	do	15 00
Smith & Henderson	do	14. Blenheim	do	15 00
McMaster, W. & J	do	14. Ridgetown	do	15 00
Hamilt n & Froot	do	14. Forest	do	15 00
Leing, Wm.	do	14. Essex	do	15 00
Grawford, W. C.	do	14. Tilbury	do	15 00
McEvoy, W. H.	do	14. Amherstburg	do	15 00
Wallaceburg Electric Lt. Co.	do	14. Wallaceburg	do	15 00
Leamington Electric Lt. Co.	do	14. Leamington	do	15 00
Johnson, W. A.	do	22. Waterloo	do	15 00
Knox, Joseph	Dec.	2. Stayner	do	15 00
Greenore Electric Lt. Co.	do	2. Creemore	do	15 00
Glenwilliams Electric Lt. Co.	do	2. Glenwilliams	do	15 00
Fagan, Nicholas	do	2. Tottenham	do	15 00
Kyle, E. J.	do	3. Merrickville	do	15 00
Milton Electric Light and Power Co.	do	27. Milton	do	15 00
1896.				
Bronseau L. Gas Light Co.	Jan.	3. St. Hyacinthe	do	15 00
Fenelon Falls Electric Light Co.	Feb.	26. Fenelon Falls	do	15 00
Gordon, W. W.	May	29. Glencoe	do	15 00
				615 00
				\$92,524 61

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

No. 17.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE, 1895-96.

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1895.	Disbursed by the Receiver General.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Totals.	Contingencies.	Due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00			5,000 00
36,134 93	36,134 93	695 14	36,830 07			36,830 07
490 65	490 65		490 65	490 65		490 65
844 75	844 75		844 75	844 75		844 75
726 46	726 46		726 46	726 46		726 46
764 79	764 79		764 79	764 79		764 79
328 93	328 93		328 93	328 93		328 93
597 66	597 66		597 66	597 66		597 66
11 25	11 25		11 25	11 25		11 25
46 82	46 82		46 82	46 82		46 82
1,833 59	1,833 59		1,833 59	1,833 59		1,833 59
16 66	16 66		16 66	16 66		16 66
16 66	46,779 83	695 14	47,491 63	5,644 90	16 66	47,491 63
			Totals.			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1895-96.

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

Cr.

Dr.

BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 1st JULY, 1895.		BALANCES DUE BY INSPECTORS, 30th JUNE, 1896.		Deposited to the credit of the Receiver (General).	Stamps returned or destroyed.	DIVISIONS.	Totals.	Stamps issued to Inspectors.	Seizures and Penalties.	Other Receipts.	Totals.	Totals.	
Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.	Stamps on hand.	Cash on hand.									\$	cts.	$	cts.
1,398 59	151 05	1,872 22	4 00	1,164 06	' 2 36	Belleville.....	3,042 64	1,483 00	10 00	.....	3,042 64	1,872 22	3,042 64
2,622 69	1,383 93	2,350 65	1,386 17	7,529 80	.....	Hamilton.....	11,216 62	7,185 00	25 00	.....	11,216 62	1,872 22	11,216 62
1,380 20	.....	1,749 54	.....	1,440 66	.....	Kingston.....	3,190 20	1,810 00	.....	.....	3,190 20	1,749 54	3,190 20
1,600 83	47 20	988 71	.....	2,619 32	.....	London.....	3,608 03	1,990 00	.....	.....	3,608 03	988 71	3,608 03
1,652 12	12 15	2,914 94	44 94	913 05	2 00	Ottawa.....	3,874 97	2,180 00	30 70	.....	3,874 97	2,914 94	3,874 97
1,971 07	.....	576 15	.....	1,644 92	.....	Ottawa.....	2,221 07	1,150 00	.....	.....	2,221 07	576 15	2,221 07
2,737 61	336 40	3,024 90	451 62	3,512 44	.....	Toronto.....	6,988 96	3,625 00	.....	.....	6,988 96	3,024 90	6,988 96
1,389 36	.....	1,846 16	.....	1,543 20	.....	Windsor.....	3,389 36	2,000 00	.....	229 95	3,389 36	1,846 16	3,389 36
13,912 47	1,930 73	15,333 27	1,836 73	20,367 49	4 36	Ontario.....	37,531 85	21,393 00	65 70	229 95	37,531 85	15,333 27	37,531 85
10,139 03	565 75	9,059 73	367 75	7,777 30	.....	Montreal.....	17,204 78	6,500 00	.....	.....	17,204 78	9,059 73	17,204 78
3,598 00	.....	3,387 85	184 20	1,895 95	.....	Quebec.....	5,468 00	1,870 00	.....	.....	5,468 00	3,387 85	5,468 00
1,914 69	151 15	2,453 91	.....	881 93	.....	Three Rivers.....	3,335 84	1,270 00	.....	.....	3,335 84	2,453 91	3,335 84
15,651 72	716 90	14,901 49	551 95	10,555 18	.....	Quebec.....	26,008 62	9,640 00	.....	.....	26,008 62	14,901 49	26,008 62
955 98	.....	.....	.....	544 70	.....	King's.....	1,455 98	500 00	.....	.....	1,455 98	.....	1,455 98
1,992 01	.....	.....	.....	859 08	0 05	St. John.....	3,112 01	1,120 00	.....	.....	3,112 01	.....	3,112 01
2,947 99	.....	.....	.....	1,403 78	0 05	New Brunswick.....	4,567 99	1,020 00	.....	.....	4,567 99	.....	4,567 99
929 69	.....	.....	.....	132 41	.....	Cape Breton.....	929 69	.....	.....	.....	929 69	.....	929 69
317 11	69 85	783 53	13 75	1,090 54	0 75	Halifax.....	1,661 96	1,275 00	.....	.....	1,661 96	783 53	1,661 96
1,168 39	.....	540 92	29 85	1,090 54	.....	Pictou.....	1,168 39	.....	.....	.....	1,168 39	540 92	1,168 39
394 14	.....	537 17	.....	106 97	.....	Yarmouth.....	644 14	250 00	.....	.....	644 14	537 17	644 14
2,869 33	69 85	2,405 43	43 69	1,945 40	9 75	Nova Scotia.....	4,404 18	1,525 00	.....	.....	4,404 18	2,405 43	4,404 18

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1895-96.

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

DR.

CR.

Balances due 1st July, 1895. — Cash on hand.	Totals.	Divisions.	Balances due 30th June, 1896. — Cash on hand.	Totals.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
87 10	87 10	Essex	87 10	87 10
87 10	87 10	Ontario	87 10	87 10
5 62	5 62	Hull	5 62	5 62
5 62	5 62	Quebec	5 62	5 62
92 72	92 72	Totals	92 72	92 72

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1895-96.

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

(For Details, see Appendix B.)

Dr.

Cr.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTIONS FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Inspectors, June, 1896.	Totals.	Districts.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Totals.	
	Superannuation.	Insurance.				Salaries.	Seizures Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Supplies.		
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
3,437 62	51 92		3,489 54	2,783 26	Belleville.....	264 62	92 50		349 16		349 16	3,489 54	
6,291 24	82 25		6,373 49	5,495 05	Hamilton.....	591 71			226 73		226 73	6,313 49	
2,976 59	36 00		3,012 59	1,803 00	Kingston.....	487 52	45 00	458 26			221 81	3,012 59	
3,371 91	56 07		3,427 98	2,800 00	London.....	489 66	16 00		120 32		120 32	3,427 98	
2,660 69	49 67	32 91	2,743 27	2,233 26	Orillia.....	454 70			55 31		55 31	2,743 27	
4,178 19	59 51		4,237 70	3,179 92	Ottawa.....	669 55	291 66		96 57		96 57	4,237 70	
4,177 20	67 96		4,245 16	3,400 00	Toronto.....	503 08			252 08		252 08	4,245 16	
2,356 08	37 04		2,393 12	1,850 00	Windsor.....	491 56			51 56		51 56	2,393 12	
29,389 52	440 42	32 91	29,862 85	23,541 49	Ontario.....	4,042 40	445 16	458 26	2 00		1,373 54	29,862 85	
8,121 10	149 05		8,270 15	7,200 00	Montreal.....						311 76	8,270 15	
6,112 67	79 66	15 95	6,208 28	4,600 00	Quebec.....		108 33				166 70	6,208 28	
1,597 20	22 78	12 26	1,632 24	1,283 33	Three Rivers.....						21 41	1,632 24	
15,830 97	251 49	28 21	16,110 67	13,083 33	Quebec.....		108 33				499 87	16,110 67	
1,656 38	28 04		1,684 62	1,400 00	King's.....						207 04	1,684 62	
2,727 64	37 96		2,765 60	2,500 00	St. John's.....						238 05	2,765 60	
4,384 22	66 00		4,450 22	3,900 00	New Brunswick.....						505 09	4,450 22	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1895-96—*Concluded.*
 No. 20 (A).—INSPECTION Divisions in Account with Expenditure.
 (For Details, see Appendix B.)

Cr.

Dr.

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure.	DEDUCTION FROM SALARIES FOR		Balances due to Inspectors, 30th June, 1896.	Totals.	Districts.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.						Totals.		
	Superannuation.	Insurance.				Salaries.	Seizures, Expenses.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.		\$	cts.
1,006 77	15 00			1,022 77	Cape Breton.	800 00						201 82	20 95	1,022 77
2,201 15	31 96			2,233 11	Halifax.	1,600 00	1 03				225 00	261 41	145 67	2,233 11
1,741 89	30 00			1,771 89	Pictou.	1,500 00						233 00	38 80	1,771 89
1,091 31	20 00			1,111 31	Yarmouth.	1,000 00						91 30	20 01	1,111 31
6,041 12	97 96			6,139 08	Nova Scotia.	4,900 00	1 03				225 00	787 53	225 52	6,139 08
1,961 83	36 00			1,997 83	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,800 00						152 60	45 23	1,997 83
5,779 94	90 27		269 80	6,140 01	Winnipeg, Man.	4,404 10			574 56		108 00	953 26	100 09	6,140 01
2,044 09	23 08			2,067 17	Victoria, B.C.	1,150 00					300 00	547 52	69 65	2,067 17
1,410 81	18 00			1,428 81	Inspector of Scale Factories.	900 00						520 68	8 13	1,428 81
373 05	7 63			380 68	Commissioner of Standards.	380 68								380 68
1,390 86				1,390 86	General contingencies.									1,390 86
108 33				108 33	Printing.									108 33
89 92				89 92	Stationery.									89 92
68,804 66	1,030 85	61 12	269 80	70,166 43	Grand Totals.	54,059 60	3 03	1,032 82	1,186 49	9,928 22	3,656 27			70,166 43

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 1895-96.

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

DR.

(Old Divisions.)

CR.

Balances due by sundry persons 1st July, 1895.	Totals.	Divisions.	Balances due by sundry persons, 30th June, 1896.	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

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

797 50	.....	797 50	Fredericton	59 25	738 25	.....	797 50
1,425 75	.....	1,425 75	Moncton	49 00	1,376 75	.....	1,425 75
750 25	.....	950 25	St. John	345 25	605 00	.....	950 25
2,973 50	.....	3,173 50	.....<i>New Brunswick</i>	453 50	2,720 00	.....	3,173 50
871 00	83 25	1,704 25	.....<i>Halifax</i>	543 00	1,049 75	111 50	1,704 25
110 25	.....	110 25	.....<i>Pictou</i> .....	.....	110 25	.....	110 25
981 25	83 25	1,814 50	.....<i>Nova Scotia</i>	543 00	1,160 00	111 50	1,814 50
1,218 25	.....	1,218 25	.....<i>Charlottetown, P. E. I.</i>	36 00	1,164 25	18 00	1,218 25
608 50	18 00	864 00	.....<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>	265 00	599 00	.....	864 00
1,020 25	18 00	1,038 25	.....<i>Nanaimo</i>	61 50	976 75	.....	1,038 25
1,218 25	.....	1,218 25	.....<i>New Westminster</i>	18 00	1,169 00	31 25	1,218 25
1,134 50	.....	1,134 50	.....<i>Vancouver</i>	139 25	974 75	20 50	1,134 50
502 25	18 00	1,057 75	.....<i>Victoria</i>	190 25	867 50	.....	1,057 75
3,875 25	36 00	4,448 75	.....<i>British Columbia</i>	409 00	3,988 00	51 75	4,448 75
28,710 80	934 00	48,269 80	.....<i>Grand Totals</i>	17,824 00	30,020 80	425 00	48,269 80
.....	.....	5,919 00	.....<i>Law Stamps</i>	5,623 00	.....	.....	5,919 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	265 95	.....	.....	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

GAS INSPECTION.

No. 22.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure, 1895-96.

(For details, see Appendix B.)

DR.

CR.

Amounts due by sup- dry persons, 1st July, 1895.	Amounts received from Department to meet expendi- ture.		Deductions from Sal- aries for Superan- uation.		Totals.	DISTRICTS.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.					Totals.	Amounts due by sup- dry persons, 30th June, 1896.	
	§	cts.	§	cts.			§	cts.	Salaries.	Special Assist- ance.	Rent.			Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	§	cts.
101 75	335 99	110 95	2 00	5 00	103 75	Barrie.....	100 00		50 00			3 75	103 75	
335 99	110 95	134 12	2 00	2 00	340 99	Belleville.....	250 00					40 99	340 99	
134 12	167 55	148 90	2 00	2 00	112 95	Berlin.....	100 00	99 96				12 00	112 95	
167 55	110 70	1,881 36	2 00	33 92	134 12	Brookville.....	100 00					14 16	169 55	
110 70	439 86	173 75	2 00	8 00	169 55	Cobourg.....	100 00					29 05	169 55	
439 86	1,500 75	104 00	1 25	20 00	148 90	Cornwall.....	1,700 00					50 90	150 90	
1,500 75	321 00	202 90	2 00	4 00	112 70	Guelph.....	100 00					12 70	112 70	
321 00	2,807 14	2,807 14	33 92	28 04	1,881 36	Hamilton.....	1,700 00		36 00	80 55		64 81	1,881 36	
2,807 14	10,071 79	188 21	8 00	138 21	507 86	Kingston.....	400 00		49 00			62 86	507 86	
10,071 79	2,580 13	56 08	1 25	175 00	173 75	Listowel.....	100 00		75 00				175 00	
2,580 13	1,609 36	25 96	20 00	1,500 75	1,520 75	London.....	1,000 00		110 00	324 00		86 75	1,520 75	
1,609 36	98 00	2 00	2 00	106 00	1,060 00	Napanee.....	100 00					6 00	106 00	
98 00	4,287 49	84 04	2 00	18 00	1,292 64	Ottawa.....	900 00		300 00	15 60		77 04	1,292 64	
4,287 49	2,636 21	56 08	4 00	206 90	325 00	Owen Sound.....	200 00		125 00				325 00	
2,636 21	1,635 32	25 96	4 00	213 00	206 90	Peterborough.....	200 00		20 00	3 15		3 75	206 90	
1,635 32	100 00	2 00	4 00	213 00	213 00	Sarnia.....	200 00					1 35	213 00	
100 00	4,371 53	84 04	28 04	2,835 18	2,835 18	Stratford.....	2,199 92					635 26	2,835 18	
4,371 53	10,210 00	138 21	138 21	10,210 00	10,210 00	Toronto.....	7,749 92	99 96	761 00	484 15		1,114 97	10,210 00	
10,210 00	2,636 21	56 08	56 08	2,636 21	2,636 21	Ontario.....			240 00	18 75		177 46	2,636 21	
2,636 21	1,635 32	25 96	25 96	1,635 32	1,635 32	Montreal.....	2,200 00		108 33			226 99	1,635 32	
1,635 32	100 00	2 00	2 00	100 00	100 00	Quebec.....	1,300 00						100 00	
100 00	4,371 53	84 04	84 04	4,371 53	4,371 53	Sherbrooke.....	100 00		348 33	18 75		404 45	4,371 53	
4,371 53						Quebec.....	3,600 00							

Inland Revenues—Excise.

197 50	2 50	200 00	Fredericton	200 00					200 00
345 83	6 00	351 83	Moncton	300 00					351 83
1,010 45	20 00	1,030 45	St. John	1,000 00				30 45	1,030 45
1,553 78	28 50	1,582 28	New Brunswick	1,500 00				30 45	1,582 28
2,081 85	25 96	2,107 81	Halifax	1,300 00				107 75	2,107 81
12 88		12 88	Pictou		300 00				12 88
12 88	25 96	2,120 69	Nova Scotia	1,300 00				107 75	2,120 69
291 07	1 27	292 34	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	199 91				27 00	292 34
334 13	4 00	338 13	Winnipeg, Man.	200 00				30 13	338 13
98 00	2 00	100 00	Nanaimo	100 00					100 00
109 00	2 00	111 00	New Westminster	100 00				11 00	111 00
152 80	2 00	154 80	Vancouver	100 00				54 80	154 80
530 00	4 00	534 00	Victoria	200 00				34 00	534 00
889 80	10 00	899 80	British Columbia	500 00				99 80	899 80
1,402 90		1,602 90	General expenses					1,275 65	1,602 90
39 35		39 35	Printing					39 35	39 35
91 37		91 37	Stationery					91 37	91 37
212 88	291 98	21,548 39	Grand Totals	15,049 83	99 96	1,817 33	1,147 47	3,220 92	21,548 39

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.

No. 24.—INSPECTION Districts in Account with Expenditure, 1895-96.

(For Details see Appendix B.)

Amounts received from Department to meet Expenditure	Totals.	Districts.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.			Totals.
			Salaries.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	
§ cts.	§ cts.		§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
123 88	123 88	... Belleville		85 23	38 65	123 88
28 00	28 00	... Hamilton		3 00	25 00	28 00
30 93	30 93	... London			30 93	30 93
12 75	12 75	... Ottawa		12 75		12 75
4 95	4 95	... Owen Sound		3 95	1 00	4 95
289 67	289 67	... Toronto		52 95	236 72	289 67
490 18	490 18			157 88	332 30	490 18
12 94	12 94	... Montreal			12 94	12 94
30 48	30 48	... St. John, N.B.		10 34	20 14	30 48
188 27	188 27	... Halifax		149 62	38 65	188 27
5,384 10	5,384 10	... General contingencies	1,800 00	173 65	3,411 05	5,384 10
486 97	486 97	... Printing			486 97	486 97
20 29	20 29	... Stationery			20 29	20 29
80 00	80 00	... Lithographing			80 00	80 00
6,693 23	6,693 23	..... Totals	1,800 00	490 89	4,402 34	6,693 23

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

DR. NO. 25.—STATEMENT showing the Transactions in connection with the Manufacture of Methylated Spirits, 1895-96. Cr.

		Amounts.	Totals.			Amounts.	Totals.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Stock on hand 1st July, 1895.....		11,234	38	17,463	34	88,327	49
Wood naphtha.....		3,259	85			9,351	50
Methylated spirits.....		1,426	61				
Alcohol.....		1,482	50				
Drums and barrels.....							
Articles purchased during the year.....		36,391	08	69,715	50	5,850	65
Alcohol.....		24,038	20			2,377	49
Wood naphtha.....		9,286	22			1,544	89
Drums and barrels.....						1,417	22
Other expenses, as follows.....				7,392	20		
Freight.....		2,468	20				
do warehouse.....		800	00				
do motor power.....		125	00				
Heating.....		132	00				
Lighting.....		22	22				
Salaries.....		3,686	65				
Prating.....		28	17				
Stationery.....		9	90				
Sundries.....		120	06				
Balance, being net profit over expenditure.....				14,358	21		
Totals.....				108,869	25		
						108,869	25

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

No. 26.—STATEMENT showing the amounts voted and the Expenditures authorized for each service for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Services.	Grants.	Expenditures.	Over-Expenditures.	Under-Expenditures.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Controller's Salary.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Departmental Salaries.....	37,830 00	36,830 15		999 85
do Contingencies.....	6,250 00	5,644 90		605 10
Excise Salaries.....	306,853 75	303,443 39		3,410 36
do Contingencies.....	47,500 00	47,984 33	484 33	
do do on account of stamps.	22,000 00	20,843 84		1,156 16
Commission to Custom's Officers.....	5,500 00	5,606 89	106 89	
Duty Pay.....	6,000 00	5,305 37		694 63
do other than special surveys....	1,000 00	841 84		158 16
Culler's Salaries.....	4,750 00	5,024 94	274 94	
do Contingencies.....	2,250 00	2,012 50		237 50
do Fees.....	4,100 00	3,800 00		300 00
do Annuities.....	7,200 00	6,399 94		800 06
Preventive Service.....	9,000 00	9,480 22	480 22	
Minor Revenues.....	800 00	128 73		671 27
Tobacco Stamp Commission.....	100 00	66 63		33 37
Weights and Measures Salaries.....	56,700 00	54,059 60		2,640 40
do Contingencies.....	15,950 00	15,837 03		112 97
Gas Inspection Salaries.....	15,150 00	15,049 83		100 17
do Contingencies.....	8,000 00	6,954 45		1,045 55
Electric Light Inspection.....	6,000 00	5,958 41		41 59
Inspection of Staples.....	3,000 00	2,576 94		423 06
Adulteration of Food.....	25,000 00	24,312 98		687 02
Liquor License Act, including \$207.39 at credit of the Department special account.....	220 00	220 00		
Methylated Spirits.....	75,000 00	77,109 66	2,109 66	
Totals.....	671,153 75	660,492 57	3,456 04	14,117 22

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

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.	Barley.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belleville, Ont.	164,170	3,101,000	842,750	32,040	29,210	.....
Guelph do	242,820	4,253,900	800,580	63,500	.....	.....
Hamilton do	148,336	2,952,320	560,204	46,340	.....	.....
Perth do	283,573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott do	227,176	4,509,590	844,080	56,364	.....	.....
Toronto do	967,110	20,327,335	3,981,725	272,000	.....	25,820
Windsor do	1,343,713	22,787,986	4,980,810	284,376	{ *925 940	†3,474
Halifax, N.S. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,376,898	57,932,131	12,010,149	754,620	{ *925 30,150	†3,474 25,820

* Cherry Pomace.

† Wine Lees.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Total Grain used for Distillation.	LICENSES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.70 and \$1.72 per gall.		Duty Collected ex-Distillery, on Deficiencies and Assessments.		Total Duty Collected ex-Manu- factory, including License Fees.
	No.	Fees.					
Lbs.		\$	Gallons.	\$ cts.	Gallons.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,169,170	1	250	240,109 41	408,186 02	.....		250 00
5,360,800	1	250	310,644 63	528,095 86	.....		250 00
3,707,200	1	250	214,831 96	365,214 32	94 43	143 16	398 16
283,573	2	500	13,806 15	23,746 56	167 28	266 80	766 80
5,637,210	1	250	334,317 09	568,339 06	1,591 08	2,488 46	2,738 46
25,573,990	1	250	1,526,289 95	2,594,692 11	7,826 32	12,021 23	12,271 23
4,399	} 2	500	1,742,210 66	2,961,758 16	2,097 17	3,268 89	3,768 89
29,397,825							
.....		1	.....		131 38	199 70	449 70
4,399	} 10	2,500	*4,382,209 85	7,450,032 89	11,907 66	18,388 24	20,888 24
74,129,768							

* This includes surplus of 8,911 44 gallons.

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.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1895.						
Ontario.....	2,820,716	32,761,660	8,709,602	463,999	339,391	14,750
Nova Scotia.....						
Totals.....	2,820,716	32,761,660	8,709,602	463,999	339,391	14,750
1896.						
Ontario.....	3,376,898	57,932,131	12,010,149	754,620	{ *925 30,150	{ †3,474 25,820
Nova Scotia.....						
Totals.....	3,376,898	57,932,131	12,010,149	754,620	{ *925 30,150	{ †3,474 25,820

* Cherry Pomace. † Wine Lees.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

Total Grain used for Distillation.	LICENSES.		Proof Spirits Manufactured at \$1.70 and \$1.72 per gal.		Duty collected ex-distillery, on Deficiencies and Assessments.		Total duty collected ex-Manufactory, including License Fees.
	No.	Fees.					
Lbs.		\$	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
45,110,118	8	2,000	2,605,787 27	4,025,995 73	36,034 61	53,921 13	55,921 13
.....	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
45,110,118	9	2,250	2,605,787 27	4,025,995 73	36,034 61	53,921 13	56,171 13
4,399 74,129,768	9	2,250	*4,382,209 85	7,450,032 89	11,776 28	18,188 54	20,438 54
.....	1	250	.....	.....	131 38	199 70	449 70
4,399 74,129,768	10	2,500	*4,382,209 85	7,450,032 89	11,907 66	18,388 24	20,888 24

*This includes surplus of 8,911 44 galls.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—SPIRITS.

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

DIVISIONS.	Spirits in process, including deficiencies brought forward.	Spirits manufactured during the year, including surpluses.	Spirits returned to distillery for re-distillation.	Spirits received from other sources.
	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Duty paid. Galls.
Belleuille, Ont.	2,700·31	240,109·41	8,741·14	1,458·83
Guelph "	15,035·34	310,644·63	16,281·82	420·77
Hamilton "	1,209·83	214,831·96	{ +910·66 14,046·27 }	74·00
Perth "	406·33	13,806·15		
Prescott "	14,136·66	334,317·09	90·64	462·72
Toronto "	14,061·56	1,526,289·95	{ +1,487·02 59,566·95 }	2,309·67
Windsor "	80,835·79	1,742,210·66	55,962·31	18·47
Halifax, N. S.	535·45	.....	11,409·04	.....
Totals	128,921·27	*4,382,209·85	{ +2,397·68 166,098·17 }	4,744·46

* This includes surplus of 8,911·44 galls. † Duty paid spirits.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Totals.	Spirits warehoused during the year.	Fusel oil written off.	Spirits written off on account of amended tests.	Deficiencies on which duty was collected.	Spirits in process, including de- ficiencies carried forward.	Totals.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
253,009·69	226,421·87	2,700·31	.....	.....	23,887·51	253,009·69
342,382·56	312,416·86	1,423·45	.....	.....	28,542·25	342,382·56
231,072·72	225,882·52	438·87	.....	94·43	4,656·90	231,072·72
14,212·48	13,734·99	.....	.....	162·71	314·78	14,212·48
349,007·11	325,742·08	1,333·01	.....	1,591·08	20,340·94	349,007·11
1,603,715·15	1,584,966·41	2,695·95	.....	7,826·32	8,226·47	1,603,715·15
1,879,027·23	1,778,651·36	1,979·32	46·01	2,006·22	96,344·32	1,879,027·23
11,944·49	11,393·26	.....	404·07	131·38	15·78	11,944·49
4,684,371·43	4,479,209·35	10,570·91	450·08	11,812·14	182,328·95	4,684,371·43

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 at \$1.70 and \$1.72 per Gallon.	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	\$ cts.
612,411 23	226,421 87		12,060 95	850,894 05	Belleville, Ont.	47,422 51	80,617 79
2,002 19			17,490 96	19,493 15	Brantford "	11,789 20	20,109 26
839 03			6,815 47	7,654 50	Cornwall "	6,989 47	11,881 19
848,117 22	312,416 86		90,805 79	1,251,339 87	Guelph "	169,875 28	288,787 68
533,711 47	225,882 52		80,337 95	839,931 94	Hamilton "	102,440 74	174,149 03
5,792 64			34,040 97	39,833 61	Kingston "	28,961 27	49,234 20
8,915 95			51,629 83	60,545 78	London "	52,743 93	89,664 98
9,081 03			105,681 87	114,762 90	Ottawa "	102,861 91	174,866 56
3,396 69			91,205 71	94,602 40	do Govt. W'se		
			79 36	79 36	do Dept. Lab.		
1,046 34			12,521 61	13,567 95	Owen Sound, Ont.	11,309 68	19,226 79
53,732 26	13,734 99		27,205 62	94,672 87	Perth "	35,105 68	59,827 69
835 82			18,345 01	19,180 83	Peterborough "	17,869 35	30,377 99
1,244 33			5,024 53	6,268 86	Port Arthur "	5,541 92	9,423 34
979,926 44	325,742 08	85,559 78	43,675 32	1,434,903 62	Prescott "	34,194 65	83,798 43
2,507 60			14,074 65	16,582 25	St. Catharins "	14,918 53	25,361 59
2,348 44			16,387 85	18,736 29	Stratford "	17,404 19	29,587 14
3,799,605 83	1,584,966 41		124,168 15	5,508,740 39	Toronto "	256,346 48	432,543 61
4,127,302 48	1,778,651 36		4,528 03	5,910,481 87	Windsor "	153,269 95	259,517 19
10,992,816 99	4,467,816 09	85,559 78	756,079 63	16,302,272 49	... Totals	1,069,044 74	1,838,974 46
2,741 59			12,726 37	15,467 96	Joliette, Que.	12,691 24	20,555 15
73,140 08		*219 78	674,600 02	747,959 88	Montreal "	587,549 90	990,117 67
29,154 09			168,343 61	197,497 70	Quebec "	162,579 26	276,434 74
2,779 34			29,244 12	32,023 46	St. Hyaci'the "	27,906 74	47,441 53
2,647 34			6,585 11	9,232 45	St. John's "	7,596 34	12,914 10
5,809 90		32,731 25	52,095 30	90,636 45	Sherbrooke "	52,004 80	98,233 71
2,227 77			12,969 69	15,197 46	Sorel "	13,632 13	23,174 69
505 22			11,910 81	12,416 03	Terrebonne "	7,071 57	12,624 25
4,625 04			35,514 75	40,139 79	Three Rivers "	36,844 80	62,636 36
123,630 37		*219 78	1,003,989 78	1,160,571 18	... Totals	907,276 78	1,544,132 23
32 06			142 50	174 56	Chatham, N.B.	99 56	169 25
8,733 22			71,440 09	80,173 31	St. John "	70,849 12	120,940 47
8,765 28			71,582 59	80,347 87	... Totals	70,948 68	121,109 72
249,356 07	11,393 26		15,796 32	276,545 65	Halifax, N.S.	50,065 99	85,764 84
94 82			1,387 58	1,482 40	Char'tet'n, P.E.I.	1,254 64	2,157 97
25,373 79			138,184 69	163,558 48	Winnipeg, Man.	128,718 46	218,822 94
1,303 76			5,810 55	7,114 31	Calgary, N.W.T.	5,571 77	9,471 96
13,089 07			50,972 54	64,061 61	Vancouver, B.C.	43,312 87	73,634 99
11,814 45			62,471 09	74,285 54	Victoria "	56,664 76	96 330 21
24,903 52			113,443 63	138,347 15	... Totals	99,977 63	169,965 20
8,612 54				8,612 54	Sundries		
11,434,857 14	4,479,209 35	*219 78	2,106,274 77	18,138,852 07	Grand Totals	2,332,858 69	3,990,399 32

* Seized. † This amount includes \$35,487.31, collected on imported spirits, used in bonded factories, at 30c. per gallon.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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.
193,736 84	8,741 14	5,946 13	449 96			594,597 47	850,894 05
238 09			369 41		4,299 85	2,796 60	19,493 15
						665 03	7,654 50
99,496 62	16,281 82	17,313 44	423 24	3,848 31		944,101 16	1,251,339 87
133,554 90	14,046 27	4,910 34	755 27	1,094 24	21,432 35	561,697 83	839,931 94
				11 55	5,561 42	5,299 37	39,833 61
				1,601 59		6,200 26	60,545 78
571 84			66 30			11,262 85	114,762 90
			79 36		† 88,533 17	6,069 23	94,602 40
						2,258 27	79 36
575 12		999 98				57,992 09	13,567 95
						1,311 48	94,672 87
						726 94	19,180 83
255,943 14	90 64	4,048 74	445 81	1,850 40	85,559 78	1,052,770 46	6,268 86
				194 50		1,469 22	1,434,903 62
						1,332 10	16,582 25
693,773 92	59,566 95	42,988 97	3,313 56	14,010 82	62,123 71	4,376,615 98	18,736 29
594,403 40	55,962 31	68,925 84	120 46	113,017 90		4,924,782 01	5,508,740 39
							5,910,481 87
1,972,293 87	154,689 13	145,133 44	6,023 37	135,629 31	† 88,533 17	12,551,948 35	16,302,272 49
					178,977 11	3,376 72	15,467 96
45,864 79				210 20	44,822 98	69,512 01	747,959 88
					13,372 10	21,546 34	197,497 70
						4,116 72	32,023 46
1,636 11							9,232 45
190 93					32,731 25	5,709 47	90,636 45
						1,565 33	15,197 46
					4,016 60	1,327 86	12,416 03
						3,294 99	40,139 79
47,691 83				210 20	94,942 93	110,449 44	1,160,571 18
						75 00	174 56
				86 69		9,237 50	80,173 31
				86 69		9,312 50	80,347 87
80,994 31	11,409 04	9,436 22	555 84	1,842 06		122,242 19	276,545 65
						227 76	1,482 40
4,140 79				136 41		30,562 82	163,558 48
						1,542 54	7,114 31
521 28				322 05		19,905 41	64,061 61
632 69				2,077 01		14,911 08	74,285 54
1,153 97				2,399 06		34,816 49	138,347 15
						8,612 54	8,612 54
2,106,274 77	166,098 17	154,569 66	*6,579 21	140,303 73	† 88,533 17	12,869,714 63	18,138,852 07
					273,920 04		

*Of this quantity, 5,508 30 gallons is spirits allowed distillers, free of duty, as compensation for duty paid spirits brought into the distilleries.

1,004 61 do written off by authority.
66 30 do for use of His Excellency the Governor General.

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

Totals... 6,579 21

E. MIALI, 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 at \$1.70 and \$1.72 per Gallon.	
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	\$ cts.
11,383,879·33	2,791,973·54	60,981·05	722,016·43	14,958,850·35	Ontario	1,193,358·09	1,828,560 53
125,593·79		*137·32 37,423·82	1,079,324·36	1,242,479·29	Quebec	972,678·39	1,491,621 92
8,342·22			76,718·68	85,060·90	New Brunswick...	75,970·40	116,883 78
326,665·43	11,436·72		24,767·04	362,869·19	Nova Scotia	54,597·61	83,950 88
178·46			2,467·97	2,646·43	P. E. Island	2,551·61	3,927 35
24,947·10			126,940·64	151,887·74	Manitoba	121,523·53	185,406 74
28,607·11			4,876·34	4,876·34	N. W. Territories..	3,572·58	5,522 61
8,612·54			85,152·81	113,759·92	British Columbia.	84,766·56	129,533 74
				8,612·54	Sundries		
11,906,825·98	2,803,410·26	*137·32 98,404·87	2,122,264·27	16,931,042·70	.....Totals	2,509,018·77	3,845,407 55
					1896.		
10,992,816·99	4,467,816·09	85,559·78	756,079·63	16,302,272·49	Ontario	1,069,044·74	1,838,974 46
123,630·37		*219·78 32,731·25	1,003,989·78	1,160,571·16	Quebec	907,276·78	1,544,132 23
8,765·28			71,582·59	80,347·87	New Brunswick...	70,948·68	121,109 72
249,356·07	11,393·26		15,796·32	276,545·65	Nova Scotia	50,065·99	85,764 84
94·82			1,387·58	1,482·40	P. E. Island	1,254·64	2,157 97
25,373·79			138,184·69	163,558·48	Manitoba	128,718·46	218,822 94
1,303·76			5,810·55	7,114·31	N. W. Territories..	5,571·77	9,471 96
24,903·52			113,443·63	138,347·15	British Columbia.	99,977·63	169,965 20
8,612·54				8,612·54	Sundries		
11,434,857·14	4,479,209·35	*219·78 118,291·03	2,106,274·77	18,138,852·07	.....Totals	2,332,858·69	3,990,399 32

* Seized.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Returns for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

DR.

REMOVED IN BOND.		FREE.		Exported.	Used in Bonded Factories.	Remaining in Warehouse.	TOTALS.
To other Divisions.	To Distillery for Re-distillation.	Legal Allowance.	Other.				
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
2,028,150·95	220,455·15	151,828·43	25,023·54	114,755·65	{ *90,415·59 142,045·96 }	10,992,816·99	14,958,850·35
44,656·45				137·60	101,376·48	123,630·37	1,242,479·29
312·16				13·06		8,765·28	85,060·90
41,546·59	11,568·10	4,971·11		829·71		249,356·07	362,869·19
4,990·42						94·82	2,646·43
2,607·70				1,482·14		25,373·79	151,887·74
						1,303·76	4,876·34
						24,903·52	113,759·92
						8,612·54	8,612·54
2,122,264·27	232,023·25	156,799·54	25,023·54	117,218·16	{ *90,415·59 243,422·44 }	11,434,857·14	16,931,042·70
1,972,293·87	154,689·13	145,133·44	6,023·37	135,629·31	{ *88,533·17 178,977·11 }	12,551,948·35	16,302,272·49
47,691·83				210·20	94,942·93	110,449·44	1,160,571·18
80,994·31	11,409·04	9,436·22	555·84	1,842·06	86·69	9,312·50	80,347·87
4,140·79				136·41		122,242·19	276,545·65
1,153·97				2,309·06		227·76	1,482·40
						30,562·82	163,558·48
						1,542·54	7,114·31
						34,816·49	138,347·15
						8,612·54	8,612·54
2,106,274·77	166,098·17	154,569·66	6,579·21	140,303·73	{ *88,533·17 273,920·04 }	12,869,714·63	18,138,852·07

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

	1895.	1896.
Total duty collected ex-manufacture and ex-warehouse.....	\$3,899,328 68	\$4,008,787 56
do do on Licenses.....	2,250 00	2,500 00
Totals.....	\$3,901,578 68	\$4,011,287 56

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 6.—RETURN of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1 cts. per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Ware-housed.	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactory, and on Licenses.
	Number.	Fees.					
		\$					
Belleville Ont.	1	50	333,788	258,370		258,370	50 00
Brantford "	3	150	587,204	474,426		474,426	150 00
Guelph "	8	725	6,833,214	5,432,211		5,432,211	725 00
Hamilton "	3	500	4,727,482	3,819,941		3,819,941	500 00
Kingston "	2	250	4,776,764	3,785,152		3,785,152	250 00
London "	3	450	5,612,442	4,470,512		4,470,512	450 00
Ottawa "	1	50	171,320	130,256		130,256	50 00
Owen Sound "	1	50	832,585	660,595		660,595	50 00
Perth "	2	100	272,648	226,840		226,840	100 00
Peterborough, Ont.	3	300	1,273,603	1,003,471		1,003,471	300 00
Prescott "	4	350	2,520,229	2,033,390	8,043	2,025,347	470 65
St. Catharines "	2	100	946,142	770,964	336	770,628	105 04
Stratford "	1	200	4,792,300	3,888,000		3,888,000	200 00
Toronto "	10	1,400	14,851,643	11,736,298		11,736,298	1,400 00
Windsor "	1	200	5,210,460	4,289,060		4,289,060	200 00
Totals ..	45	4,875	53,741,829	42,988,486	8,379	42,980,107	5,000 69
Montreal, Que.	4	650	8,644,593	6,983,058		6,983,058	650 00
Quebec, "	1	150	1,395,725	1,108,477		1,108,477	150 00
Totals ..	5	800	10,040,318	8,091,535		8,091,535	800 00
Halifax, N.S.	1	50	387,478	310,436		310,436	50 00
Winnipeg, Man.	3	250	1,430,975	1,167,596	3,324	1,164,272	299 86
Calgary, N.W.T.	3	175	405,632	326,335	12,998	313,337	369 99
Vancouver, B.C.	1	50	43,959	34,853		34,853	50 00
Grand Totals..	58	6,200	66,050,191	52,919,241	24,701	52,894,540	6,570 54

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT.

No. 7.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of manufactures for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Grain placed in Steep.	Malt manufactured at 1½c. per lb.	Paid Duty Ex-manufactory.	Ware-housed.	Total Duty collected Ex-manufactory, and on Licenses.
	Number.	Fees.					
1895.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Ontario	47	4,875	41,692,155	33,334,760	.....	33,334,760	4,875 00
Quebec	6	850	10,815,253	8,710,972	6,106	8,704,866	941 59
Manitoba	6	425	1,736,861	1,414,588	4,934	1,409,654	499 01
N. W. Territories .....	.....	.....	233,748	185,196	4,618	180,578	69 27
Totals	59	6,150	54,478,017	43,645,516	15,658	43,629,858	6,384 87
1896.							
Ontario	45	4,875	53,741,829	42,988,486	8,379	42,980,107	5,000 69
Quebec	5	800	10,040,318	8,091,535	.....	8,091,535	800 00
Nova Scotia	1	50	387,478	310,436	.....	310,436	50 00
Manitoba	3	250	1,430,975	1,167,596	3,324	1,164,272	299 86
N. W. Territories	3	175	405,632	326,335	12,998	313,337	369 99
British Columbia	1	50	43,959	34,853	.....	34,853	50 00
Totals	58	6,200	66,050,191	52,919,241	24,701	52,894,540	6,570 54

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

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.	
75,063	258,370	1,044			334,477	Belleville
227,497	474,426	6,583			708,506	Brantford
1,870,319	5,432,211	90,983	699,350		8,092,863	Guelph
1,986,519	3,819,941	53,924	249,400		6,059,784	Hamilton
1,846,679	3,785,152	141,460			5,773,291	Kingston
1,982,041	4,479,512	22,766	213,400	6,481	6,704,200	London
52,742	130,256	908	145,578		329,484	Ottawa
211,472	660,595	7,855	610,000		1,489,922	Owen Sound
18,035	226,840	1,573	74,200		320,648	Perth
541,971	1,003,471	29,607	72,000		1,647,049	Peterborough
			10,320		10,320	Port Arthur
957,672	2,025,347	25,950			3,008,969	Prescott
62,370	770,628	4,860			837,858	St. Catharines
1,740,380	3,888,000	24,427	394,728		6,047,535	Stratford
5,871,784	11,736,298	228,253	140,208		17,976,543	Toronto
1,208,453	4,289,060	9,912	628,000		6,135,425	Windsor
18,602,997	42,980,107	650,105	3,237,184	6,481	65,476,874	Totals
19,405			24,000		43,405	Joliette
3,449,849	6,983,058	92,255	687,404	5,520	11,218,086	Montreal
107,979	1,108,477	3,170	1,373,808		2,593,434	Quebec
			3,600		3,600	St. Hyacinthe
1,054			30,000		31,054	Terrebonne
3,578,287	8,091,535	95,425	2,118,812	5,520	13,889,579	Totals
39,845		7,652	900,590		948,087	St. John, N.B.
179,200	310,436		1,968,000		2,457,636	Halifax, N.S.
12,000		620	36,000		48,620	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
144,189	313,337	5,590	8,000		471,116	Calgary, N.W.T.
483,923	1,164,272	10,364	178,864		1,837,423	Winnipeg, Man.
23,040	34,853		64,000	530,470	652,363	Vancouver, B.C.
6,791			24,000	1,434,190	1,464,981	Victoria do
29,831	34,853		88,000	1,964,660	2,117,344	Totals
23,070,272	52,894,540	769,756	8,535,450	1,976,661	87,246,679	Grand Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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.
283,151	4,247 27				51,326	334,477
451,834	6,777 51				256,672	708,506
4,114,246	61,713 71	1,764,144	72,000	4,526	2,137,947	8,092,863
2,906,258	43,593 87	1,243,550	188,880		1,721,096	6,059,784
2,105,660	31,584 90	1,606,916	7,200		2,053,515	5,773,291
3,965,543	59,483 70	810,000		10,901	1,917,756	6,704,200
275,348	4,130 22				54,136	329,484
1,194,683	17,920 25	10,320			284,919	1,489,922
24,322	364 83			290,625	5,701	320,648
982,461	14,736 91	440,000		676	223,912	1,647,049
10,320	154 80					10,320
1,859,285	27,889 32				1,149,684	3,008,969
591,516	8,872 74				246,342	837,858
2,192,487	32,887 30	1,551,400			2,303,648	6,047,535
11,245,977	168,689 73	1,001,120	104,062		5,625,384	17,976,543
2,950,075	44,251 13	36,000		10,731	3,138,619	6,135,425
35,153,166	527,298 19	8,463,450	372,142	317,459	21,170,657	65,476,874
31,143	467 15				12,262	43,405
7,233,971	108,509 60		1,572	4,909	3,977,634	11,218,086
2,392,002	35,880 00				201,432	2,593,434
3,600	54 00					3,600
23,155	346 35				7,399	31,054
9,683,871	145,257 10		1,572	4,909	4,199,227	13,889,579
874,163	13,112 45			560	73,364	948,087
2,329,620	34,944 30		5,400		122,616	2,457,636
48,620	729 30					48,620
310,660	4,659 90	4,000			156,456	471,116
1,178,040	17,670 59	68,000			591,383	1,837,423
622,456	9,337 08			2,380	27,527	652,363
1,464,981	21,974 60					1,464,981
2,087,437	31,311 68			2,380	27,527	2,117,344
51,665,577	774,983 51	8,535,450	379,114	325,308	26,341,230	87,246,679

E. MIALI,
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.	1895.
24,833,182	33,334,760	497,214	3,668,955	48,565	62,382,676	Ontario
3,430,234	8,704,866	178,747	1,300,366	3,316	13,617,529	Quebec
155,962		11,482	768,944		936,388	New Brunswick
162,483		1,632	2,033,714		2,197,829	Nova Scotia
			92,000		92,000	Prince Edward Island
487,729	1,409,654	20,899	188,369		2,056,651	Manitoba
	180,578	194	89,749		270,521	N. W. Territories
43,082			120,000	1,774,371	1,937,453	British Columbia
29,112,672	43,629,858	710,168	8,212,097	1,826,252	83,491,047	Totals
						1896.
18,602,997	42,980,107	650,105	3,237,184	6,481	65,476,874	Ontario
3,578,287	8,091,535	95,425	2,118,812	5,520	13,889,579	Quebec
39,845		7,652	900,590		948,087	New Brunswick
179,200	310,436		1,968,000		2,457,636	Nova Scotia
12,000		620	36,000		48,620	Prince Edward Island
483,923	1,164,272	10,364	178,864		1,837,423	Manitoba
144,189	313,337	5,590	8,000		471,116	N. W. Territories
29,831	34,853		88,000	1,964,660	2,117,344	British Columbia
23,070,272	52,894,540	769,756	8,535,450	1,976,661	87,246,679	Totals

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

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.
34,228,508	513,462 69	8,002,348	573,246	975,577	18,602,997	62,382,676
10,039,242	150,588 67				3,578,287	13,617,529
896,543	13,448 15				39,845	936,388
2,011,429	30,171 44			7,200	179,200	2,197,829
80,000	1,200 00				12,000	92,000
1,388,610	20,829 13	183,749		369	483,923	2,056,651
124,332	1,864 98	2,000			144,189	270,521
1,875,305	28,129 69	24,000		8,317	29,831	1,937,453
50,643,969	759,694 75	8,212,097	573,246	991,463	23,070,272	83,491,047
35,153,166	527,298 19	8,463,450	372,142	317,459	21,170,657	65,476,874
9,683,871	145,257 10		1,572	4,909	4,199,227	13,889,579
874,163	13,112 45			560	73,364	948,087
2,329,620	34,944 30		5,400		122,616	2,457,636
48,620	729 30					48,620
1,178,040	17,670 59	68,000			591,383	1,837,423
310,660	4,659 90	4,000			156,456	471,116
2,087,437	31,311 68			2,380	27,527	2,117,344
51,665,577	774,983 51	8,535,450	379,114	325,308	26,341,230	87,246,679

	1895.	1896.
Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse,	\$759,929 62	\$775,354 05
do on licenses.....	6,150 00	6,200 00
Totals.....	\$766,079 62	\$781,554 05

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 10.—RETURN of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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.....	1	50	112,069		31,175		50 00
Brantford.....	3	150	493,633		185,915		150 00
Guelph.....	9	450	3,997,672		1,437,070		450 00
Hamilton.....	3	150	2,141,838		921,343	200	150 00
Kingston.....	2	100	323,776		102,875		100 00
London.....	6	300	4,055,579		1,571,878	2,357	300 00
Ottawa.....	4	200	534,657		200,954		200 00
Owen Sound.....	*12	600	1,130,782		465,885		600 00
Perth.....	1	50	24,414		6,090		50 00
Peterborough.....	4	200	861,530		293,590		200 00
Port Arthur.....	1	50	17,962		6,876		50 00
Prescott.....	3	150	1,621,496		551,416	850	150 00
St. Catharines.....	2	100	768,660		286,350		100 00
Stratford.....	6	300	459,958		215,425		300 00
Toronto.....	13	650	10,844,469		4,380,793		650 00
Windsor.....	2	100	1,500,735	7,148	717,914	28,949	179 24
Totals.....	*72	3,600	28,889,230	7,148	11,375,629	32,356	3,679 24
Joliette.....	1	50	31,188		10,480		50 00
Montreal.....	11	550	10,134,253½		3,433,637		550 00
Quebec.....	4	200	2,405,426		790,875		200 00
St. Hyacinthe.....	1	50	21,571		8,880		50 00
Terrebonne.....	2	75	26,755		9,410		75 00
Totals.....	19	925	12,619,195½		4,253,282		925 00
St. John, N.B.....	3	150	895,913		290,608		150 00
Halifax, N.S.....	5	250	2,327,257		822,567	137,022	250 00
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	1	50	48,871		14,500		50 00
Winnipeg, Man.....	8	375	1,157,768		378,626		375 00
Calgary, N. W. T.....	5	225	300,527		104,161		225 00
Vancouver, B.C.....	14	675	672,931		272,791	90	675 00
Victoria.....	7	350	1,462,441	2,000	502,550	24,229	418 50
Totals.....	21	1,025	2,135,372	2,000	775,341	24,319	1,093 50
Grand Totals.....	134	6,600	48,374,133½	9,148	18,914,714	193,697	6,747 74

* Two of these licenses are for the year 1896-97.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MALT LIQUOR.

No. 11.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of manufactures for the Years ended
30th June, 1895 and 1896.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total quantity of Malt used for Brewing.	Other commodities used.	Malt Liquor manufactured.	Malt Liquor exported and used by H.M. Army and Navy.	Total Duty Collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.					
1895.		\$	Lbs.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	69	3,450	29,447,726	1,650	11,311,331	2,655½	3,596 20
Quebec.....	19	875	12,223,269		4,069,585		875 00
New Brunswick.....	3	150	913,562		283,900		150 00
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	2,176,806		763,134	157,548½	250 00
Prince Edward Island..	1	50	80,000		34,000		50 00
Manitoba.....	9	450	1,354,503		443,657		450 00
N. W. Territories.....	1	25	123,860		42,672		25 00
British Columbia.....	21	1,000	1,922,739	4,000	680,536	23,367	1,139 66
Totals.....	128	6,250	48,242,465	5,650	17,628,815	183,571	6,535 86
1896.							
Ontario.....	*72	3,600	28,889,230	7,148	11,375,629	32,356	3,679 24
Quebec.....	19	925	12,619,195½		4,253,282		925 00
New Brunswick.....	3	150	895,913		290,608		150 00
Nova Scotia.....	5	250	2,327,257		822,567	137,022	250 00
Prince Edward Island..	1	50	48,871		14,500		50 00
Manitoba.....	8	375	1,157,768		378,626		375 00
N. W. Territories.....	5	225	300,527		104,161		225 00
British Columbia.....	21	1,025	2,135,372	2,000	775,341	24,319	1,093 50
Totals.....	134	6,600	48,374,133½	9,148	18,014,714	193,697	6,747 74

*Five of these licenses are for the year 1896-97.

1895	{	Exported.....	5,741½	gallons.
	{	Used by H.M. Army and Navy.....	177,829½	do
			183,571	do
1896	{	Exported.....	32,628	do
	{	Used by H.M. Army and Navy.....	161,069	do
			193,697	do

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 12.—RETURN of Manufactures

DIVISIONS.	Total weight of Raw Leaf Tobacco and all other materials actually used.	LICENSES.		TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU	
		Number.	Fees.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused	At \$1.50 per M.	Paid Duty
	Lbs.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Hamilton	1,190,554½	1	75 00	1,186,302½	173,289	1,013,013½	2,135,500	2,135,500
Kingston	89	1	37 50	85	85			
London	5,399½	1	75 00	4,999 ⁷⁷ / ₁₀₀	157	4,842 ⁷⁷ / ₁₀₀		
Toronto	118,783½	1	75 00	115,635½	46,496½	69,139		
Totals	1,314,826½	4	262 50	1,307,022 ⁷⁷ / ₁₀₀	220,027½	1,086,995 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀	2,135,500	2,135,500
Joliette	174,971½	1	50 00					
Montreal	8,241,666 ⁵ / ₂	16	987 50	7,573,320½	273,089½	7,300,231	82,772,400	74,471,400
Quebec	381,989	5	350 00	265,780	209,240½	56,533½		
Sherbrooke.....	136,126	.....	.....	27,649½	3,702	23,947½		
Sorel								
St. John's		2	125 00	76,507½	23,712	52,795½		
Three Rivers ...	10,182	1	50 00					
Totals	8,944,934½	25	1,562 50	7,943,257½	509,749½	7,433,507½	82,772,400	74,471,400
St. John, N.B..	6,173	1	37 50	3,317	3,317		1,008,000	1,008,000
Halifax, N.S. ...	120,129	2	150 00	124,525½	9,179½	115,346		
Pictou "	64,111	2	112 50	67,186½	16,197	50,989½		
Totals	184,240	4	262 50	191,712	25,376½	166,335½		
Chal'to'n, P.E.I.	160,783	2	150 00	163,795	80,023	83,772		
Victoria, B.C. ...	311	1	75 00	90	90		78,500	50,000
Grand Totals..	10,611,268 ⁵ / ₂	37	2,350 00	9,609,194 ⁵ / ₁₀	838,583½	8,770,610 ²⁷ / ₁₀₀	85,994,400	77,664,900

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

FACTURED.		CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.					Total Duty Collected, Including License Fees.
Ware- housed.	At 5 cents per lb.	Paid Duty	Ware- housed.	At 25 cents per lb.	Duty Paid.	At 18 cents per lb.	Paid Duty	Ware- housed.		
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$	cts.
										46,600 51
										58 75
										114 25
										11,699 13
										58,472 64
										2,222 27
8,301,000	176,142 211,927½	43,445½ 142,689	132,696½ 69,238½	5,550	5,550	97,970	96,670	1,300		206,889 54
	44,724	31,489	13,235	60	60	135,290	135,290			78,603 19
	11,209½	4,786	6,423½							1,164 80
	140	84	56							4 20
	19,491½	11,891½	7,600							6,647 59
	10,570½	10,570½								578 53
8,301,000	474,205	244,955½	229,249½	5,610	5,610	233,260	231,960	1,300		296,110 12
										2,378 75
										2,444 88
										4,161 75
										6,606 63
										20,155 75
28,500										172 50
8,329,500	474,205	244,955½	229,249½	5,610	5,610	233,260	231,960	1,300		383,896 39

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—TOBACCO.

No. 13.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures

PROVINCES.	LICENSES.		Total weight of leaf tobacco and all other materials used.	TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			CIGARETTES MANU.	
	No.	Fees.		At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused.	At \$1.50 per M.	Paid Duty.
1895.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	No.
Ontario.....	3	225 00	1,439,046	1,444,957½	214,762½	1,230,194½		
Quebec.....	22	1,300 00	7,711,894	6,570,522¾	540,381¾	6,030,140¾	83,773,340	54,412,340
Nova Scotia....	3	225 00	215,085	225,851	30,710½	195,140½		
P. E. Island....	2	150 00	178,569	183,242	84,970	98,272		
B. Columbia....	1	37 50	121	97	97		81,000	81,000
Totals....	31	1,937 50	9,544,715	8,424,669¾	870,921¾	7,553,747¾	83,854,340	54,493,340
							*100	*100
1896.								
Ontario.....	4	262 50	1,314,826½	1,307,022¾	220,027½	1,086,995¾	2,135,500	2,135,500
Quebec.....	25	1,562 50	8,944,934½	7,943,257¼	509,749¾	7,433,507¾	82,772,400	74,471,400
N. Brunswick...	1	37 50	6,173	3,317	3,317		1,008,000	1,008,000
Nova Scotia....	4	262 50	184,240	191,712	25,376½	166,335½		
P. E. Island....	2	150 00	160,783	163,795	80,023	83,772		
B. Columbia....	1	75 00	311	90	90		78,500	50,000
Totals....	37	2,350 00	10,611,268½	9,609,194¾	838,583¾	8,770,610¾	85,994,400	77,664,900

*Cigarettes at \$6 per M.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

FACTURED.		CANADIAN TOBACCO MANUFACTURED.			SNUFF MANUFACTURED.					TOTAL DUTY COLLECTED, INCLUDING LICENSE FEES.
Ware- housed.	At 5 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Ware- housed.	At 25 cents per lb.	Paid Duty.	Ware- housed.	At 18 cents per lb.	Duty Paid.	Ware- housed.	
No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
29,361,000	523,347½	227,781½	295,566	5,420	5,420	.....	240,665	238,665	2,000	53,915 67 273,718 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,902 63 21,392 50 183 25
29,361,000	523,347½	227,781½	295,566	5,420	5,420	.....	240,665	238,665	2,000	357,112 33
8,301,000	474,205	244,955½	229,249½	5,610	5,610	.....	233,260	231,960	1,300	58,472 64 296,110 12 2,378 75 6,606 63 20,155 75 172 50
28,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,329,500	474,205	244,955½	229,249½	5,610	5,610	.....	233,260	231,960	1,300	383,896 39

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

No. 16.—WAREHOUSE Return for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Remaining in Warehouse last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouses from other Divisions.	Total Weights accounted for.	DIVISIONS.		Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by authority.	Taken for Horticultural purposes.	Ex-Warehoused for Manufacture.	Remainings in Warehouse.	Total Weights accounted for.
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.								Quant.	Duty.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
				Belleisle.										
	13,972	1,863	1,863	Brantford	1,338		12,556					1,863		1,863
	6,610	2,967	16,939	Guelph	1,026		5,286					3,245		16,939
	1,371,646	4,725	11,335	Hamilton	3,550		54,739					5,023		11,335
536,500	13,747	3,424	1,911,570	Kingston	14,348		9,275					1,851,917	1,364	1,911,570
	96,609	11,862	25,609	London	1,741		84,749					1,744	242	25,609
		7,264	102,863	Ottawa							1,860	16,373		102,863
		1,860	1,860	Owen Sound										1,860
1,008	11,790	9,445	22,252	Perth	2,271							184	641	22,252
	6,089	2,819	2,819	Peterborough								2,819		2,819
	20,046	4,707	10,796	Prescott	2,016		4,073					4,707		10,796
307	1,512	693	20,739	St. Catharines	2,374		17,852					313		20,739
	19,835		1,819	Stratford	307		1,512							1,819
	2,608	1,275	21,110	Toronto	2,373		16,709					1,275	753	21,110
		4,779	7,584	Windsor	277		2,131					5,176		7,584
538,012	1,563,473	57,857	2,159,342	Totals	31,621		208,882				1,860	1,913,979	3,000	2,159,342
240	1,168,323	19,250	1,594,588	Joliette									240	240
170	206	38,268	38,734	Montreal	287	86	227,385			43		610,846	510,994	1,594,588
	7,880	3,697	11,577	Quebec			17,282					3,697		38,734
		640	640	Sherbrooke			6,613				640			11,577
	74,223	127,947	202,170	St. Hyacinthe								195,288		202,170
			13,365	St. Johns								5,647	7,718	13,365
		15,223	15,401	Terrebonne								11,256	4,026	15,401
175				Three Rivers										15,401
407,593	1,250,722	218,400	1,876,715	Totals	287	86	257,987			43	640	847,884	522,974	1,876,715

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

No. 16.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1896—Concluded.

Lbs.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be accounted for.	Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.		Ex-Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex-Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by authority.	Taken for Horticultural purposes.	Ex-Warehoused for Manufacture.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Weights accounted for.
					Quantity.	Duty.							
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	\$ cts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
	6,143	1,196	7,339	St. John, N.B.	2,906		3,237	1,196			1,196		7,339
	2,729	2,906	5,635	Halifax, N.S.	299		2,430	1,599			1,599	1,307	5,635
		1,354	1,354	Yarmouth do				1,344	10				1,354
	2,729	4,260	6,989	Totals	299		2,430	2,943	10		2,943	1,307	6,989
	6,813	2,313	9,126	Winnipeg, Man.	3,901		2,654	2,571					9,126
118	1,635	6,125	7,760	Vancouver, B.C.	545		2,508	4,272				485	7,760
	8,439	1,287	9,844	Victoria do	5,281		3,367	896				300	9,844
118	10,074	7,412	17,604	Totals	5,826		5,875	5,168				735	17,604
945,723	2,839,954	291,438	4,077,115	Grand Totals	287	86 10	481,075	2,773,741½	53	2,500		528,020½	4,077,115

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

No. 17.—COMPARATIVE WAREHOUSE STATEMENT for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

Remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	Placed in Warehouse.	Placed in Warehouse from other Divisions.	Total Weights to be accounted for.	PROVINCES.		Ex. Warehoused for Duty, being Deficiencies on Samples, &c.	Ex. Warehoused for Removal to other Divisions.	Ex. Warehoused for Exportation.	Written off by authority.	Taken for Horticultural purposes.	Ex. Warehoused for Manufacture.	Remaining in Warehouse.	Total Weights accounted for.
				1895.	1896.								
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Qty.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
21,408	1,611,869	77,955	1,711,232	Ontario	1,711,232	111	34,172	208,284	25	2,498	928,266	538,012	1,711,232
644,248	798,269	93,514	1,536,031	Quebec	1,536,031	111	151,367	213,933½	25	..	763,001½	407,593	1,536,031
..	2,028	2,701	4,976	New Brunswick	4,976	..	..	2,028	..	..	2,701	..	2,701
..	3,059	6,200	9,259	Nova Scotia	9,259	..	2,486	..	..	..	2,448	..	2,448
214	9,653	11,279	21,146	Manitoba	21,146	..	6,572	2,978	..	..	6,773	..	9,259
665,870	2,424,878	194,597	3,285,345	British Columbia	3,285,345	111	194,597	427,223½	25	2,498	11,478	118	21,146
..	..	..	..	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
538,012	1,563,473	57,857	2,159,342	1896.		..	31,621	208,882	..	1,860	1,913,979	3,000	2,159,342
407,593	1,250,722	218,400	1,876,715	Ontario	1,876,715	287	246,885	237,397	43	640	847,884½	522,978½	1,876,715
..	6,143	1,196	7,339	Quebec	7,339	..	2,906	3,237	..	..	1,196	..	7,339
..	2,729	4,260	6,989	New Brunswick	6,989	..	299	2,654	10	..	2,571	1,307	6,989
..	6,813	2,313	9,126	Nova Scotia	9,126	..	3,901	2,654	..	..	5,168	735	9,126
118	10,074	7,412	17,604	Manitoba	17,604	..	5,826	5,875	..	..	..	..	17,604
945,723	2,839,954	291,438	4,077,115	British Columbia	4,077,115	287	291,438	481,075	53	2,500	2,773,741½	528,020½	4,077,115
..	..	..	..	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—*Continued*—CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 18.—STATEMENT of Revenue collected for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES.		Canada Twist, at 5 cts. per lb.	Duty collected including Fees.	
	No.	Fees.			
		\$	Lbs.	\$	cts.
Cornwall	1	2	60	5	00
Ottawa	6	12	1,367½	80	38
Prescott	1	2	350	19	50
Joliette	23	37	27,990	1,436	50
Montreal	26	52	19,881	1,046	05
Terrebonne	27	54	2,255	166	75
Totals	84	159	51,903½	2,754	18

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CANADA TWIST TOBACCO.

No. 19.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue collected for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	LICENCES.		Canada Twist, at 5 cts. per lb.	Duty collected including Fees.
		No.	Fees.		
			\$	Lbs.	\$ cts.
1895	Ontario.....	5	10	520	36 00
	Quebec.....	104	202	65,190½	3,461 53
	Totals	109	212	65,710½	3,497 53
1896	Ontario.....	8	16	1,777½	104 88
	Quebec.....	76	143	50,126	2,649 30
	Totals	84	159	51,903½	2,754 18

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

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	37 50	1,188	
Brantford ".....	8	600 00	48,278	
Guelph ".....	12	900 00	70,496	
Hamilton ".....	14	1,050 00	73,089	
Kingston ".....	2	150 00	50,986	
London ".....	15	1,125 00	344,242	
*Owen Sound ".....	7	525 00	12,461	
Perth ".....	2	150 00	13,863	
Peterborough ".....	1	75 00	3,104	
Prescott ".....	4	300 00	21,234	
St. Catharines ".....	7	525 00	29,905	
Stratford ".....	3	225 00	19,223	300
Toronto ".....	16	1,162 50	85,437	2,726
Windsor ".....	4	300 00	19,244	
Totals.....	96	7,125 00	792,750	3,026
Joliette, Que.....	1	50 00	9,132	
Montreal ".....	31	2,287 50	781,684½	16,323
Quebec ".....	6	400 00	31,878½	
†Sherbrooke ".....	1	75 00	134,547½	
†St. Johns ".....	4	175 00		
Three Rivers ".....	3	187 50	12,012	
Terrebonne ".....	2	112 50	16,773	
Totals.....	48	3,287 50	986,027¾	16,323
St. John, N.B.....	2	150 00	35,144	
Halifax, N.S.....	3	187 50	7,246½	
Yarmouth ".....	1	75 00	2,121	
Totals.....	4	262 50	9,367½	
Winnipeg, Man.....	3	225 00	35,897	
Vancouver, B.C.....	7	450 00	21,621	
Victoria ".....	14	975 00	29,436	1,600
Totals.....	21	1,425 00	51,057	
Grand totals.....	174	12,475 00	1,910,243¼	20,940

* Two of these licenses are for the year 1896-97.
 † Sherbrooke and St. Johns, Que., amalgamated 1st June, 1896.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

CIGARS AT \$7 PER THOUSAND.		CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CANADIAN CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			Total Duty Collected, including License Fees.
Pro- duced.	Paid Duty.	Produced.	Paid Duty.	Warehoused	Produced.	Duty Paid	Ware- housed.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
		59,550	59,550					394 80
		2,920,165	1,894,340	1,025,825				11,966 04
		4,244,925	2,197,275	2,047,650				14,083 65
2,280	2,280	3,944,210	2,312,910	1,631,300				14,943 42
		3,075,565	1,349,465	1,726,100				8,246 79
		20,327,390	12,524,065	7,903,315				76,269 89
		671,900	553,600	118,300				3,846 60
		786,945	268,850	518,095				1,763 10
		193,550	193,550					1,236 30
		1,149,580	826,880	322,700				5,261 28
		1,723,025	1,242,425	480,600				7,979 55
		982,300	711,000	271,300				4,492 80
		4,941,891	2,346,570	2,593,325				15,258 28
		1,127,295	733,595	393,700				4,701 57
2,280	2,280	46,148,285	27,214,075	18,934,210				170,443 57
					489,870	218,500	271,370	705 50
102,981	102,981	41,359,825	26,117,770	15,242,055				159,812 92
		1,759,775	785,955	973,820	26,000	26,000		5,193 73
		2,699,440	1,064,680	1,634,760				6,463 08
		4,939,215	3,984,840	954,375				24,084 04
		741,490	321,015	420,475				2,113 59
		1,036,500	702,500	334,000				4,327 50
102,981	102,981	52,536,245	32,976,760	19,559,485	515,870	244,500	271,370	202,700 36
		1,916,390	757,990	1,158,400				4,697 94
		406,465	225,315	181,150				1,539 39
		110,500	110,500					738 00
		516,965	335,815	181,150				2,277 39
		1,803,550	234,475	1,569,075				1,631 85
		1,132,050	1,092,050	40,000				7,002 30
		1,497,075	1,226,375	270,700				8,342 85
		2,629,125	2,318,425	310,700				15,345 15
105,261	105,261	105,550,560	63,837,540	41,713,020	515,870	244,500	271,370	397,096 26

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.	Amount.			Produced.	Paid duty.
1895.		\$ cts.	Lbs.	No.	No.	No.
Ontario.....	103	7,275 00	789,565½	350	2,400	2,400
Quebec.....	45	3,137 50	928,245	6,036	4,548	4,548
New Brunswick.....	2	150 00	35,369			
Nova Scotia.....	3	187 50	11,946½			
Manitoba.....	3	225 00	20,660			
British Columbia.....	17	1,237 50	48,460	400		
Totals.....	173	12,212 50	1,834,246½	6,786	6,948	6,948
1896.						
Ontario*.....	96	7,125 00	792,750	3,026	2,280	2,280
Quebec.....	48	3,287 50	986,027½	16,323	102,981	102,981
New Brunswick.....	2	150 00	35,144			
Nova Scotia.....	4	262 50	9,367½			
Manitoba.....	3	225 00	35,897			
British Columbia.....	21	1,425 00	51,057	1,600		
Totals.....	174	12,475 00	1,910,243½	20,949	105,261	105,261

* Two of these licenses are for year 1896-97.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

CIGARS AT \$6 PER THOUSAND.			CIGARS AT \$3 PER THOUSAND.			Total duty collected, in- cluding license fees.
Produced.	Paid duty.	Warehoused.	Produced.	Paid duty.	Ware- housed.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
46,351,970	26,695,610	19,656,360				167,467 56
50,638,100	25,791,400	24,846,700	588,790	588,790		159,720 33
2,119,075	1,131,175	987,900				6,937 05
576,180	243,130	333,050				1,646 28
1,079,550	145,600	933,950				1,098 60
2,471,775	2,236,050	235,725				14,656 20
103,236,650	56,242,965	46,993,685	588,790	588,790		351,526 02
46,148,285	27,214,075	18,934,210				170,443 57
52,536,245	32,976,760	19,559,485	515,870	244,500	271,370	202,700 36
1,916,390	757,990	1,158,400				4,697 94
516,965	335,815	181,150				2,277 39
1,803,550	234,475	1,569,075				1,631 85
2,629,125	2,318,425	310,700				15,345 15
105,550,560	63,837,540	41,713,020	515,870	244,500	271,370	397,096 26

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

DR.

No. 22.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS	TOTAL NUMBER TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.		DIVISIONS.
	Foreign.	Canadian.		Foreign.	Canadian.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
386,750	1,025,825			1,412,575		Brantford, Ont.
373,500	2,047,650			2,421,150		Guelph "
691,100	1,631,300			2,322,400		Hamilton "
490,700	1,726,100			2,216,800		Kingston "
2,442,700	7,803,315			10,246,015		London "
104,700	118,300		368,050	591,050		Owen Sound "
116,300	518,095		15,600	649,995		Perth "
141,800	322,700			464,500		Prescott "
281,850	480,600		30,000	792,450		St. Catharines, Ont.
91,300	271,300			362,600		Stratford "
892,475	2,595,325		46,700	3,534,500		Toronto "
207,425	393,700			601,125		Windsor "
6,220,600	18,934,210		460,350	25,615,160		Totals.
		271,370			271,370	Joliette, Que.
6,340,660	15,242,055		8,050	21,590,765		Montreal "
174,800	973,820		24,000	1,172,620		Quebec "
265,175	954,375		78,900	1,298,450		St. John's "
330,175	1,634,760		694,675	2,659,610		Sherbrooke "
143,800	334,000		82,325	416,325		Terrebonne "
	420,475			564,275		Three Rivers, Que.
7,254,610	19,559,485	271,370	887,950	27,702,045	271,370	Totals.
927,400	1,158,400			2,085,800		St. John, N.B.
171,925	181,150			353,075		Halifax, N.S.
7,000				7,000		Yarmouth "
178,925	181,150			360,075		Totals.
208,775	1,569,075			1,777,850		Winnipeg, Man.
70,000	40,000		95,000	205,000		Vancouver, B. C.
95,475	270,700		85,000	451,175		Victoria "
165,475	310,700		180,000	656,175		Totals.
14,955,785	41,713,020	271,370	1,528,300	58,197,105	271,370	Grand Totals.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Year ended 30th June, 1896.

CR.

EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.			EX-WAREHOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS	EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXPORTATION.	WRITTEN OFF.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTAL NUMBER ACCOUNTED FOR.	
At \$6 p. M.	Canadian at \$4 p. M.	Duty.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Foreign.	Canadian.	Foreign.	Canadian.
No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1,015,400		6,092 40				397,175		1,412,575	
1,945,550		11,673 30	10,000			465,600		2,421,150	
1,707,825		10,246 95		2,000		612,575		2,322,400	
1,744,125		10,464 75				472,675		2,216,800	
7,778,475		46,670 85	158,100	6,800		2,302,640		10,246,015	
445,650		2,673 90	8,000			137,400		591,050	
354,150		2,124 90				295,845		649,995	
363,850		2,183 10	22,100			78,550		464,500	
608,650		3,651 90				183,800		792,450	
256,000		1,536 00				106,600		362,600	
2,762,825		16,576 95		10,000		761,675		3,534,500	
433,775		2,602 65	40,150			127,200		601,125	
19,416,275		116,497 65	238,350	18,800		5,941,735		25,615,160	
	216,800	650 40					54,570		271,370
17,501,515		105,009 09	564,275	98,625		3,426,350		21,590,765	
961,070		5,766 42			12,950	198,600		1,172,620	
572,775		3,436 65	725,675					1,298,450	
1,645,050		9,870 30		10,000		1,004,560		2,659,610	
219,500		1,317 00				196,825		416,325	
358,025		2,148 15				206,250		564,275	
21,257,935	216,800	128,198 01	1,289,950	108,625	12,950	5,032,585	54,570	27,702,045	271,370
1,068,600		6,411 60		32,150		985,050		2,085,800	
323,675		1,942 05				29,400		353,075	
7,000		42 00						7,000	
330,675		1,984 05				29,400		360,075	
1,393,150		8,358 90				384,700		1,777,850	
125,000		750 00				80,000		205,000	
273,575		1,641 45		1,450		176,150		451,175	
398,575		2,391 45		1,450		256,150		656,175	
43,865,210	216,800	263,841 66	1,528,300	161,025	12,950	12,629,620	54,570	58,197,105	271,370

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—CIGARS.

Dr.

No. 23—COMPARATIVE WAREHOUSE RETURNS

REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE FROM LAST YEAR.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		PLACED IN WAREHOUSE FROM OTHER DIVISIONS	TOTAL NUMBER TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.		PROVINCES.
	Foreign.	Canadian.		Foreign.	Canadian.	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	1895.
6,645,080	19,656,360	.....	354,350	26,655,790	.....	Ontario
9,190,650	24,846,700	.....	263,700	34,301,050	.....	Quebec
1,162,500	987,900	.....	.....	2,150,400	.....	New Brunswick.....
164,375	333,050	.....	8,000	505,425	.....	Nova Scotia.....
399,525	933,950	.....	.....	1,333,475	.....	Manitoba
112,150	235,725	.....	45,000	392,875	.....	British Columbia.....
17,674,280	46,993,685	.....	671,050	65,339,015	.....	Totals.....
						1896.
6,220,600	18,934,210	.....	460,350	25,615,160	.....	Ontario
7,254,610	19,559,485	271,370	887,950	27,702,045	271,370	Quebec
927,400	1,158,400	.....	.....	2,085,800	.....	New Brunswick.....
178,925	181,150	.....	.....	360,075	.....	Nova Scotia.....
208,775	1,569,075	.....	.....	1,777,850	.....	Manitoba
165,475	310,700	.....	180,000	656,175	.....	British Columbia.....
14,955,785	41,713,020	271,370	1,528,300	58,197,105	271,370	Totals.....

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

CR.

EX-WAREHOUSED FOR EXCISE DUTY.		EX-WARE- HOUSED FOR REMOVAL TO OTHER DIVISIONS.		EX- WARE- HOUSED FOR EXPOR- TATION.		WRIT- TEN OFF.		REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTAL NUMBER ACCOUNTED FOR.	
At \$6 per M.	Canadian at \$3 per M.	Duty.	Foreign.	Foreign	Foreign	Foreign.	Cana- dian.	Foreign.	Foreign.		
No.	No.	\$ cts.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
20,220,465		121,322 79	207,050	7,675		6,220,600		26,655,790			
26,501,490		159,008 94	446,000	98,950		7,254,610		34,301,050			
905,250		5,431 50		58,000	259,750	927,400		2,150,400			
318,500		1,911 00	8,000			178,925		505,425			
1,124,700		6,748 20				208,775		1,833,475			
215,400		1,292 40	10,000	2,000		165,475		392,875			
49,285,805		295,714 83	671,050	166,625	259,750	14,955,785		65,339,015			
19,416,275		116,497 65	238,350	18,800		5,941,735		25,615,160			
21,257,935	216,800	128,198 01	1,289,950	108,625	12,950	5,032,585	54,570	27,702,045	271,370		
1,068,600		6,411 60		32,150		985,050		2,085,800			
330,675		1,984 05				29,400		360,075			
1,393,150		8,358 90				384,700		1,777,850			
398,575		2,391 45		1,450		256,150		656,175			
43,865,210	216,800	263,841 66	1,528,300	161,025	12,950	12,629,620	54,570	58,197,105	271,370		

	1895.	1896.
Total duty collected ex-factory and ex-warehouse	\$635,028 35	\$648,462 92
do on licenses	12,212 50	12,475 00
Totals	\$647,240 85	\$660,937 92

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 24.—RETURN OF FEES for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

DIVISIONS.	PACKAGES.								FEES COLLECTED.		
	Imported at 25 cts.	At 10 cts.			At 5 cts.		At 2½ cts.				
		No.	Canadian.	Imported.	Mixed.	Canadian.	Imported.	Canadian.	Imported.	\$	cts.
Belleville		1,631	1,150							278	10
Brantford			1							0	10
Cornwall			136							13	60
Guelph		1,058	216							127	40
Hamilton		6,667	3,307							997	40
Kingston		17,593	2,571							2,016	40
London		99,901	3,759	172			35,261	40		11,265	73
Ottawa		12,022	4,526			1				1,654	85
Owen Sound	6	729	143							88	70
Perth		2,176								217	60
Peterborough		1,785	1,701							348	60
Port Arthur			3,496							349	60
Prescott		1,114	828					8		197	44
St. Catharines			1,310			1				131	05
Stratford		3,835	574							440	90
Toronto		39,850	16,575							5,642	50
Windsor			2,053			33		83		209	50
Totals	6	188,391	42,348	172		35	35,261	131		23,979	47
Montreal		41,918	26,420				2	974		6,858	20
Quebec			40					2		4	05
Sherbrooke			120							12	00
St. Johns, Que			317							31	70
Three Rivers		2,067								206	70
Totals		43,985	26,897				2	976		7,112	65
St. John, N.B		9,535	33,533			81	452	166		4,326	33
Cape Breton, N.S.			699							69	90
Halifax, N.S.		2,561	10,625					8,201		1,523	63
Pictou, N.S.			404							40	40
Yarmouth, N.S.			191					50		20	35
Totals		2,561	11,919					8,251		1,654	28
Charlottetown, P.E.I.			3,175							317	50
Calgary, Alberta			22					1,000		27	20
Winnipeg, Man.		1,980	6,471		1	1	154	4,397		971	49
Vancouver, B.C.			5,261			231		30,442		1,298	78
Victoria, B.C.								25,396		634	90
Totals			5,261			231		55,838		1,933	68
Grand totals	6	246,452	129,626	172	1	348	35,869	71,259		40,322	60

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—INSPECTION OF PETROLEUM.

No. 25.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

YEARS.	PROVINCES.	PACKAGES				FEES COLLECTED.
		At 25 cts.	At 10 cts.	At 5 cts.	At 2½ cts.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	\$ cts.
1895.....	Ontario.....		236,841	14	39,662	24,676 63
	Quebec.....		70,552	1	161	7,059 28
	New Brunswick.....		41,103	34	473	4,123 90
	Nova Scotia.....		13,741	3,845	1,692	1,608 65
	Prince Edward Island.....		3,524			352 40
	Manitoba.....		9,266		4,974	1,050 97
	British Columbia.....		2,666	650	88,726	2,517 25
	Totals.....		377,693	4,544	135,688	41,389 08
1896.....	Ontario.....	6	230,911	35	35,392	23,979 47
	Quebec.....		70,882		978	7,112 65
	New Brunswick.....		43,068	81	618	4,326 33
	Nova Scotia.....		14,480		8,251	1,634 28
	Prince Edward Island.....		3,175			317 50
	Manitoba.....		8,451	2	5,051	971 49
	N. W. Territories.....		22		1,000	27 20
	British Columbia.....		5,261	231	55,838	1,933 68
	Totals.....	6	376,250	349	107,128	40,322 60

E. MIALL,
Commissio

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.
 No. 26.—Return of Manufactures for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

DIVISIONS.	LICENSES		MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.		Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.		Total Duties collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	Fees.	Proof Spirits.	Beer, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Other Materials.	Vinegar at 6 cts. per Gallon.	Crude Fulminate.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	
		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.
Brantford	2	100	4,299 85	288 86		16,251 92		16,251 92	975 12			1,075 12
Hamilton	2	100	21,432 35	206 40		121,166 81		21,137 84	1,268 26	100,028 97		1,368 26
Kingston	1	50	5,561 42	111 06		36,698 08		13,899 07	833 95	22,799 01		883 95
Prescott	1	300	85,559 78		{ * 420,896 } { † 41,048 }		51,080				51,080	300 00
Toronto	7	350	62,123 71	1,789 70		339,983 77		339,983 77	20,399 02			20,749 02
Windsor	2	100										100 00
Totals	15	1000	178,977 11	2,396 02	{ * 420,896 } { † 41,048 }	514,100 58	51,080	391,272 60	23,476 35	122,827 98	51,080	24,476 35
Montreal	4	200	44,822 98	1,177 00		199,461 68		182,875 02	10,972 49	16,586 66		11,172 49
Quebec	1	50	13,372 10	523 00		65,641 82		63,085 15	3,785 71	2,546 67		3,835 71
Sherbrooke	1	300	32,731 25		{ * 146,793 } { † 18,112 }		21,418					300 00
Terrebonne	1	50	4,016 50		{ * 2,297 } { † 2,636 }							50 00
Totals	7	600	94,942 93	1,700 00	{ * 168,090 } { † 20,748 }	265,103 50	21,418	245,970 17	14,758 20	19,133 33	21,418	15,358 20
(Grand totals	22	1600	273,920 04	4,096 02	{ * 588,086 } { † 61,796 }	779,204 08	72,498	637,242 77	38,234 55	141,961 31	72,498	39,834 55

*Nitric acid. †Mercury.
 INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
 OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.
 E. MIALI, Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 27.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Manufactures for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

PROVINCES.	LICENSES		MATERIALS USED.			PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES.		Duty Collected on Vinegar Ex-Manufactory.		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE.		Assessments.	Total Duties collected, including License Fees.
	Number.	\$	Proof Spirits.	Beet, Wine, Vinegar, &c.	Other Materials.	Vinegar at 6 cts. per Gall.	Crude Fulminate	Galls.	\$ cts.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.			$ cts.
1895.		\$	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Lbs.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	11	775	142,045.96	2,276.61	*314,414 +30,663 +10,000	454,812.53	37,866	368,392.82	22,116.41	86,419.71	37,866	.....	22,891.41
Quebec.....	7	600	101,376.48	2,988.00	*153,883 +19,201	320,519.42	22,789	289,476.94	17,368.66	40,042.48	22,769	126.45	18,065.11
Totals.....	18	1375	243,422.44	5,214.61	*468,347 +49,866 +10,000	784,331.95	60,635	657,869.76	39,485.07	126,462.19	60,635	126.45	40,986.52
1896.													
Ontario.....	15	1000	178,977.11	2,396.02	*420,896 +41,048	514,100.58	51,080	391,272.60	23,476.35	122,827.98	51,080	.....	24,476.35
Quebec.....	7	600	94,942.93	1,700.01	*168,090 +20,748	265,103.50	21,418	245,970.17	14,758.20	19,133.33	21,418	.....	15,368.20
Totals.....	22	1600	273,920.04	4,096.02	*588,986 +61,796	779,204.08	72,498	637,242.77	38,234.55	141,961.31	72,498	.....	39,894.55

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

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 28.—STATEMENT showing the transactions in Vinegar in the Bonded Manufactories, in the Dominion of Canada, during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

On hand 1st July, 1895.	Manufactured during the Year.	Brought in.	Totals.	DIVISIONS.	Removed. from Factory.	On hand 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
Galls.	Galls.	Galls.	Galls.		Galls.	Galls.	Galls.
29,495·73	16,251·92	10,258·46	16,251·92	..... Brantford ..	16,251·92	50,355·16	16,251·92
15,438·12	121,166·81	.....	160,921·00	..... Hamilton ..	110,565·84	9,644·18	160,921·00
.....	36,698·08	.....	52,136·20	..... Kingston ..	42,492·02	.....	52,136·20
.....	339,983·77	.....	339,983·77	..... Toronto ..	339,983·77	.....	339,983·77
44,933·85	514,100·58	10,258·46	569,292·89	..... Totals ..	509,293·55	59,999·34	569,292·89
38,813·05	199,461·68	22,694·17	260,968·90	..... Montreal ..	236,402·22	24,566·68	260,968·90
.....	65,641·82	.....	65,641·82	..... Quebec ..	65,641·82	.....	65,641·82
38,813·05	265,103·50	22,694·17	326,610·72	..... Totals ..	302,044·04	24,566·68	326,610·72
83,746·90	779,204·06	32,952·63	895,903·61	..... Grand Totals ..	811,337·59	84,566·02	895,903·61

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 29.—WAREHOUSE RETURN for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.		BOND received in Vinegar from other Divisions.	TOTALS.		DIVISIONS.	ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		Vinegar removed to other Divisions.	Crude Fulminate exported.	Vinegar remaining in Warehouse.	TOTALS.	
	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.		Vinegar.	Duty.		Vinegar.	\$ cts.				Vinegar.	Galls.
	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.		Galls.	\$ cts.	Galls.	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
33,858.78	100,028.97	.....	133,887.75	.....	.....	5,388.09	89,801.50	Hamilton, Ont.	.....	5,388.09	44,086.25	.....	44,086.25	133,887.75	.....
13,457.88	22,799.01	.....	36,256.89	.....	.....	1,305.94	21,765.85	Kingston "	.....	1,305.94	8,224.21	.....	8,224.21	36,256.89	.....
	51,080	.....	51,080	.....	.....			Prescott "	.....		51,080	.....	51,080	51,080	.....
47,316.66	122,827.98	.....	170,144.64	.....	.....	6,694.03	111,567.35	Totals	.....	6,694.03	52,310.46	.....	52,310.46	170,144.64	.....
	
29,019.09	16,586.66	.....	51,872.58	.....	6,286.83	2,587.91	48,131.98	Montreal, Que.	.....	2,587.91	8,740.60	.....	8,740.60	51,872.58	.....
	2,546.67	.....	2,546.67	.....	.....	152.80	2,546.67	Quebec "	.....	152.80	.....	.....	.....	2,546.67	.....
	21,418	.....	21,418	.....	.....		21,418	Sherbrooke "	.....		.....	.....	.....	21,418	.....
29,019.09	19,133.33	.....	54,419.25	.....	6,286.83	2,740.71	45,678.65	Totals	.....	2,740.71	8,740.60	.....	8,740.60	54,419.25	.....
76,385.75	141,961.31	.....	224,563.89	.....	6,286.83	9,434.74	157,246.00	Grand Totals	.....	9,434.74	61,051.06	.....	61,051.06	224,563.89	.....

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX A—Continued—MANUFACTURES IN BOND.

No. 30.—COMPARATIVE Warehouse Return for the Years ended 30th June, 1895 and 1896.

Vinegar remaining in Warehouse from last Year.	PLACED IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.		PROVINCES.		ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.		Vinegar removed in Bond from other Divisions.	Crude Fulminate, Exported.	REMAINING IN WAREHOUSE.		TOTALS.																	
	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	Vinegar.	Crude Fulminate.	1895.	1896.	Vinegar.	Duty.			Vinegar.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.															
45,384.67	86,419.71	37,866	131,804.38	37,866	Ontario	84,487.72	5,069.28	47,316.66	47,316.66	131,804.38	37,866	37,866	37,866																	
17,716.93	40,042.48	22,769	57,759.41	22,769	Quebec	28,740.32	1,724.43	29,019.09	29,019.09	57,759.41	22,769	22,769	22,769																	
63,101.60	126,462.19	60,635	189,563.79	60,635	Totals	113,228.04	6,793.71	76,335.75	76,335.75	189,563.79	60,635	60,635	60,635																	
47,316.66	122,827.98	51,080	170,144.64	51,080	1896.	111,567.35	6,694.03	52,310.46	52,310.46	170,144.64	51,080	51,080	51,080																	
29,019.09	19,133.33	21,418	54,419.25	21,418	Ontario	45,678.65	2,740.71	8,740.60	8,740.60	54,419.25	21,418	21,418	21,418																	
76,335.75	141,961.31	72,498	224,563.89	72,498	Quebec	157,246.00	9,434.74	61,051.06	61,051.06	224,563.89	72,498	72,498	72,498																	
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">1895.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 46,405.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>do on licenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,375.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 47,780.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">1896.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 47,669.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>do on licenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,600.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 49,269.29</td> </tr> </table>																1895.	Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	\$ 46,405.23	do on licenses	1,375.00	Totals	\$ 47,780.23		1896.	Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	\$ 47,669.29	do on licenses	1,600.00	Totals	\$ 49,269.29
	1895.																													
Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	\$ 46,405.23																													
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Totals	\$ 47,780.23																													
	1896.																													
Total duty collected, ex-manufactory and ex-warehouse	\$ 47,669.29																													
do on licenses	1,600.00																													
Totals	\$ 49,269.29																													

E. MIALLI,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

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 1895-96.

(A)							
Names of Articles.	Stock on hand 1st July, 1895.	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, 1896.	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	3,396·69	91,205·71	94,602·40	88,533·17		6,069·23	94,602·40
Wood naphtha	11,739·94	27,030·72	38,770·66	31,766·05		7,004·61	38,770·66

(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.
88,533·17	31,766·05		120,299·22	119,341·16	958·06	4·5	120,299·22

(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, 1895.	Manufactured as above (Statement B).	Brought in.	Total to be accounted for.	Sold.	Used in Methylated Spirits Warehouse.	Re-used in manufacture of Methylated Spirits.	Stock on hand 30th June, 1896.	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.
4,628·87	119,341·16		123,970·03	120,715·52			3,254·51	123,970·03

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A—Continued.

No. 32.—STATEMENT of Lumber measured, culled and counted, through the Office of the Supervisor of Cullers, at the Port of Quebec, during the fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Pieces.	Description of Timber.	Measured, culled and counted.	Tons standard.		Rate.	Cullers' Fees.		Total accrued.	
			Tons.	Pts.		Cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
50,043	Waney white pine.....	Stringed....	80,840	00					
2	“ red pine.....	“		3 08					
1	“ oak.....	“		1 12					
16	“ elm.....	“		14 13					
3,911	“ ash.....	“	2,986	39					
7,870	“ birch.....	“	3,860	38					
21	“ maple.....	“		25 33					
13	“ butternut.....	“		7 39					
5	“ whitewood.....	“		7 34					
639	“ walnut.....	“	332	29					
1,478	“ cherry.....	“	302	34					
82	“ hickory.....	“		32 38					
7	“ balm of gilead.....	“		8 38					
3	“ poplar.....	“		2 21					
2	“ sycamore.....	“		2 07					
			88,430	23	7½		6,632	29	
6,970	White pine.....	Measured....	7,052	17					
27	Basswood.....	“		18 08					
			7,070	25	5		353	53	
2,091	Red pine.....	“	2,303	34					
15,028	Oak.....	“	24,349	36					
11,074	Elm.....	“	13,141	19					
654	Hickory.....	“		656 28					
8	Tamarack.....	“		9 17					
4,337	Birch.....	“	2,097	14					
1	Ash.....	“		36					
			42,559	24	6½		2,808	93	
	Deduct for fractions.....								9,794 75
									0 19
	Total.....								9,794 56

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

HYDRAULIC AND OTHER RENTS, &c.

LESSEES' ACCOUNTS, 1895-96

APPENDIX

DR.

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

Balances due on 1st July, 1895.		Rents and Interests accrued up to 30th June, 1896.		Totals.		Number.	Location.	Original Lessees.	Present Occupants.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.				
		100 00		100 00		1	Ottawa River...	Perley & Pattee.....	J. R. Booth.....
		50 00		50 00		2	do	Thompson & Perkins.....	do
		150 00		150 00		3	do	Lyman Perkins.....	do
		300 00		300 00		4	do	R. Blackburn <i>et al</i>	McKay Milling Co. (Limited).....
		100 00		100 00		5	do	J. & J. Petrie.....	Mrs. M. Petrie.....
		100 00		100 00		6	do	A. H. Baldwin.....	Ottawa Electric Co.....
		300 00		300 00		7	do		Ottawa Electric Ry Co.
		400 00		400 00		8	do	Perley & Pattee.....	Ottawa Electric Co.....
100 00		150 00		250 00		9	do	J. M. Currier.....	N. S. Blaisdell.....
		600 00		600 00		10	do	Harris, Bronson & Co.....	The Bronson & Weston Lumber Co.....
		200 00		200 00		11	do	Levi Young.....	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
		104 00		104 00		12	do		J. R. Booth.....
						13	do		Bronson & Weston.....
		100 00		100 00		14	do		do
		96 00		96 00		15	do		J. R. Booth.....
		8 00		8 00		16	do	L. M. Coutlee.....	Mary Conroy.....
570 84				570 84		17	do		John Rochester.....
75 00		25 00		100 00		18	do		Nérée Tétreau.....
200 00				200 00		19	do	Hon. J. Skead.....	
96 00				96 00		20	do	do	
		1 00		1 00		21	do	G. A. Grier & Co.....	Ottawa Electric Ry. Co.
820 00		40 00		860 00		22	do		D. Carmichael.....
380 00				380 00		23	do		John Rankin.....
		150 00		150 00		24	do	J. R. Booth.....	
20 00		5 00		25 00		25	do	Colin Dewar.....	
		50 00		50 00		26	do	Bronson & Weston.....	
		1 00		1 00		27	do		Alfred Desjardins.....
		1 00		1 00		1	St. Lawrence R.	Que. Har. Commissioners	
		25 00		25 00		2	do	Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co...	
		1 00		1 00		3	do		Narcisse Blais.....
1 00		1 00		2 00		4	Quebec.....	Corp. 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. Transit Co.	
2 00		1 00		3 00		8	Ottawa.....	E. G. Laverdure.....	
		1 00		1 00		9	Walkerton, Ont.	D. Robertson & John Rowland.....	
165 00				165 00		10	British Columbia	A. Peel.....	
90 00				90 00		11	do	Jonathan Maury.....	
25 00	25 00			50 00		12	do	Roderick Finlayson.....	
25 00	25 00			50 00		13	do	Joseph Spratt.....	
		1 00		1 00		14	do	Bank of British Columbia	
		1 00		1 00		15	do	W. Dodd.....	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1895-96.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Rebate.		Paid during the Fiscal Year.		Balances due on 30th June, 1896.		Totals.	
			¢	cts.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.	¢	cts.
Lots B and C, Chaudière St., service ground	1	Dec. 31, '95					100 00		100 00	
Lot D do do	2	do					50 00		50 00	
Lots E, F and G. South Head St.	3	do					150 00		150 00	
Lots H, I and J, Grist Mill, South Head St.	4	do			300 00				300 00	
Lot K, fanning mill do	5	do			100 00				100 00	
Lot L, service ground do	6	do			100 00				100 00	
Lots Q, R and T, service ground, North Middle St.	7	do			300 00				300 00	
Lots M, N, O and P, service ground (no water use!)	8	do			400 00				400 00	
Lot S, service ground.	9	June 30, '96			250 00				250 00	
Lots U, V, W, X, Y and Z, ground service.	10	do			600 00				600 00	
Two strips of land.	11	Jan. 1, '97			200 00				200 00	
Lumber yard at head of slides.	12	Sept. 20, '96			104 00				104 00	
Bridge over slides.	13									
Strip of land, Amelia Island.	14	Jan. 1, '97			100 00				100 00	
Reserve, head of Chaudière Island.	15	do					96 00		96 00	
Small island, Deschênes Rapids.	16	do '96					8 00		8 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, '96			100 00				100 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, '96			1 00				1 00	
Water lot, Calumet.	22	June 30, '96					860 00		860 00	
East portion of Hawley's Island.	23	do '81					380 00		380 00	
Piece of land south-west end of Union Bridge	24	Nov. 12, '96			75 00		75 00		150 00	
Piece of land on Victoria Island	25	June 15, '97					25 00		25 00	
Piece of land south side Middle St., Victoria Island	26	Aug. 31, '96			50 00				50 00	
Piece of land, Long Point Rouge, Templeton, Ottawa County.	27	Oct. 24, '96			1 00				1 00	
Small lot of land near Custom house, Quebec.	1	Sept. 1, '96			1 00				1 00	
Roadway from pier, at Coteau Landing	2	July 1, '96			25 00				25 00	
Privilege to erect bridge on St. Charles River	3	Feb. 6, '97			1 00				1 00	
Old Provincial Government building lot on Mountain Hill	4	June 25, '97			1 00		1 00		2 00	
Piece of land at North Beach	5	June 30, '95					5 00		5 00	
Use of old log house formerly used as Custom house, Shrewsbury, Ont.	6	Sept. 11, '95			1 00				1 00	
Use of old breakwater for storing coal	7	Feb. 5, '97			1 00				1 00	
South-east half lot No. 8, Ottawa	8	Dec. 18, '96			3 00				3 00	
Right of way over strip of land	9	April 27, '97			1 00				1 00	
Portion of Assay Office, New Westminster.	10	June 11, '81					165 00		165 00	
do do	11	do					90 00		90 00	
Privilege to erect two bulkheads, Rock Bay, Victoria Harbour.	12	June 1, '97			25 00		25 00		50 00	
Privilege to build a wharf opposite his own property, Victoria Harbour.	13	do			25 00		25 00		50 00	
Right of drainage through Gov property, Nanaimo.	14	Dec. 1, '96			1 00				1 00	
Old Government House, Yale.	15	July 24, '95			1 00				1 00	

APPENDIX

DR.

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

Balances due on 1st July, 1896.		Rents and Interests accrued up to 30th June, 1896.		Totals.	Number.	Location.	Original Lessees.	Present Occupants.
\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
		12 00		12 00	16	British Columbia	D. W. Gordon	
		5 00		5 00	17	do	S. Williams	
		5 00		5 00	18	do	George A. Huff	
		1 00		1 00	19	do	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	
500 00		250 00		750 00	20	do	John Wilson	
50 00		10 00		60 00	21	Rivière du Lièvre	Dominion Phosphate Co.	
		1 00		1 00	22	Charlotte town, P. E.I.	Rt. Rev. Bishop McIntyre	R. Rev. Bishop Mc-Donald
20 00		20 00		40 00	23	Rivière St. Maurice, Que	Laurentides Pulp Co. (Limited)	
20 00		20 00		40 00	24	do	Jos. Ant. Gagnon	
		10 00		10 00	25	Saguenay River.		A. E. Gagné
		16 00		16 00	26	Antigonish, N.S.		L. C. Archibald
3,159 84		3,469 00		6,628 84				

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—Continued.

Lessees' Accounts, 1895-96.

CR.

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the Account is made up.	Rebate.	Paid during the Fiscal Year.	Balances due on 30th June, 1896.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beach lots A, C, E and F, front of Gov. reserve, and lots A, B, C and D, front of lots 7, 8 and 9, Nanaimo Harbour	16	Aug. 27, '96		12 00		12 00
Frontage on lot No. 7, block M, Victoria	17	July 16, '96		5 00		5 00
Permission to build a wharf on lot A, block 2, on Somas River, Alberni	18	Aug. 12, '96		5 00		5 00
Portion of Custom house lot, New Westminster	19	April 14, '97		1 00		1 00
Lot 1, block 13, cor. Begbie and Columbia Sts., New Westminster	20	May 12, '97	322 09		427 91	750 00
Permission to erect a landing at Little Rapids, Rivière du Lièvre	21	April 30, '97			60 00	60 00
Leave to connect drain to main service of public buildings	22	May 6, '97		1 00		1 00
Tract of land, Châte de la Grand'Mère, St. Maurice River	23	June 17, '97		20 00	20 00	40 00
Water lot on St. Maurice River	24	Mar. 8, '97			40 00	40 00
Water power, St. Joseph d'Alma, Saguenay River	25	Oct. 31, '96		5 00	5 00	10 00
Tract of land and water lot, McNair's Cove	26	Dec. 30, '96		16 00		16 00
			322 09	2,832 00	3,474 75	6,628 84

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

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

Balance due on 1st July, 1896.	Totals.	Number.	Location.	Name of Proprietors.
8 cts.	\$ cts.			
12,092 83	12,092 83	1	Hamilton and Port Dover Road.	Choat & Kern
433 34	433 34	2	Bonner's prop'ry, 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 prop'ry, 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, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

A—*Concluded.*

Lessees' Accounts, 1895-96—*Concluded.*

Description of Property.	Number.	Date to which the account is made up.	Balances due on 30th June, 1896.	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
do 9 do.....	3		333 34	333 34
do 49 do.....	4		300 00	300 00
do 73 and 74, Tower street.....	5		147 80	147 80
do 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street.....	6		248 40	248 40
do 67 and 68, Monument street.....	7		154 80	154 80
do 22 and 23, Wolfe street.....	8		600 00	600 00
do 32, Wolfe street.....	9		333 33	333 33
do 65 and 66, Wolfe street.....	10		533 33	533 33
do 31, Wolfe street.....	11		333 33	333 33
do 135, Church street.....	12		63 00	63 00
			15,573 50	15,573 50
.....	1	June 30, 1874.	6,298 25	6,298 25
Lot No. 1, Wolfe street.....	2	May 1, 1889..	558 00	558 00
do 9 do.....	3	do ..	120 00	120 00
do 49 do.....	4	do ..	306 00	306 00
do 73 and 74, Tower street.....	5	do ..	155 22	155 22
do 64, Wolfe street and 211 and 252 Ware street.....	6	do ..	275 82	275 82
do 67 and 68, Monument street.....	7	do ..	208 95	208 95
do 22 and 23, Wolfe street.....	8	do ..	828 00	828 00
do 32, Wolfe street.....	9	Nov. 1, 1863..	190 00	190 00
do 65 and 66, Wolfe street.....	10	do ..	298 68	298 68
do 31, Wolfe street.....	11	do ..	35 91	35 91
do 135, Church street.....	12	do ..	100 00	100 00
Monument Hotel.....	13	do ..	100 00	100 00
			9,474 83	9,474 83

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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	
Pole, C. W.	do Deputy Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Standish, J. G.	do Special Class Exciseman, from 1st Oct. to 30th June	21 05	1,028 97	
Dudley, W. H.	do Special Class Exciseman, from 1st July to 30th Sept	7 98	392 01	
McCoy, W.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 98	980 02	
McCuaig, A. F.	do Deputy Collector do	15 11	741 19	
McFee, A. C.	do Probationary Exciseman, from 28th May to 30th June	1 40	45 63	
	Salaries	121 48	5,931 86	
	Contingencies		684 33	6,616 19
<i>Brantford.</i>				
Spence, J.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Simon, E. H.	do Deputy Collector for the year	24 01	1,175 99	
Fraser, G. J.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Hart, P. D.	do 2nd Class Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Egener, A.	do do from 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman, from 16th Aug. to 31st March.	12 69	624 78	
Boyle, P.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, from 1st July to 15th Aug.	25 20	745 26	
Walsh, D. J.	do 1st Class Exciseman, from 16th Aug. to 30th June, (insurance) \$71.76			
	do Special Class Exciseman, from 1st April to 30th June	6 00	294 00	
	Insurance	\$ 71.76		
	Salaries	136 78	6,221 15	
	Contingencies		1,189 99	7,411 14
<i>Cornwall.</i>				
Mulhern, M. M.	Salary as Collector for the year	19 40	950 60	
	Contingencies		84 50	1,035 10
<i>Guelfh.</i>				
Powell, J. B.	Salary as Collector for the year	36 00	1,764 00	
Boutiller, G. A.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Till, T. M.	do Deputy Collector do	25 96	1,274 04	
Woodward, G. W.	do Special Class Exciseman do	21 00	1,176 00	
Lynes, K.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Broadfoot, S.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
Bish, P.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Macintyre, D.	do do from 1st July to 31st March	13 95	687 24	
Bowman, A.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	17 82	874 68	
Yates, J. M.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Johnson, J. J.	do 2nd do from 1st July to 31st Oct.	5 48	269 51	
O'Brien, E. C.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, from 1st April to 30th June	4 11	202 14	
Cook, W. R.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, from 1st May to 31st May	1 25	61 25	
Erb, A. A.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year	15 00	735 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1896—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Guelph—Con.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Howie, A.	Salary as 3rd Class Exciseman for the year . . .	15 00	735 00	
O'Donohue, M. J. . .	do 3rd do from 1st July to 15th August; 2nd Class Excise- man, from 16th Aug. to 30th June	14 77	724 17	
Brain, A. F.	do Probationary Exciseman, from 1st Jan. to 30th June.	7 44	242 52	
	Salaries	291 66	14,184 67	
	Contingencies.		1,442 23	15,626 90
	<i>Hamilton.</i>			
Miller, W. F.	Salary as Collector for the year	41 40	2,028 60	
Ross, S. F.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	29 92	1,465 08	
Cameron, D. M.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Conway, E. J.	do do do	30 00	1,470 00	
McPherson, A. F. . .	do Accountant for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Donaghy, W.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
Báby, W. A. D.	do do do	28 04	1,371 96	
O'Brien, J. F.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Brown, J. J.	do do from 1st July to 29th Feb	13 28	575 40	
Irwin, R.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	18 68	916 32	
Crawford, W. P. . .	do 2nd do from 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman from 16th Aug. to 30th June	16 96	833 04	
Hobbs, G. N.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year. . .	16 96	833 04	
Logan, J.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Amor, W.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Dumbrille, R. W. . .	do do from 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman from 16th Aug. to 30th June	16 96	833 04	
Weir, Jas.	do 2nd Class Exciseman from 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Excise- man from 16th Aug. to 30th June	16 96	833 04	
Wardell, R. S. R. . .	do 2nd Class Exciseman from 1st April to 30th June.	6 54	180 96	
Mackay, G. W.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year. . .	15 00	735 00	
Blackman, C.	do Messenger for the year.		449 99	
	Salaries	390 66	19,385 51	
	Contingencies.		1,158 84	20,544 35
	<i>Kingston.</i>			
Rowland, F.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,563 04	
Grimason, T.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Earle, R. H.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dickson, C. T.	do Accountant for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Hanley, A.	do Asst. Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
McFarland, C. D. . .	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year. . .	17 82	874 68	
Browne, G. W.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Lyons, E.	do 2nd do from 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman from 16th Aug. to 30th June.	16 77	825 45	
O'Donnell, J.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year. . .	15 00	735 00	
Fahey, E.	do do do	7 96	392 04	
	Salaries	198 43	9,736 29	
	Contingencies.		754 78	10,491 07

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Expenditure, 1896—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.		Amounts paid.		Total Amounts paid.
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
<i>London.</i>						
Alexander, T.	Salary as Collector for the year.	36	00	1,764	00	
Davis, T. G.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	30	00	1,470	00	
Power, T. A.	do do from 1st July to 31st Oct.	8	64	424	68	
Hicks, W. H.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	19	96	980	04	
McSween, J.	do 1st Class Exciseman do.	19	96	980	04	
Moore, W.	do do from 1st July to 31st May.	18	26	898	37	
Coles, F. H.	do Accountant for the year.	19	96	980	04	
Girard, I.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year.	19	96	980	04	
Stewart, J.	do do do do.	19	96	980	04	
Lee, E.	do do do do.	19	96	980	04	
Marcon, F. E.	do do do from 1st Nov. to 30th June.	11	28	555	36	
Taylor, J. F.	do 2nd Class do for the year.	16	96	833	04	
Rowland, E.	do do do do.	16	96	833	04	
Wilson, D.	do Asst. Accountant do.	16	04	783	96	
Webbe, C. E. A.	do 2nd Class Exciseman do.	16	45	808	55	
Bayard, G. A.	do 3rd do from 1st July to 15th Aug. ; 2nd Class Exciseman from 16th Aug. to 31st Oct.	4	92	241	41	
Tracy, J. P.	do 3rd Class Exciseman from 1st July to 15th Aug. ; 2nd Class Exciseman from 16th Aug. to 30th June.	14	70	720	46	
Foster, H.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year.	22	53	622	47	
	Salaries.	332	50	15,835	58	
	Contingencies.			1,129	47	
<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Battle, M.	Salary as Collector for the year.	7	98	1,591	98	
Henry, J. M. B.	do Deputy Collector from 1st July to 31st July.	2	00	98	00	
Esmonde, J. R.	do Deputy Collector from 1st August to 30th June.			1,008	26	
Slattery, R.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year.	19	96	980	04	
Lett, F. P. A.	do 3rd do do.	15	00	735	00	
Waller, J.	do 3rd do do.	14	40	705	60	
Doyle, J. E. H.	do 3rd do do.	13	20	646	80	
	Salaries.	72	54	5,765	68	
	Contingencies.			358	31	
<i>Owen Sound.</i>						
Graham, W. J.	Salary as Collector for the year.	22	03	1,077	97	
Nichols, J. T.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	19	96	980	04	
Chisholm, W. N.	do do do.	15	00	735	00	
Blyth, A.	do Prob. Exciseman, from 1st to 30th June.	1	24	40	42	
	Salaries.	58	23	2,833	43	
	Contingencies.			1,508	91	
<i>Perth.</i>						
McLenaghan, N.	Salary as Deputy Collector, from 1st July to 6th May ; as Collector, from 7th May to 30th June.			1,030	61	
Mason, F.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.	30	00	1,470	00	
McKim, U. H.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	16	04	783	96	
						16,965 05
						6,123 99
						4,342 34

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1896—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deduction for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Perth—Concluded.</i>	s cts.	\$ cts.	s cts.
Devine, F. M.	Salary as Deputy Collector from 1st July to 31st May	4 51	362 12	
Harty, M. J.	do do for the year	4 96	395 04	
George, J.	do do do	5 96	194 04	
Mills, A. F.	do do do		62 56	
Goodman, A. W.	do 1st Class Exciseman, from 1st Nov. to 30th June	13 32	653 36	
Devine, P.	do Deputy Collector, from 1st June to 30th June	0 99	32 34	
	Salaries	75 78	4,984 03	
	Contingencies		532 28	5,516 31
	<i>Peterborough.</i>			
Hall, J. J.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Cahill, T.	do Deputy Collector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Bickle, J. W.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Knowlson, J. B.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Howden, R.	do do do	14 17	698 41	
	Salaries	86 05	4,226 53	
	Contingencies		290 31	4,516 84
	<i>Port Arthur.</i>			
Ironside, G. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		50 15	1,030 15
	<i>Prescott.</i>			
Dumbrille, J.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 00	1,764 00	
Gerald, W. H.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	30 00	1,470 00	
Keilty, T.	do Deputy Collector do	25 96	1,274 04	
Macdonald, A. B.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Gow, J. E.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Marshall, F.	do Exciseman do	16 96	833 04	
Boyd, S. I.	do Deputy Collector, from 1st July to 30th April	13 30	653 30	
Keeler, G. S.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year	16 45	808 55	
Ferguson, J.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Johnston, G. E.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Wood, J. A.	do Deputy Collector, from 1st May to 30th June		133 32	
	Salaries	208 59	10,366 33	
	Contingencies		518 43	10,884 76
	<i>Stratford.</i>			
Caven, A.	Salary as Collector for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Rennie, G.	do Deputy Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dingman, N. J.	do Exciseman do	24 00	1,176 00	
Spence, F. H.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Clark, A. F.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
Egener, A.	do 1st Class Exciseman, 1st April to 30th June	4 27	208 26	
	Salaries	124 15	6,084 38	
	Contingencies		1,211 90	7,300 28

APPENDIX B. - No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1896—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>St. Catharines.</i>				
Hesson, C. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Schram, B.	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 30th April	20 00	980 00	
Flynn, J. P.	do Exciseman, 1st July to 30th April	16 60	816 70	
Milliken, E.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year	16 96	833 04	
Schram, R. L. H.	do Probationary Exciseman, 1st June to 30th June	1 24	40 42	
	Salaries	78 80	3,846 16	
	Contingencies		664 91	
				4,511 07
<i>Toronto.</i>				
Stratton, W. C.	Salary as Collector for the year	43 96	2,156 04	
Gerald, C.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	31 96	1,568 04	
Bennett, J.	do Deputy Collector do	30 00	1,470 00	
Blair, J. B.	do Accountant do	28 04	1,266 58	
Iler, B.	do Special Class Exciseman do	25 96	1,274 04	
Henderson, W.	do Asst. Accountant, 1st July to 25th Sept.; Deputy Collector, 26th Sept. to 30th June	25 96	1,274 04	
Rogerson, J. M.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Dawson, W.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Metcalf, W. F.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Westman, T.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Taylor, G. W.	do do do	24 00	1,176 00	
Boomer, J. B.	do Asst. Accountant do	24 00	1,176 00	
Walsh, D. J.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st March	18 00	882 00	
Dudley, W. H.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st Oct. to 30th June	23 98	1,176 03	
Shanacy, M.	do Deputy Collector for the year	22 04	1,077 96	
Coleman, C.	do do do	19 96	980 04	
Evans, G. T.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Weyms, C.	do 1st do do	19 96	980 04	
Helliwell, H. N.	do 1st do do	19 96	980 04	
McDonald, J. A.	do 1st do do	19 96	913 37	
Dick, J. W.	do 1st do 1st July to 17th June; Special Class Exciseman, 18th June to 30th June	20 06	987 12	
O'Leary, T. J.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year	19 96	980 04	
Flynn, D. J.	do 1st do do	19 98	980 02	
Jamieson, R. C.	do 1st do do	19 98	980 02	
Bell, J. E.	do 1st do do	17 82	874 68	
Barber, J. S.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Murray, A. E.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Graham, W. T.	do 2nd do 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June	16 77	825 45	
Doyle, B. J.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June	16 77	825 45	
Brennan, D. J.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June	16 77	825 45	
Adams, J. S.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year	15 00	735 00	
Dodds, E. W.	do 3rd do 1st July to 31st May; Deputy Collector, 1st June to 30th June	15 25	747 25	
Reddan, C. J.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year	15 00	735 00	
Winter, A. W.	do 3rd do 1st July to 30th April	12 50	612 50	
Jones, A.	do 3rd do for the year	13 80	676 20	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1896—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Toronto—Concluded.</i>				
Howard, W. W. S.	Salary as 3rd Class Clerk, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 2nd Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June.	14 77	724 09	
Cook, W. R.	Salary as 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 2nd Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th April; 2nd Class Exciseman, 1st June to 30th June.	13 52	662 84	
Hurst, L. B.	do Messenger, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 3rd Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June.	11 28	576 33	
Pringle, J.	do Deputy Collector for the year.		199 92	
Boyd, S. I.	do Deputy Collector, 1st May to 30th June.	4 00	196 00	
Coulter, A.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st May to 30th June.	3 50	96 50	
Blyth, A.	do Probationary Exciseman, 4th Mar. to 31st May.	9 60	312 92	
Royd, J. F. S.	do Messenger, 9th Oct. to 30th June.	4 84	157 76	
	Salaries.	808 79	39,410 88	
	Contingencies		1,081 89	40,492 77
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Kenning, J. H.	Salary as Collector for the year.	43 96	2,156 04	
Ramon, P.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	30 00	1,470 00	
Spereman, J. J.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year.	31 96	1,568 04	
Crowe, W.	do do 1st July to 31st May; Accountant, 1st June to 30th June.	28 04	1,371 96	
Beasley, R.	do Accountant, 1st July to 31st May.	25 63	1,257 63	
Dunlop, C.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Brennan, J.	do Accountant do	22 03	1,077 97	
Goodman, A. W.	do 1st Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st Oct.	6 64	326 68	
Allen, G. A.	do 1st do for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Jubenville, J. P.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Bradley, C.	do 2nd do 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June.	16 77	825 45	
Thomas, R.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for the year.	16 45	808 55	
Marcon, F. E.	do 2nd do 1st July to 15th Aug.; 1st Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 31st Oct.	5 40	265 55	
Johnson, J. J.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, 1st Nov. to 30th June.	10 97	539 04	
Bayard, G. A.	do 2nd do do	10 00	490 00	
Falconer, J.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Keogh, P. M.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Crotty, J.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Cahill, J. W.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Kilroy, E. T.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 2nd Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to —	14 77	724 10	
Scott, M. W.	do Deputy Collector for the year.		199 92	
	Salaries	383 54	19,010 01	
	Contingencies		930 02	19,940 03

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amounts Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Joliette.</i>				
Leprohon, R. M.	Salary as Collector for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Marion, J. E. E.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year.	14 40	705 60	
Lavallée, V. P.	do Dep'y Collector, 1st July to 31st May	3 41	271 59	
Richard, J. B. T.	do do 7th Dec. to 30th June	5 10	165 06	
	Salaries.	42 87	2,122 29	
	Contingencies		553 25	
				2,675 54
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Lawlor, H.	Salary as Collector for the year.	39 60	1,940 40	
Macdonald, D.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	29 99	1,470 00	
Toupin, F. X. J. A.	do Deputy Collector do	28 62	1,401 38	
Lecours, H. T.	do Accountant do	28 04	1,371 96	
Caven, W.	do Special Class Exciseman for the year	25 96	1,274 04	
Quinn, J. D.	do do 1st July to			
	31st Jan.	14 00	686 00	
Fox, J. D.	do Assistant Accountant for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Forest, E. R.	do Cashier do	22 97	1,127 03	
Hudon, A.	do Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Beauchamp, J. P.	do 1st Class Exciseman do	19 96	980 04	
Fox, T.	do 1st do do	19 96	980 04	
Villeneuve, J.	do 1st do do	19 96	980 04	
Scullion, W. J.	do 1st do do	18 68	916 32	
Murray, D.	do 1st do do	17 82	874 68	
Macintyre, D.	do 1st do 1st April to 30th			
	June.	4 73	229 68	
Bulmer, W.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, for year.	16 96	833 04	
Malo, T.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Dumouchel, L.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
McClanaghan, M.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Courtney, J. J.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Verner, F.	do do do	16 96	833 04	
Dixon, H. G. S.	do do do	16 45	808 55	
O'Brien, E. C.	do do 1st July to 31st			
	March.	12 33	606 41	
Reilly, J. S.	do 2nd do for the year.	15 00	735 00	
Hawkins, A. C.	do do 1st July to 15th	15 00	735 00	
	August; 1st Class Exciseman, 16th			
	August to 30th June	16 68	820 91	
Millier, E.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, for year.	15 00	735 00	
Perry, G. L.	do do 1st July to 31st			
	May	13 75	673 75	
Manning, J.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st			
	March; unclassified, 1st April to			
	30th June.	15 48	759 51	
Baby, Jos.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, for year.			
Panneton, G. E.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Pinsonnault, A.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Laporte, G.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Watkins, J. A.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Costigan, J. J.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Codd, H. J. S.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, for year.	15 00	735 00	
Daveluy, J. P.	do do do	14 64	720 36	
O'Flaherty, E. J.	do do do	14 40	705 60	
Brabant, J. B. G. N.	do do do	14 40	705 60	
Lane, T. M.	do do 1st July to 15th			
	August; 2nd Class Exciseman, 16th			
	August to 30th June	14 85	727 73	
Bélaire, A.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, for year.	13 80	676 20	
Ryan, W.	do do do		690 00	
Mainville, C. P.	do do do	13 20	646 80	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Montreal—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Scullion, P. J.	Salary as 3rd Class Exciseman for the year.....	12 85	632 15	
Renaud, A. H.	do Probationary do	15 19	491 47	
Cullen, P.	do Messenger, 1st July to 31st January	8 12	400 19	
	Salaries.....	767 15	38,065 52	
	Contingencies		5,163 13	
	<i>Quebec.</i>			43,228 65
La Rue, G.	Salary as Collector for year.....	36 00	1,764 00	
Cahill, J. H.	do Deputy Collector for year.....	6 48	1,293 48	
Coleman, J. J.	do 1st Class Exciseman for year.....	18 73	916 32	
Rouleau, J.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Le Moine, J.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Bourget, O.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Lépine, L.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Fahey, O.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Sexton, J.	do do do	15 00	735 00	
Bourassa, J.	do do do	22 54	622 46	
Timmons, P.	do Messenger, 1st April to 30th June.....	3 72	121 26	
	Salaries.....	177 47	9,127 52	
	Contingencies		2,136 88	
	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>			11,264 40
Simpson, A. F.	Salary as Collector for year.....	27 60	1,352 40	
Chartier, E.	do Deputy Collector for year.....		839 98	
Boucher, O. N. E.	do Dep. Collr., 1st June to 30th June.....	1 39	68 19	
Quinn, J. D.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st June to 30th June.....	2 00	98 00	
Gatien, F.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for year.....	1 66	81 67	
Perkins, L. A.	do Dep. Collector do	0 45	36 21	
Bowen, F. C.	do Prob. Exciseman, 1st May to 30th June.....	1 88	61 28	
	Salaries.....	34 98	2,537 73	
	Contingencies		830 02	
	<i>Sorel.</i>			3,367 75
Fortier, J. J. O.	Salary as Collector for year.....	18 90	926 10	
	Contingencies		46 09	
	<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>			972 19
Boivin, C. A.	Salary as Collector for year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		104 00	
	<i>St. Johns.</i>			1,084 00
Boucher, O. N. E.	Salary as Collector, 1st July to 31st May.....	15 28	750 09	
Quinn, J. D.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st Feb. to 31st May	8 00	392 00	
Gatien, F.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st May	13 95	684 29	
Perkins, L. A.	do Dep. Collector, 1st July to 31st May..	4 95	398 31	
	Salaries.....	42 18	2,224 69	
	Contingencies.....		492 10	
				2,716 79

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Terrebonne.</i>				
Desroches, D.	Salary as Collector for the year	13 96	686 04	1,278 06
Fiset, A.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	2 48	197 52	
	Salaries.	16 44	883 56	
	Contingencies.		394 50	
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Hébert, C. D.	Salary as Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	2,563 94
Duplessis, C. Z.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for the year ...	15 00	735 00	
Bernier, C. C.	do Deputy Collector do	5 96	194 04	
	Salaries.	44 96	2,105 04	
	Contingencies. .		458 90	
<i>Chatham.</i>				
Lawlor, R. A.	Salary as Collector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	1,212 00
	Contingencies.		36 00	
<i>St. John.</i>				
Atherton, R.	Salary as Collector for the year.	31 96	1,568 04	9,235 89
Clark, J. A.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Belyea, T. H.	do Accountant do	19 96	980 04	
McCloskey, J. R.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year.	18 68	916 32	
Fitzpatrick, W. J.	do do do	17 82	874 68	
Geldart, O. A.	do 2nd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st Dec.; 1st Class Exciseman, 1st Jan. to 30th June	16 32	802 39	
Ferguson, J. C.	do do for the year	16 45	808 55	
Smyth, B. B.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 15th Aug.; 2nd Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June.	15 00	735 00	
Hill, A. M.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	10 04	489 96	
Dibblee, W.	do do do	3 76	296 28	
	Salaries.	173 99	8,647 26	
	Contingencies.		590 63	
<i>Cape Breton.</i>				
McDonald, M. A.	Salary as Collector for the year.	15 00	735 00	1,063 48
	Contingencies		328 48	
<i>Halifax.</i>				
Grant, H. H.	Salary as Collector for the year.	36 01	1,763 99	11,763 99
King, R. M.	do Deputy Collector for the year.	25 97	1,274 03	
Standish, J. G.	do Special Class Exciseman, 1st July to 30th Sept.	6 99	342 99	
James, T. C.	do Accountant for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Carroll, D.	do 1st Class Exciseman for the year.	19 96	980 04	
Wainwright, F. G.	do 2nd do do	16 96	833 04	
Blethen, C. W.	do 1st do do	18 81	922 44	
Thompkins, P.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	
Hagarty, P.	do 3rd do do	15 00	735 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Halifax—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hubley, H. H.	Salary as 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 15th Aug. ; 2nd Class Exciseman, 16th Aug. to 30th June.	14 77	724 10	
Gorman, A.	do Messenger for the year.	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries.	195 75	9,784 35	
	Contingencies.		440 61	
	<i>Pictou.</i>			10,224 96
Fraser, P.	Salary as Collector for year.	17 64	867 36	
	Contingencies.		117 57	
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>			984 93
Dustan, W. M.	Salary as Collector for year.	19 96	980 04	
Munro, H. D.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for year.	15 00	735 00	
	Salaries.	34 96	1,715 04	
	Contingencies.		34 92	
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			1,749 96
Nash, S. C.	Salary as Collector for year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Moore, Theo.	do Deputy Collector for year.	19 96	980 04	
	Salaries.	43 96	2,156 04	
	Contingencies.		94 00	
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			2,250 04
Costigan, H. A.	Salary as Collector for year.	43 96	2,156 04	
Christie, W. J.	do Deputy Collector for year.	30 00	1,470 00	
Hawkins, W. L.	do Accountant do.	24 00	1,176 00	
Code, A. jr.	do do do.	20 48	1,004 52	
Girdlestone, R.J.M.	do Deputy Collector do.	19 96	980 04	
Thomas, P.	do do do.	18 00	882 00	
Davis, Jas.	do 1st Class Exciseman, 1st Jan. to 30th April.	15 50	296 14	
Saucier, X.	do 2nd Class Exciseman for year.	16 96	833 04	
LaRivière, A. C.	do 3rd do do.	22 54	622 46	
Wardell, R. S. R.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st July to 31st Dec. ; 2nd Class Exciseman, 1st Jan. to 31st March.	18 60	513 90	
Colcleugh, J. W.	do Deputy Collector for year.	6 32	493 68	
Jameson, S. B.	do Deputy Collector, 7th Dec. to 30th June.	5 10	165 06	
Ross, H. E.	do Deputy Collector, 1st April to 30th June.	0 72	24 27	
	Salaries.	242 14	10,617 15	
	Contingencies.		2,995 25	
	<i>Calgary.</i>			13,612 40
Gosnell, T. S.	Salary as Collector for year.	28 04	1,371 96	
Dowling, T.	do Deputy Collector for year.	19 96	980 04	
Osborne, A. D.	do do do.		199 92	
Ives, G. C.	do Deputy Collector, 1st April to 30th June.		99 99	
	Salaries.	48 00	2,651 91	
	Contingencies.		863 04	
				3,514 95

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuat on.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
	<i>Vancouver.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Miller, J. E.	Salary as Collector for year.	30 00	1,470 00	
Harvey, E. A.	do Deputy Collector for year.	18 00	882 00	
Wolfenden, W.	do do do.	13 96	686 04	
Blundell, R.	do do do.	12 00	588 00	
Parkinson, E. B.	do 3rd Class Exciseman for year.	21 97	608 03	
Monteith, J. A.	do Deputy Collector, 1st July to 29th Feb.	2 48	197 52	
Bishop, C. A. P. A.	do Deputy Collector for year.	7 48	242 52	
Jones, E. H.	do do 1st Aug. to 30th June.	10 89	355 74	
Parson, G. F.	do do 1st July to 29th Feb.		133 28	
Parson, C. H.	do do 1st April to 30th June.	1 47	48 51	
	Salaries.	118 25	5,211 64	
	Contingen ies.		1,729 85	6,941 49
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R.	Salary as Collector for year.	30 00	1,470 00	
Henwood, G.	do Exciseman for year.	19 04	930 96	
O'Sullivan, D.	do Deputy Collector for year.	31 45	868 55	
Leighton, W. K.	do do do.	6 00	294 00	
Ridgman, A. H.	do 3rd Class Exciseman, 1st Aug. to 30th June.	19 25	530 75	
	Salaries.	105 74	4,094 26	
	Contingencies.		1,077 31	5,171 57

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.				
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Hamilton, W. L.	Salary for the year	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies		836 05	
				3,286 05
Morrow, J.	Salary for the year	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies		237 48	
				2,687 48
Gow, James.	Salary for the year	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies		475 97	
				2,925 97
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Vincent, J. L.	Salary for the year	48 00	2,352 00	
	Contingencies		384 55	
				2,736 55
Le Moine, J. M.	Salary for the year		2,400 00	
	Contingencies		137 60	
				2,537 60
<i>New Brunswick.</i>				
Burke, T.	Salary for the year	40 00	1,960 00	
	Contingencies		363 02	
				2,323 02
<i>Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Borradaile, R.	Salary from 1st July to 31st May	45 76	2,245 87	
	Contingencies		538 19	
				2,784 06
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Barrett, J. K.	Salary for the year	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies		647 32	
				3,097 32
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Gill, W.	Salary for the year	50 00	2,450 00	
	Contingencies		725 55	
				3,175 55
<i>Chief Inspector.</i>				
Gerald, W. J.	Contingencies			357 91
<i>Inspector of Bonded Factories.</i>				
Morrow, John.	Contingencies			215 51

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
		\$ cts.	¢ cts.
<i>General Excise Contingencies.</i>			
Hagarty, Miss B.	Services as extra clerk from 17th September, 1895, to 29th February, 1896, at \$400 per annum	182 78	
Halliday, Wm. A.	Services as extra clerk from 1st July, 1895, to 6th December, 1895, 159 days at \$1.50	238 50	
Hughes, P. A.	Services as extra clerk from 1st July, 1895, to 16th December, 1895, 169 days at \$2.	338 00	
Sixsmith, Miss B.	Services as extra clerk from 12th August, 1895, to 12th September, 1895, 1 month at \$400 per annum	33 33	
Glen, Miss M. M.	Services as extra clerk 25th October, 1895, to 31st December, 1895, at \$400 per annum	74 19	
Smith, George	Services as extra clerk from 29th January, 1896, to 31st March, 1896, at \$400 per annum	70 82	
Gendron, F. A.	Services as extra clerk from 28th January, 1896, to 30th March, 1896, 63 days at \$400 per annum	69 04	
Westman, Thomas	Travelling expenses from Toronto to Ottawa and return, including board allowance at Ottawa from 5th July, 1895, to 16th August, 1895, and from 9th January, 1896, to 28th February, 1896.	148 39	
B. A. B. Note Co.	To pay for stamps and labels supplied.	20,843 84	
Pritchard & Andrews	Rubber stamps, stencils, daters, rollers, punches, &c.	221 55	
Bailey, George.	Work and materials supplied to department.	16 85	
Graham, Dr. K. D.	To pay for goods supplied.	8 00	
Harris & Campbell	Lumber	6 50	
O'Connor, D.	do	28 08	
Registrar Exchequer Court	Fees for one writ of assistance to J. B. G. N. Brabant, Excise Officer, Montreal.	2 90	
Wiser, J. P. & Sons.	To pay for 18 barrels used for fusel oil.	36 00	
Birkett, Thomas.	Hardware	17 41	
Howe, William.	Repairing locks and seals	33 75	
Oertling, L.	To pay for 24 petroleometers, &c.	235 06	
Canadian Express Co.	Express charges.	71 90	
Dominion Express Co.	do	60 60	
Potvin, Napoleon.	Petty expenses	0 95	
			22,738 44
	Less.—One old wood stove sold.		5 00
	Total, General Contingencies.		22,733 44
<i>Law Costs.</i>			
Hall, Hon. John S.	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Desjardins	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. V. Demers.	21 80	
do	do Regina vs. Dion	36 20	
do	do Regina vs. Burelle	22 40	
do	do Regina vs. Blanchet	11 00	
do	do Regina vs. Labelle	105 20	
do	do Regina vs. Bean	39 70	
do	do Regina vs. J. B. Vincent.	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. A. Goyette.	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Hamelin	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Lisse	11 50	
do	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Jeannotte	5 00	
do	do Regina vs. H. Plante	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Casavant.	23 60	
do	do Regina vs. Bélisle	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. O. Lapierre	25 70	
			362 10

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Total Amounts paid.
<i>Law Costs—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bender, A. J	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. W. Rousseau	101 70	
do	do Regina vs. P. Duchesneau	101 70	
do	do Regina vs. C. Jean	74 90	
do	do Regina vs. E. Bernier	184 75	
do	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. F. X. Lavallée	25 00	
			488 05
Borden, Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm.....	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. estate W. B. Spencer	24 85	
do	do Regina vs. Lena Rose.....	69 80	
do	do Regina vs. Byng.....	70 80	
do	do Regina vs. C. Clarke.....	4 00	
do	do Regina vs. A. B. Beaton	3 56	
do	do Regina vs. Colchester prosecutions.....	2 38	
do	do Regina vs. Stewart <i>et al</i>	2 06	
do	do Regina vs. D. Walker.....	9 00	
do	do Regina vs. Jane McIntyre.....	37 76	
do	do Regina vs. John Gillies.....	7 15	
do	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Annie Allen.....	101 52	
do	do Regina vs. Darbyson.....	2 63	
			335 51
McLennan, D	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Beaton	66 65	
do	do Regina vs. R. McDonald.....	16 20	
do	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. John & Alex. McDonald	56 85	
do	do Regina vs. A. B. Beaton	73 45	
do	do Regina vs. R. McDonald.....	10 00	
			223 15
Desnoyers, Judge M. C.	Expenses in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Beaulne, and Regina vs. Lalonde	72 00	
do	do Regina vs. Laird, and in <i>re</i> Regina vs. M. Lafortune	105 11	
do	do Regina vs. Gervais.....	61 75	
do	do Regina vs. Seizure No. 133.....	42 25	
do	do Regina vs. Labonté.....	40 35	
			321 46
Angers, C. P	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Bernier.....	50 00	
do	do Regina vs. Boulanger	15 00	
do	do Regina vs. Readman	18 70	
do	do Regina vs. Ouellet & Co.....	22 50	
do	do Regina vs. G. E. Roy	12 63	
do	do Regina vs. J. Rousseau	17 50	
			136 33
McConville, J. N. A.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Bolduc	49 70	
do	do Regina vs. M. Lafortune	60 10	
do	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. N. Lapierre.....	111 65	
			221 45
Brown, H. B	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Wm. Smith.....	54 96	
do	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. W. M. Keys.....	86 60	
do	do Regina vs. Henri.....	45 75	
do	do Regina vs. Lamothe	20 00	
			207 31
Taschereau, L.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Socquet.....	98 95	
do	do Regina vs. Corriveau.....	131 75	
do	do Regina vs. Couture.....	128 35	
			359 05
Dionne, L. B.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. A. Dugal.....	91 00	
do	do Regina vs. A. Dugal	50 00	
do	Professional services in <i>re</i> Regina vs. N. Gauvin.....	75 35	
			216 35
Asselin, L. N.	Law costs in <i>re</i> Regina vs. Beaulieu.....	54 80	

APPENDIX B—No. 1—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid	Services.	Amounts Paid.	Total Amounts Paid.
<i>Law Costs—Concluded.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lavery, J. I.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Gingras.	20 16	
do	do Regina vs. Poitras.	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. J. Whelan.	10 00	
do	do Regina vs. Mercier.	38 60	
do	do Regina vs. G. Vezina.	13 40	
do	do Regina vs. E. Guay.	23 18	
do	do Regina vs. J. Gingras.	8 03	
do	do Regina vs. F. Guérard.	35 00	
do	do Regina vs. A. Turcotte.	22 40	
do	do Regina vs. J. Jobin.	31 53	
do	do Regina vs. G. Vezina.	49 20	
do	Professional services and law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Alexis Caron.	214 32	
do	Professional services and law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Readman.	136 48	
do	Professional services and law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Vezina.	3 53	
Olivier, A.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. St. Laurent.	53 10	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Cossette.	16 00	
Methot, J. E.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. McGrath.	137 83	
do	do Regina vs. C. Gourd.	88 07	
do	do Regina vs. J. Demers.	49 16	
do	do Regina vs. A. Mercier.	20 00	
do	do Regina vs. P. Fortier.	10 00	
do	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Z. Mercier.	20 00	
McDonald, W.	do Regina vs. Chisholm.		325 06
Keating, W. J.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. P. McGuire.		31 50
Gilmour & Hastings	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Greene.		20 00
Faribault, J. E.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Laird.		6 15
Ernest, Gregory	do Regina vs. McDonald & Stewart.		80 00
Martel, Joseph	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Majeau.	20 00	
do	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. D. Laliberté.	20 00	
Wurtele, C. T. C.	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Lahaise.		40 00
Creasor & Smith	do Regina vs. McCorkindale.		26 65
Sicott, L. W.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. P. Hétu, C. Majeau & D. Laliberté.		21 60
Leprohon, R. M.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. M. Lafortune.		92 80
Aikins, Culver & McClenaghan	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Estate of Alex. McIntyre.		27 75
Lussier & Gendron	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. P. Roy.		4 00
Richard, J. A.	do Regina vs. Lemire.		20 00
Nantel, W. B.	Law costs <i>in re</i> Regina vs. Labonté.		31 60
Meredith & Fisher	Professional services <i>in re</i> Regina vs. London Catsup Co. & Oliver.		36 60
			20 00
	Less:—Amount refunded by A. F. Simpson		4,421 20
			80 92
	Total law costs		4,340 28

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Places of Residence.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Commission to Customs Officers.</i>			\$ cts.	% cts.
Stanley, T. D.	St. Mary's, Ont.	From 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895	200 00	
Ormiston, John.	Gananoque, Ont.	do do	200 00	
Rayburn, R.	Deseronto, Ont.	do do	200 00	
McGuire, F. J.	Trenton, Ont.	do do	150 00	
Ross, Walter T.	Pictou, Ont.	do do	61 94	
Cameron, A. McK.	Meaford, Ont.	do do	150 00	
Elliott, George M.	Napanee, Ont.	do do	250 00	
Hogg, W. A.	Collingwood, Ont.	do do	250 00	
Williamson, A. M.	Kincardine, Ont.	do do	93 85	
Danis, A. D.	Valleyfield, Que.	do do	250 00	
Kavanagh, A. J.	Gaspé, Que.	do do	45 40	
Beauchesne, P. C.	Paspébiac, Que.	do do	150 00	
Joncas, P. L.	Magdalen Islands.	do do	18 74	
Gauvin, N.	Riviere du Loup, Q.	do do	250 00	
Wallace, G. H.	Sussex, N.B.	do do	80 42	
Park, Wm. A.	Newcastle, N.B.	do do	250 00	
Bedell, George A.	Andover, N.B.	do do	2 31	
Clark, Alex. J.	Campobello, N.B.	do do	101 25	
Binney, J. W.	Moncton, N.B.	do do	250 00	
Milner, W. C.	Sackville, N.B.	do do	200 00	
Robidoux, Ferd.	Shediac, N.B.	do do	18 36	
Streef, A. F.	Fredericton, N.B.	do do	250 00	
Leahy, David.	Bathurst, N.B.	do do	21 57	
Baldwin, John A.	do	to 31st Dec., 1894	10 40	
Blair, H. C.	Truro, N.S.	1st Jan., 1895, to 30th June, 1895	250 00	
Ratchford, C. E.	Amherst, N.S.	do do	200 00	
Jones, Norman B.	Weymouth, N.S.	do do	70 28	
Jones, B.	do	to 30th Nov., 1894	79 72	
Hamilton, A. G.	North Sydney, N.S.	1st Dec., 1894, to 30th June, 1895	150 00	
McDonald, J. F.	New Glasgow, N.S.	do do	200 00	
Boyd, A.	Antigonish, N.S.	do do	200 00	
Champness, F.	Lethbridge, Man.	do do	127 54	
Little, W. F.	Anthracite, Man.	do do	6 52	
Ross, H. E.	Prince Albert, Man.	do do	73 57	
Tennant, J. F.	Gretna, Man.	do do	150 00	
Jameson, S. B.	Regina, Man.	do do	134 57	
Gilhuly, R. H.	W. Selkirk, Man.	do do	110 45	
Scarth, W. F.	Virder, Man.	do do	200 00	
Jones, E. H.	Kamloops, B.C.	do do	200 00	
Total commission to Customs Officers.				5,606 89
<i>Commission on Tobacco Stamps.</i>				
Archambault, Delle G.	St. Alexis, Que.	Allowance of 5 p. c. on sale of stamps.	66 13	
Ferland, Ed.	do	do do	0 50	
Total commission on sale of Canada Twist Stamps.				66 63

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Duty-Pay.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Gerald, C.	From 1st July, 1895, to 30th June, 1896	200 00	
Dawson, W.	do do	150 00	
McDonald, J. A.	do 7th April, 1896	76 92	
O'Leary, T. J.	do 30th June, 1896	100 00	
Flynn, D.	do do	100 00	
Howard, W. W. S.	do do	100 00	
Jamieson, R. C.	do do	100 00	
Brennan, D. J.	do do	100 00	
Bell, J. E.	do do	100 00	
Spereman, James	do do	200 00	
Crowe, W.	do 2nd June, 1896	138 46	
Brennan, John.	do 30th June, 1896	100 00	
Keogh, P. M.	do do	100 00	
Falconer, J. E.	do do	100 00	
Cahill, J. W.	do do	100 00	
Thomas, R.	do do	100 00	
Crotty, John.	do do	100 00	
Kilroy, E. T.	do do	100 00	
Goodman, A. W.	do do	91 66	
Marcon, F. E.	do do	99 62	
Johnson, J. J.	11th Nov., 1895 do	63 88	
Bayard, G. A.	1st July, 1895 do	99 44	
Gerald, W. H.	do do	150 00	
Gow, J. E.	do do	150 00	
Johnstone, Geo. E.	do do	100 00	
Keeler, G. S.	do do	100 00	
Bouteiller, G. A.	do do	100 00	
Howie, A.	do do	150 00	
Bish, P.	do do	100 00	
Woodward, G. W.	do do	100 00	
Dudley, W. H.	do 23rd Oct., 1895	31 18	
Standish, J. G.	do 30th June, 1896	100 00	
McCoy, Wm.	do do	150 00	
Conway, B. J.	do do	100 00	
Báby, W. A. D.	do do	150 00	
Weir James.	do do	100 00	
Tompkins, P.	do do	150 00	
Mason, F.	do do	100 00	
Allen, G. A.	do do	100 00	
Caven, W.	do do	200 00	
Miller, E.	do do	150 00	
Beauchamp, J. P.	do 31st Dec., 1895	50 00	
Scullion, W. J.	do 30th June, 1896	160 00	
Coleman, J. J.	do do	150 00	
Lépine, L.	do do	75 00	
Cameron, D. M.	do do	200 00	
Iler, B.	do do	200 00	
Murray, D.	do do	100 00	
Malo, T.	do do	100 00	
Sexton, J.	do do	100 00	
Foster, H.	do do	100 00	
Murray, A. E.	do do	100 00	
Hurst, L. B.	9th April, 1896 do	22 80	
Taylor, G. W.	15th June, 1896 do	6 59	
Hagarty, P.	1st January, 1896 do	50 00	
Quinn, J. D.	do do	75 00	
Walsh, D. J.	1st May, 1896 do	16 66	
	Total Duty-Pay		6,147 21
	Grand Total		373,484 80
	ADD—Printing	4,361 40	
	Stationery	863 78	
	Lithographing	1,372 00	
			6,597 18

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B.—No. 1.—Details of Excise Expenditure, 1895–96—*Concluded.*

Services.	Superannua- tion Fees.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Preventive Service—			
Salaries	48 10	2,142 21	
Contingencies		7,289 91	
			9,432 12
Authorized disbursements (less superannuation).....			389,514 10
AND—Balances due to Collectors, 1st July, 1895		49 08	
do by do 30th June, 1896.....		343 98	
			393 06
			389,907 16
LESS—Balances due by Collectors, 1st July, 1895.....		343 98	
do to do 30th June, 1896.....		608 04	
			952 02
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 4, page 10.			388,955 14

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 2.—Details of Fees paid to Cullers for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Office.	Department.	Name of Cullers.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	Square timber.....	Frederick, Antoine.....	700 00	
	do.....	McKendry, Daniel.....	700 00	
	do.....	Bergeron, Joseph.....	700 00	
	do.....	McPeak, William.....	700 00	
	do.....	Kelly, M.....	700 00	
	do.....	Dorval, George.....	75 00	
	do.....	Kelly, Edward.....	75 00	
	do.....	O'Brien, Martin.....	75 00	
	Staves.....	Ferland, Pierre.....		3,725 00
				75 00
		Total fees paid to Cullers.....		3,800 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.
No. 3.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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.	36 00	1,764 00			
	Davelty, George	Deputy Supervisor of Cullers for two months, at Montreal					
	Gowen, Edmund	Cashier and Accountant for two months.	3 00	147 00			
	Harney, Thomas	do do for ten months.	3 32	163 34			
	Power, Richard	Chief Specification Clerk for two months.	11 66	571 68			
	Whelan, W. F.	Specification Clerk for the year.	2 66	130 66			
	Gallagher, Francis	do do	15 00	735 00			
	Bellerive, George	do do	15 00	735 00			
	DeMartigny, C. P. L.	do do for two months	6 32	493 68			
	Harney, Thomas	do do for two months	2 50	122 50			
		Messenger for two months.	0 82	65 84			
		Total Salaries.	96 24		4,928 70		
		<i>Contingencies.</i>					
		Foley, Mary	Charwoman.		96 00		
		Duggan, James, & Co.	Night watchman.		35 00		
		Patton, James	Travelling expenses.		32 39		
		Quebec Post Office	Rent of drawer		6 00		
		Bell Telephone Co.	Rent of telephone.		40 00		
		Hearn, John, estate of.	Rent of office		498 34		
		Fitzgerald, J., & Co.	Hoisting wood, &c.		17 00		
	Rancour, Noël	Ice		15 00			
	Holmes, Margaret	Cleaning office, &c.		43 00			
	Mulroney, W. J. & G.	Ink.		4 60			
	Kelly, John	Joiners' work.		13 52			
	Turgeon, P. L.	Soap, &c, for office.		7 43			
	Lemieux, Z.	Repairing locks, &c.		2 25			
	Guénard, L.	Repairing desks.		4 00			
	Tierney, M., & Co.	Removing snow from roof.		8 75			
	Arnold, T.	Cartage of snow.		25 00			
	Behan, Bros	Towels, &c.		6 95			
	McCallum, A.	Repairing clock.		1 75			
	Gowen, E.	Cartage, telegrams, &c.		7 37			
	Harney, T.	Washing towels, postage, &c.		25 31			
		Total Contingencies.			889 72		

APPENDIX B.—No. 3.—DETAILS of Cullers' Expenditure, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1896.—*Concluded.*

Office.	Names.	Nature of Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.	Grand Totals.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
QUEBEC (<i>Concluded</i>)	Frederick, A.	Expenses	69 87			
	Kelly, E.	do	137 60			
	O'Brien, M.	do	299 83			
	Bergeron, J.	do	95 98			
	McKendry, D.	do	85 73			
	McPeak, W.	do	330 14			
	Kelley, M.	do	31 04			
		Total Cullers' Expenses		1,050 19		6,868 61
		Total Expenditure				
		<i>Paid to Retired Cullers.</i>				
	Superannuation					
	Jobin, Jacques	do	200 00			
	Morrisette, J.	do	200 00			
	Demers, L.	do	200 00			
	Dorval, P.	do	200 00			
	Walsh, Wm.	do	200 00			
	Villeneuve, J.	do	200 00			
	Bédard, J.	do	200 00			
	McNaughton, J.	do	200 00			
	Beaupre, Noël	do	200 00			
	Frenette, Jos.	do	200 00			
	Malone, J. C.	do	200 00			
	Duggan, E.	do	200 00			
	Noël, Elie	do	200 00			
	Gilchen, Thomas	do	200 00			
	McInenly, T.	do	200 00			
	Lafamme, J.	do	200 00			
	Patry, Thomas.	do	200 00			
	Cauchy, Charles	do	200 00			
	Lynch, John.	do	200 00			
	Vachon, J. B.	do	200 00			
	Murphy, T.	do	200 00			
	Demers, F. X.	do	200 00			
	Munro, William	do	200 00			

Inland Revenues—Excise.

Malone, Thomas.....	200 00
do.....	183 32
Dorval, George.....	183 32
Kelly, Edward.....	183 32
O'Brien, M.....	183 32
Ferland, P.....	183 32
do.....	183 32
Barsalo, Ed.....	200 00
do.....	200 00
McCormick, John.....	200 00
Duggan, Win.....	200 00
Morency, Denis.....	83 34
Brousseau, J. B.....	
Total paid to Retired Cullers.....	6,399 94
Grand Total.....	17,068 55
Adm—Printing.....	52 32
Stationery.....	20 27
Authorized disbursements (Less—Supperannuation).....	17,141 14
ADD—Balance due by Supervisor, 30th June, 1896.....	75 00
Less—Balance due by Supervisor, 1st July, 1896.....	17,216 14
Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 8, page 15.....	75 00
	17,141 14

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Ontario.</i>			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
London.....	Alexander, Thos.....	To pay informer penalty in Seizure No. 51.....		200 00
Ottawa.....	Battle, Martin.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 132.....		5 00
	Slattery, R.....	For his portion of seizure No. 125.....	12 70	
		do do 126.....	6 64	
		do do 127.....	4 99	
		do do 128.....	7 28	
		do do 131.....	5 00	
	Doyle, J. E. H.....	do do 129.....		36 61
Owen Sound...	Graham, W. J.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 27.....		6 66
St. Catharines..	Hesson, C. A.....	do do 15.....	25 00	
		do do 16.....	25 00	
		do do 17.....	25 00	
		For his portion of seizure No. 15.....	9 17	
		do do 16.....	9 18	
		do do 17.....	7 33	
	Bell, J. E.....	do do 15.....	9 18	100 68
		do do 16.....	9 17	
		do do 17.....	7 33	
	Sando, John.....	do do 17.....		25 68
Toronto.....	Stratton, C. W.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 316.....		7 34
				5 00
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Joliette..	Leprohon, R. M.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 120.....	25 00	
		do do 121.....	25 00	
		do do 125.....	25 00	
		do do 126.....	25 00	
		do do 130.....	50 50	
		For his portion of seizure No. 119.....		150 50
	Watkins, J. A.....	do do 103.....	0 62	9 50
		do do 107.....	0 62	
	Cameron, D. M.....	do do 103.....		1 25
	Curless, C.....	do do 107.....		0 62
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.....	do do 120.....	19 03	0 63
		do do 124.....	19 02	
		do do 125.....	13 30	
				51 35
Montreal.....	Lawlor, H.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 784.....	25 00	
		do do 789.....	17 50	
		do do 805.....	2 20	
		do do 807.....	25 00	
		do do 809.....	5 00	
		do do 810.....	5 00	
		do do 817.....	25 00	
		do do 819.....	25 00	
		do do 820.....	50 00	
		do do 821.....	5 00	
		do do 822.....	55 00	
		do do 822.....	50 00	
		do do 823.....	55 00	
		do do 824.....	55 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures for Year ended 30th June, 1896—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Quebec—Continued.		
Montreal. (Con.)	Lawlor, H.	To pay informer penalty in seizure		
		No. 826	5 00	
		do do 827	5 00	
		do do 831	25 00	
		do do 832	5 00	
		do do 833	5 00	
		do do 834	5 00	
		do do 835	25 00	
		do do 836	5 00	
		do do 838	5 00	
		do do 843	6 08	
		do do 844	25 00	
		do do 846	25 00	
				540 78
		For his portion of seizure No. 795....	26 32	
		do do 796....	26 37	
		do do 797....	15 37	
		do do 799....	28 79	
		do do 820....	25 61	
				122 46
	Watkins, J. A.	do do 789....	9 10	
		do do 798....	2 72	
		do do 810....	2 61	
		do do 811....	6 38	
		do do 812....	2 50	
		do do 813....	5 35	
		do do 814....	2 88	
		do do 815....	2 81	
				34 35
	Warren, G. S.	do do 789....	9 10	
		do do 800....	55 58	
		do do 809....	6 88	
		do do 811....	6 37	
		do do 812....	2 50	
		do do 813....	5 35	
		do do 814....	2 87	
		do do 815....	2 82	
				91 47
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.	do do 792....	5 00	
		do do 796....	26 38	
		do do 798....	2 73	
		do do 804....	28 40	
		do do 805....	2 20	
		do do 810....	2 61	
		do do 818....	0 50	
		do do 820....	25 61	
				93 43
	Forest, Eugène R.	do do 773....	.....	0 25
	Fraser, P.	do do 775....	1 00	
		do do 776....	14 75	
				15 75
	Manning, J.	do do 775....	1 00	
		do do 776....	14 75	
				15 75
	Courtney, J. J.	do do 794....	12 50	
		do do 795....	26 33	
				38 83
	Quinn, John D.	do do 794....	12 50	
		do do 801....	5 84	
				18 34

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1895-96—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		<i>Quebec</i> —Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal (<i>Con.</i>)	Villeneuve, J.	For his portion of seizure No. 797....	15 37	
	do	do do 799....	28 79	
	Costigan, J. J.	do do 801....		44 16
	Dumochel, L.	do do 803....		5 85
Quebec	La Rue, Geo.	To pay informer penalty in seizure		4 50
		No. 355	50 00	
		do do 361	25 00	
		do do 364	50 00	
		do do 366	50 00	
		do do 367	50 00	
		do do 375	7 50	
		do do 377	50 00	
		do do 380	25 00	
		do do 382	50 00	
		do do 383	25 00	
		do do 384	25 00	
		do do 385	25 00	
		do do 386	125 00	
				557 50
	Bourget, O.	For his portion of seizure No. 349....	22 73	
	do	do do 350....	8 27	
	do	do do 353....	51 30	
	do	do do 354....	8 68	
				90 98
	Bourassa, P.	do do 349....	22 73	
	do	do do 350....	8 27	
	do	do do 353....	51 30	
	do	do do 354....	8 68	
				90 98
	Simpson, A. F.	do do 357....		47 50
St. Hyacinthe..	Boivin, C. A.	To pay informer penalty in seizure		
		No. 49	5 00	
		do do 50	52 50	
		do do 51	50 00	
		do do 52	50 50	
		do do 53	50 50	
		do do 54	50 50	
		do do 55	50 50	
		do do 58	25 00	
		do do 59	31 50	
		do do 60	25 00	
		do do 61	50 50	
				441 50
		For his portion of seizure No. 50....		52 50
St. Johns.....	Simpson, A. F.	do do 48....		22 75
	Boucher, O. N. E. ..	To pay informer penalty in seizure		
		No. 80		5 00
	Paquette, J. F.	For his portion of seizure No. 77....		2 41
	Simpson, A. F.	do do 79....		29 00
Sherbrooke	Chartier, E.	do do 90....	5 00	
		do do 100....	1 50	
				6 50
	Simpson, A. F.	do do 102....	75 00	
	do	do do 104....	125 00	
	do	do do 105....	50 00	
	do	do do 106....	125 00	
	do	do do 107....	25 00	
Sorel	Fortier, J. J. O.	To pay informer penalty in seizure		400 00
		No. 65....		55 00

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—Distribution of Seizures, 1895-96—Continued.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.		
			<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>			
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Sorel.....	Fraser, P.....	For his portion of seizure No. 60.....		52 60		
	Brabant, J. B. G. N.....	do do 62.....	19 45			
		do do 64.....	15 20			
		do do 65.....	37 50			
				72 15		
Terrebonne.....	Desroches, D.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 43	25 00			
		do do 44	25 00			
		do do 45	5 00			
		do do 46	5 00			
		do do 49	5 00			
		do do 50	200 00			
		do do 51	5 00			
		do do 52	5 00			
		do do 53	5 00			
		do do 54	5 00			
						285 00
		Three Rivers.....	Lawlor, H.....	For his portion of seizure No. 41.....		12 50
			Toupin, F. X. J. A.....	do do 41.....		12 50
Brabant, J. B. G. N.....	do do 43.....		18 85			
	do do 44.....		18 85			
				37 70		
Three Rivers.....	Hébert, C. D.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 84	50 00			
		do do 89	60 00			
		do do 92	25 00			
		do do 95	25 00			
		do do 97	5 00			
		do do 98	5 00			
		do do 99	5 00			
		do do 100	5 00			
		do do 101	5 00			
						185 00
					<i>Nova Scotia.</i>	
Halifax.....	Grant, H. H.....	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 139	25 00			
		do do 141	25 00			
		do do 142	25 00			
		do do 155	25 00			
		do do 156	25 00			
					125 00	
	Blethen, C. W.....	For his portion of seizure No. 139.....		12 50		
		do do 141.....		8 33		
		do do 142.....		8 33		
		do do 143.....		3 28		
		do do 144.....		5 00		
		do do 155.....		12 50		
					49 94	
	Gorman, A. M.....	For his portion of seizure No. 141.....	do do 141.....	8 34		
			do do 142.....	8 33		
			do do 143.....	3 29		
			do do 144.....	5 00		
			do do 150.....	75		
			do do 151.....	1 06		
do do 152.....			6 35			
do do 153.....			6 97			
do do 155.....	12 50					
				52 59		

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 4.—DISTRIBUTION of Seizures, 1895-96—Concluded.

Divisions.	To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Halifax (Con)	Hagerty, P.	For his portion of seizure No. 141....	8 33	
		do do 142....	8 34	
		do do 150....	0 75	
		do do 151....	1 06	
		do do 152....	6 34	
	Hubley, H. H.	For his portion of seizure No. 153....		24 82 6 97
		<i>Manitoba and North-west Territories.</i>		
Winnipeg.	Costigan, H. A.	To pay informer penalty in seizure No. 42....		175 00
		For his portion of seizure No. 42....		81 90
		<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Vancouver....	Miller, J. E.	For his portion of seizure No. 6....		9 50
		Grand Total		4,674 03

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.	\$ 436 97
Quebec.	3,698 84
Nova Scotia.	271 82
Manitoba and North-west Territories.	256 90
British Columbia.	9 50
Total.	\$4,674 03

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, for the Fiscal Year ended
30th June, 1896.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Minor Revenues.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The British America Bank Note Co	Printing law stamps.	9 90	
The Ottawa Citizen Co.	Advertising for tenders for Buckingham and Cumberland Ferry, Montebello Ferry and Ottawa and Hull Ferry	43 20	
"The Dispatch," Hull.	do do do	26 40	
"The Equity," Shawville	Advertising for tenders for Nipissing and Pontiac Ferry	7 05	
"The Advertiser," L'Orignal	do do Montebello Ferry, Buckingham and Cumberland Ferry	8 00	
The Politics Publishing Co	do do Ottawa and Hull Ferry	5 80	
Jeffery, A. J.	do do Ottawa, Montebello and Buckingham Ferries.	12 00	
Dulmage, R.	Commission on collection from A. J. Campbell, rent of Bristol ferry.	2 00	
Raymond, L. C.	do do lessee of Fort Erie and Buffalo Ferry Co.	5 00	
	do do L. C. Archibald, rent	3 81	
	Total		123 16
<i>Inspection of Staples.</i>			
Wills, E. A., Secretary Board of Trade, Toronto	Expenses of board meetings to determine the standards of grain	636 12	
Hadrill, G., Sec'y. Board of Trade, Montreal	do do do	509 20	
Bell, C. N., Sec'y. Board of Trade, Winnipeg	do do do \$1,403 21		
	LESS—Proceeds from sale of grain	144 80	
Gibbs, Frank E., Insp. of Grain, Port Arthur	Travelling expenses to Ottawa	1,258 41	
Shaw, C. S. & Co.	Glass jars and covers for grain samples	108 60	
Vincent, J. L.	Express charges on grain samples, &c.	32 10	
		30 30	
		2,574 73	
	LESS—Sale of old flour samples	16 30	
	Total		2,558 43
<i>Adulteration of Food.</i>		Deductions for Superannuation.	
Macfarlane, Thomas	Salary as Chief Analyst for the year	43 96	2,156 04
McGill, A.	do Assistant Analyst for the year	34 96	1,715 04
Babington, F. W.	do 2nd do do	27 00	1,323 00
Tourchot, A. L.	do 3rd do do	22 04	1,077 96
Watson, James	do Clerk in laboratory for the year	18 00	882 00
do	do Food Inspector do	4 00	196 00
Kidd, Thomas	do do do	10 00	490 00
Costigan, J. J.	do do do	5 00	245 00
Ferguson, J. C.	do do do	3 00	147 00
Kelly, Ed.	do do do	6 00	294 00
Saucier, X.	do do from 1st Aug., 1895, to 30th June, 1896	2 75	134 75
	Total salaries	176 71	8,660 79

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
ADULTERATION OF FOOD—Continued.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Macfarlane, Thomas.....	Travelling and other expenses.....	715 32	
Watson, James.....	do do.....	524 21	
Kidd, Thomas.....	do do.....	391 33	
Costigan, J. J.....	do do.....	380 03	
Ferguson, J. C.....	do do.....	199 89	
Kelly, E.....	do do.....	140 23	
Saucier, X.....	do do.....	177 26	
			2,528 27
Best, W. F.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	736 00	
			1,136 00
Valade, F. X.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	727 70	
			1,127 70
Fiset, M.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	160 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	970 20	
			1,270 20
Kenrick, E. B.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	734 00	
			1,134 00
Harrison, F. T.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	260 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	826 25	
			1,126 25
Bowman, M.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	671 82	
			1,071 82
Ellis, W. H.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do rent.....	100 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	855 10	
			1,255 10
Edwards, J. B.....	Allowance under the Act for retaining fees.....	200 00	
do.....	do do materials used in analysis.....	100 00	
do.....	Fees for analysis.....	1,086 05	
			1,386 05
	LESS—Paid Miss Tyrrell's salary for the year.....	8501 42	
	Paid J. J. Costigan, $\frac{1}{2}$ gas account and cleaning laboratory.....	46 40	
	H. J. Dart & Co., for goods supplied.....	26 42	
		574 24	
			811 81
Tyrrell, Miss M. J.....	Services, assisting J. B. Edwards for the year.....	501 42	
Wright, Miss S. E.....	Services in laboratory, Ottawa, for the year.....	500 00	
Macfarlane, A. C.....	do do from 7th Dec., 1895, to 6th March, 1896, 91 days at \$1.50 per day, and from 7th March, 1896 to 6th July, 1896, at \$400.00 per annum.....	314 82	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
ADULTERATION OF FOOD—Concluded.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>			
Charron, Alphonse . . .	Services in laboratory from 4th July to 3rd Oct., 1895, 92 days, less one day absent at \$1.50	136 50	
Whitehead, Mrs. J. . . .	Services cleaning instruments, sample bottles, &c., for the year	165 50	
Lyman Sons & Co.	Goods supplied to laboratory	24 80	
Dart, H. J., & Co	do to Montreal laboratory	26 42	
Eimer & Amend.	Chemical apparatus and materials for laboratory	247 84	
Graham, Dr. K. D.	do do do	287 53	
Peters & Rost.	do do do	79 12	
Gerhardt, C	Laboratory supplies and instruments	37 24	
Ross & Co.	do do	19 57	
McCormick, R. A.	Chemicals for laboratory	3 95	
Muencke, Robert	Balance due for laboratory supplies and instruments	3 90	
Gooderham & Worts	Proof spirits for laboratory	49 20	
Esmonde, J. P. & F. W. . . .	Materials supplied and work done for laboratory	59 60	
Bailey, Geo	do do do	77 33	
Costigan, J. J.	To pay for gas and cleaning laboratory in Montreal	46 40	
Alexander, Thomas.	To pay for J. B. Hunter's board during trial of A. W. Oliver, London	30 00	
Phillips, J. A	Advertising Act respecting Agricultural Fertilizers	50 00	
Gauvreau, G.	Attending meeting of Board of Examination of Candidates for public analysts	102 50	
Girdwood, Dr. G. P.	do do do	143 20	
Dominion Express Co	Express charges	82 25	
Canadian Express Co	do	25 95	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. . . .	Freight	51 37	
Canada Atlantic Ry.	do	9 59	
Maveity, Mrs. S.	Washing towels	60 00	
Ottawa Ice Co.	Ice	15 07	
Brown, Eb.	Sundries	2 16	
Potvin, Napoleon	Petty expenses	1 05	
			3,154 28
	LESS—Sale of apparatus	5 25	14,615 43
	do soda solution	3 00	
			8 25
	Total contingencies		14,607 18

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 5.—DETAILS of Sundry Minor Expenditures, 1895-96—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
	<i>Liquor License Act.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Costigan, H. A., Collector of Inland Revenue, Winnipeg.....	Refund of liquor license fees collected by Board of Liquor License Commissioners to the following municipalities, viz. :—		
	Municipality of St. Boniface.. .. .	100 00	
	do Emerson.. .. .	65 00	
	do Otterburne	15 00	
	do Dominion City.. .. .	15 00	
	do Morris.. .. .	25 00	
	Total		220 00
	Grand Total.. .. .		26,169 56
	ADD.—Printing	233 92	
	Stationery	138 46	
Lithographing.. .. .	20 00		
			392 38
	ADD.—Balance due by Chief Analyst on 30th June, 1896.		26,561 94
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 12, page 17		500 00
			27,061 94

RECAPITULATION.

Minor Expenditures.....	\$ 128 73
Inspection of Staples.....	2,576 94
Adulteration of Food.....	24,136 27
Liquor License Act.....	220 00
Total.....	\$ 27,061 94

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Names.	Ranks.	Period.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
			% cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wood, Hon. John F.	Controller, from 1st July, 1895, to 23rd Dec., 1895.			2,392 43	
Prior, Hon. E. G.	Controller, from 24th Dec. 1895, to 30th June, 1896.			2,607 57	
Miall, E.	Commissioner	For the year.	64 00	3,136 00	
Gerald, W. J.	Assistant commissioner and chief Inspector.	do	60 00	2,940 00	
Himsworth, Wm.	Chief clerk and secretary.	do	47 00	2,303 00	
Campeau, F. R. E.	Chief clerk and accountant.	do	36 00	1,764 00	
Hall, C. R.	Assistant accountant.	do	36 00	1,764 00	
Heron, W. L.	Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br.	do	36 00	1,764 00	
Valin, J. E.	Accountant's Branch Clerk.	do	36 00	1,764 00	
Carter, Wm.	Assistant Secretary.	do	35 00	1,715 00	
Nettle, R.	Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br.	do		1,650 00	
Shaw, J. F.	Chief Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br.	do	28 00	1,372 00	
Blatch, F. K.	Clerk of Supplies.	do	28 00	1,372 00	
Doyon, J. A.	W. & M. Clerk, Accts. Br.	do	28 00	1,372 00	
Newby, F.	Correspondence Branch Clerk.	do	28 00	1,372 00	
Byrnes, J.	Accountant's Branch Clerk.	do	28 00	1,372 00	
Quain, R.	do	do	28 00	1,372 00	
McCarthy, J. P.	Correspondence Branch Clerk.	do	27 00	1,323 00	
Fowler, George	Stamp Branch Clerk	do	26 50	1,298 50	
Burns, John.	W. & M. Clerk, Accts. Br.	do	25 75	1,261 75	
Dunne, J. P.	do do	do	25 50	1,249 50	
Brunel, George	Statistical Clerk, Accts. Br.	do	20 00	980 00	
Winter, C. F.	Clerk	do	21 79	1,069 72	
do	Private Secretary.	do		600 00	
McCullough, A.	Correspondence Branch Clerk.	do	7 09	560 41	
Halliday, W. A.	Accountant's Branch Clerk.	From 7th Dec., 1895.	8 51	275 05	
Potvin, Napoléon	Messenger.	From 1st Jan., 1896.	6 00	194 00	
Yetts, Robert P.	do	For the year.	9 00	291 00	
	Total Salaries		695 14		41,134 93
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
Lawless, Miss E. M.	Services as extra clerk from 1st July, 1895, to 3rd August, 1895, and 1st September, 1895, to 30th June, 1896, less two days.			367 63	
Hagerty, Miss B.	Services as extra clerk from 1st March, 1896, to 30th June, 1896			133 52	
Hughes, P. A.	do	do		133 32	
McJeannett, Miss G.	Copyist.			10 50	
Potvin, Napoléon	Messenger from 1st July, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.			199 98	
Wood, Hon. John F.	Travelling expenses.			388 55	
Prior, Hon. E. G.	do			358 00	
Miall, Edward	do			216 50	
Gerald, W. J.	do			113 60	
Campeau, F. R. E.	do			10 90	
Winter, C. F.	do			387 88	
Fowler, George	do			4 80	
Postmaster, Ottawa.	Postage for the year.			46 82	
Great North-western Telegraph Co.	Telegraph account for the year.			119 81	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Telegraph.	do do			606 65	
Bell Telephone Co.	Telephoning account for the year.			27 60	
Topley, Wm. J.	Photographs of Cabinet Ministers.			19 00	

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

Names.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Queen's Printer.....	Books.....	147 80	
do.....	Parliamentary publications.....	144 13	
do.....	Stationery.....	764 79	
do.....	Printing.....	597 66	
do.....	Lithographing.....	11 25	
do.....	Maps.....	37 00	
Dufferin Post, Orangeville.....	Subscription.....	1 50	
Jones, Yarrell & Poulter, London, Eng.....	do to Gas Lighting Journal and Chemical News.....	15 57	
Canadian Mining Review.....	do 2 copies.....	12 00	
The Advocate, Toronto.....	do.....	4 00	
Le Quotidien, Lévis.....	do.....	5 00	
La Minerve, Montreal.....	do 2 copies.....	20 00	
The Nor' Wester, Winnipeg.....	do do.....	24 00	
Canadian Colliery Guardian, Critic and Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades, Halifax.....	do.....	1 50	
The Advertiser, Elmira.....	do.....	3 25	
The Thorold Post.....	do 3 years.....	3 00	
The Times, Liverpool, N.S.....	do.....	1 50	
The Shareholder, Montreal.....	do.....	2 00	
Progrès de L'Est, Sherbrooke.....	do 3 years.....	6 00	
The Progress, St. John, N.B.....	do.....	2 00	
The World, Chatham, N.B.....	do 2 years.....	4 00	
Courrier de Canada, Quebec.....	do.....	3 00	
The Colchester Sun, Truro, N.S.....	do.....	8 00	
La Cie du Journal Le Monde.....	do.....	3 00	
Colonial Standard, Pictou.....	do 2 years.....	2 00	
L'Union des Cantons de L'Est Arthabaskville.....	do 3 do.....	3 00	
The Gazette, Montreal.....	do.....	5 50	
The Gazette, Sherbrooke.....	do 6 years.....	6 00	
Electrical World, New York.....	do.....	3 00	
The Week, Toronto.....	do.....	3 00	
The Despatch, Strathroy.....	do.....	4 00	
The Examiner, Charlottetown.....	do.....	4 00	
The Times, Almonte.....	do.....	2 00	
Le Manitoba, St. Boniface.....	do.....	1 00	
The Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.....	do.....	6 73	
Presbyterian Witness, Halifax.....	do.....	3 50	
Mail and Empire, Toronto.....	do.....	24 00	
The Dispatch, Hull.....	do 3 copies for 4 years.....	18 00	
Paris Review, Paris, Ont.....	do.....	1 50	
Acton Free Press.....	do.....	1 50	
Farmers Advocate, London, Ont.....	do.....	7 85	
Weston Times.....	do.....	2 00	
Toronto World, Toronto.....	do.....	5 00	
The Spectator.....	do 2 copies.....	6 00	
Union Standard, Thornbury.....	do.....	1 00	
Daily News, Berlin.....	do.....	4 00	
Daily News, Kingston.....	do.....	6 00	
Evening Journal, Ottawa.....	do 4 copies.....	20 00	
Daily Citizen, do.....	do 4 do 1 extra copy for 4 years.....	48 00	
Evening Telegram, Toronto.....	do.....	3 00	
The Tribune, Minnedosa, Man.....	do.....	2 00	
The Herald, Guelph.....	do.....	4 00	
The Trade Review, Montreal.....	do.....	2 00	
The National, Toronto.....	do.....	2 00	
The Daily Mercury, Quebec.....	do.....	3 00	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 6.—DETAILS of Departmental Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

Name.	Services.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Contingencies—Continued.</i>			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Intelligencer, Belleville...	Subscription.....	6 00	
The Canadian, Sarnia.....	do 6 years.....	6 00	
The Daily Review, Peterboro'..	do 2 do.....	8 00	
The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York.....	do.....	10 00	
The Catholic Register, Toronto.	do.....	2 00	
The Free Press, Ottawa.....	do 2 copies.....	10 00	
The Fredericton Farmer, Fredericton.....	do.....	1 00	
The Colonist Semi-Weekly, Victoria.....	do.....	1 50	
Le Sorelois, Sorel.....	do.....	2 00	
The Morning Chronicle, Quebec.	do 2 copies.....	12 00	
The Orangeville Post, Orangeville.....	do.....	1 00	
Canadian Manufacturers, Toronto.....	do.....	1 00	
L'Événement, Quebec.....	do.....	3 00	
Richmond Guardian, Richmond.	do.....	1 50	
La Patrie, Montreal.....	do.....	3 00	
The Mail, Brandon.....	do.....	2 00	
Catholic Record, London.....	do.....	2 00	
The Daily Times, Peterborough.	do.....	6 00	
The Equity, Shawville.....	do.....	1 00	
The Sorel News, Sorel.....	do.....	1 50	
The Times, Yarmouth.....	do.....	2 00	
The Western World, Toronto.....	do.....	2 00	
The Globe, Toronto.....	do.....	6 00	
United Canada, Ottawa.....	do.....	1 50	
La Presse, Montreal.....	do 2 copies.....	6 00	
The Herald, Montreal.....	do.....	6 00	
The News, Smiths Falls.....	do.....	1 00	
The Daily Herald, Halifax.....	do.....	5 00	
Journal de Waterloo, Quebec.....	do.....	3 00	
Daily Witness, Montreal.....	do.....	3 00	
The Advocate, Exeter, Ont.....	do.....	4 50	
The Free Press, Winnipeg.....	do.....	8 00	
Journal of Commerce, Montreal.	do.....	2 00	
The Daily Colonist, Victoria.....	do.....	10 00	
The North-west Review, Winnipeg.....	do.....	2 00	
The Politics, Montreal.....	do.....	2 00	
The Weekly Times, Brandon.....	do.....	1 00	
The Herald, Edmonton.....	do.....	2 00	
The Muskoka Herald, Bracebridge.....	do.....	2 50	
The Spectator, Rapid City, Man.	do.....	1 00	
The Herald, Calgary.....	do 2 years.....	12 00	
The Scandinavian Canadian, Winnipeg.....	do.....	1 50	
The Investigator, Toronto.....	do.....	1 50	
The Free Press, Weymouth, N.S.	do.....	0 75	
Hagan, Mrs. C.....	Washing towels.....	1 75	
Maveity, Mrs. S.....	do.....	65 00	
Graham, Dr. K. D.....	Sundries for the Department.....	31 02	
McMorrán, R. M.....	do.....	12 36	
Sproule, W. H.....	do.....	6 00	
Brown, Eb.....	do.....	4 76	
Howe, Wm.....	do.....	4 50	
Shaw, C. & Co.....	do.....	3 90	
Hope, James & Co.....	do.....	3 00	

APPENDIX B—*Concluded.*No. 6.—Details of Departmental Expenditure, 1895-96—*Concluded.*

Names.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
		§ cts.	§ cts.
Ahearn & Soper.....	Street car tickets and extension bell.....	10 75	
Canadian Express Company.....	Express charges.....	1 80	
Dominion do.....	do.....	2 70	
Canadian Pacific Ry. Company.....	Freight charges.....	11 19	
Donovan, John.....	Cartage.....	84 75	
Storr, A. M.....	do.....	9 15	
Beaupré, H.....	Cab-hire.....	9 50	
Reeves, A. D.....	do.....	2 00	
Lacoste, Nap.....	do.....	2 75	
Guertin, E.....	Packing.....	2 75	
Valiquette, P.....	do.....	20 75	
Potvin, Napoléon.....	Sundry petty expenses.....	16 38	
	Total, Departmental Contingencies.....		5,644 90
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation).....		46,779 83
	ADD—Balance due 30th June, 1896.....		16 66
			46,796 49
	LESS—Balance due 1st July, 1894.....		16 66
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 17, page 34.....		46,779 83

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Expenditure for Weights and Measures for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Belleville.</i>				
Johnson, W.	Salary as Inspector for year	24 00	1,176 00	
Slattery, T.	do Mechanical Inspector for year	13 96	686 04	
Irwin, S.	do Assistant do do	13 96	686 04	
Errett, R. W.	do do do do from 1st Aug. to 30th June.....		183 26	
	Salaries.....	51 92	2,731 34	
	Contingencies		706 28	
				3,437 62
<i>Hamilton.</i>				
Freed, A. T.	Salary as Inspector for year.....		1,399 92	
McDonald, J.	do Assistant Inspector for year.....	16 04	783 96	
Marentette, A.	do do do	16 04	783 96	
Laidman, R. H.	do do do	14 00	672 87	
Beattie, T.	do do from 1st July to 31st May	11 88	583 88	
Wheatley, A. E.	do do for the year	13 04	636 96	
Fitzgerald, E. W.	do do 1st Oct. to 30th June.....	11 25	551 25	
	Salaries.....	82 25	5,412 80	
	Contingencies		818 24	
				6,231 24
<i>Kingston.</i>				
Macdonald, J. A.	Salary as Inspector for year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Whitteker, W.	do Assistant Inspector for year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.....	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies		1,212 59	
				2,976 59
<i>London.</i>				
Egan, J.	Salary as Inspector for year.....	24 00	1,176 00	
Coughlin, D.	do Mechanical Inspector for year	16 04	783 96	
Thomas, J. S.	do Assistant do	16 03	783 97	
	Salaries.....	56 07	2,743 93	
	Contingencies		627 98	
				3,371 91
<i>Orillia.</i>				
Bolster, G. I.	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	19 96	980 04	
Lyons, J.	do Assistant Inspector, 1st July to 31st May.....	14 63	718 63	
Elliott, T. H.	do Mechanical Inspector for the year (Insurance, \$32.91).....	15 08	452 01	
	Salaries	49 67	2,150 68	
	Contingencies		510 01	
				2,660 69
<i>Ottawa.</i>				
Code, A., sen.	Salary as Inspector for the year.....	25 96	1,274 04	
Cosgrove, J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.....	13 96	686 04	
Gorman, M.	do do do	12 99	637 01	
Lynch, P.	do do 1st July to 31st December	3 12	246 84	
McFarlane, Jas., sr.	do do 1st January to 30th June.....	3 48	276 48	
	Salaries.....	59 51	3,120 41	
	Contingencies		1,057 78	
				4,178 19

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Debitons for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Toronto.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Piper, H.	Salary as Inspector for the year.	25 96	1,274 04	
Milligan, R. J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	15 00	735 00	
Wright, R. J.	do do do do.	15 00	735 00	
Todd, T.	do do do do.	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries.	67 96	3,332 04	
	Contingencies.		845 16	4,177 20
<i>Windsor.</i>				
Hayward, W. J.	Salary as Inspector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Hughes, R. A.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	13 04	636 96	
	Salaries.	37 04	1,812 96	
	Contingencies.		543 12	2,356 08
<i>Montreal.</i>				
Chalut, J. O.	Salary as Inspector for the year.	31 96	1,568 04	
Daoust, J. A.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	16 04	783 96	
Dorion, G. T.	do do do do.	16 04	783 96	
Gervais, S.	do do do do.	16 04	783 96	
Richard, J. U.	do do do do.	13 96	686 04	
Baker, J. S.	do do do do.	13 96	686 04	
Hébert, J. A. P.	do do do do.	13 97	686 03	
Tomlinson, W. M.	do do do do.	12 00	588 00	
Fournier, L. A.	do do do do.	15 08	484 92	
	Salaries.	149 05	7,050 95	
	Contingencies.		1,070 15	8,121 10
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Bourassa, P. E.	Salary as Inspector for the year.	24 00	1,176 00	
Kelly, M. J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year (Insurance, \$15.95).	19 34	764 71	
Pinhey, H.	do Mechanical Inspector for the year.		600 00	
Chabot, F. X.	do Assistant do do do.	12 00	588 00	
Guay, A.	do do do do do.	12 00	588 00	
Petit, J. B.	do do do do do.	6 32	493 68	
Moreau, J. A.	do Caretaker.	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries. (Insurance, \$15.95)	79 66	4,504 39	
	Contingencies.		1,608 28	6,112 67
<i>Three Rivers.</i>				
Olivier, J. A.	Salary as Inspector from 1st to 31st July (Insurance, \$12.26).	2 50	68 57	
Provost, J. J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year.	13 96	686 04	
Mongeon, C.	do do do do.	6 32	493 68	
	Salaries. (Insurance, \$12.26).	22 78	1,248 29	
	Contingencies.		348 91	1,597 20

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>King's.</i>			
Scovil, W. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Richard, D.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	28 04	1,371 96	
	Contingencies		284 62	
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Wilmot, J. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Cowan, E.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	13 96	686 04	
Thériault, L.	do do do		600 00	
	Salaries	37 96	2,462 04	
	Contingencies		265 60	
	<i>Cape Breton.</i>			
Tremaine, L. E.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 00	784 00	
	Contingencies		222 77	
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Ryan, J. B.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Kelly, E.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	31 96	1,568 04	
	Contingencies		633 11	
	<i>Pictou.</i>			
McKay, J.	Salary as Inspector for the year	18 00	882 00	
Chisholm, J. J.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	30 00	1,470 00	
	Contingencies		271 89	
	<i>Yarmouth.</i>			
Allison, C.	Salary as Inspector for the year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		111 31	
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Reddin, J.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Hughes, H.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	12 00	588 00	
	Salaries	36 00	1,764 00	
	Contingencies		197 83	
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Huggard, R. T.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Fitzgerald, E. W.	do Assistant Inspector, 1st July to 30th September	3 75	183 75	
Costello, J. W.	do do do	13 96	686 04	
Ross, H. E.	do do do	12 00	588 00	
McDonald, A. W.	do do do	21 00	579 00	
Russell, W. W.	do do 1st July to 31st May	5 20	411 40	
Looby, J.	do do for the year	6 32	493 68	
Girdlestone, R. J. M.	do do do	4 04	195 96	
	Salaries	90 27	4,313 83	
	Contingencies		1,735 91	
				6, 049 74

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 7.—DETAILS of Weights and Measures Expenditure, 1895-96—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
<i>Victoria.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Findley, H.	Salary as Inspector for the year	16 04	783 96	
Leighton, W. K. ...	do Assistant Inspector for the year...	7 04	342 96	
	Salaries	23 08	1,126 92	
	Contingencies		917 17	2,044 09
<i>General.</i>				
Magness, R.	Salary as Inspector of Scale Factories for the year	18 00	892 00	
	Contingencies		528 81	1,410 81
Miall, E.	Salary as Commissioner of Standards from 10th January to 30th June	7 63		373 05
<i>General Contingencies.</i>				
Burgess, Thomas H.	Services as mechanical assistant for year ended 30th June, 1896		800 00	
Shuter, J. M.	Services as extra clerk from 2nd Dec., 1895, to 30th March, 1896		158 44	
Hall, J. S.	Professional services in re Regina vs Allard		30 00	
Pritchard & Andrews	Crown stamps, brand heads, steel dies, punches, and numerals		220 02	
McMorran, R. M. ...	6 yards green cloth		14 40	
Birkett, Thomas...	Hardware		11 24	
Oertling, L.	Weights supplied		41 24	
Bailey, Geo.	Repairing locks		14 00	
Ottawa "Times" ...	Nickel plating 30 sets of scales at \$2.50 each		75 00	
Potvin, Napoleon...	Petty expenses, freight, cartage, &c		26 52	
	Total, general contingencies			1,390 86
	Grand Total			68,876 21
	ADD—Printing		108 33	
	Stationery		89 92	198 25
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation)			69,074 46
	ADD—Balances due by sundry persons 30th June, 1896			193 26
				69,267 72
	LESS—Balances due by sundry persons, 1st July, 1895		193 26	
	Balances due to sundry persons, 30th June, 1896		269 80	463 06
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 20 (A) page 42			68,804 66

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—DETAILS of Gas Inspection Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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.....		3 75	101 75
Johnson, W.	<i>Belleville.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	5 00	245 00	
	Contingencies.....		90 99	335 99
Lynes, K.	<i>Berlin.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies.....		12 95	110 95
Johnston, C. W. ...	<i>Brockville.</i>			
	Contingencies.....			134 12
Bickle, J. W.	<i>Cobourg.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies.....		69 55	167 55
Mulhern, M. M. ...	<i>Cornwall.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies.....		50 90	148 90
Broadfoot, S.	<i>Guelph.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies.....		12 70	110 70
McPhie, D.	<i>Hamilton.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	31 96	1,568 04	
Dennis, W. A.	do Assistant Inspector for year.....	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries.....	33 92	1,666 08	
	Contingencies.....		181 36	1,847 44
Burrows, W.	<i>Kingston.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	8 00	392 00	
	Contingencies.....		107 86	499 86
Hawkins, A. St. Geo	<i>Listowel.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	1 25	98 75	
	Contingencies.....		75 00	173 75
Williams, J.	<i>London.</i>			
	Salary as Inspector for year.....	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies.....		520 75	1,500 75

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1895-96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
	<i>Napanee.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Elliott, G. M.	Salary as Inspector for year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		6 00	104 00
	<i>Ottawa.</i>			
Roche, H. G.	Salary as Inspector for year	18 00	882 00	
	Contingencies		392 64	1,274 64
	<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, Thomas ...	Salary as Inspector for year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		6 90	202 90
	<i>Sarnia.</i>			
Hicks, W. H.	Contingencies			21 35
	<i>Stratford.</i>			
Rennie, G.	Salary as Inspector for year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		13 00	209 00
	<i>Toronto.</i>			
Johnstone, J. K. ...	Salary as Inspector for year	28 04	1,371 96	
Pape, James.	do Asst. Inspector for year		799 92	
	Salaries.	28 04	2,171 88	
	Contingencies		635 26	2,807 14
	<i>Montreal.</i>			
Aubin, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	28 04	1,371 96	
O'Flaherty, M. J. ...	do Assistant Inspector for the year	28 04	771 96	
	Salaries.	56 08	2,143 92	
	Contingencies		456 21	2,580 13
	<i>Quebec.</i>			
LeVasseur, L. N.Z.	Salary as Inspector for the year	19 96	980 04	
Moreau, J. A.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	6 00	294 00	
	Salaries.	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies		335 32	1,609 36
	<i>Sherbrooke.</i>			
Simpson, A. F.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 00		98 00
	<i>Fredericton.</i>			
Purdie, S. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 50		197 50

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—Details of Gas Inspection Expenditure, 1895–96—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Deductions for Superannuation.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Moncton.</i>			
Lawlor, R. A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	6 00	294 00	
	Contingencies		51 83	
				345 83
	<i>St. John.</i>			
Rowan, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	20 00	980 00	
	Contingencies		30 45	
				1,010 45
	<i>Halifax.</i>			
Miller, A.	Salary as Inspector for the year	24 00	1,176 00	
Munro, H. D.	do Assistant Inspector for the year	1 96	98 04	
	Salaries	25 96	1,274 04	
	Contingencies		807 81	
				2,081 85
	<i>Charlottetown.</i>			
Knight, Jos.	Salary as Inspector, 1st July to 31st Dec.	1 27	104 60	
Brace, R. K.	do do 12th Jan. to 30th June		94 04	
	Salaries	1 27	198 64	
	Contingencies		92 43	
				291 07
	<i>Winnipeg.</i>			
Huggard, R. T.	Salary as Inspector for the year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		138 13	
				334 13
	<i>Nanaimo.</i>			
Good, H. L.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 00		98 00
	<i>New Westminster.</i>			
Wolfenden, W.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		11 00	
				109 00
	<i>Vancouver.</i>			
Miller, J. E.	Salary as Inspector for the year	2 00	98 00	
	Contingencies		54 80	
				152 80
	<i>Victoria.</i>			
Jones, R.	Salary as Inspector for the year	4 00	196 00	
	Contingencies		334 00	
				530 00
	<i>General.</i>			
McPhie, D.	Travelling and other expenses in connection with equipment of various offices			742 76
Aubin, A.	Travelling expenses as Consulting Inspector			36 75

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 8.—Details of Gas Expenditure, 1895-96—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts Paid.	Totals.
<i>General Contingencies.</i>		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Can. Pacific Ry. Co....	Freight	25 76	
Canada Atlantic Ry....	do	7 55	
Pritchard & Andrews...	1 Expert dater and repairing daters	3 75	
Sugg, Wm., & Co.....	Three Suggs experimental meters and 3 thermometers in brass	214 25	
Birkett, Thomas.....	Hardware	5 28	
Bailey, Geo.....	Drills, &c	1 20	
Harris & Campbell.....	Work done and materials supplied	130 40	
Wright, Alex. & Co.....	200 lbs. sperm candles	175 20	
B. A. Bank Note	Stamps supplied	60 00	
	Total general contingencies.....		623 39
	Grand total.....		20,912 81
	ADD—Printing.....	39 35	
	Stationary.....	91 37	
			130 72
	Authorized disbursements (less superannuation) :		21,043 53
	ADD—Balances due by inspectors, 30th June, '96		212 88
			21,256 41
	LESS—Balances due by inspectors, 1st July, '95		212 88
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 22, page 47.....		21,043 53

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 9.—DETAILS of Electric Light Inspection, Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Belleville.</i>		
Johnson, Wm.	Contingencies		123 88
	<i>Hamilton.</i>		
McPhie, D.	Contingencies		28 00
	<i>London.</i>		
Williams, J.	Contingencies		30 93
	<i>Ottawa.</i>		
Roche, H. G.	Contingencies		12 75
	<i>Owen Sound.</i>		
Graham, W. J.	Contingencies		4 95
	<i>Toronto.</i>		
Johnstone, J. K.	Contingencies		289 67
	<i>Montreal.</i>		
Aubin, A.	Contingencies		12 94
	<i>St. John, N.B.</i>		
Rowan, A.	Contingencies		30 48
	<i>Halifax.</i>		
Miller, A.	Contingencies		188 27
	<i>General.</i>		
McPhie, D.	Travelling and other expenses in connection with equipment of offices		13 00
	<i>General Contingencies.</i>		
Higman, O.	Salary for year ended 30th June, 1896	1,800 00	
do.	Travelling and other expenses	311 90	
Bailey, George.	Brass meter cases	17 50	
Ahearn & Soper.	Electric meter testing boards, voltmeters, watt meters, D.P.D.T. switches, Westinghouse lamps, electric lamp banks, wire, cord, &c., repairing electric switch, &c.	1,428 85	
British American Bank Note Co.	Engraving electric light stamp plates and printing stamps	784 00	

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 9.—DETAILS of Electric Light Inspection Expenditure—Concluded.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amounts paid.	Totals.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
The Packard Electric Co	Lamps and light transformer.....	423 80	
Aitkens, C.	Electric light fixtures and 31½ days labour at \$2.50 per diem.....	113 75	
The Canadian General Electric Co.....	Amp. D.P.S.T. switches on slate boxes, plug meter test boards, cables, &c.....	395 92	
Queen & Co.	Repairing electrical apparatus,.....	19 35	
Whitney Electrical In- strument Co.....	do do	6 10	
Weston Electrical In- strument Co.....	Repairing of voltmeter	6 65	
Harris & Campbell.....	Work done and material supplied	41 00	
Garrioch & Godard....	Electrical material used in fitting up standard room..	22 28	
	Total general contingencies.....		5,371 10
	Grand Total		6,105 97
	ADD—Printing	486 97	
	Stationery	20 29	
	Lithographing	80 00	587 26
	Actual disbursements agreeing with Statement No. 24, page 49.....		6,693 23

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department on Salary, during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

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

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1895-96—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights 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				
Chalut, 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						
Codd, Herbert J. S.		1						
Code, Abraham, sr.				1				
Code, Abraham, jr.		1						1
Colcleugh, J. W.		1						
Coleman, Charles		1						
Coleman, J. J.		1						
Coles, F. H.		1						
Conway, B. J.		1						
Cook, W. R.		1						
Cosgrove, John				1				
Costello, J. W.				1				
Costigan, H. A.		1						
Costigan, J. J.		1						1
Coughlin, D.				1				
Courtney, J. J.		1						
Cowan, Edgar				1				
Crawford, W. P.		1						
Crotty, John		1						
Crowe, W.		1						
Curless, C.							1	
Daoust, J. A.				1				
Daveluy, J. P.		1						
Davis, T. G.		1						
Dawson, W.		1						
Dennis, W. A.						1		
Desroches, David		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						
Dorion, G. T.								
Doyle, B. J.		1		1				
Doyle, J. E. H.		1						
Doyon, J. A.	1							
Dowling, Thomas		1						
Dudley, W. H.		1						
Dunne, J. P.	1							
Dumbrille, J.		1						
Dumbrille, R. W.		1						
Dumouchel, Leandre		1						
Dunlop, C.		1						
Duplessis, C. Z.		1						

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1895-96—Continued.

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

APPENDIX B.—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1895-96—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Harty, M. J.		1						
Harvey, E. A.		1						
Hawkins, A. C.		1						
Hawkins, A. St. George					1			
Hawkins, W. L.		1						
Hayward, W. J.				1				
Hébert, C. D.		1						
Hébert, J. A. P.				1				
Helliwell, H. N.		1						
Henderson, W.		1						
Henwood, Geo.		1						
Heron, W. L.	1							
Hesson, C. A.		1						
Hicks, W. H.		1						
Higman, O.						1		
Hill, A. M.		1						
Himsworth, Wm	1							
Hobbs, G. N.		1						
Howard, W. W. S.		1						
Howden, R.		1						
Howie, A.		1						
Hubley, H. H.		1						
Hudon, A.		1						
Huggard, R. T.				1	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				
James, T. C.		1						
Jamieson, R. C.		1						
Johnson, J. J.		1						
Johnson, Wm.				1	1	1		
Johnston, G. E.		1						
Johnstone, J. K.					1	1		
Jones, Andrew		1						
Jones, Richard				1				
Jubenville, J. P.		1						
Keeler, G. S.		1						
Keilty, Thos		1						
Kelley, Edward				1				1
Kelly, John T.							1	1
Kelly, M. J.				1				
Kenning, J. H.		1						
Keogh, P. M.		1						
Kidd, Thomas								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						
Lawlor, R. A.		1				1		

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10. LIST of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1895-96—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Lecours, H. T.		1						
Lee, Edward		1						
Leighton, W. K.				1				
LeMoine, Jules.		1						
LeMoine, J. M.		1						
Lépine, Louis.		1						
Leprohon, R. M.		1						
Lett, F. P. A.		1						
LeVasseur, L. N. Z.					1	1		
Logan, John.		1						
Looby, John.				1				
Lynes, K.		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, Robert.				1				
Mainville, C. P.		1						
Malo, T.		1						
Manning, J.		1						
Marcon, F. E.		1						
Marentette, Alex.				1				
Marion, J. Eugène E.		1						
Marshall, F.		1						
Mason, F.		1						
Metcalf, W. F.		1						
Miall, E.	1			1				
Miller, A.					1	1		
Miller, J. E.		1						
Miller, W. F.		1						
Miller, Elie.		1						
Milligan, R. J.				1				
Milliken, E.		1						
Mills, A. E.		1						
Mongeon, Cyrille.				1				
Moore, T.		1						
Moreau, J. Alf.				1	1			
Morrow, John.		1						
Mulhern, M. M.		1			1			
Munro, H. D.		1			1			
Murray, A. S. E.		1						
Murray, David.		1						
McAllister, A.		1						
McCarthy, J. P.	1							
McClenaghan, M.		1						
McCloskey, J. R.		1						
McCoy, Wm.		1						
McCuaig, Aug. F.		1						
McCullough, A.	1							
McDonald, A. W.				1				
McDonald, J.				1				
McDonald, J. A.		1						
McDonald, M. A.		1						
McFarlane, C. D.		1						
McGill, A.								1

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department, 1895-96—Continued.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
McKay, John				1				
McKimm, U. H.		1						
McLenaghan, N.		1						
McPherson, A. F.		1						
McPhie, Donald					1	1		
McSween, James		1						
Nash, S. C.		1						
Nettle, R.	1							
Newby, F.	1							
Nichols, J. T.		1						
Osborne, A. D.		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'Sullivan, D.		1						
Panneton, G. E.		1						
Pape, James					1	1		
Parkinson, Edward B.		1						
Patton, James			1					
Perkins, L. A.		1						
Petit, J. B.				1				
Pinhey, Henry				1				
Pinsonnault, Alfred		1						
Piper, H.				1				
Plessis (<i>dit</i> Bélair), A.		1						
Pole, C. W.		1						
Powell, J. B.		1						
Pringle, James		1						
Provost, J. J.				1				
Purdie, S. A.					1			
Quain, Redmond	1							
Quinn, J. D.		1						
Ranon, Pierre		1						
Reddan, C. J.		1						
Reddin, James				1				
Reilly, John S.		1						
Renaud, A. H.		1						
Rennie, George		1			1			
Richard, D.				1				
Richard, J. U.				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		
Rowland, E.		1						
Rowland, F.		1						
Ryan, J. B.				1				
Ryan, Win.		1						
Saucier, X.		1						
Scott, M. W.		1						1
Scovil, W. B.				1				
Scullion, P. J.		1						

Inland Revenues—Excise.

APPENDIX B—Continued.

No. 10.—List of Persons employed by the Inland Revenue Department,
1895-96—Concluded.

NAMES.	SERVICES.							
	Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Scullion, W. J.		1						
Sexton, J.		1						
Shanacy, M.		1						
Shaw, J. F.	1							
Simpson, A. F.		1				1		
Simon, E. H.		1						
Slattery, R.		1						
Slattery, Thomas				1				
Smyth, B. B.		1						
Spereman, J. J.		1						
Spence, F. H.		1						
Spence John.		1						
Standish, J. G.		1						
Stewart, James		1						
Stratton, W. C.		1						
Taylor, G. W.		1						
Taylor, J. F.		1						
Till, T. M.		1						
Theriault, L.				1				
Thomas, J. S.				1				
Thomas, Philip		1					1	
Thomas, Robert		1						
Todd, Thomas.			1					
Tomlinson, W. M.				1				
Tompkins, P.		1						
Toupin, F. X. J. A.		1						
Tourchot, A. L. J.								1
Tracey, J. P.		1						
Tremaine, L. E.		1						
Valin, J. E.	1							
Verner, Francis		1						
Villeneuve, J.		1						
Vincent, J. L.		1						
Wainright, F. G.		1						
Waller, J.		1						
Walsh, Daniel J.		1						
Wardell, R. S. R.		1						
Watkins, J. A.		1						
Watson, James								1
Webbe, C. E. A.		1						
Weir, James		1						
Westman, T.		1						
Weyns, C.		1						
Wheatley, Alfred E.				1				
Whelan, W. F.			1					
Whitteker, William.				1				
Williams, J.					1	1		
Wilmot, J. B.				1				
Wilson, David		1						
Winters, C. F.	1							
Wolfenden, William		1						
Woodward, G. W.		1						
Wright, Robert J.				1				
Yates, J. M.		1						
Yetts, R. P.	1							
Total	23	287	6	65	29	12	3	11

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, 1896.

NAME.	PERIOD.	SERVICES.							
		Inside.	Excise.	Cullers' Office.	Weights and Measures.	Gas.	Electric Light Inspection.	Preventive.	Food Inspection.
Beasley, R.	From 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
Beattie, Thomas.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.				1				
Blyth, Alex.	do 4th Mar., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Borradaile, R.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
Bowen, F. C.	do 16th May, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Boyd, J. F. S.	do 9th Oct., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Brace, R. K.	do 12th Jan., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.					1			
Brain, A. F.	do 1st Jan., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Brown, J. J.	do 1st July, 1895, to 29th Feb., 1896.		1						
Coulter, Alex.	do 1st May, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Cullen, P.	do 1st July, 1895, to 20th Jan., 1896.		1						
Daveluy, George.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st Aug., 1895.			1					
Davis, James	do 1st July, 1895, to 30th April, 1896.		1						
DeMartigny, C. P.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st Aug., 1895.			1					
Devine, F. M.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
Levine, P.	do 1st June, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Errett, R. W.	do 1st Aug., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.				1				
Esmonde, J. R.	do 1st Aug., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Flynn, J. P.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
Gowen, Edmund.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st Aug., 1895.			1					
Hagan, James.	do 16th May, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Halliday, W. A.	do 7th Dec., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.	1							
Henry, J. M. B.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st July, 1895.		1						
Ives, G. C.	do 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Jameson, S. B.	do 7th Dec., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Jones, E. H.	do 1st Aug., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Kelly, James	do 17th Mar., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.							1	
Knight, Joseph	do 1st July, 1895, to 12th Jan., 1896.					1			
Lavallee, V. P.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
Lynch, P.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st Dec., 1895.				1				
Lyons, John.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.				1				
Monteith, J. A.	do 1st July, 1895, to 29th Feb., 1896.		1						
Moore, Wm.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
McFarlane, Jas., sen.	do 1st Jan., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.				1				
McFee, A. C.	do 28th May, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Olivier, J. A.	do 1st July, 1895, to 21st July, 1895.				1				
Parent, F.	do 7th Jan., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Parson, C. H.	do 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Parson, G. F.	do 1st July, 1895, to 29th Feb., 1896.		1						
Perry, G. L.,	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st May, 1896.		1						
Power, R.	do 1st July, 1895, to 31st Aug., 1895.			1					
Power, T. A.	do 1st July, 1895, to 26th Oct., 1895.		1						
Potvin, Napoleon	do 1st Jan., 1896, to 30th June, 1896.	1							
Richard, J. B. T.	do 7th Dec., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Ridgman, A. H.	do 1st Aug., 1895, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Russell, W. W.	do 1st July, 1895, to 27th April, 1896.				1				
Schram, B.	do 1st July, 1895, to 5th April, 1896.		1						
Schram, R. L. H.	do 1st June, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Timmons, P.	do 1st April, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Winter, A. W.	do 1st July, 1895, to 30th April, 1896.		1						
Wood, James A.	do 1st May, 1896, to 30th June, 1896.		1						
Total.		2	35	4	7	2		1	

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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, 1896—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Employed during the year, as per Statement No. 10.	436
do a portion of the year, as per Statement No. 11.	51
Total	487
Deduct employed in the Inside and Excise Service.....	1
do do Weights and Measures Office.....	1
do do Excise and Weights and Measures Service.....	2
do do do Gas Service.....	9
do do do Preventive Service.....	1
do do do Food Inspection Service.....	3
do do do Electric Light Inspection Service.....	1
do do do Weights and Measures and Gas Service.....	3
do do do Gas and Electric Light Inspection Service.....	1
do do do Food Inspection Service.....	2
do do do Gas Service and Electric Light Inspection Service.....	9
	33
Net Total.....	454

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 31st August, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Excise.

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REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1896

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

1896

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

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INLAND REVENUE

ON THE

INSPECTION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

To the Honourable
The Controller of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the inspection of weights and measures, gas and electric light, with the usual statements in connection therewith, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

1. The total revenue collected during the year for the inspection of weights and measures was \$37,132.64 as against \$39,483.29 collected during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

2. The total expenditure was \$69,896.63, as against \$71,040.93 expended during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

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	65,752	65,615	137	0.20
Measures of capacity, Dominion	82,742	82,639	103	0.12
Lineal measures	5,402	5,341	61	1.12
Balances, equal arms	11,544	11,415	129	1.11
do steel yards	4,370	4,320	50	1.15
do platform scales	23,474	22,870	604	2.57
Irregular weights	621	620	1	.....
do measures	219	219	.....	.....

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

INSPECTION OF GAS.

6. The total revenue collected during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896, for the inspection of gas and gas-meters, was \$17,824, as compared with \$17,202.25 collected during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

7. The total expenses were \$21,335.51, as against \$20,773.97 expended during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

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

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

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

Places.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.	Places.	Number of Tests made.	Number of times below Standard.
Barrie.....	12		Stratford.....	12	
Belleville.....	40		St. Catharines.....	12	
Berlin.....	12		St. Thomas.....	11	
Brantford.....	12		Toronto.....	104	
Brockville.....	9		Windsor.....	8	
Chatham.....	7		Woodstock.....	11	
Cobourg.....	12		Montreal.....	105	
Cornwall.....	12		Quebec.....	12	
Dundas.....	11		Sherbrooke.....	12	
Galt.....	12		Fredericton.....	12	
Guelph.....	12		Moncton.....	7	
Hamilton.....	12		St. John, N.B.....	91	
Ingersoll.....	11		Halifax.....	24	
Kingston.....	36		Pictou.....	14	
Listowell.....	12		Yarmouth.....	10	
London.....	32		Charlottetown.....	23	
Napanee.....	12		Winnipeg.....	12	
Ottawa.....	24		Nanaimo.....	12	
Owen Sound.....	12		New Westminster.....	12	
Peterborough.....	12		Vancouver.....	12	
Port Hope.....	12		Victoria.....	25	
Sarnia.....	12				

TESTS FOR PURITY.

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

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

For sulphur, 24 tests, never in excess.

For ammonia, 24 tests, never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 24 tests, never present.

13. In Toronto :—

For sulphur, 24 tests, never in excess.

For ammonia, 24 tests, never in excess.

For sulphuretted hydrogen, 104 tests, never present.

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

14. In Montreal :—

- For sulphur, 30 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 29 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 142 tests, never present.

15. In Quebec :—

- For sulphur, 20 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 20 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 24 tests, never present.

16. In St. John, N.B. :—

- For sulphur, 48 tests, never in excess.
- For ammonia, 48 tests, never in excess.
- For sulphuretted hydrogen, 91 tests, never present.

17. In Halifax :—

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

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

Places.	Number of Tests.	Present.	Places.	Number of Tests.	Present.
Barrie.....	12	.....	Port Hope.....	20	.....
Belleville.....	40	3	Sarnia.....	12	.....
Berlin.....	12	.....	Stratford.....	12	.....
Brantford.....	12	.....	St. Catharines.....	12	.....
Brockville.....	9	.....	St. Thomas.....	11	.....
Chatham.....	7	.....	Windsor.....	11	.....
Cobourg.....	23	.....	Woodstock.....	11	.....
Cornwall.....	12	.....	Sherbrooke.....	12	.....
Dundas.....	11	.....	Fredericton.....	12	.....
Galt.....	12	.....	Moncton.....	7	.....
Guelph.....	12	.....	Pictou.....	12	.....
Hamilton.....	12	.....	Yarmouth.....	12	.....
Ingersoll.....	11	.....	Charlottetown.....	23	.....
Kingston.....	33	.....	Winnipeg.....	12	.....
Listowell.....	12	.....	Nanaimo.....	12	.....
London.....	32	.....	New Westminster.....	12	.....
Napanee.....	12	.....	Vancouver.....	12	.....
Owen Sound.....	12	.....	Victoria.....	23	.....
Peterborough.....	12	.....		

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

	Presented for Verification.	Rejected.
1894-95.....	13,552	196
1895-96.....	13,774	185

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.

21. Since presenting my last report the provisions of the Electric Light Inspection Act have been put into operation in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

22. Offices for testing electric light meters, &c., have been fitted up with the necessary apparatus at the following places:—

Windsor, Ont.,	Montreal, Que.,
London do	Sherbrooke do
Hamilton do	Quebec do
Toronto do	St. John, N.B.
Belleville do	Halifax, N.S.
Ottawa do	

In each place the gas inspector has been appointed electric light inspector, and instructed in the use of the testing apparatus.

23. Taking into account the difficult nature of the work, and the fact that it was entirely new to them, it may be said that the inspectors, during this their first year, have acquitted themselves very creditably indeed.

24. A set of Lord Kelvin's absolute standard apparatus, both for the measurement of current and potential, are now being placed in position in the standards branch at Ottawa by Mr. O. Higman, electrical engineer of the department.

It is expected that these standards will prove to be of very great value to electric lighting companies as a convenient means of standardizing their measuring instruments.

25. The total revenue collected during the year for registration and inspection of meters was \$8,681.25.

26. The total expenditure was \$6,693.23. Of this amount \$3,146.32 was paid out for printing, lithographing and general equipment. Similar items of expense are not likely to recur again for many years.

27. In appendices I and J will be found the number of meters, &c., tested, and a list of the companies registering during the year.

E. MIALI,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 23rd October, 1895.

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

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of Weights and Measures' Expenditures and Receipts, for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURES.							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....	2,783 26	.....	.....	92 50	264 62	349 16	3,489 54	1,164 06
Hamilton...	Freed, A. T.... McDonald, John.. Marentette, A.... Laidman, R. H.... Beattie, Thos.... Wheatley, A. E.... Fitzgerald, E. W.	5,495 05	.....	.....	.....	591 71	226 73	6,313 49	7,529 80
Kingston...	Macdonald, J. A.. Whitteker, W....	1,800 00	.....	458 26	45 00	487 52	221 81	3,012 59	1,440 66
London....	Egan, Jas..... Coughlin, D..... Thomas, J. S....	2,800 00	2 00	.....	16 00	489 66	120 32	3,427 98	2,619 32
Orillia.....	Bolster, Geo. I... Lyons, J..... Elliott, T. H....	2,233 26	.....	.....	.....	454 70	55 31	2,743 27	913 09
Ottawa....	Code, A., sen.... Cosgrove, J..... Gorman, M..... Lynch, P..... McFarlane, Jas., sr	3,179 92	.....	.....	291 66	669 55	96 57	4,237 70	1,644 92
Toronto....	Piper, H..... Milligan, R. J.... Wright, R. J.... Todd, Thos....	3,400 00	.....	.....	.....	593 08	252 08	4,245 16	3,512 44
Windsor...	Hayward, W. J... Hughes, R. A....	1,850 00	.....	.....	.....	491 56	51 56	2,393 12	1,543 20
		23,541 49	2 00	458 26	445 16	4,042 40	1,373 54	29,862 85	20,367 49

APPENDIX A—Continued.

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

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURES.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Montreal...	Chalus, J. O. Daoust, J. A. Dorion, Geo. T. Gervais, S. Richard, J. U. Baker, J. S. Hébert, J. A. P. Tomlinson, W. M. Fournier, L. A.	7,200 00				758 39	311 76	8,270 15	7,777 30
Quebec.....	Bourassa, P. E. Kelley, M. J. Pinhey, H. Chabot, F. X. Guay, A. Petit, J. B. Moreau, J. A.	4,600 00			108 33	1,333 25	166 70	6,208 28	1,895 95
Three Rivers	Olivier, J. A. Provost, J. J. Mongeon, C.	1,283 33				327 50	21 41	1,632 24	881 93
		13,083 33			108 33	2,419 14	499 87	16,110 67	10,555 18
King's.....	Scovil, W. B. Richard, D.	1,400 00				267 04	17 58	1,684 62	544 70
St. John....	Wilmot, J. B. Cowan, E. Thériault, L.	2,500 00				238 05	27 55	2,765 60	859 03
		3,900 00				505 09	45 13	4,450 22	1,403 78
Cape Breton	Tremaine, L. E.	800 00				201 82	20 95	1,022 77	132 41
Halifax	Ryan, J. B. Kelly, E.	1,600 00	1 03		225 00	261 41	145 67	2,233 11	1,090 44
Pictou.....	McKay, J. Chisholm, J. J.	1,500 00				233 00	38 89	1,771 89	615 58
Yarmouth..	Allison, Chas.	1,000 00				91 30	20 01	1,111 31	106 97
		4,900 00	1 03		225 00	787 53	225 52	6,139 08	1,945 40
Charlotte- town.....	Reddin, Jas. Hughes, H.	1,800 00				152 60	45 23	1,997 83	349 00

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

APPENDIX A—Concluded.

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

Inspection Divisions.	Inspectors and Assistants.	EXPENDITURES.							Receipts.
		Salaries.	Seizure Expenses.	Special Assistance	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Totals.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Winnipeg...	Huggard, R. T. } Fitzgerald, E. W. } Costello, J. W. } Ross, H. E. } McDonald, A. W. } Russell, W. W. } Looby, J. } Girdlestone, R. J. } M. }	4,404 10	.....	574 56	108 00	953 26	100 09	6,140 01	2,126 49
Victoria....	Findley, H. } Leighton, W. K. ... }	1,150 00	.....	.....	300 00	547 52	69 65	2,067 17	385 30
Inspector of Scale Factories....	Magness, Robt.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	520 68	8 13	1,428 81	.....

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	23,541 49	2 00	158 26	445 16	4,042 40	1,373 54	29,862 85	20,367 49
Quebec	13,083 33	.....	.....	108 33	2,419 14	499 87	16,110 67	10,555 18
New Brunswick.....	3,900 00	.....	.....	.....	505 09	45 13	4,450 22	1,403 78
Nova Scotia	4,900 00	1 03	.....	225 00	787 53	225 52	6,139 08	1,945 40
Prince Edward Island.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....	152 60	45 23	1,997 83	349 00
Manitoba	4,404 10	.....	574 56	108 00	953 26	100 09	6,140 01	2,126 49
British Columbia.....	1,150 00	.....	.....	300 00	547 52	69 65	2,067 17	385 30
Inspector of Scale Factories	900 00	.....	.....	.....	550 68	8 13	1,428 81	.....
Commissioner of Standards	380 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 68	.....
General Contingencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,390 86	1,390 86	.....
Printing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 33	108 33	.....
Stationery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 92	89 92	.....
Grand Totals.	54,059 60	3 03	1032 82	1186 49	9,928 22	3,956 27	70,166 43	37,132 64

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

APPENDIX

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

Inspection Offices.	WEIGHTS.						MEASURES OF				
	Dominion.			Troy.		Miscellaneous			Dominion.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....	1,243	1,243							1,355	1,355	
Hamilton.....	13,269	13,266	3			87	87		4,977	4,973	4
Kingston.....	1,875	1,816	59			2	2		5,294	5,248	46
London.....	3,304	3,304							11,125	11,125	
Orillia.....	1,239	1,235	4						865	865	
Ottawa.....	2,364	2,356	8			3	3		2,668	2,665	3
Toronto.....	4,900	4,900				101	101		12,925	12,925	
Windsor.....	2,864	2,857	7						892	892	
Totals.....	31,058	30,977	81			193	193		40,101	40,048	53
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	16,273	16,264	9	24	24	61	61		22,157	22,156	1
Quebec.....	7,644	7,602	42			192	191	1	5,997	5,985	12
Three Rivers.....	2,005	2,005				17	17		1,908	1,877	31
Totals.....	25,922	25,871	51	24	24	270	269	1	30,062	30,018	44
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's.....	1,127	1,127				45	45		1,179	1,179	
St. John.....	2,035	2,035							3,664	3,661	3
Totals.....	3,162	3,162				45	45		4,843	4,840	3
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....	230	225	5						408	408	
Halifax.....	1,626	1,626		21	21	83	83		2,569	2,569	
Pictou.....	950	950				11	11		1,136	1,136	
Yarmouth.....	232	232				5	5		314	313	1
Totals.....	3,038	3,033	5	21	21	99	99		4,427	4,426	1
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....	623	623				1	1		575	575	
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	1,562	1,562				13	13		2,373	2,371	2
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....	342	342							361	361	

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

B.

1896, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, for and for the whole Dominion.

CAPACITY.		MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c..								
Miscellaneous.					Equal Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
1	1	2	2	.....	213	213	.....	84	84	.....	778	778	.....
.....	.....	724	723	1	3,109	3,039	70	1,908	1,890	18	5,579	5,346	233
.....	.....	248	241	7	326	294	32	68	57	11	973	847	126
.....	.....	205	205	.....	557	551	6	293	280	13	1,363	1,303	60
.....	.....	234	234	.....	221	220	1	46	46	.....	737	730	7
.....	.....	312	312	.....	347	347	.....	31	31	.....	1,365	1,363	2
.....	.....	953	953	.....	843	843	.....	459	459	.....	1,649	1,649	.....
.....	.....	38	38	.....	492	492	.....	120	120	.....	1,092	1,076	16
1	1	2,716	2,708	8	6,108	5,999	109	3,009	2,967	42	13,536	13,092	444
108	108	1,610	1,601	9	2,412	2,407	5	947	946	1	4,672	4,637	35
13	13	451	409	42	1,185	1,178	7	60	55	5	801	793	8
.....	.....	122	121	1	261	260	1	51	51	.....	269	265	4
121	121	2,183	2,131	52	3,858	3,845	13	1,058	1,052	6	5,742	5,695	47
.....	.....	3	3	.....	215	215	.....	29	29	.....	427	421	6
.....	.....	18	18	.....	320	318	2	18	18	.....	549	549	.....
.....	.....	21	21	.....	535	533	2	47	47	.....	976	970	6
.....	.....	37	36	1	42	41	1	11	11	.....	92	84	8
97	97	97	97	.....	281	281	.....	59	59	.....	637	636	1
.....	.....	57	57	.....	168	168	.....	15	15	.....	381	381	.....
.....	.....	87	87	.....	47	46	1	17	17	.....	64	64	.....
97	97	278	277	1	538	536	2	92	92	.....	1,174	1,165	9
.....	.....	3	3	.....	106	106	.....	3	3	.....	258	258	.....
.....	.....	201	201	.....	329	326	3	105	103	2	1,509	1,411	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	59	56	.....	279	279	.....

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		
	Dominion.			Troy.		Miscellaneous				Dominion.		
	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	
Ontario.....	31,058	30,977	81			193	193		40,101	40,048	53	
Quebec.....	25,922	25,871	51	24	24	270	269	1	30,062	30,018	44	
New Brunswick.....	3,162	3,162				45	45		4,843	4,840	3	
Nova Scotia.....	3,038	3,033	5	21	21	99	99		4,427	4,426	1	
Prince Edward Island.....	623	623				1	1		575	575		
Manitoba.....	1,562	1,562				13	13		2,373	2,371	2	
British Columbia.....	342	342							361	361		
Grand Totals.....	65,707	65,570	137	45	45	621	620	1	82,742	82,639	103	

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

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

B—*Concluded.*

1896, showing the Total Number brought for Verification, Verified and Rejected, for and for the whole Dominion.

U L A T I O N .

CAPACITY.		MEASURES OF LENGTH.			BALANCES, &c.								
Miscellaneous.					Equal Armed.			Steelyards.			Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges, &c.		
Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.	Brought for Verification.	Verified.	Rejected.
1	1	2,716	2,708	8	6,108	5,999	109	3,009	2,967	42	13,536	13,092	444
121	121	2,183	2,131	52	3,858	3,845	13	1,058	1,052	6	5,742	5,695	47
.....	.....	21	21	.....	535	533	2	47	47	.....	976	970	6
97	97	278	277	1	538	536	2	92	92	.....	1,174	1,165	9
.....	.....	3	3	.....	106	106	.....	3	3	.....	258	258	.....
.....	.....	201	201	.....	329	326	3	105	103	2	1,509	1,411	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	70	.....	56	56	.....	279	279	.....
219	219	5,402	5,341	61	11,544	11,415	129	4,370	4,320	50	23,474	22,870	604

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the number of Dominion Weights and Lincal 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							27	80	143	241	225	138	126	115
Hamilton					4	9	385	177	2,076	3,280	3,282	894	769	807
Kingston					5	20	99	134	228	340	265	226	201	165
London				1	1	3	50	144	277	658	612	353	332	319
Orillia						2	18	57	139	286	244	125	111	103
Ottawa					8	20	125	114	277	396	358	285	256	239
Toronto		6	4	5	5	23	83	239	480	973	900	538	469	437
Windsor					13	6	53	160	245	559	511	324	296	275
Totals		6	4	6	36	83	840	1,105	3,865	6,733	6,397	2,883	2,560	2,460
<i>Quebec.</i>														
Montreal	468	65	11	12	66	24	877	675	1,372	2,490	2,365	1,943	1,914	1,686
Quebec		83	23	36	97	179	501	592	440	1,038	1,031	977	939	837
Three Rivers			1		5	13	141	132	178	303	298	276	254	203
Totals	468	148	35	48	168	216	1,519	1,399	1,990	3,831	3,694	3,196	3,107	2,726
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
King's		48	6	8	11	14	55	106	70	246	202	131	92	81
St. John						10	97	169	95	442	341	243	216	198
Totals		48	6	8	11	24	152	275	165	688	543	374	308	279
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Cape Breton		20					15	9	28	56	42	17	14	13
Halifax		43	1	1	1	30	43	104	113	369	300	179	162	138
Pictou		18	4	6	7	11	25	55	67	203	172	97	91	82
Yarmouth			1	1	1	1	5	23	20	58	49	28	16	14
Totals		81	6	8	9	42	88	191	228	686	563	321	283	247
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Charlottetown						1	15	13	30	159	119	80	68	65
<i>Manitoba.</i>														
Winnipeg					1	3	64	21	225	324	296	128	120	125
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Victoria							3		30	71	64	42	38	42

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

C.

Denomination presented for Verification in each Inspection Division during the Fiscal 30th June, 1896.

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.														
87	46	12	3			1,243					2								2	
770	653	143	20			13,269		87			724								724	
110	56	16	6	4		1,875		2			248								248	
268	182	79	11	11	3	3,304					205								205	
83	47	18	5	1		1,239					234								234	
183	81	18	2	2		2,364		3			312								312	
376	210	88	30	34		4,900		101			952	1							953	
241	127	50	2	1	1	2,864					38								38	
2,118	1,402	424	79	53	4	31,058		193			2,715	1							2,716	
1,333	688	156	50	78		16,273	24	61			1,610								1,610	108
630	188	29	9	8	7	7,644		192			451								451	13
136	49	9	3	4		2,005		17			122								122	
2,099	925	194	62	90	7	25,922	24	270			2,183								2,183	121
46	10	1				1,127		45			3								3	
153	59	9	1	2		2,035					18								18	
199	69	10	1	2		3,162		45			21								21	
7	6	3				230					37								37	
92	36	9	3	1	1	1,626	21	83			97								97	97
61	34	14	2	1		950		11			57								57	
10	4	1				232		5			87								87	
170	80	27	5	2	1	3,038	21	99			278								278	97
50	19	4				623		1			3								3	
109	74	41	17	11	3	1,562		13			201								201	
34	14	2	1	1		342														

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.
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Belleville							27	80	143	241	225	138
Hamilton					4	9	385	176	2,076	3,279	3,282	894
Kingston					5	17	89	123	221	337	253	219
London				1	1	3	50	144	277	658	612	353
Orillia						2	18	55	139	285	243	125
Ottawa					8	20	124	112	274	395	358	285
Toronto		6	4	5	5	23	83	239	480	973	900	538
Windsor					13	6	53	159	245	558	510	323
Totals		6	4	6	36	80	829	1,088	3,855	6,726	6,383	2,875
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Montreal	468	65	11	12	66	24	876	675	1,372	2,490	2,362	1,942
Quebec		83	23	36	96	177	500	588	438	1,031	1,022	973
Three Rivers			1		5	13	141	132	178	303	298	276
Totals	468	148	35	48	167	214	1,517	1,395	1,988	3,824	3,682	3,191
<i>New Brunswick.</i>												
King's		48	6	8	11	14	55	106	70	246	202	131
St. John						10	97	169	95	442	341	243
Totals		48	6	8	11	24	152	275	165	688	543	374
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>												
Cape Breton		20					15	8	28	54	41	16
Halifax	43	1	1	1		30	43	104	113	369	300	179
Pictou		18	4	6	7	11	25	55	67	203	172	97
Yarmouth			1	1	1	1	5	23	20	58	49	28
Totals		81	6	8	9	42	88	190	228	684	562	320
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>												
Charlottetown						1	15	13	30	159	119	80
<i>Manitoba.</i>												
Winnipeg					1	3	64	21	225	324	296	128
<i>British Columbia.</i>												
Victoria							3		30	71	64	42

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.
<i>Ontario.</i>												
Hamilton						3	10	11	7	3	12	7
Kingston							1	2	3	1		
Orillia								2		1	1	
Ottawa								1		1	1	1
Windsor												
Totals						3	11	17	10	7	14	8
<i>Quebec.</i>												
Montreal								1			3	1
Quebec					1	2	1	4	2	7	9	4
Three Rivers												
Totals					1	2	2	4	2	7	12	5
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>												
Cape Breton								1		2	1	1

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

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

C—Concluded.

of each Donomination, Rejected in each Inspection Division, during the Fiscal 30th June, 1896.

WEIGHTS.									Troy Weights.	Miscellaneous Weights.	LINEAL MEASURES.				Miscellaneous Weights.	
dupois.											6 feet.	5 feet.	1 yard.	½ yard.		Total number Rejected.
4 ozs.	2 ozs.	1 oz.	8 drs.	4 drs.	2 drs.	1 dr.	½ dr.	Total Number.								
1				1				3						1		
1	3	2						59						7		
1								8								
1	1	1						4								
1								7								
3	4	3		1				81					8	8		
1	1	2						9					9	9		
3	4	1	4					42	1				42	42		
													1	1		
4	5	3	4					51	1				52	52		
								5					1	1		

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX

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

INSPECTION DIVISIONS.	MEASURES OF CAPACITY.									Total Number.	
	Dominion.										
	Bushel.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bushel.	Peck.	Gallon.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon.	Quart.	Pint.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint.	Gill.		$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Belleville.....	12	14	15	125	189	472	508	19	1	.....	1,355
Hamilton.....	166	100	240	653	849	1,564	1,262	142	1	.....	4,977
Kingston.....	109	913	507	647	804	1,382	830	97	5	.....	5,294
London.....	.....	211	160	1,290	1,859	3,344	3,821	440	.....	.....	11,125
Orillia.....	.....	6	19	133	246	274	171	16	.....	.....	865
Ottawa.....	1	26	75	364	611	750	570	207	64	.....	2,668
Toronto.....	88	243	631	1,717	2,392	3,312	3,522	1,014	6	.....	12,925
Windsor.....	44	27	42	159	203	227	171	19	.....	.....	892
Totals.....	420	1,540	1,689	5,088	7,153	11,325	10,855	1,954	77	.....	40,101
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....	1	509	822	2,745	3,564	5,730	5,774	2,567	442	3	22,157
Quebec.....	5	177	206	894	1,268	1,360	1,376	581	130	.....	5,997
Three Rivers.....	.....	151	90	259	295	445	372	225	63	8	1,908
Totals.....	6	837	1,118	3,898	5,127	7,535	7,522	3,373	635	11	30,062
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's.....	.....	2	1	247	451	342	100	30	5	1	1,179
St. John.....	.....	266	205	709	935	811	515	169	54	.....	3,664
Totals.....	.....	268	206	956	1,386	1,153	615	199	59	1	4,843
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....	.....	3	4	49	131	132	51	38	.....	.....	408
Halifax.....	.....	151	91	415	581	655	524	112	38	2	2,569
Pictou.....	2	11	14	188	359	411	105	44	2	.....	1,136
Yarmouth.....	4	6	3	67	107	77	37	13	.....	.....	314
Totals.....	6	171	112	719	1,178	1,275	717	207	40	2	4,427
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....	.....	1	.....	17	63	253	197	44	.....	.....	575
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	122	1	2	369	608	642	477	151	1	.....	2,373
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria.....	.....	.....	.....	223	24	88	26	.....	.....	.....	361

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

D.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Presented for Verification in each Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Miscellaneous Measures.	BALANCES.													Total Presented.
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh Bridges or Platform Scales.					
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. and upwards.	250 lbs. and under.	250 lbs. to 500 lbs.	500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.	2,000 lbs. to 4,000 lbs.	4,000 lbs. to 6,000 lbs.		6,000 lbs. and upwards.
1	52	161			80		4	334	51	259	60	29	45	1,075
	1,342	1,767			1,886	19	3	3,363	187	1,602	232	62	133	10,596
	83	243			68			359	134	342	49	9	80	1,367
	153	404			293			439	64	611	129	26	94	2,213
	56	164	1		46			317	13	283	61	5	58	1,004
	45	302			31			605	100	527	38	54	41	1,743
	248	595			447	10	2	708	47	551	151	36	156	2,951
	147	345			117	3		459	71	363	101	24	74	1,704
1	2,126	3,981	1		2,968	32	9	6,584	667	4,538	821	245	681	22,653
108	564	1,847		1	930	4	13	1,785	931	1,592	122	128	114	8,031
13	116	938	6	125	52	6	2	201	395	169	13	8	15	2,046
	29	231		1	4	26	21	106	63	90	2	6	2	581
121	709	3,016	6	127	986	36	23	2,092	1,389	1,851	137	142	131	10,658
	41	153		21	29			197	130	80	7	8	5	671
	67	253			17			294	157	72	7	11	8	887
	108	406		21	46		1	491	287	152	14	19	13	1,558
	9	33			11			56	19	9			8	145
97	41	227	3	10	57	1	1	330	100	123	22	18	44	977
	48	117		3	15			194	91	64	5	12	15	564
	13	33		1	17			48	9	2	1	4		128
97	111	410	3	14	100	1	1	628	219	198	28	34	67	1,914
	27	79			2		1	79	53	95	7	9	15	367
	85	243	1		105			592	40	458	194	145	80	1,943
	28	41	1		45	7	4	152	17	82	4	6	18	405

APPENDIX

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

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	12	14	15	125	189	472	508	19	1	.....	1,355
Hamilton	166	100	239	650	849	1,564	1,262	142	1	.....	4,973
Kingston	107	902	495	632	801	1,379	830	97	5	.....	5,248
London.....	.....	211	160	1,290	1,859	3,344	3,821	440	.....	.....	11,125
Orillia .....	.....	6	19	133	246	274	171	16	.....	.....	865
Ottawa.....	1	26	75	364	609	750	569	207	64	.....	2,665
Toronto.....	88	243	631	1,717	2,392	3,312	3,522	1,014	6	.....	12,925
Windsor.....	44	27	42	159	203	227	171	19	.....	.....	892
Totals.....	418	1,529	1,676	5,070	7,148	11,322	10,854	1,954	77	.....	40,048
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal	1	509	822	2,745	3,564	5,729	5,774	2,567	442	3	22,156
Quebec	5	173	206	893	1,266	1,358	1,374	581	129	.....	5,985
Three Rivers.....	.....	141	80	253	292	443	372	225	63	8	1,877
Totals.....	6	823	1,108	3,891	5,122	7,530	7,520	3,373	634	11	30,018
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's .....	.....	2	1	247	451	342	100	30	5	1	1,179
St. John .....	.....	265	204	708	935	811	515	169	54	.....	3,661
Totals.....	.....	267	205	955	1,386	1,153	615	199	59	1	4,840
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....	.....	3	4	49	131	132	51	38	.....	.....	408
Halifax.....	.....	151	91	415	581	655	524	112	38	2	2,569
Pictou.....	2	11	14	188	359	411	105	44	2	.....	1,136
Yarmouth.....	4	5	3	67	107	77	37	13	.....	.....	313
Totals.....	6	170	112	719	1,178	1,275	717	207	40	2	4,426
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>											
Charlottetown.....	.....	1	.....	17	63	253	197	44	.....	.....	575
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....	122	1	2	369	607	641	477	151	1	.....	2,371
<i>British Columbia.</i>											
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	223	24	88	26	.....	.....	.....	361

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

D—Continued.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Verified in each Inspection Division, ended 30th June, 1896.

Miscellaneous Measures.	BALANCES.														Total Verified.
	With Equal Arms.				Steelyards, with Divided Arms.				Weigh Bridges, or Platform Scales.						
	5 lbs. and under.	5 lbs. to 50 lbs.	50 lbs. to 100 lbs.	100 lbs. and upwards.	500 lbs. and under.	500 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	1,000 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.	
.....	52	161	.....	.....	80	.....	4	.....	334	51	259	60	29	45	1,075
.....	1,336	1,703	.....	.....	1,868	19	3	.....	3,285	180	1,517	215	50	99	10,275
.....	66	228	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	324	105	306	40	8	64	1,198
.....	153	398	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	414	63	584	126	26	90	2,134
.....	56	163	1	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	314	13	282	60	4	57	996
.....	45	302	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	603	100	527	38	54	41	1,741
.....	248	595	.....	.....	447	10	2	.....	708	47	551	151	36	156	2,951
.....	147	345	.....	.....	117	3	.....	.....	455	71	358	100	23	69	1,688
1	2,103	3,895	1	.....	2,926	32	9	.....	6,437	630	4,384	790	230	621	22,058
108	563	1,843	.....	1	929	4	13	.....	1,775	922	1,581	122	128	109	7,990
13	114	934	6	124	47	6	2	.....	198	391	169	13	8	14	2,026
.....	29	230	.....	1	4	26	21	.....	106	61	88	2	6	2	576
121	706	3,007	6	126	980	36	23	13	2,079	1,374	1,838	137	142	125	10,592
.....	41	153	.....	21	29	.....	.....	.....	195	128	80	6	7	5	665
.....	66	252	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	294	157	72	7	11	8	885
.....	107	405	.....	21	46	.....	1	.....	489	285	152	13	18	13	1,550
.....	8	33	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	53	18	6	.....	.....	7	136
97	41	227	3	10	57	1	1	.....	329	100	123	22	18	44	976
.....	48	117	.....	3	15	.....	.....	.....	194	91	64	5	12	15	564
.....	12	33	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	48	9	2	1	4	.....	127
97	109	410	3	14	100	1	1	.....	624	218	195	28	34	66	1,803
.....	27	79	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	79	53	95	7	9	15	367
.....	85	240	1	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	570	39	416	187	129	70	1,840
.....	28	41	1	.....	45	7	4	.....	152	17	82	4	6	18	405

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.		$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill.
<i>Ontario.</i>											
Hamilton.....			1	3							4
Kingston.....	2	11	12	15	3	3					46
London.....											
Orillia.....											
Ottawa.....					2		1				3
Windsor.....											
Totals.....	2	11	13	18	5	3	1				53
<i>Quebec.</i>											
Montreal.....						1					1
Quebec.....		4		1	2	2	2		1		12
Three Rivers.....		10	10	6	3	2					31
Totals.....		14	10	7	5	5	2		1		44
<i>New Brunswick.</i>											
King's.....											
St. John.....		1	1	1							3
Totals.....		1	1	1							3
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>											
Cape Breton.....											
Halifax.....											
Yarmouth.....		1									1
Totals.....		1									1
<i>Manitoba.</i>											
Winnipeg.....					1	1					2

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

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

D—Concluded.

Weighing Machines of each Denomination Rejected, in each Inspection Division, ended, 30th June, 1896.

Miscellaneous Measures.	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.
.....	6	64	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	78	7	85	17	12	34	321
.....	17	15	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	35	29	36	9	1	16	169
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	25	1	27	3	.....	4	79
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1	1	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	1	1	5	16
.....	23	86	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	147	37	154	31	15	60	595
.....
.....	1	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	9	11	.....	.....	5	41
.....	2	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	20
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	3	9	.....	1	6	.....	.....	13	15	13	.....	.....	6	66
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	6
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	8
.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	1	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	1	11
.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	22	1	42	7	16	10	103

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT of Gas Inspection Expenditures and Receipts for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURES.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Barrie.....	Shanacy, M.....	100 00				3 75	103 75	69 00
Belleville.....	Johnson, Wm.....	250 00		50 00		40 99	340 99	86 50
Berlin.....	Lynes, K.....	100 00			0 35	12 60	112 95	164 00
Brockville.....	Johnston, C. W.....		99 96		20 00	14 16	134 12	296 25
Cobourg.....	Bickle, J. W.....	100 00			40 50	29 05	169 55	157 25
Cornwall.....	Mulhern, M. M.....	100 00				50 90	150 90	40 75
Guelph.....	Broadfoot, S.....	100 00				12 70	112 70	119 25
Hamilton.....	McPhie, D.....	1,700 00		36 00	80 55	64 81	1,881 36	1,084 50
	Dennis, W. A.....							
Kingston.....	Burrows, Wm.....	400 00		45 00		62 86	507 86	273 50
Listowel.....	Hawkins, A. St. Geo.....	100 00		75 00			175 00	68 25
London.....	Williams, J.....	1,000 00		110 00	324 00	86 75	1,520 75	1,728 75
Napanee.....	Elliott, Geo. M.....	100 00				6 00	106 00	74 00
Ottawa.....	Roche, H. G.....	900 00		300 00	15 60	77 04	1,292 64	467 75
Owen Sound.....	Graham, W. J.....	200 00		125 00			325 00	36 00
Peterborough.....	Cahill, Thos.....	200 00			3 15	3 75	206 90	67 75
Sarnia.....	Hicks, W. H.....			20 00		1 35	21 35	214 75
Stratford.....	Rennie, Geo.....	200 00				13 00	213 00	131 50
Toronto.....	Johnstone, J. K.....	2,199 92					635 26	2,835 18
	Pape, Jas.....							
	Totals.....	7,749 92	99 96	761 00	484 15	1,114 97	10,210 00	11,356 50
Montreal.....	Aubin, A.....	2,200 00		240 00	18 75	177 46	2,636 21	4,405 50
	O'Flaherty, M. J.....							
Quebec.....	LeVasseur, N.....	1,300 00		108 33		226 99	1,635 32	313 25
	Moreau, A. (care-taker).....							
Serbrooke.....	Simpson, A. F.....	100 00					100 00	42 25
	Totals.....	3,600 00		348 33	18 75	404 45	4,371 53	4,761 00
Fredericton.....	Purdie, S. A.....	200 00					200 00	59 25
Moncton.....	Lawlor, R. A.....	300 00			51 83		351 83	49 00
St. John.....	Rowan, A.....	1,000 00				30 45	1,030 45	345 25
	Totals.....	1,500 00			51 83	30 45	1,582 28	453 00
Halifax.....	Miller, A.....	1,300 00		300 00	400 06	107 75	2,107 81	543 00
	Munro, H. D.....							
Charlottetown.....	Knight, Jos.....	199 91			65 43	27 00	292 34	36 00
	Brace, R. K.....							
Winnipeg.....	Huggard, R. T.....	200 00		108 00		30 13	338 13	265 00

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

APPENDIX E—*Concluded.*

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

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURES.						Receipts.
		Salaries.	Special Assistance.	Rent.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	
		§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Nanaimo	Good, H. L.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	61 50
New Westminster..	Wolfenden, W.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	11 00	111 00	18 00
Vancouver.....	Miller, J. E.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	54 80	154 80	139 25
Victoria.....	Jones, R.	200 00	.....	300 00	.....	34 00	534 00	190 25
	Totals.....	500 00	.....	300 00	.....	99 80	899 80	409 00

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	7,749 92	99 96	761 00	484 15	1,114 97	10,210 00	11,356 50
Quebec.....	3,600 00	.....	348 33	18 75	404 45	4,371 53	4,761 00
New Brunswick.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	51 83	30 45	1,582 28	453 50
Nova Scotia.....	1,300 00	.....	300 00	400 06	107 75	2,107 81	543 00
Prince Edward Island	199 91	.....	.....	65 43	27 00	292 34	36 00
Manitoba	200 00	.....	108 00	.....	50 13	338 13	265 00
British Columbia.....	500 00	.....	300 00	.....	99 80	899 80	409 00
General expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	127 25	1,275 65	1,402 90	.....
Printing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 35	39 35	.....
Stationery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 37	91 37	.....
Grand Totals	15,049 83	99 96	1,817 33	1,147 47	3,220 92	21,335 51	17,824 00

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

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.
Barrie :—									
July			18.70	16	0	1			
August			20.28	16	0	1			
September			19.78	16	0	1			
October			20.66	16	0	1			
November			21.07	16	0	1			
December			20.37	16	0	1			
January			19.50	16	0	1			
February			20.49	16	0	1			
March			20.86	16	0	1			
April			20.51	16	0	1			
May			20.51	16	0	1			
June			21.27	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Belleville :—									
July	23.27	22.76	23.01	16	0	2			
August	24.67	20.40	22.53	16	0	2			
September	22.45	20.63	21.50	16	0	3			
October	24.77	21.59	23.18	16	0	2			
November	27.36	19.81	26.43	16	0	3			
December	21.59	18.09	20.19	16	0	3			
January	24.68	22.93	23.70	16	0	3			
February	23.33	17.20	19.69	16	0	3			
March	18.47	13.85	16.65	16	0	4			
April	21.09	19.35	20.53	16	0	5			
May	21.94	19.73	20.75	16	0	5			
June	22.07	19.40	21.21	16	0	5			
					0	40			
Berlin :—									
July			19.11	16	0	1			
August			18.36	16	0	1			
September			16.85	16	0	1			
October			16.35	16	0	1			
November			17.95	16	0	1			
December			18.63	16	0	1			
January			17.73	16	0	1			
February			18.02	16	0	1			
March			16.69	16	0	1			
April			19.10	16	0	1			
May			17.60	16	0	1			
June			18.82	16	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.....			21.40	16	0	1			
August.....			19.66	16	0	1			
September.....			20.91	16	0	1			
October.....			22.40	16	0	1			
November.....			21.55	16	0	1			
December.....			22.41	16	0	1			
January.....			21.50	16	0	1			
February.....			21.06	16	0	1			
March.....			19.18	16	0	1			
April.....			21.00	16	0	1			
May.....			21.10	16	0	1			
June.....			19.28	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Brockville :—									
July.....			23.30	16	0	1			
August.....			20.33	16	0	1			
September.....									
October.....									
November.....									
December.....			21.88	16	0	1			
January.....			20.06	16	0	1			
February.....			20.40	16	0	1			
March.....			19.74	16	0	1			
April.....			19.21	16	0	1			
May.....			18.00	16	0	1			
June.....			18.43	16	0	1			
					0	9			
Chatham :—									
July.....									
August.....			16.70	16	0	1			
September.....			17.14	16	0	1			
October.....			16.70	16	0	1			
November.....									
December.....			16.36	16	0	1			
January.....			18.19	16	0	1			
February.....			17.21	16	0	1			
March.....			16.00	16	0	1			
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
					0	7			

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.
Cobourg :—									
July.....			18.49	16	0	1			
August.....			17.75	16	0	1			
September.....			17.97	16	0	1			
October.....			17.79	16	0	1			
November.....			17.21	16	0	1			
December.....			18.68	16	0	1			
January.....			18.48	16	0	1			
February.....			17.70	16	0	1			
March.....			18.07	16	0	1			
April.....			18.09	16	0	1			
May.....			18.22	16	0	1			
June.....			18.16	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Cornwall :—									
July.....			19.30	16	0	1			
August.....			18.09	16	0	1			
September.....			18.70	16	0	1			
October.....			18.30	16	0	1			
November.....			17.60	16	0	1			
December.....			18.30	16	0	1			
January.....			18.70	16	0	1			
February.....			17.21	16	0	1			
March.....			18.70	16	0	1			
April.....			18.69	16	0	1			
May.....			18.80	16	0	1			
June.....			18.80	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Dundas :—									
July.....			19.75	16	0	1			
August.....			19.34	16	0	1			
September.....			18.84	16	0	1			
October.....			28.84	16	0	1			
November.....			19.32	16	0	1			
December.....			20.10	16	0	1			
January.....			19.66	16	0	1			
February.....			19.57	16	0	1			
March.....									
April.....			19.97	16	0	1			
May.....			19.32	16	0	1			
June.....			19.57	16	0	1			
					0	11			

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			19.39	16	0	1			
August			20.15	16	0	1			
September			18.37	16	0	1			
October			18.85	16	0	1			
November			23.49	16	0	1			
December			21.18	16	0	1			
January			21.53	16	0	1			
February			22.50	16	0	1			
March			19.60	16	0	1			
April			20.78	16	0	1			
May			21.02	16	0	1			
June			20.06	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Guelph :—									
July			20.26	16	0	1			
August			22.10	16	0	1			
September			21.62	16	0	1			
October			23.35	16	0	1			
November			22.58	16	0	1			
December			23.59	16	0	1			
January			20.66	16	0	1			
February			22.30	16	0	1			
March			21.20	16	0	1			
April			20.77	16	0	1			
May			20.70	16	0	1			
June			22.98	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Hamilton :—									
July			17.50	16	0	1			
August			17.50	16	0	1			
September			17.65	16	0	1			
October			17.50	16	0	1			
November			18.29	16	0	1			
December			17.79	16	0	1			
January			17.85	16	0	1			
February			17.21	16	0	1			
March			18.00	16	0	1			
April			18.56	16	0	1			
May			17.65	16	0	1			
June			18.35	16	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.....			22.43	16	0	1			
August.....			22.02	16	0	1			
September.....			22.24	16	0	1			
October.....			22.01	16	0	1			
November.....			17.85	16	0	1			
December.....			20.42	16	0	1			
January.....			22.44	16	0	1			
February.....			20.51	16	0	1			
March.....			21.88	16	0	1			
April.....			22.59	16	0	1			
May.....			21.78	16	0	1			
June.....					0	11			
Kingston—									
July.....	24.22	23.12	23.68	16	0	3			
August.....	24.44	21.68	22.93	16	0	4			
September.....	23.39	22.95	23.07	16	0	3			
October.....	23.04	22.12	22.59	16	0	3			
November.....	24.75	23.70	24.22	16	0	3			
December.....	23.70	22.12	22.91	16	0	2			
January.....	26.00	24.81	25.21	16	0	3			
February.....	23.88	22.85	23.42	16	0	3			
March.....	25.21	23.99	24.76	16	0	3			
April.....	23.55	21.04	22.53	16	0	3			
May.....	23.16	22.90	23.02	16	0	3			
June.....	25.00	22.52	23.93	16	0	3			
					0	36			
Listowel—									
July.....			19.95	16	0	1			
August.....			23.16	16	0	1			
September.....			21.01	16	0	1			
October.....			20.88	16	0	1			
November.....			21.08	16	0	1			
December.....			19.62	16	0	1			
January.....			20.09	16	0	1			
February.....			21.34	16	0	1			
March.....			17.34	16	0	1			
April.....			17.69	16	0	1			
May.....			21.75	16	0	1			
June.....			21.24	16	0	1			
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
London—									
July.....	22 00	19 66	20 68	16	0	3			
August.....	22 68	20 00	21 32	16	0	3			
September.....	22 54	20 40	21 65	16	0	3			
October.....	23 84	17 50	21 70	16	0	3			
November.....	22 80	19 48	21 42	16	0	3			
December.....	22 54	19 66	20 87	16	0	3			
January.....	21 30	20 00	20 44	16	0	3			
February.....	20 40	20 00	20 24	16	0	3			
March.....	22 11	19 23	20 58	16	0	3			
April.....	21 49	20 40	21 06	16	0	3			
May.....	21 00	20 06	20 53	16	0	2			
June.....					0	32			
Napanee—									
July.....			27 40	16	0	1			
August.....			22 11	16	0	1			
September.....			17 58	16	0	1			
October.....			18 43	16	0	1			
November.....			20 43	16	0	1			
December.....			19 40	16	0	1			
January.....			21 06	16	0	1			
February.....			18 22	16	0	1			
March.....			21 11	16	0	1			
April.....			22 18	16	0	1			
May.....			10 73	16	0	1			
June.....			18 76	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Ottawa—									
July.....	22 64	22 52	22 58	16	0	2	13 87	12 77	13 32
August.....	22 64	22 50	22 57	16	0	2	14 41	14 00	14 20
September.....	21 21	20 00	20 60	16	0	2	15 19	14 92	15 05
October.....	21 95	20 72	21 33	16	0	2	14 92	14 29	14 60
November.....	23 60	22 97	23 28	16	0	2	14 59	11 21	12 90
December.....	22 88	21 78	22 33	16	0	2	14 41	11 54	12 97
January.....	22 71	22 51	22 61	16	0	2	15 20	14 60	14 90
February.....	22 52	22 06	22 29	16	0	2	14 56	13 33	13 84
March.....	21 64	21 07	21 35	16	0	2	14 64	12 71	13 67
April.....	22 11	21 07	21 59	16	0	2	13 89	13 85	13 87
May.....	23 17	22 00	22 58	16	0	2	13 12	10 00	11 56
June.....	22 15	21 93	22 04	16	0	2	13 96	13 40	13 68
					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.....			22.95	16	0	1			
August.....			23.04	16	0	1			
September.....			21.60	16	0	1			
October.....			23.00	16	0	1			
November.....			22.00	16	0	1			
December.....			22.71	16	0	1			
January.....			23.10	16	0	1			
February.....			22.09	16	0	1			
March.....			23.73	16	0	1			
April.....			21.60	16	0	1			
May.....			23.53	16	0	1			
June.....			22.45	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Peterborough--									
July.....			22.20	16	0	1			
August.....			21.70	16	0	1			
September.....			21.77	16	0	1			
October.....			22.30	16	0	1			
November.....			21.43	16	0	1			
December.....			23.00	16	0	1			
January.....			22.90	16	0	1			
February.....			23.68	16	0	1			
March.....			22.56	16	0	1			
April.....			22.66	16	0	1			
May.....			23.09	16	0	1			
June.....			22.19	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Port Hope—									
July.....			18.89	16	0	1			
August.....			17.78	16	0	1			
September.....			18.09	16	0	1			
October.....			18.20	16	0	1			
November.....			17.41	16	0	1			
December.....			18.81	16	0	1			
January.....			17.41	16	0	1			
February.....			17.57	16	0	1			
March.....			18.21	16	0	1			
April.....			17.69	16	0	1			
May.....			18.05	16	0	1			
June.....			18.48	16	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 be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Sarnia—									
July.....			21.75	16	0	1			
August.....			20.91	16	0	1			
September.....			20.85	16	0	1			
October.....			19.20	16	0	1			
November.....			19.08	16	0	1			
December.....			20.40	16	0	1			
January.....			19.22	16	0	1			
February.....			18.50	16	0	1			
March.....			20.05	16	0	1			
April.....			20.03	16	0	1			
May.....			19.79	16	0	1			
June.....			19.67	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Stratford—									
July.....			16.53	16	0	1			
August.....			16.17	16	0	1			
September.....			16.05	16	0	1			
October.....			16.68	16	0	1			
November.....			16.47	16	0	1			
December.....			17.02	16	0	1			
January.....			16.50	16	0	1			
February.....			16.54	16	0	1			
March.....			16.52	16	0	1			
April.....			16.95	16	0	1			
May.....			16.18	16	0	1			
June.....			16.86	16	0	1			
					0	12			
St. Catharines—									
July.....			18.50	16	0	1			
August.....			18.68	16	0	1			
September.....			18.29	16	0	1			
October.....			19.28	16	0	1			
November.....			19.66	16	0	1			
December.....			20.52	16	0	1			
January.....			19.12	16	0	1			
February.....			19.66	16	0	1			
March.....			19.34	16	0	1			
April.....			20.35	16	0	1			
May.....			20.17	16	0	1			
June.....			19.18	16	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.
St. Thomas :—									
July.....									
August.....			16 00	16	0	1			
September.....			18 84	16	0	1			
October.....			22 73	16	0	1			
November.....			18 00	16	0	1			
December.....			19 00	16	0	1			
January.....			20 03	16	0	1			
February.....			19 50	16	0	1			
March.....			20 26	16	0	1			
April.....			19 63	16	0	1			
May.....			20 00	16	0	1			
June.....			20 08	16	0	1			
					0	11			
Toronto :—									
July.....	21 25	18 54	20 05	16	0	9	7 08	5 66	6 37
August.....	21 20	19 15	20 10	16	0	9	11 79	8 47	10 13
September.....	21 53	18 78	19 95	16	0	8	13 90	12 91	13 40
October.....	22 68	18 88	20 24	16	0	9	8 33	6 91	7 62
November.....	19 65	17 75	18 55	16	0	9	14 36	9 93	12 14
December.....	20 69	17 72	18 60	16	0	9	11 25	8 67	9 96
January.....	21 15	19 36	20 18	16	0	8	14 53	12 35	13 44
February.....	21 71	17 40	19 68	16	0	9	10 11	6 46	8 28
March.....	21 04	18 87	20 02	16	0	8	12 30	9 23	10 76
April.....	20 83	18 99	20 32	16	0	9	14 93	9 74	12 33
May.....	20 53	19 79	20 16	16	0	9	10 59	7 12	8 85
June.....	20 76	19 26	20 19	16	0	8	8 75	7 82	8 28
					0	104			
Windsor :—									
July.....									
August.....			16 00	16	0	1			
September.....			16 40	16	0	1			
October.....			16 50	16	0	1			
November.....			16 25	16	0	1			
December.....			16 72	16	0	1			
January.....			16 53	16	0	1			
February.....			17 85	16	0	1			
March.....			17 06	16	0	1			
April.....									
May.....									
June.....									
					0	8			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER 100		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Woodstock :—									
July.....									
August.....			17 00	16	0	1			
September.....			21 58	16	0	1			
October.....			22 02	16	0	1			
November.....			22 42	16	0	1			
December.....			23 86	16	0	1			
January.....			22 15	16	0	1			
February.....			23 30	16	0	1			
March.....			21 07	16	0	1			
April.....			23 12	16	0	1			
May.....			21 23	16	0	1			
June.....			23 02	16	0	1			
					0	11			
Montreal :—									
July.....	21 33	19 12	20 54	16	0	10	23 85	19 25	21 55
August.....	21 48	19 01	20 36	16	0	9	27 65	22 81	25 23
September.....	21 42	17 11	19 25	16	0	8	34 06	23 32	28 68
October.....	19 76	16 21	18 23	16	0	9	33 89	26 14	31 46
November.....	21 31	17 96	19 08	16	0	9	31 34	29 46	30 40
December.....	20 01	17 56	18 94	16	0	8	34 62	28 14	31 10
January.....	20 02	17 41	18 58	16	0	9	28 26	18 06	23 16
February.....	19 51	16 20	17 80	16	0	9	33 96	33 58	33 77
March.....	18 69	17 01	17 59	16	0	8	32 45	29 88	30 98
April.....	20 46	18 22	19 57	16	0	9	32 95	25 11	29 03
May.....	20 36	19 00	20 27	16	0	9	26 14	17 29	23 12
June.....	20 60	18 36	19 31	16	0	8	28 60	24 09	26 34
					0	105			
Quebec :—									
July.....			16 68	16	0	1	17 17	14 77	15 97
August.....			17 01	16	0	1	26 22	20 33	23 27
September.....			16 72	16	0	1	20 88	17 58	18 98
October.....			16 86	16	0	1			
November.....			17 23	16	0	1			
December.....			17 73	16	0	1	17 82	17 02	17 42
January.....			16 93	16	0	1	19 96	16 95	18 45
February.....			16 95	16	0	1	22 48	16 65	19 56
March.....			17 12	16	0	1	22 52	20 14	20 33
April.....			16 98	16	0	1	19 23	14 71	16 97
May.....			17 35	16	0	1	20 15	12 36	16 25
June.....			17 39	16	0	1	19 85	14 21	17 03
					0	12			

APPENDIX

RETURN of the Illuminating Power and Purity of Gas

INSPECTION OFFICES.	ILLUMINATING POWER.						SULPHUR PER		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Standard.	No. of times below Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Sherbrooke—									
July			24.52	16	0	1			
August			25.76	16	0	1			
September			27.57	16	0	1			
October			22.34	16	0	1			
November			26.00	16	0	1			
December			21.43	16	0	1			
January			21.45	16	0	1			
February			25.19	16	0	1			
March			22.01	16	0	1			
April			23.07	16	0	1			
May			19.28	16	0	1			
June			19.28	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Fredericton—									
July			19.36	16	0	1			
August			18.14	16	0	1			
September			17.90	16	0	1			
October			18.11	16	0	1			
November			17.89	16	0	1			
December			18.15	16	0	1			
January			18.53	16	0	1			
February			17.12	16	0	1			
March			18.07	16	0	1			
April			17.68	16	0	1			
May			18.46	16	0	1			
June			18.27	16	0	1			
					0	12			
Moncton—									
July			17.19	16	0	1			
August			16.66	16	0	1			
September									
October									
November			17.28	16	0	1			
December									
January									
February			16.29	16	0	2			
March									
April			16.52	16	0	1			
May									
June			16.70	16	0	1			
					0	7			

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.
St. John—									
July.....	17·07	16·50	16·77	16	0	8	24·35	20·76	22·09
August.....	17·45	16·53	16·90	16	0	8	24·98	21·93	22·97
September.....	17·31	16·36	16·86	16	0	8	21·67	17·21	18·94
October.....	17·19	16·45	16·71	16	0	6	19·65	15·73	17·69
November.....	16·76	16·04	16·48	16	0	7	20·00	16·55	18·75
December.....	18·21	16·42	17·39	16	0	8	22·66	17·05	20·24
January.....	17·50	13·93	16·08	16	0	8	23·04	17·46	20·54
February.....	18·21	17·21	17·73	16	0	7	25·62	19·21	23·15
March.....	19·20	17·85	18·27	16	0	7	24·85	20·23	23·06
April.....	18·66	16·24	17·36	16	0	8	24·08	18·67	21·51
May.....	17·23	16·51	16·78	16	0	8	22·51	18·47	20·55
June.....	17·01	16·04	16·64	16	0	8	24·48	20·44	22·82
					0	91			
Halifax—									
July.....	18·05	17·31	17·68	16	0	2	10·35	9·71	10·03
August.....	19·51	17·00	18·25	16	0	2	17·27	15·26	16·26
September.....	17·42	17·26	17·34	16	0	2	10·64	9·07	9·85
October.....	17·69	17·28	17·48	16	0	2	13·83	11·28	12·55
November.....	17·60	17·40	17·50	16	0	2	17·09	14·97	16·03
December.....	17·00	16·68	16·84	16	0	2	17·09	14·97	16·03
January.....	18·46	18·15	18·30	16	0	2	13·31	13·14	13·47
February.....	17·83	16·50	17·16	16	0	2	8·80	5·68	7·24
March.....	18·57	16·75	17·66	16	0	2	11·31	9·51	10·41
April.....	17·50	17·50	17·50	16	0	2	11·42	6·26	8·84
May.....	17·81	17·64	17·72	16	0	2	9·92	9·07	9·49
June.....	18·05	17·99	18·02	16	0	2	10·10	9·07	8·08
					0	24			
Pictou—									
July.....			18·44	16	0	2			
August.....			18·70	16	0	2			
September.....			16·85	16	0	1			
October.....			17·30	16	0	1			
November.....			18·50	16	0	1			
December.....			17·00	16	0	1			
January.....			18·96	16	0	1			
February.....			18·55	16	0	1			
March.....			17·92	16	0	1			
April.....			18·40	16	0	1			
May.....			17·91	16	0	1			
June.....			18·05	16	0	1			
					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.
Yarmouth :—									
July.....									
August.....			17 27	16	0	1			
September.....			17 40	16	0	1			
October.....			17 57	16	0	1			
November.....			16 70	16	0	1			
December.....			16 48	16	0	1			
January.....									
February.....			16 31	16	0	1			
March.....			16 02	16	0	1			
April.....			16 67	16	0	1			
May.....			17 00	16	0	1			
June.....			17 00	16	0	1			
					0	10			
Charlottetown :—									
July.....	21 40	19 81	20 60	16	0	2			
August.....	20 84	19 41	20 28	16	0	3			
September.....	21 00	19 35	20 17	16	0	2			
October.....	20 36			16	0	3			
November.....	21 31			16	0	3			
December.....	20 21			16	0	3			
January.....									
February.....			18 24	16		1			
March.....	17 92	17 34	17 71	16	0	3			
April.....			17 40	16	0	1			
May.....	18 40	17 50	17 95	16	0	2			
June.....									
					0	23			
Winnipeg :—									
July.....			20 80	16	0	1			
August.....			21 00	16	0	1			
September.....			20 40	16	0	1			
October.....			20 39	16	0	1			
November.....			20 11	16	0	1			
December.....			20 32	16	0	1			
January.....			20 11	16	0	1			
February.....			20 50	16	0	1			
March.....			20 20	16	0	1			
April.....			20 40	16	0	1			
May.....			22 00	16	0	1			
June.....			19 91	16	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 be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Victoria—									
July..			18·30	16	0	1			
August..			18·20	16	0	1			
September	18·57	18·11	18·34	16	0	2			
October..	18·77	18·38	18·58	16	0	2			
November..	18·94	18·20	18·57	16	0	2			
December			18·45	16	0	1			
January..	18·82	18·31	18·66	16	0	2			
February	18·33	18·17	18·25	16	0	2			
March	18·46	18·10	18·28	16	0	2			
April	18·39	18·02	18·20	16	0	2			
May	19·05	18·80	18·93	16	0	2			
June..	18·91	18·20	18·55	16	0	2			
					0	21			
Nanaimo—									
July..			18·98	16	0	1			
August			17·76	16	0	1			
September			19·60	16	0	1			
October			19·08	16	0	1			
November			18·41	16	0	1			
December			19·58	16	0	1			
January			18·81	16	0	1			
February			20·83	16	0	1			
March			18·68	16	0	1			
April			20·79	16	0	1			
May			17·78	16	0	1			
June..			19·78	16	0	1			
					0	12			
New Westminster—									
July..			18·04	16	0	1			
August			17·98	16	0	1			
September			17·65	16	0	1			
October			17·30	16	0	1			
November			17·25	16	0	1			
December			17·79	16	0	1			
January			19·56	16	0	1			
February			17·58	16	0	1			
March			17·96	16	0	1			
April			17·60	16	0	1			
May			18·16	16	0	1			
June..			17·79	16	0	1			
					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 be- low Standard.	No. of Tests.	Highest	Lowest.	Average
	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.	Candles.			Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Vancouver—									
July.....			17.16	16	0	1			
August.....			18.68	16	0	1			
September.....			18.42	16	0	1			
October.....			17.61	16	0	1			
November.....			17.61	16	0	1			
December.....			18.42	16	0	1			
January.....			16.40	16	0	1			
February.....			18.42	16	0	1			
March.....			19.04	16	0	1			
April.....			18.55	16	0	1			
May.....			17.06	16	0	1			
June.....			17.89	16	0	1			
					0	12			

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of Gas Meters presented for Verification, Verified, Verified after first Rejection, and Rejected during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

INSPECTION OFFICES.	Presented for Verifica- tion.	Kind.		Verified as coming within the Error Tolerated by Law.			Verified after First Rejection.			Rejected.			Totals Verified and Rejected.	
		Wet.	Dry.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.	Unsound.	Fast.	Slow.	Verified.	Rejected.
Barrie	36	36	1	3	25			1	2		4	30	6	
Belleville	79	79	24	12	40				2	1		76	3	
Berlin	102	102	29	17	49		1	2		3	1	98	4	
Brantford	187	187	40	53	94							187		
Brockville	241	241	19	88	49	5	23	12	7	34	4	196	45	
Chatham	102	102	22	26	52				1	1		100	2	
Cobourg	58	58	4	16	34			1		2	1	55	3	
Cornwall	4	4	1		3							4		
Dundas	1	1										1		
Galt	46	46	2	5	39							46		
Guelph	94	94	3	32	51					2	6	86	8	
Hamilton	494	494	170	65	259							494		
Ingersol	76	76	27	35	14							76		
Kingston	199	80	119	10	28	44	17	36	64			199		
Listowell	21	21	12	3	6							21		
London	397	397	84	83	225	2				3		394	3	
Napanee	40	40	5	13	18			2		1	1	38	2	
Ottawa	327	327	10	57	252	1	4	2	1			326	1	
Peterborough	33	33	14	2	17							33		
Port Hope	36	36		9	27							36		
Sarnia	153	153	98	28	20	3				3	1	149	4	
Stratford	101	101	49	16	35						1	100	1	
St. Catharines	106	106	17	3	86							106		
St. Thomas	133	133	27	42	31	2	7	5	3	14	2	114	19	
Toronto	5,009	5,009	1,025	1,115	2,843				11	13	2	4,983	26	
Windsor	551	551	58	84	386		4	3	9	2	5	535	16	
Woodstock	29	29	5	13	7						4	25	4	
Montreal	3,968	3,968	655	921	2,375				4	12	1	3,951	17	
Quebec	162	162	128	10	24							162		
Sherbrooke	7	7	2	3	2							7		
Fredericton	26	26	1	11	14							26		
St. John	217	217	74	36	105					1	1	215	2	
Halifax	274	208	66	193	30	49				1	1	272	2	
Pictou	34	34	8	15	10					1		33	1	
Yarmouth	60	60	16	24	15	2				3		57	3	
Charlottetown	23	23	6	6	2				4		5	14	9	
Winnipeg	157	157	108	2	47							157		
Nanaimo	8	8		1	5					2		6	2	
New Westminster	12	12	1	8	2					1		11	1	
Vancouver	86	86	19	39	28							86		
Victoria	85	85	41	26	18							85		
Totals	13,774	288	13,486	3,009	2,980	7,402	32	75	92	44	100	40	13,590	184

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

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

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT of Electric Light Inspection Expenditures and Receipts for the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Districts.	Inspectors.	EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED BY THE DEPARTMENT.				RECEIPTS.	
		Salaries.	Travelling Expenses.	Sundries.	Total.	Registration Fees.	Inspection Fees.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Belleville.....	Johnson, Wm.....		85 23	38 65	123 88	600 00	246 00
Hamilton.....	McPhe, D.....		3 00	25 00	28 00	425 00	466 75
London.....	Williams, J.....			30 93	30 93	835 00	326 25
Ottawa.....	Roche, H. G.....		12 75		12 75	305 00	1,248 25
Toronto.....	Johnstone, J. K.....		56 90	237 72	294 62	1,050 00	328 75
	Ontario.....		157 88	332 20	490 18	3,215 00	2,616 00
Montreal.....	Aubin, A.....			12 94	12 94	245 00	856 50
Quebec.....	LaVasseur, L. N. Z.....					25 00	231 75
Sherbrooke.....	Simpson, A. F.....					195 00	5 50
	Quebec.....			12 94	12 94	465 00	1,093 75
St. John, N.B.....	Rowan, A.....		10 34	20 14	30 48	170 00	270 00
Halifax, N.S.....	Miller, A.....		149 62	38 65	188 27	445 00	381 50
Winnipeg, Man.....						25 00	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....		157 88	332 20	490 18	3,215 00	2,616 00
Quebec.....			12 94	12 94	465 00	1,093 75
New Brunswick.....		10 34	20 14	30 48	170 00	270 00
Nova Scotia.....		149 62	38 65	188 27	445 00	381 50
Manitoba.....					25 00	
General Contingencies.....	1,800 00	173 05	*3,411 05	5,384 10		
Printing.....			486 97	486 97		
Stationery.....			20 29	20 29		
Lithographing.....			80 00	80 00		
LESS—Refunds as per Statement No. 16.....					4,320 00	615 00
	1,800 00	490 89	4,402 34	6,693 23	3,705 00	4,361 25

* Of this amount \$3,146.32 is for equipment.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the number of Electric Light Meters verified, rejected and verified after rejection.

Districts.	Number.	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.	Un-sound.	Fast.	Slow.	Correct.	Fast.	Slow.
Belleville	233	56	125	52						
Hamilton	537	149	98	285			5			
London	361	118	158	85						
Ottawa	938	166	352	349	19	33	19			
Toronto	345	4	319	22						
Montreal	626	83	232	301	1	1	8			
Quebec	216	20	99	87	4	1	2	1	2	
Sherbrooke	6	1	1	4						
St. John	166	35	71	78		1	1			
Halifax	257	140	58	47	8	3		1		
Totals.....	3,705	772	1,513	1,310	32	39	35	2	2	

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

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, 1896.

Districts.	By whom Collected.	From whom Collected.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.		Registration Fee.	Totals.
			*Arc.	Incan- descent.		
Belleville.....	C. I. R., Belleville	Trenton Electric Company	53	103	\$ 25 00	633
		R. R. Casement & Co., Madoc			25 00	25 00
		W. H. Pearson & Co., Belleville	40	400	25 00	800
		Corporation, Town of Picton	21	300	25 00	510
		Stormont Electric Light and Power Company	1,300		25 00	1,300
		Vankleek Hill Electric Works	500		10 00	500
		Village of Alexandria	400		10 00	400
		Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company	105	2,000	25 00	3,050
		Napanee Water and Electric Light Company	33	31	25 00	361
		Light, Heat and Power Company, Lindsay	100	4,000	25 00	5,000
		Port Hope Electric Light and Power Company	37	450	25 00	820
		Bowmanville Electric Light Company	46		25 00	460
		Peterborough Light and Power Company	118	3,000	25 00	4,180
		Corporation of Campbellford	22	409	25 00	429
		Lakefield Electric Light Company	20		25 00	200
		Fenelon Falls Electric Light Company	5	270	25 00	320
		Village of Colborne Electric Light	27	17	25 00	287
		Cobourg Electric Light and Power Company	39	600	25 00	990
		W. J. & H. W. Foulds, Electric Light, Hastings	8	132	10 00	212
		W. C. Harrison Electric Light, Norwood	25	119	10 00	369
Millbrook Electric Light Company	7	400	10 00	470		
C. I. R., Prescott	C. I. R., Prescott	Brookville Electric Light and Power Company	34	1,600	25 00	1,940
		Morrisburg Electric Light, (A. H. Morkly)		600	25 00	600
		Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Company	16	1,600	25 00	1,750
		Kemptville Electric Light Company	380		25 00	380
		Merrickville Electric Company	300		25 00	300
		Prescott Electric Light Company	16	750	25 00	910
		Ingersoll Electric Power and Light Company	60	550	25 00	1,150
		Brantford Electric Street Railway Company		2,531	25 00	2,531
		Woodstock Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Company	68	550	25 00	1,250
		Brantford Electric and Power Company	56	2,200	25 00	2,760
Hamilton.....	C. I. R., Brantford	Gas and Water Company, Simcoe	36	225	25 00	585
		Paris Electric Light Company	45	400	25 00	850
		Totals			\$ 600 00	

APPENDIX J.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act during the year ended 30th June, 1896.

District.	By whom Collected.	From whom Collected.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.		Regis- tration Fee.	Totals.
			* Arc.	Incan- descent.		
		Norwich Electric Light.....	15	32	10 00	182
		Port Rowan Electric Light Supply.....	20	24	10 00	424
		Tilsenburg Electric Light (F. J. Barkey).....	33	142	10 00	472
		Port Dover Electric Light Syndicate.....	8	80	10 00	160
		Hamilton Electric Light Company.....	450	8,000	25 00	12,500
C. I. R., Hamilton.....		Dunnville Electric Light Company.....	35	38	25 00	388
C. I. R., St. Catharines.....		Niagara Falls Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.....	50	1,440	25 00	1,940
		Hagersville Electric Light Company.....	20	5	25 00	205
		Welland Electric Light Company.....	30	500	25 00	800
		St. Catharines Electric Light and Power Company.....	68	900	25 00	1,580
		Cayuga Electric Light and Power Company.....	9	359	25 00	449
		Thorold Electric Light Plant (Jas. McGill).....	36	375	25 00	735
		J. W. VanDyke Electric Light Plant, Grimsby Corporation of the Town of Niagara.....	8	250	10 00	330
				800	25 00	800
				5,155		8,655
London.....	C. I. R., London.....	London Electric Light Company.....	350	240	25 00	770
		Sarnia Gas and Electric Light Company.....	53	187	25 00	687
		St. Thomas Gas Company, supplying Electric Power and Light.....	55	50	25 00	190
		Fitzgerald & Sauermann Electric Light Company, Watford.....	14	51	25 00	341
		Freeman N. Saylor, Strathroy.....	29	770	25 00	1,070
		Petrolia Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.....	30	50	25 00	220
		Hamilton & Prout, Forest.....	17	50	25 00	300
		W. W. Gordon, Glencoe.....	25	75	25 00	335
		H. C. Baird & Son, Parkhill.....	26	52	25 00	432
		Aylmer Electric Light Company.....	38	300	25 00	1,700
		Stratford Gas Company.....	140	500	25 00	810
		Clinton Electric Light Company.....	31	240	25 00	240
		Cook Brothers Electric Light Company, Henshall, Corporation of the Town of Mitchell.....	40	480	25 00	830
		Seaforth Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.....	60	500	25 00	1,100
		Palmerston Electric Light Company.....	19	340	25 00	530
		Exeter Electric Light Company.....	10	200	25 00	300
		Town of Goderich.....	84		25 00	840
						425 00

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

Montreal.....	C. I. R., Joliette..... C. I. R., Montreal.....	33 1,450 200	La Corporation de la Ville de Joliette..... Royal Electric Company..... Citizens' Light and Power Company..... La Compagnie Electrique St. Jean Baptiste La Ville de Maisonneuve..... Corporation of the Town of Lachine..... Temple Electric Company..... J. B. Robert, Beaulharois..... Valleyfield Electric Company..... Electric Light Company of Terrebonne..... Magloire Ouimet, St. Jérôme.....	1,262 54,000 800 3,447 319 1,015 1,750 86 775 332 497	1,582 68,500 2,800 3,447 579 1,485 1,950 86 775 332 497	25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 10 00 10 00	245 00
Quebec.....	C. I. R., Quebec.....	406	Montmorency Electric Power Company.....	10,500	14,560	25 00	25 00
Sherbrooke.....	C. I. R., Sherbrooke.....	70	Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company..... Richmond County Electric Company..... Stanstead Electric Light Company..... Coaticook Electric Light Company..... Parker & Howe, Dixville..... French Bros., Sawyerville..... La Compagnie des Poutvoirs Hydrauliques de St. Hyacinthe..... La Compagnie pour l'Eclairage au Gaz de St. Hyacinthe..... Granby Electric Light Company.....	2,300 877 900 650 1,25 84 3,000 150	3,000 877 1,150 930 125 80 3,020 450 350	25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 10 00 10 00 25 00 25 00 25 00	195 00
St. John, N.B.....	C. I. R., St. John.....	30 401 80	Carleton Electric Light Company..... St. John Railway Company..... Fredericton Gas Light Company..... Woodstock Electric Light Company..... Sackville Electric Light and Telephone Company..... Small & Fisher Company, Woodstock..... St. Stephen Electric Light Company..... City of Moncton Light and Water Department.....	375 8,110 200 1,800 405 500 183 975	675 12,120 1,000 1,800 405 500 583 1,895	25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 10 00 10 00 25 00 25 00	170 00
Halifax.....	C. I. R., Charlottetown..... C. I. R., Halifax.....	80 75 220	Prince Edward Island Electric Company..... Kull Electric Light Company, Charlottetown..... Halifax Gas Light Company..... Halifax Illuminating and Power Company..... Dartmouth Gas, Electric Light, Heating and Power Company..... Windsor Electric Light and Power Company..... "Chambers," Electric Light Company..... Kentville Electric Light and Power Company..... Acadia Edison Electric Company, Wolfville..... Edison Electric Light and Power Company, Springhill..... Lunenburg Gas Company..... Bridgewater Electric Light and Water Power Company..... Canada Electric Light Company, Amherst.....	2,000 490 2,200 5,000 850 1,350 2,900 500 525 600 475 1,500	2,800 490 2,950 7,200 850 1,470 3,550 520 500 525 600 475 1,760	25 00 10 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 25 00 10 00 25 00	170 00

APPENDIX J—*Concluded.*

STATEMENT showing the Electric Light Companies registered under the Electric Light Inspection Act during the Year ended 30th June, 1896.

Districts.	By whom Collected.	From whom Collected.	NUMBER OF LAMPS.			Registration Fee.	Totals.
			* Arc.	Incan- descent.	Totals.		
Halifax.....	C. I. R., Cape Breton	North Sydney Electric Company.....		700		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Sydney Gas and Electric Light Company.....		1,400		25 00	25 00
		New Glasgow Electric Company.....		2,000		25 00	25 00
	C. I. R., Pictou.....	Digby Electric Light Plant.....	26	300		25 00	25 00
	C. I. R., Yarmouth.....	Bridgetown Electric Light Plant.....		200		25 00	25 00
		Annapolis Electric Light Company.....		450		25 00	25 00
Winnipeg.....	C. I. R., Winnipeg.....	Citizens' Telephone and Electric Company, Rat Portage.....		3,500		25 00	25 00
		Grand total.....					4,920 00
		Less—Refunds as per Statement No. 16, page 35, Part I.....					615 00
		Total agreeing with Statement No. 23, page 48, Part I.....					3,705 00

* Each arc lamp is reckoned as equal to 10 incandescent.

E. MIALL,
Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 19th September, 1896.

REPORT, RETURNS AND STATISTICS

OF THE

INLAND REVENUES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE

1896

PART III.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1896

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 Controller of Inland Revenue.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit the reports of the official analysts of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1896.

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

Description.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Unclassed.	Total.
Paris green.....	152	15	7	.....	174
Confectionery	174	10	2	.....	186
Milk	216	18	27	.....	261
Canned goods.....	116	12	2	.....	130
Jams and jellies	123	25	4	3	155
Cheese.....	108	2	7	.....	117
Lard.....	80	14	4	.....	98
Maple syrup.....	72	8	4	12	96
Fertilizers	47	1	.....	.....	48
Totals.....	1,088	105	57	15	1,265

It is satisfactory to notice that out of 1,265 samples analysed, only 105—barely nine per cent of the whole, have been found to be adulterated. It would appear, therefore, that although the proportion submitted for analysis as compared with the aggregate consumption is infinitesimally small, the public mind is gradually becoming impressed with the wholesome sentiment that “honesty is the best policy.”

The attention of the department was for some years directed solely to the inspection of foods and drugs. The area of its operations was subsequently extended to take in fertilizers, and still more recently, articles of commerce largely used by the farmers of the country. Of the latter "Paris green" was an important item inasmuch as if not pure the agriculturist in using it was frequently undeceived only by the loss of a valuable crop. The analysis of this commodity in 1894-95 showed about 70 per cent of the samples taken to be pure within the meaning of the Act. The results of the past year's operations demonstrate that nearly 90 per cent complied with the requirements of the Act. A similar improvement may be noted in all classes of food, excepting maple syrup, which was analysed for the first time, and has been found to be, in many cases, adulterated with glucose.

Only one sample of fertilizers out of 48 has been found to be adulterated, so that the Act appears to be fulfilling its purpose in guaranteeing to the enterprising farmer a fair return for money expended in revivifying his exhausted acres.

Beyond these general remarks there appears to be but little necessity for comment, in addition to the remarks made by the local analysts themselves in the reports attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD MIALL,
Commissioner.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

LABORATORY OF THE OFFICIAL ANALYST,
HALIFAX, N.S., 14th August, 1896.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the samples of food and drugs, &c., received for analysis during the year ending the 30th June, 1896. Of the 141 samples received, I have found 116 to be genuine, 17 doubtful and 8 adulterated, as follows:

Description.	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adulterated.	Total.
Paris green.....	15	4	5	24
Confectionery and gum	27	0	1	28
Milk.....	24	11	1	36
Jams.....	24	0	0	24
Cheese.....	17	0	0	17
Maple syrup.	9	2	1	12
	116	17	8	141

Under the heading doubtful are included samples which were found to be below the standard; of which milk furnishes 11 examples, they not necessarily having been added to or subtracted from, but being of a quality below the average of the country, and the standard fixed by law.

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

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 85 GERMAIN ST.,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 23rd September, 1896.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work done in my laboratory for the year ending 30th June, 1896.

Name of Sample.	Genuine.	Adulterated	Total.
Paris green.	19	2	21
Confectionery	21	0	21
Milk.....	25	4	29
Buttermilk	1	1	2
Canned goods.....	16	5	21
Cheese.....	13	0	13
Lard.....	10	3	13
Maple syrup.....	12	0	12
Fertilizers.....	6	0	6
Total	123	15	138

Paris Green.

Of the samples of Paris green examined only two are classed as adulterated. Since the first bulletin containing the result of analysis of this insecticide was published by the Department of Inland Revenue, most of the dealers have evinced a desire to supply an unadulterated article. In future farmers may be fairly certain that the Paris green that they purchase from the regular dealers will be free from adulteration.

Confectionery.

All the samples of sweets examined were found to be free from injurious colouring matter. Very little fault can be found with the materials entering into the composition of the confectionery sold in this district.

Milk.

With regard to milk the number of intentionally adulterated samples is small. Carelessness in selecting and dividing samples for analysis has in some cases led to doubt as to the amount of fat in certain samples, and it is reported that dealers sometimes have in reserve a can of milk of extra richness from which samples for analysis are taken.

Buttermilk.

Of the two samples examined, one was classed as pure and the other adulterated, but as no standard of comparison is available the samples may be classed as doubtful.

Canned Goods.

The canned goods that are freshly put up and have not been exposed for a long time to the direct action of the sun, are perfectly suitable for food. Shop-worn goods on the other hand were found to contain traces of metals that had been dissolved from the inner surface of the cans.

Cheese.

All the samples of cheese that were examined were of fair quality, and a marked improvement has evidently taken place of late in the quality of Canadian made cheese.

Lard.

Ten of the samples of lard were found to be pure and unadulterated, while three samples contained tallow and cotton-seed oil.

Maple Syrup.

All the samples were unadulterated.

Fertilizers.

The samples examined were well up to the standard strength.

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

W. F. BEST.
Official Analyst.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1896.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In the Quebec laboratory there were analysed 185 samples of food, &c., from 30th June, 1895, to 30th June, 1896. Of these samples 172 were genuine, 6 adulterated and 7 were doubtful.

Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Paris green.....	23	2	0	25
Sweets, lozenges, &c.....	24	0	1	25
Milk.....	35	0	2	37
Canned fish and vegetables.....	24	0	0	24
Jams, jellies and preserves.....	24	0	0	24
Cheese.....	15	0	0	15
Lard.....	9	4	2	15
Maple syrup.....	10	0	2	12
Fertilizers.....	8	0	0	8
	172	6	7	185

In most of the samples of sweets, &c., wheat or maize starch was detected.

Milk samples greatly improved in quality since 1893.

Metallic contamination was found in traces in most of the canned goods, but evidently derived from tins and solder, and not introduced as an adulterant.

The peas and beans, contained no colouring matter. Some of the samples were not well preserved.

Lard.

Two samples were adulterated with cotton-seed oil, one with cotton-seed oil and water, and one with a small quantity of water.

Maple Syrups.

Some of the samples were much fermented.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DR. M. Fiset,
Public Analyst.

LABORATORY OF OFFICIAL ANALYST,
MONTREAL, 12th September, 1896.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to you my report on samples of food, &c., submitted to me for analysis during the year ending 30th June, 1896, numbering 208. Of these I have found 182 genuine, 17 adulterated and 9 doubtful, as shown in the table below.

Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Paris green	24	3	1	28
Candies	27	0	1	28
Milk	37	2	3	42
Canned meats and fish	24	2	1	27
Preserves	20	5	2	27
Cheese	16	1	0	17
Lard	14	2	1	17
Maple syrup	10	2	0	12
Fertilizers	10	0	0	10
Total	182	17	9	208

On the whole it is satisfactory to remark that there is little evidence of fraudulent adulteration in the articles of milk, cheese and lard, and in candies no mineral colouring matter as in former years. The use, however, of amylic ethers in the flavouring of these condiments as in artificial fruit essences is to be deprecated, especially in ice creams, which have been reported to have caused dangerous illnesses from the use of oil of bitter almonds, myrbane and other fruit essences. Manufacturers of confectionery are cautioned as to the use of these essences, which, when used in excess or imperfectly mixed may prove dangerous.

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

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Official Analyst, Montreal.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

DISTRICT OF KINGSTON,
OTTAWA, 29th July, 1896.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1896. During the year I have received 144 samples, which I have examined, viz. :—

Articles.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Paris green.....	15	1	0	16
Sweets.....	11	9	0	20
Milk.....	22	0	4	26
Canned food.....	19	0	0	19
Jam and jelly.....	10	5	2	17
Cheese.....	10	0	5	15
Lard.....	9	4	0	13
Maple syrup.....	12	0	0	12
Fertilizers.....	6	0	0	6
Total.....	114	19	11	144

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

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

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,
TORONTO, 1st October, 1896.

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 Act during the past twelve months.

In that time I have examined one hundred and fifty-nine samples, of which eight were fertilizers, twenty-four Paris green, and the remainder food. The following table shows at a glance the results obtained on the different articles analysed :

Articles.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Milk.....	31	3	3	37
Cheese.....	13	1	1	15
Lard.....	15	0	0	15
Maple syrup.....	12	0	0	12
Jellies, &c.....	24	0	0	24
Sweets.....	24	0	0	24
Paris green.....	22	0	2	24
Fertilizers.....	7	1	0	8
Total.....	148	5	6	159

Among the samples of milk reported genuine (31), in five the fat fell below the average ; in one the solids fell below the average ; and in another both solids and fat were just below the average. Four of the samples examined were buttermilk.

The fat in two samples of cheese when examined by Reichert's process, was found to give less volatile acid than genuine butter fat should do.

On applying Reichert's formula to the calculation of the composition of the fat in one sample it appeared that only sixty-four per cent of this fat was genuine butter fat. The total quantity of fat contained in this cheese was thirty-eight per cent ; sixty-four per cent of this would be twenty-five per cent of butter fat in the cheese. If this calculation is correct, thirteen per cent of some other fat, such as lard, must have been added to the cheese.

One fertilizer contained less phosphoric acid than is called for by the Act, and less ammonia is also present in specified quantities.

In this case there was no ammonia, but there was considerable quantity of potash, a valuable plant food, not mentioned in the Act.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HODGSON ELLIS,

Official Analyst, Toronto.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ANALYST,

LONDON, 26th July, 1896.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1896. I have analysed, in all, one hundred and fifty-two samples, viz. :

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful.	Total.
Paris green.....	17	1	0	18
Candy.....	18	0	0	18
Milk.....	20	2	4	26
Chewing gum.....	4	0	0	4
Canned goods—				
Salmon.....	5	1	0	6
Lobster.....	3	2	1	6
Sardines.....	2	0	0	2
Pease.....	3	2	0	5
Corn.....	1	0	0	1
Beans.....	1	0	0	1
Jams and jellies.....	8	13	0	21
Cheese.....	12	0	1	13
Lard.....	12	0	1	13
Maple syrup.....	7	5	0	12
Fertilizers.....	6	0	0	6
Totals.....	119	26	7	152

Paris Green.

A great improvement in the quality of the article, as offered for sale, is noted since my last examination, only one sample being adulterated, and that one to a small extent only.

Candy.

These were all pure, being a mixture in various proportions of cane sugar and glucose. The lozenges also contained starch. The colouring matters used were almost exclusively coal tar colours, most of which were determined. They were especially examined for arsenic and poisonous metals, but none were found.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Milk.

The average percentage of butter fat in the whole number of samples examined was 3.93 per cent. The average, leaving out these samples which were adulterated or doubtful, was 4.09 per cent.

Chewing Gum.

Only four samples were examined, and they were found to be a mixture of chicle gum and sugar, with some flavouring.

Canned Goods.

All the samples of fish contained small quantities of tin, and a few had traces of lead also. Lobster seemed to be the most affected, especially those not lined with parchment. Two of the samples of peas were spoiled in keeping, but no artificial colouring had been used in any of them.

Jam and Jelly.

These were largely adulterated with other fruits, principally apples. In some samples artificial colouring was also used.

Maple Syrup.

Twelve samples were examined; five contained glucose.

Fertilizers.

I have classed as pure, but, as the brand was not made known to me, I could express no opinion on them in the certificate.

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

FRANKLIN T. HARRISON.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

WINNIPEG, 21st July, 1896.

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a résumé of the work done for the department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896.

The following table shows the general conclusions arrived at regarding the 138 samples received for analysis:

Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Not Classed.	Total.
Paris green	17	1	0	18
Sweets	18	0	0	18
Milk	21	5	0	26
Canned salmon	6	0	0	6
Canned lobster	6	0	0	6
Canned vegetables	6	0	0	6
Jam and jelly	13	2	3	18
Cheese	12	0	0	12
Lard	11	1	0	12
Maple syrup	0	0	12	12
Fertilizers	4	0	0	4
Total	114	9	15	138

Paris Green.

One sample, sold as Paris green, consisted of impure basic carbonate of copper. The remaining 17 samples gave results corresponding closely with the figures calculated for aceto-arsenite of copper.

Sweets.

No injurious substances were met with.

Canned Fish and Vegetables.

These nearly all contained tin in solution. Generally speaking, the lobster samples contained more than the salmon. By far the largest amount of tin met with was in a sample of canned tomatoes, while none at all was detected in a sample of canned corn. The four samples of canned peas examined contained moderate amounts of tin, but were not "greened" with copper. With the possible exception of the tomatoes, it is unlikely that the small amounts of tin would act injuriously. Portions of some of the lobster samples were tinted blue and violet. The canned salmon and vegetables were all in a sound condition.

Jam and Jelly.

Most of these contained copper—the amount varying from very minute traces upwards. The proportions found could not in any case be considered of any hygienic significance.

Cheese.

The results reported for the properties of the butter fat were obtained from the oil extracted from the cheese by the action of pressure on the heated material. The figures fall within the limits established for normal butter-fat.

Lard.

A cotton oil lard, which the inspector subsequently informed me, was sold as "compound," contained about ten per cent of water in addition to the usual ingredients. The remaining samples were all of excellent quality, and were free from either water or cotton-oil. Some experience with the test usually relied on for the detection of mutton and beef fat has shown that the test is often misleading.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDGAR B. KENRICK.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF PARIS GREEN—Tabulated Statement.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.	
				Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Acetic Anhydride.	Barytes.	Insoluble in Ammonia.	Free Arsenious Acid.			
1895.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>											
Aug. 26	Ferguson & Co., Montreal...	8159	14379	31.04	53.09					Genuine.....	W. F. Odell, Truro, N.S.	
do 26	Dobbs & Co. do	8160	14380	31.47	55.10					do	H. D. Atkins do	
do 26	Berger & Sons, England	8161	14381	32.61	54.28					do	L. R. Rettie do	
do 26	Goodlass, Wall & Co., England.	8162	14382	24.65	55.27					Below standard.....	Archibald & Co. do	
do 27	Brown & Webb, Halifax	8163	14383	31.02	55.60					Genuine.....	A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, N.S.	
do 27	Henderson & Potts, Halifax.	8164	14384	30.90	55.11					do	Macgregor & Co. do	
do 27	Cottingham & Co., Montreal.	8165	14385	30.90	55.44					do	G. Carew do	
do 28	do do	8166	14387	31.76	55.77					do	A. Carson, Pictou, N.S.	
do 28	Simson Bros., Halifax.	8167	14388				31.88			Adulterated.....	J. K. McDonald, Pictou, N.S.	
do 28	Berger & Sons, England	8168	14389	31.01	54.78					Genuine.....	J. D. B. Fraser & Son do	
do 29	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.	8169	14390	31.80	55.27					do	Gco. Stofhart, Chatham, N.S.	
do 29	Canada Paint Co.	8170	14391	31.66	56.10					do	W. S. Loggie & Co. do	
do 29	do do	8171	14392	28.79	44.95					Below standard.....	J. Johnston do	
do 29	Peuchin & Co., Montreal...	8172	14393	31.49	55.60					Genuine.....	Brown Bros. do	
do 29	W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John, N.B.	8173	14394	30.98	54.61					do	T. Flanagan do	
do 31	Brown & Webb, Halifax	8174	14395	30.23	55.27					do	W. H. Stevens, Dartmouth, N.S.	
do 31	Simson Bros. do	8175	14396				36.99			Adulterated.....	W. A. Dymond do	
Sept. 9	do do	8176	14397				33.05			do	Hattie & Mylins, Halifax, N.S.	
do 9	Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax.	8177	14398				32.94			do	H. H. Buckley do	
do 10	Brown & Webb, Halifax	8178	14399	31.57	55.27					Genuine.....	Buckley Bros. do	
do 11	Simson Bros. do	8179	14400	30.98	55.44					do	J. R. Rowley do	
do 11	Brown & Webb do	8180	14401				31.58			Adulterated.....	R. McFarbridge do	
do 11	do do	8181	14402	31.51	55.27					Genuine.....	M. D. Logan, Halifax	
do 11	Cottingham & Co., Montreal.	8182	14403	31.29	55.04					do	Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax.	

APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF PARIS GREEN—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
				Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Acetic Anhydride.	Barytes.	Insoluble in Ammonia.	Free Arsenious Acid.		
			P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.			
1895.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>	5915	14881	30.25	55.75					Not adulterated; not fraudulently marked.	Kerr & Robertson, St. John, N.B.
July 26	W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John										S. Hayward Co., St. John, N.B.
do	Canada Paint Co.	5916	14882	31.00	56.70					do	S. McDiarmid do
do	do	5917	14883	31.05	54.40					do	do
do	do	5918	14884	30.50	56.10					do	W. H. Thorne & Co. do
do	do	5919	14885	31.25	54.40					do	Hazen & Dick do
do	do	5920	14886	29.90	56.05					do	G. A. Moore do
do	W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John	5921	14887	30.70	53.30		Slight.			do	Hornecastle & Co. do
do	Iiverpool, E., Paint Co.	5922	14888	31.20	58.15		None.			do	G. D. Grimmer, St. Andrews, N.B.
do	do									do	F. Mowatt do
do	Benjamin & Co., Toronto	5923	14889	32.00	61.76		do			do	Cockburn Bros. do
do	Canada Paint Co.	5924	14890	31.80	59.35		do			do	F. Waterson, St. Stephen, N.B.
Aug. 1	do	5925	14891	30.20	59.15		do			do	Todd Bros. do
do	P. D. Dodds & Co., Montreal.	5926	14892	30.65	50.30		do			do	C. Barker & Co. do
do	Berger & Son, England.	5927	14893	31.10	50.85		do			do	Garden Bros., Woodstock, N.B.
do	Cottigham & Co., Montreal.	5928	14894	32.00	56.25		do			do	W. F. Dibbler & Son do
do	Canada Paint Co.	5929	14895	30.95	55.65		do			do	J. A. & R. J. Lindsay do
do	Cottigham & Co., Montreal.	5930	14896	31.50	60.45		do			do	W. H. Carter, Fredericton, N.B.
do	Canada Paint Co.	5931	14897	31.47	57.40		do			do	J. M. Wiley do
do	J. S. Neill, Fredericton, N.B.	5932	14898	32.36	57.12		do			do	R. S. Mark & Co. do
do	Goodlass, Wall & Co., England.	5933	14899	25.60	67.00		10.00			Below standard; possibly the adulteration may be accidental.	
do	S. McDiarmid, St. John	5934	14900	21.40	40.10			26.5		Adulterated; fraudulently marked.	A. Staples, do
do	Jamieson & Co., Montreal	5935	14901	31.45	58.20			none		Not adulterated.	J. C. Hunt do
do	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>	8853	13484	30.01	58.16					Genuine.	Beaudry & Jourdain, Three Rivers.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	8 Canadian Paint Co.	8354	13485	31-10	56-93	do	Parmeton & Blouin	do
do	8	8355	13486	30-20	55-57	do	J. Godin et Fils	do
do	8	8356	13487	31-30	56-68	do	P. Gouin	do
do	8 Canadian Paint Co.	8357	13488	31-25	57-43	do	F. N. Langlois,	Quebec.
do	8 P. D. Dods & Co., Montreal.	8358	13489	31-0	56-98	do	Lapointe & Lapointe	do
do	8	8359	13490	31-69	56-46	do	J. E. Martineau	do
do	8 Canada Paint Co.	8360	13491	31-14	54-10	do	J. E. Bigaouette	do
do	8 British Paint and Colour Co.	5361	13492	15-70	72-66	do	G. Brosseau	do
do	9 W. H. Cottingham & Co.	8362	13493	30-40	54-00	do	N. Lemieux et Fils	do
do	9	8363	13494	30-20	53-39	do	Noel & Dagneau	do
do	9 Berger & Sons, England.	8364	13495	30-40	56-93	do	do	do
do	9 Dods & Co., Montreal.	8365	13496	30-40	57-61	Slight	P. A. Bourget, Levis.	
do	9	8366	13497	30-70	56-92	do	J. S. Garneau	do
do	9 Goodlass, Wall & Co.	8367	13498	30-90	56-69	do	J. & E. Coquere	do
do	9	8368	13499	29-90	52-96	do	L. C. Giguere, Quebec.	
do	9 Cottingham & Co.	8369	13500	30-90	55-20	do	H. & J. Young	do
do	14 Canada Paint Co.	8370	13501	31-00	54-06	do	H. Bourgeois, St. Hyacinthe.	
do	14	8371	13502	30-40	56-09	do	H. Blanchet, Actonvale.	
do	14 British Paint and Colour Co.	8372	13503	11-90	80-04	do	N. H. Dubois	do
do	14	8373	13505	30-40	54-39	do	Robinson & Lenny, Waterloo.	
do	14 McArthur, Cornelle & Co.	8374	13506	30-54	54-94	do	A. C. Gilmour	do
do	14	8375	13507	30-90	54-79	do	G. W. Gilmour	do
do	14	8376	13508	31-50	56-82	do	E. & P. Gates	do
do	14 McArthur, Cornelle & Co.	8377	13504	30-30	55-42	do	A. T. Savaria	do
July	26	9552	13464	32-8	58-71	do	N. Desjardins, Montreal.	
do	26	9553	13465	31-91	57-11	do	J. H. Lambert	do
do	26 W. H. Cottingham & Co.	9554	13466	31-13	55-73	Unadulterated.	F. Martineau	do
do	26	9555	13467	32-47	58-12	Slight excess of arsenious acid.	J. Miller & S'n	do
do	26 Berger & Sons, England.	9556	13468	32-24	57-70	Genuine.	J. L. Lafleur	do
do	26 J. H. Wilson, Montreal.	9557	13469	32-24	57-60	do	A. Prudhomme	do
do	29	9558	13470	32-91	58-90	do	R. J. Gaucher	do
do	29	9559	13471	31-24	55-97	do	E. Belanger	do
do	29 P. D. Dods & Co., Montreal.	9560	13472	31-91	57-11	do	A. Beaudouin	do
do	29	9561	13473	31-35	56-11	do	J. A. Denis	do
Aug.	1	9562	13474	31-69	57-98	do	J. D. Smith,	Richmond.
do	1	9563	13475	31-91	53-95	do	H. & S. Desmarais	do
do	1	9564	13476	31-91	54-45	do	J. Bedard	do
do	1	9565	13477	12-56	67-1	Adulterated under Act with 20-30 per cent white arsenic.	G. N. Bourque, Sherbrooke,	

*Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards,
Montreal.*

APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF PARIS GREEN—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.	
				Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Acetic Anhydride.	Barytes.	Insoluble in Ammonia.	Free Arsenious Acid.			
1895.	<i>Analyst Dr. J. B. Edwards.</i>											
Aug. 1	.....	9566	13478	26.24	45.04	p. c.	25.3	p. c.	p. c.	Adulterated with 25 per cent sulphate of barytes, below standard in arsenic.	S. Fortier, Sherbrooke.
do	.....	9567	13479	22.35	47.20		21.7			Adulterated under Act by over 20 per cent sulphate barytes and below standard in arsenic (genuine).	J. S. Mitchell, Sherbrooke.
do	1 W. H. Cottingham & Co.	9568	13480	31.69	54.94					do	do	
do	1 Canada Paint Co.	9069	13481	31.35	55.44					J. F. Kerr, Sherbrooke.	do	
do	1 L. H. Helbert, Montreal.	13482	32.24	56.92						Lahaise & Fagan, St. Hilaire.	do	
do	1 A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal.	9571	13483	31.91	55.98					L. J. F. Goulet do	do	
do	15 Canada Paint Co.	9572	13509	32.19	55.68					W. R. Horner, Granby, P. Q.	do	
do	15	9573	13510	32.80	55.44					Bradford, Bros., & Payne, Granby, P. Q.	do	
do	15 Berger & Sons, England.	9574	13511	33.08	55.59					Joel Blain, Granby, P. Q.	do	
do	15 Canada Paint Co.	9575	13512	32.80	56.40			slightly		Dr. Cowley do	do	
do	15	9576	13513	33.02	56.92					Côté & Frère, St. John's, P. Q.	do	
do	15 Lyman, Sons, Montreal.	9577	13514	32.58	55.59					Wright & Co. do	do	
do	15 Imported.	9578	13515	34.13	55.44					C. O. Gervais do	do	
do	15	9579	13516	33.08	55.93					Doubtful, arsenic probably present.	G. Belanger do	
<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>												
July	23 W. H. Cottingham & Co.	7382	15366	30.65	63.56				0.36	Good	J. Shore, Ottawa.	
do	23 Canada Paint Co.	7383	13367	31.54	57.92				0.32	do	T. Birkett do	
do	23 W. H. Cottingham & Co.	7385	13469	30.80	55.95				0.28	do	W. A. Jamieson do	
do	23 Evans, Sons, Montreal.	7382	13378	30.70	60.08				0.16	do	A. E. Brethour do	
do	23	7383	13379	19.70	40.32				33.24	Adulterated by 33 p. c. of sulphate of barium.	McDougall & Cunzer do	
do	23 R. C. Jamieson & Co., Montreal	7394	13380	30.85	58.75				0.08	Good	J. D. Hunter & Co. do	

APPENDIX A.—INSPECTION OF PARIS GREEN—Tabulated Statement—Concluded.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of the Sample.
				Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Acetic Anhydride.	Barytes.	Insoluble in Ammonia.	Free Arsenious Acid.		
1895.	<i>Analyst F. T. Harrison—Con.</i>										
July 26	Howland & Sons, Toronto.	8807	14174	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	Not adulterated.	Davis & Rowland
do	J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, Ont.	8808	14175	32.0	58.3	None.	do	do	do	do	Watts & Co.
do	Traces, Frost & Co., Toronto.	8809	14176	31.9	56.4	do	do	trace	do	do	Harper & Lee, Goderich.
do	Canada Paint Co.	8810	11177	31.2	57.3	do	do	do	do	do	J. E. Davis
do	Wood, Valance & Co., Hamilton.	8811	14178	32.0	57.3	do	do	do	do	do	R. W. McKenzie
do	W. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton	8812	14179	31.8	58.5	do	do	do	do	do	J. H. Naumith & Co., Stratford.
do	Steward & Wood, Toronto.	8813	14180	28.8	52.5	8.00	do	considerable.	do	Adulterated with barytes	F. X. Graber
do	W. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton	8814	14181	31.3	58.0	None	do	do	do	do	G. J. Waugh
do	do	8815	14182	31.2	57.8	do	do	trace	do	do	W. Fitzgerald, Harriston.
do	Wood, Valance & Co., Hamilton.	8816	14183	31.5	57.6	do	do	do	do	do	A. & J. Meiklejohn
do	Lynn Bros., Toronto.	8817	14184	31.4	58.2	do	do	do	do	do	W. Taylor
do	Goodlass, Watt & Co., England.	8818	14185	31.7	58.0	do	do	do	do	do	J. Reid & Co., London, Ont.
do	Peachin, Toronto.	8819	14186	31.3	57.5	do	do	do	do	do	G. McLean
do	London Drug Co., Ont.	8820	14187	31.00	57.5	do	do	do	do	do	B. A. Mitchell
do	do	8821	14188	31.1	57.6	do	do	do	do	do	W. T. Strong
do	do	8822	14189	31.7	57.5	do	do	do	do	do	H. J. Childs
do	Archdale, Wilson & Co.	8823	14190	31.4	58.0	0.24	do	trace	do	do	W. J. Barkwell
	<i>Analyst, E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, Man.</i>										
Aug. 7	Canada Paint Co.	6861	14603	32.22	56.69					Genuine	Howard & Co.,
do	Martin, Bole & Wynne, Wpg.	6862	14604	32.29	56.65					do	E. S. Knowlton
do	Canada Paint Co.	6863	14605	32.12	55.87					do	G. F. Stephens & Co.
do	J. Robertson, Winnipeg	6864	14606	32.10	55.64					do	James Robertson
do	Canada Paint Co.	6865	14607	32.16	55.90					do	J. H. Ashdown
do	do	6866	14608	32.17	56.04					do	Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	14	.....	6867	14609	30 '67	55 '53	do	T. & W. Miller, Portage la Prairie.
do	14	Martin, Bole & Co., Winnipeg	6868	14610	31 '38	55 '99	do	J. K. Hill do
do	14	do do	6869	14611	32 '35	55 '85	do	J. Taylor do
do	14	Canada Paint Co	6870	14912	66 '93			Basic carbonate of copper, Johnson & Co., Brandon, Man. if sold as Paris green, adulterated.
do	15	.....	6871	14613	32 '30	56 '31	do	J. Robertson & Co. do
do	15	Evans & Co., Montreal	6872	14614	31 '29	55 '35	do	Fleming & Sons do
do	17	Canada Paint Co	6873	14615	31 '91	56 '63	do	Moody & Sutherland, West Selkirk.
do	17	Martin, Bole & Co.	6874	14616	32 '22	56 '57	do	R. H. Gilhuly, West Selkirk.
do	17	Stephens Co., Winnipeg	6875	14617	31 '14	55 '90	do	J. W. Fullbrook, Stonewall.
do	19	Canada Paint Co	6876	14618	32 '07	56 '17	do	E. Guilbeault, St. Boniface.
do	18	Martin, Bole & Co.	6877	14619	32 '24	56 '25	do	J. H. Rose, Winnipeg.
do	19	Canada Paint Co	6878	14620	31 '91	56 '53	do	H. W. Steep do

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF									
				Moisture.	Ash.	Soluble in Water.	Iodine reaction.	Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Saccharimeter Readings.			
										Direct.	Invert.	Temperature.	
1895	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.				
Oct.	9 Moir, Son & Co., Halifax.	8183	14404	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.6	-16.4	19.0	
do	9 G. J. Hamilton & Sons.	8184	14405	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.8	-23.6	19.5	
do	White, Colwell & Co., St. John, N.B.	8185	14406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.6	-30.8	20.0	
do	9 J. A. O'Brien, Halifax.	8186	14407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91.96	-23.6	20.0	
do	10 Our Own Mixture, Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, N.S.	8187	14408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103.4	-6.4	20.0	
do	10 Halifax Confectionery Co.	8188	14409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87.8	-20.4	20.0	
do	10 Royal Mixture, Hessian & Devine, Halifax.	8189	14410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95.0	0.4	20.5	
do	10 C. Royce do	8190	14411	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.4	3.2	19.5	
do	11 White, Colwell & Co., St. John.	8191	14412	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114.8	56.0	20.0	
do	11 Lang Manufacturing Co., Montreal.	8193	14413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.4	-12.4	23.0	
do	11 J. Philips & Co., Hebron.	8192	14414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109.76	15.60	25.0	
do	11 F. C. Colwell, St. John.	8194	14415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.2	-7.28	23.3	
do	12 White, Colwell & Co., St. John.	8195	14416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.20	-27.80	23.3	
do	12 F. C. Colwell, St. John.	8196	14417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.86	3.04	23.3	
do	12 White, Colwell & Co., St. John.	8197	14418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82.40	-29.40	22.2	
do	12 O. H. Warne, Digby, N.S.	8198	14419	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.0	-19.20	22.2	
do	14 White, Colwell & Co.	8199	14420	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102.0	-19.2	22.2	
do	14 Moir, Son & Co., Halifax.	8200	14421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.26	31.60	19.5	
do	14 Robertson Bros., Toronto.	10501	14422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.44	0.0	19.5	
do	14 Ganong Bros., St. Stephen.	10502	14423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.66	15.84	10.5	
do	16 do do	10503	14424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99.56	-12.28	19.5	
do	16 Moir, Son & Co., Halifax.	10504	14425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.0	-30.4	20.0	
do	16 Ganong Bros., St. Stephen.	10505	14426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147.20	114.64	20.0	
do	16 White, Colwell & Co.	10506	14427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.12	-21.20	20.0	
do	22 Chewing Gum, Curtis & Son, Portland, Me.	10507	14428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	22 Chewing Gum, Adams & Son do	10508	14429	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do do do	10509	14430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	do not known.	10510	14431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>												
Aug.	19 Chocolate Creams, Hamilton & Son, Pictou, N.S.	5936	14902	.....	0.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	19 Common Mixture, Ganong Bros., St. Stephen.	5937	14903	.....	0.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	19 Victor Mixture, Colwell & Co., St. John.	5938	14904	.....	0.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	19 Mixed Drops, Colwell & Co.	5939	14905	.....	0.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	19 Stick Candy, Colwell & Co.	5940	14906	.....	0.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	21 Mixed Domestic Taffy, Colwell & Co.	5941	14907	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CONFECTIONERY—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination and Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Cane Sugar by Clerget's method.	By Fehling Solution.			
	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
84.11	8.66	.....	Unadulterated; no injurious colouring matter detected.	H. Forsyth, Dartmouth, N.S.
85.32	9.12	.....	do	W. P. Moseley & Co. do
86.98	10.10	.....	do	W. A. Chesley, Halifax, N.S.
87.19	9.06	.....	do	J. A. O'Brien do
82.76	5.45	.....	Unadulterated.	A. R. McDonald do
81.56	5.34	.....	do	A. Boutillier do
71.44	14.08	.....	do	Hessian & Devine do
73.10	10.63	.....	do	C. Royce do
44.32	11.35	.....	do	G. E. Corbett, Annapolis, N.S.
70.75	8.00	.....	do	A. H. Rierdon do
72.34	14.28	.....	do	J. Morrow do
83.22	7.81	.....	do	W. H. Rosche do
80.64	13.15	.....	do	R. P. Saunders, Digby, N.S.
79.97	9.90	.....	do	S. E. Wilson do
84.98	10.87	.....	do	Gubtill & Young do
89.84	4.97	.....	do	O. H. Warne do
92.12	2.90	.....	do	J. D. Shaw, Windsor, N.S.
44.11	20.00	.....	do	G. E. Pillow do
79.37	8.47	.....	do	J. P. Graham do
87.62	4.29	.....	do	Campbell & Kirkpatrick, Windsor, N.S.
84.11	7.29	.....	do	E. E. McNutt, Truro, N.S.
86.23	10.87	.....	do	R. T. Craig & Co. do
24.54	30.97	.....	Adulterated, contains rancid fat unfit for use.	M. E. Bates do
82.06	8.06	.....	Unadulterated.	Archibald & Co. do
.....	.....	.....	do	Moir, Sons & Co., Halifax.
.....	.....	.....	do	E. Moran do
.....	.....	.....	do	C. E. Higgins do
.....	.....	.....	do	John de Young do
.....	.....	.....	Chocolate creams, containing cane sugar and glucose, cocoa butter and chocolate. Not adulterated with any poisonous or extraneous matter.	Vanwart Bros., St. John, N.B.
.....	.....	.....	Mixed drops, consisting of cane sugar, coloured with carmine, lake and other vegetable colours. Not adulterated.	Brown & Davidson do
.....	.....	.....	Mixed candy, consisting of cane sugar. The coloured drops contain a small amount of carmine, gamboge and saffron. Not adulterated.	Colwell & Co do
.....	.....	.....	Mixed drops, consisting essentially of cane sugar. The colouring matter used is gamboge and carmine lake. Not adulterated.	S. J. Stubbs do
.....	.....	.....	Stick candy, made of cane sugar, coloured with cochineal. Not adulterated.	T. Gorley do
.....	.....	.....	Candy made of pure cane sugar, some portions are coloured with cochineal. Not adulterated.	A. J. Russell do

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF								
				Moisture.	Ash.	Insoluble in water.	Iodine reaction.	Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Saccharimeter Readings.		
										Direct.	Invert.	Temperature.
1895.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best—Con.</i>			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.			
Aug. 21	Conversation Lozenges, Robertson Bros., Toronto	5942	14908	0	20							
do 21	Canadian Mixture, Colwell & Co.	5943	14909	0	27							
do 26	Peppermint Lozenges, Ganong Bros.	5944	14910	0	23							
do 26	Persian Buttercup, Ganong Bros.	5945	14911	0	40							
do 26	National Creams, Ganong Bros.	5946	14912	0	27							
do 27	Peppermint Ovals, Henkill & Moran, St. Stephen.	5947	14913	0	24							
do 28	1 X L Mixture, Henkill & Moran.	5948	14914	0	33							
do 28	Cream Peppermint, Henkill & Moran.	5949	14915	0	28							
do 28	Star Cocoa-nut bars, Henkill & Moran.	5950	14916									
do 28	Pan Work, assorted, Ganong Bros.	5951	14917	0	37							
do 29	Conversation Lozenges, Lang M'fg Co., Montreal	5952	14918	0	25							
do 29	Marshmallows, Ganong Bros.	5953	14919	0	28							
do 29	Caramels, Hamilton & Son, Pictou, N.S.	5954	14920	0	36							
do 30	Chocolate Caramels, Colwell & Co.	5955	14921	1	05							
do 30	Triplet Caramels, Colwell & Co.	5956	14922	0	37							
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>											
Sept. 4	Chocolate Drops, C. H. Fletcher, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	8378	13547	6	25	0	28	10	30			
do 4	Caramels, C. H. Fletcher, Sherbrooke, P.Q.	8379	13548	6	15	0	60	8	21			
do 4	Assorted Wafers	8380	13549	1	63	0	51	4	00			
do 4	Peppermint, M. Paulines	8381	13550	5	24	0	29	None				
do 4	Wintergreen do	8382	13551	6	15	0	45	None				
do 4	Chocolate Cream do	8383	13552	6	11	0	62	4	31			
do 4	do do	8384	13553	7	80	0	33	11	07			
do 4	Peppermint Lozenges, Bray Bros.	8385	13554	1	78	0	27	2	10			
do 4	Conversation Lozenges, Bray Bros.	8386	13555	1	38	0	15	4	25			
do 5	Horehound Drops, R. McCrae, Richmond, P.Q.	8387	13556	3	88	0	84	0	27			
do 5	Mixed, R. McCrae, Richmond, P.Q.	8388	13557	3	38	0	23	Trace				
do 5	Easter Eggs, G. Cambron, Richmond, P.Q.	8389	13558	3	06	0	15	3	35			
do 5	Flexible Liquorice, G. Cambron, Richmond, P.Q.	8390	13559	17	92	4	16	29	44			
do 5	Italian Cream, G. Cambron, Richmond, P.Q.	8391	13560	0	63	0	88	13	09			

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CONFECTIONERY—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination and Analyst's remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Cane Sugar by Clerget's method.	By Fehling Solution.			
	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
			Lozenges, made of cane sugar. Not adulterated.	S. F. Matthews, St. John, N.B.
			Mixed candy, consisting of cane sugar coloured with yellow and carmine lake. Not adulterated.	Colwell & Co do
			Lozenges, made of cane sugar and a trace of gum, peppermint flavour. Not adulterated.	J. S. Maloney, St. Andrew's, N.B.
			Drops, made of cane sugar with fruit preserves as filling. Not adulterated.	J. H. Williamson do
			Cream candy, made of cane sugar and a little starch. Not adulterated.	G. H. Rigby do
			Peppermint drops, made of cane sugar, and only a trace of starch. Not adulterated.	J. T. Ross do
			Mixed candy, contains cane sugar, coloured with cochineal. Not adulterated.	Henkill & Moran, St. Stephen, N.B.
			Cream peppermint, made of cane sugar. Not adulterated.	Hill & Co do
			Cocoa-nut candy, made of cane sugar and powdered cocoa-nut. Not adulterated.	W. W. Wood do
			Candy made of cane sugar. Not adulterated	Ganong Bros. do N.B.
			Lozenges made of cane sugar and a little starch. Not adulterated.	G. F. Wilkes, Fredericton, N.B.
			Marshmallows made of cane sugar, albumen and corn starch. Not adulterated.	W. H. Golden, Fredericton, N.B.
			Caramels, containing cane sugar and glucose and a small amount of paraffine wax.	S. L. Morrison, Fredericton, N.B.
			Chocolate caramels, made of cane sugar and a little glucose. Not adulterated.	W. Edgar, Fredericton, N.B.
			Caramels, made of cane sugar and glucose, with a little paraffine wax. Not adulterated.	J. W. Tabor, Fredericton, N.B.
15·81	65·33		Some maize and a little wheat starch. Good	G. Milford & Son, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
14·87	56·71		Much wheat starch. Good	do do
2·33	83·68		Much maize starch. Good	do do
9·72	71·49		No starch present. Good	M. Paulines do
13·81	73·51		do	do do
10·48	64·67		do	do do
5·60	61·36		Much maize starch. Good	do do
6·07	83·57		Maize and a little wheat starch. Good	Bray Bros. do
14·80	67·21		Wheat and maize starch. Good	do do
15·13	70·80		No starch present. Good	R. McCrae, Richmond, P.Q.
43·74	46·95		A very little wheat starch. Good	do do
7·06	70·87		Maize and a very little wheat starch	G. Cambron, do
19·21	15·55		A qualitative examination of the ash showed a very small quantity of calcium sulphate. Inferior quality.	do do
8·19	64·81		Some wheat starch. Good	do do

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample, and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF								
				Moisture.	Ash.	Soluble in Water.	Iodine reaction.	Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Saccharimeter Readings.		
										Direct.	Invert.	Temperature.
1895.	<i>Analyst Dr. M. Fiset—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
Sept. 6	Gum Drops, Tester & Co., Montreal.	8392	13561	10.74	0.37	7.58						
do 6	Chocolate Leters, D. Charest, Quebec.	8393	13562	1.36	0.33	4.30						
do 6	Mixed Candy, D. Charest, Quebec.	8394	13563	3.33	0.06	0.25						
do 6	Gum Sticks, D. S. Perrin & Co., London, Ont.	8395	13564	11.50	0.33	7.59						
do 6	Jelly Bars, D. S. Perrin & Co., London, Ont.	8396	13565	4.10	0.09	0.45						
do 6	Caramels, E. Talbot, Quebec.	8397	13566	6.37	0.44	6.41						
do 6	Peppermint, E. Talbot, Quebec.	8398	13567	0.16	0.08	0.90						
do 6	Gum Drops	8399	13568	9.18	0.34	7.93						
do 6	Butterscotch, Ganong Bros.	8400	13569	2.96	0.22	2.55						
do 6	French Cream, Hamilton & Sons.	10401	13570	2.97	0.19	2.00						
do 6	Chocolate, Hamilton & Sons <i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>	10402	13571	6.65	0.37	19.20						
Aug. 22	Wintergreen Drops	9401	13517		0.02					51.00		
do 22	Lemon Drops	9402	13518	2.00	tr'ce					70.00		
do 22	Gum	9403	13519	2.00	0.42					66.00		
do 22	Chocolate	9404	13520	12.00	0.25					65.50		
do 23	Mixed Cream, A. Bellotte, Montreal.	9405	13521	1.00	0.21					40.00		
do 23	Mixed Candy, A. Bellotte, Montreal.	9406	13522	5.00	tr'ce					52.00		
do 23	Chocolate Drops, T. Alexander, Montreal.	9407	13523	10.00	0.21			Trace.		54.00		
do 23	Chocolate Cigars	9408	13524	7.50	0.69					70.00		
do 26	Gum Drops, Viau Freres, Montreal.	9409	13525	7.00	0.17					58.00		
do 26	Bull Candy, Viau Freres, Montreal.	9410	13526	3.00	0.17					80.00		
do 26	Caramels, P. Daoust, Montreal.	9411	13527	12.00	0.384					80.00		
do 26	Peppermint Lozenges, P. Daoust, Montreal.	9412	13528	1.00	0.140					83.00		
do 29	Bouquet Pearls, N. Chart-rand.	9413	13529	2.30	0.830	1.40				77.70		
do 30	Gum Drops, Ganong Bros.	9414	13530	14.7	0.329	10.60				30.5		
do 30	Acid Drops, Ganong Bros.	9415	13533	4.9	0.068	2.20				91.4		
do 30	Coloured Sticks, Viau Frère	9416	13534	3.5	0.580	1.70				74.2		
do 30	Conversation Lozenges, Watson Bros., Toronto.	9417	13535	1.1		0.60				90.0		
do 30	Flexible Liquorice	9423	13536	14.6	8.750	17.1				25.2		
do 30	Coversation Lozenges	9418	13537	3.1	0.064	5.70				78.95		
do 30	Swiss Caramel	9424	13538	13.2	0.473	1.25		7.00		70.8		
do 30	Easter Eggs	9419	13539	10.00	0.193	4.30				82.40		

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CONFECTIONERY—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination and Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
Cane Sugar by Clerget's method.	By Fehling Solution.				
	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
.....	47·15	23·23	Very much wheat starch. Good.....	D. Charest, Quebec.	
.....	10·65	62·11	Some wheat starch. Good.....	do do	
.....	5·74	75·13	A very little wheat starch. Good.....	do do	
.....	39·13	34·82	Very great difficulty in filtering the solution for sugar rendering results very doubtful. Good.	J. O. Martel do	
.....	7·34	87·90	A little maize starch. Good.....	do do	
.....	34·17	52·74	Wheat starch present. Good.....	E. Talbot do	
.....	5·06	91·01	do.....	do do	
.....	25·57	26·97	Maize and a little wheat starch. Good. Great difficulty in filtering the solution for sugar rendering results very doubtful.	W. Mann, db	
.....	31·83	48·50	Some wheat starch present. Good.....	do do	
.....	6·02	69·32	Maize and wheat starch. Good.....	do do	
.....	7·19	59·66	A good deal of maize and wheat starch. Good.....	do do	
.....			No metallic impurities, aniline colour, nothing abnormal. Genuine.	G. Lachapelle, Montreal.	
.....			Colour, vegetable yellow, normal. Genuine. . .	do do	
.....			Colours, red and pale yellow, vegetable; contains starch and dextrine. Genuine.	do do	
.....			Colours, yellow, white and brown, organic. Un- adulterated.	do do	
.....			Pink, yellow and white, organic, colour, 58 per cent insoluble in alcohol. Unadulterated.	A. Bellotte do	
.....			Colour, white, yellow, pink, and red, all organic. Not adulterated.	do do	
.....			Colour, brown, organic, 36 per cent insoluble in alcohol. Unadulterated.	T. Alexander do	
.....			22·50 per cent insoluble in alcohol. Unadulterated.	A. W. Armstrong do	
.....			Colour red and yellow, organic, 35 per cent insoluble in alcohol.	J. N. Archambault do	
.....			Colour, white, striped red, organic, 17 per cent in- soluble in alcohol. Unadulterated.	do do	
.....			8 per cent insoluble in alcohol; red, yellow and brown organic colours.	P. Daoast do	
.....			Colour, white, organic; unadulterated; 16 per cent insoluble in alcohol.	do do	
.....			Pale green, vegetable colour; unadulterated.....	N. Chartrand do	
.....			Probably contains gum tragacanth; colouring, cochineal; unadulterated.	N. A. Viens, St. Hyacinthe.	
.....			Pink colour; coal tar; unadulterated.....	do do	
.....			Colour, pink and yellow; coal tar; unadulterated.	Goddu Frères. do	
.....			Pink, yellow, green and purple, coal tar colours, un- adulterated.	W. Martin, St. Henri.	
.....			Contains starch and glue; adulteration doubtful. . .	E. Lariault, St. Cunégonde.	
.....			Pink and yellow, vegetable colours; unadulterated	do do	
.....			Caramel and chocolate; unadulterated.....	do do	
.....			Colour, deep orange on surface; organic; probably turmeric; unadulterated.	do do	

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF										
				Moisture.		Soluble in Water.		Iodine reaction.	Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Saccharimeter Readings.			
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	Temperature.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
Aug. 31	Marshmallow, Viau Frère.	9420	13540	13	00	0	121	1	80	.....	.....	77	9
do	31 Wintergreen, Tester & Co.	9421	13541	4	15	0	078	1	15	.....	.....	81	90
do	31 Pink Cream Candy, J. Ramsay.	9422	13542	4	5	0	136	0	80	.....	.....	88	4
do	31 Cinnamon Drops, A. W. Dewar.	9425	13543	4	8	0	079	1	20	.....	.....	77	4
do	31 Chocolate Drops, A. W. Dewar.	9426	13544	8	1	0	136	1	05	1	15	83	1
Sept. 3	Butter-scotch, H. Belanger, Montreal.	9427	13545	9	23	1	189	.....	.....	1	25	80	8
do	3 Butter-scotch, T. Alexander, Montreal.	9428	13546	11	00	2	90	.....	.....	8	05	78	49
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>													
Aug. 31	Mixed, Ganong Bros, St. Stephen, N.S.	7398	15389	2	45	0	092	.....	Blue.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Acid Drops, Watson & Whelan, Ottawa.	7399	15390	2	96	0	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Mixed, Ganong Bros....	9400	15391	1	78	0	06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Conversation Lozenges, W. J. Crothers, Kingston.	7401	15392	1	11	0	09	.....	V blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Peppermint Lozenges, McCormack & Co., London, Ont.	7402	15393	0	56	0	08	.....	V blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Peppermint Lozenges, W. A. Hudson, Ottawa.	7403	15394	1	49	0	17	.....	Brownish.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Peppermint Lozenges, Foster & Co., Montreal.	7404	15395	0	73	0	08	.....	V blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Mixed	7405	15396	2	50	0	19	.....	V blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Mixed, L. Perrins	7406	15397	1	89	0	09	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	31 Conversation Lozenges, Gibson, Ottawa.	7407	15398	1	08	0	20	.....	V blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 12	Acid Drops, Gibson, Ottawa	7408	15399	1	56	0	06	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	12 Sugar Sticks.	7409	15400	4	23	1	90	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	12 Sugar Sticks, Bunnell Bros., Ottawa.	7410	13940	2	66	0	20	.....	Light blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	12 Peppermints, Tester & Co., Montreal.	7411	13941	0	80	0	06	.....	Blue.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	12 Mixed	7412	13942	3	84	0	08	.....	Blue.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	14 Barley Sugar Sticks, Bunnell Bros., Ottawa.	7413	13943	2	34	0	84	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	14 Acid Drops, W. Aspinall, Ottawa.	7414	13944	2	91	0	25	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	14 Carameles, Watson Bros., Toronto.	7415	13945	2	92	0	69	.....	Br'wn	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	14 Pastules, Robertson, Toronto.	7416	13946	0	61	0	60	.....	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	14 Gum Sticks, Trudel, Ottawa	7417	13947	8	30	0	11	.....	V blue	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>													
Sept. 4	Cream Candy, Robertson Bros., Toronto.	8566	13916	7	26	0	08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do	4 Mixed, Robertson Bros., Toronto.	8567	13917	6	30	0	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CONFECTIONERY—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination and Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Cane Sugar by Clerget's method.	By Fehling Solution.			
	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
			Pink and yellow, coal tar colours; no metallic impurity; unadulterated.	S. Ramsay, St. Johns, P.Q.
			Colour, deep red cochineal; unadulterated	do do
			Colour, pink cochineal; unadulterated	do do
			Pink, coal tar colouring; unadulterated.	A. W. Dewar do
			Colours, yellow and purple, coal tar and chocolate caramel; unadulterated.	do do
			Unadulterated.	Mrs. Wilfrid, Montreal.
			do	T. Alexander, Montreal.
	7 00	81 66	An inferior product.	C. D. T. Patterson, Ottawa.
	11 41	79 05	Fair.	Watson & Whelan, Ottawa.
	3 99	91 77	Good.	Mrs. Slinn, Ottawa.
	4 96	82 48	Very inferior.	F. Taylor, Ottawa.
	3 36	86 13	An inferior product.	A. Rolph, Ottawa.
	3 42	87 97	Fair.	W. A. Hudson, Ottawa.
	5 06	83 55	An inferior product.	A. L. Trudel, Ottawa.
	12 02	52 68	do	P. Glavey, Ottawa.
	4 82	51 39	Pretty good.	W. Moeser, Ottawa.
	5 27	83 84	Very inferior product.	Latremouille, Ottawa.
	10 54	78 75	Pretty good.	G. Drake, Ottawa.
	11 80	55 65	Fair.	W. R. Doctor, Ottawa.
	11 67	78 13	Pretty good.	Mrs. McGuire, Ottawa.
	3 29	84 43	Very inferior product.	Bunnell Bros., Ottawa.
	4 41	72 41	Inferior.	Slinn Bros., Ottawa.
	11 71	67 02	Pretty good.	J. M. Dowdall, Ottawa.
	10 99	80 08	do	W. Aspinall, Ottawa.
	20 92	40 34	Fair.	M. Belanger, Ottawa.
	3 61	79 89	Pretty good.	F. J. Garrow, Ottawa.
	29 29	44 04	Very inferior product.	A. Lucian, Ottawa.
73 87	10 92		Cream candy; not adulterated.	A. Potterfield, Toronto.
64 53	18 28		Mixed sweets; not adulterated.	W. H. Harvey, Toronto.

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF								
				Moisture.	Ash.	Soluble in Water.	Iodine reaction.	Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Saccharimeter Readings.		
										Direct.	Invert.	Temperature.
1895.	<i>Analyst, W. H. Ellis—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
Sept. 4	Peppermint, Robertson Bros., Toronto.	8568	13918	3 25 0 10		4 84						
do	4 Mixed	8569	13919	4 42 0 02		0 21						
do	4 Peppermint Lozenges, uncertain.	8570	13920	3 35 0 40								
do	4 Mixed, Robertson Bros.	8571	13921	4 85 0 22								
do	4 Cream Chocolates, A. J. Stewart, Toronto.	8572	13922	8 45 0 07		4 06						
do	4 Blood Beets, Robertson Bros.	8573	13923	11 59 0 21								
do	4 Peppermint, Watson Bros., Toronto.	8574	13924	1 92 0 07		1 14						
do	4 Mixed, Lang, Montreal.	8575	13925	3 01 0 10								
do	4 Sugar-coated Almonds, Robertson Bros.	8576	13926	0 92 0 02								
do	5 Peppermint	8577	13927	1 98 0 05		2 19						
do	5 Mixed, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8578	13928	4 99 0 07								
do	5 Sugar Sticks	8579	13929	1 56 0 20								
do	5 Acid Drops	8580	13930	2 96 0 03								
do	5 Mixed, Watson Bros	8581	13931	4 36 0 05								
do	5 do	8582	13932	2 23 0 83		1 20						
do	5 Bouquet Lozenges, Robertson Bros.	8583	13933	0 72 0 02								
do	5 do do	8584	13934	2 00 0 17								
do	5 Mixed	8585	13935	0 58 0 08		2 77						
do	5 Marbles, J. E. Hands, Toronto.	8586	13936	1 92 0 15								
do	5 Mixed	8587	13937	1 68 0 05		3 50						
do	5 Sugar-Coated, Robertson Bros.	8588	13938	3 85 0 10								
do	5 Watson Bros.	8589	13939	3 70 0 07								
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>											
Aug. 20	Mixed, E. Moore, St. Catharines.	8824	14191	10 0 0 14		traces.	None.					
do	20 Mixed, Merryman Bros., St. Catharines.	8825	14192	6 00 0 21								
do	20 Mixed, Perrin, London.	8826	14193	4 4 0 08								
do	20 Mixed, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8827	14194	6 67 0 09			Trace blue.					
do	20 Mixed, M. Lang, Montreal.	8828	14195	3 46 0 15								
do	21 Mixed, Patterson & Son, Brantford.	8829	14196	4 2 0 10								
do	21 Peppermint, Perrin, London	8830	14197	2 25 0 09								
do	21 Gum Drops, Perrin, London	8831	14198	9 24 0 22								
do	21 Stick Candy, Patterson & Son, Brantford.	8832	14199	2 81 0 06								

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CONFECTIONERY—Tabulated Statement.—Continued.

ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination and Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Cane Sugar, by Clerget's Method.	By Fehling Solution.			
	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
77·97	6·47		Peppermints; not adulterated	H. Reeve, Toronto.
83·29	7·93		Mixed sweets; not adulterated	A. Shepherd do
80·75	12·41		Colouring matter; carbon, 0·85 per cent; candies black striped with white; not adulterated.	G. Messer do
73·57	15·30		Mixed sweets, chiefly bright red, cochineal colouring; not adulterated.	B. McCartin do
76·05	6·53		Chocolate creams, 4·06 per cent insoluble matter; not adulterated.	A. J. Stewart do
42·40	22·80		Beet-shaped candies, large, consisting of marshmallow covered with granulated sugar; not adulterated.	R. May do
84·13	4·75		Peppermints, 1·14 per cent insoluble matter; not adulterated.	J. Hunter do
63·16	20·43		Mixed; not adulterated	F. H. Pearce do
87·60	3·71		Sugar-coated almonds; almonds = 9·015 per cent of the candy, above analysis = percentage on the coating only; unadulterated.	O. E. Bassman do
84·92	5·59		Starch, 2·19 per cent; unadulterated	G. Harrison do
73·39	11·94		Mixed; not adulterated	J. Casson do
65·42	15·67		Sugar sticks; not adulterated	P. Massey do
61·42	22·86		Not adulterated	Dudgeon Bros. do
78·88	15·12		do	J. W. Bowers do
66·12	15·86		1·20 per cent insoluble matter; not adulterated	M. J. Sumner do
85·63	8·39		Not adulterated	J. Hull do
83·14	9·51		do	W. H. Gantry do
82·61	5·41		2·77 per cent insoluble matter; not adulterated	J. Stinson do
74·86	11·20		Not adulterated	J. E. Hands do
75·69	7·09		3·05 per cent insoluble matter; not adulterated	W. Thompson do
66·39	20·90		Not adulterated	J. Lumsden do
82·96	7·09		do	W. Radcliffe do
83·1	5·3		Colours, brown and pink, the latter brilliant rose or magdala red; unadulterated. The colouring matter is free from arsenic, and I have never heard of any injurious effects from using such colouring.	E. Moore, St. Catharines.
61·8	8·4		Colours, yellow, probably auramine, red, brilliant rose.	Merryman Bros. do
69·7	12·6		Colours, yellow, auramine, red cochineal and brilliant rose; unadulterated. No arsenic is contained in colours and I have no reason to think them injurious.	Flynn Bros. do
61·4	8·9		Colours, red, cochineal, brilliant rose and blue; trace, probably ultramarine; no arsenic; unadulterated.	R. T. Hill do
67·5	14·8		Colouring, yellow, fluorescein, red, brilliant rose and orange; undetermined; no arsenic; unadulterated.	Mrs. D. Dennis do
54·1	8·3		Colouring, black, yellow, fluorescein, red eosin; no arsenic; unadulterated.	Moore & Carman, Brantford.
83·1	4·0		Peppermint oil in small quantity; unadulterated	B. N. Foster do
21·3	45·9		Colour, red, organic, probably eosin; unadulterated	M. C. Robins do
81·55	10·8		Colouring, red and brilliant rose; unadulterated	E. Chryster do

APPENDIX B.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF									
				Moisture.		Soluble in Water.	Iodine reaction.	Ether Extract.	Alcohol Extract.	Saccharimeter Readings.			
				p. c.	p. c.					p. c.	Direct.	Invert.	Temperature.
1895.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison</i> —Con.			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.				
Sept.	22 Stick Candy, Bean & West-lake, Woodstock.	8833	14200	4	49	0	19						
do	22 Mixed, Ferrin, London....	8834	15501	5	54	0	18						
do	22 Cream Candies, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8835	15502	5	65	0	07						
do	22 Mixed, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8836	15503	9	66	0	16						
do	23 Chocolate, Perrin, London.	8837	15504	4	37	0	23						
do	23 Mixed, McCormack Mfg. Co., London.	8838	15505	5	87	0	17						
do	23 Lozenges, McCormack Mfg. Co., London.	8839	15506	2	20	0	03						
do	23 Chocolate, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8840	15507	9	75	0	20		4	5			
do	23 Horehound, McCormack Mfg. Co.	8841	15508	4	66	0	15						
Oct.	18 Chewing Gum, Adams, Toronto.	8868	13948	2	91				22	52	65	82	
do	18 Chewing Gum, Tutti Frutti, Adams.	8869	13949	3	08				21	75	66	69	
do	18 Chewing Gum, Pepsin and Magic Trick, Adams.	8870	13950	3	49				22	34	66	81	
do	18 Chewing Gum, Red Hand, Somerville, London.	8871	13951	2	02				21	40	68	20	
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>												
Sept.	4 Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, N.B.	6879	14621	1	00								
do	4 Perrin, London	6880	14622	1	55								
do	4 Stewart & Young, Glasgow, Scotland.	6881	14623	3	35								
do	4 Paulin & Co., Winnipeg	6882	14624	2	75								
do	4 Rublee, Riddle & Co., Winnipeg	6883	14625	0	65								
do	4 Perrin & Co., London....	6884	14626	1	25								
do	4 Robertson, Toronto....	6885	14627	1	30								
do	4 Not known	6886	14628	1	80								
do	4 Paulin & Co., Winnipeg...	6887	14629	3	05								
do	4 do do	6888	14630	13	45								
do	4 Rublee & Co.	6889	14631	1	40								
do	4 Turner & Co., Winnipeg.	6890	14632	2	20								
do	4 Perrin & Co.	6891	14633	0	90								
do	4 do	6892	14634	0	85								
do	4 Paulin & Co.	6893	14635	2	75								
do	4 do	6894	14636	3	25								
do	4 Ganong Bros.	6895	14637	1	15								
do	4 Rublee & Co.	6896	14638	1	00								

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CONFECTIONERY—Tabulated Statement.—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.			Microscopical Examination and Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Cane Sugar, by Clerget's Method.	By Fehling Solution.			
	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
80·7	10·0	.....	Unadulterated; colouring, red = cochineal, yellow, fluorescin.	Fairburn & Co., Woodstock.
70·0	10·0	.....	Colouring, red, eosin. The colours contain no arsenic. Unadulterated.	R. M. Griffin do
79·7	8·6	.....	Colourings, yellow, fluorescin, red, brilliant rose and violet red; undetermined; unadulterated.	Danford, Roach & Co. do
59·8	10·5	.....	The colours contain no arsenic. I have no reason to believe them to be injurious.	do do
68·5	14·1	.....	Colour, chocolate coating, white inside; unadulterated.	W. T. Maxwell, Stratford.
59·6	10·7	.....	Colours, orange, yellow and red. The colours contain no arsenic. Unadulterated.	T. J. Doak do
80·7	6·4	.....	Unadulterated.	A. G. Lloyd do
62·0	12·8	.....	do	The Barnsdale Co. do
71·3	7·7	.....	do	A. Young do
63·00		.....	Chicle gum mixed with sugar and flavouring.	E. Turner, Ottawa.
62·00		.....	do	T. Burns do
62·00		.....	do	G. Trudel do
61·00		.....	do	do do
92·57	4·59	.....		L. Emma, Winnipeg.
84·30	6·85	.....		D. H. Coates do
71·74	20·84	.....	Tartaric Acid, 0·89 per cent.	D. Daoust, do
76·60	15·73	.....	do 2·01 do	J. B. Eckhart do
94·39	3·52	.....		C. Rasen do
85·78	4·54	.....		B. Frank do
85·25	5·10	.....		W. J. Boyd do
81·63	7·46	.....		J. H. Dawson do
77·91	12·82	.....	Citric Acid, 1·79 per cent.	J. P. Beauchamp, Qu'Appelle.
	23·59	.....		A. McKenzie do
83·77	6·67	.....		Mrs. E. Ambler do
86·07	7·30	.....	Trace of Starch.	G. H. Caswell do
89·46	3·73	.....		H. Slutter, Indian Head
89·59	4·39	.....		Mrs. Cameron do
83·03	13·16	.....	Acid as Tartaric, 1·06 per cent.	J. Liggett do
82·05	14·70	.....		M. Airey, Moosomin.
86·26	5·56	.....		McNaughton & Co. do
88·99	5·38	.....		J. Udow do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF MILK—Tabulated Statement.

Date of Collection.	Name of Furnisher when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
				Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.	Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Ash.		
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1895.	<i>Analyst, M. Boerman, Halifax.</i>										
Dec.	20 L. Sibley, Alten, N.S.	10511	14482	88.33	3.44	8.23	11.67	1.0300		Below average.	O. Upham, Halifax.
do	20 W. G. Lindsay.	10512	14483	87.62	3.67	8.71	12.38	1.0316		Genuine.	W. J. Harvey, Halifax.
do	20 G. H. Madill.	10513	14484	87.53	3.48	8.99	12.47	1.0324		do	F. W. Morris do
do	20 H. Harvey.	10514	14485	87.83	3.06	9.11	12.17	1.0337		Fat below average; probably skimmed.	Mrs. J. Baker do
do	20 H. Shea.	10515	14486	86.14	4.58	9.28	13.86	1.0329		Genuine.	H. Shea do
do	20 J. Henigan.	10516	14487	85.46	5.62	8.92	14.54	1.0311		do	J. Henigan do
do	21 J. Fleming.	10517	14488	87.74	3.80	8.46	12.26	1.0306		do	J. Fleming do
do	21 G. Cottell, Milford, N.S.	10518	14489	87.50	3.47	9.03	12.50	1.0331		do	H. Blois do
do	21 C. Percy.	10519	14490	87.57	3.95	8.48	12.43	1.0307		do	C. Percy do
do	22 G. Edmunds.	10520	14491	86.86	4.58	8.56	13.14	1.0309		do	F. Edmunds do
do	23 J. Dewis.	10521	14492	87.77	3.45	8.74	12.23	1.0322		Fat below average.	C. W. Drysdale do
do	23 S. J. Morse.	10522	14493	87.36	3.81	8.83	12.64	1.0319		Genuine.	G. Parker do
do	23 Not known.	10523	14494	85.22	5.25	9.50	14.78	1.0328		do	W. Boutlier do
do	23 do	10524	14445	87.74	3.39	8.77	12.16	1.0323		Fat below average.	W. Forsyth do
do	23 J. Ross.	10525	14446	86.44	4.37	9.19	13.56	1.0328		do	J. Ross do
do	24 D. Smeltzer & Son.	10526	14447	87.16	4.19	8.65	12.84	1.0319		do	D. Smeltzer & Son do
do	24 A. C. Brunt.	10527	14448	88.10	3.92	7.98	11.90	1.0292		Solids below average.	A. C. Brunt do
do	24 M. Larkin.	10528	14449	87.23	4.83	7.94	12.77	1.0272		Genuine.	M. Larkin do
do	24 W. J. Harvey.	10529	14450	86.43	4.34	9.23	13.57	1.0327		do	W. J. Harvey do
do	24 R. Denmore.	10530	14451	87.45	3.84	8.71	12.55	1.0317		do	Belle Air Dairy do
do	27 D. J. Tulloch.	10531	14452	86.60	4.62	8.78	13.40	1.0306		do	D. J. Tulloch do
do	27 W. Marks.	10532	14453	87.66	4.49	7.85	12.34	1.0267		Other solids below average.	W. Marks do
do	27 T. Karr, Milford.	10533	14454	86.58	4.71	8.71	13.42	1.0320		Genuine.	J. McDonald do
do	30 do	10534	14455	86.91	4.15	8.94	13.69	1.0325		do	P. Carey do
do	30 Mrs. F. Henigan, Halifax.	10535	14456	87.71	3.36	8.93	12.29	1.0324		Fat below average.	Mrs. F. Henigan do
do	30 G. Bell, Cole Harbour.	10536	14457	88.93	3.56	7.52	11.07	1.0270		Genuine.	Mrs. K. McAdam do
do	30 B. Newcomb, Halifax.	10537	14458	86.93	4.55	9.22	13.77	1.0333		do	Mrs. Donavan do
do	31 M. Munroe, Brookfield.	10538	14459	87.72	3.84	8.44	12.28	1.0306		Other solids below average.	Mrs. Mulhern do
do	31 do	10539	14460	87.03	4.33	8.04	12.97	1.0311		Genuine.	L. Scott do
do	31 M. Elmsdale.	10540	14461	85.72	4.78	9.50	14.28	1.0331		do	J. P. Murray do
do	31 A. Etter.	10541	14462	86.38	5.23	8.39	13.62	1.0287		Other solids below average.	G. Aikenhead do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

1896.	Jan.	2	C. E. Lethbridge, Halifax.	10542	14463	87 48	3 99	8 53	12 52	1 0309	Genuine.	C. E. Lethbridge	do
	do	2	Mrs. Cross.	10543	14464	85 47	5 25	9 27	14 53	1 0329	do	Mrs. Mudge	do
	do	2	G. Ritchie, Halifax.	10544	14465	87 92	3 03	9 06	12 08	1 0352	Fat below average.	A. R. McDonald	do
	do	2	J. Elliott, do	10545	14466	86 35	4 69	8 95	13 65	1 0319	Genuine.	G. Ritchie	do
	do	2	J. Elliott, do	10546	14467	87 69	3 90	8 41	12 31	1 0309	Other solids below average.	J. Elliott	do
<i>Analyses, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>													
1895.	Oct.	14	H. McKnight, St. John.	5957	14923		3 50	9 35	12 85	1 0335	Not adulterated.	E. S. Diblee, St. John, N.B.	
	do	14	C. Stewart	5958	14924		3 25	7 44	10 69	1 0333	Adulterated.	G. Dishart	do
	do	14	H. Galbraith	5959	14925		3 60	8 34	11 94	1 034	Not adulterated.	Sydney Cash Grocery	do
	do	14	J. Carney	5960	14926		5 30	8 64	13 04	1 0295	do	J. Carney	do
	do	14	J. Coyle, St. John.	5961	14927		3 75	8 34	12 09	1 031	do	H. F. Sharp	do
	do	14	E. H. Turnbull, St. John.	5962	14928		4 05	7 59	11 64	1 030	do	J. Dunlop	do
	do	15	C. Stephenson.	5963	14929		6 10	7 80	13 74	1 032	do	E. H. Turnbull	do
	do	15	Butter milk, Mrs. C. Coles.	5965	14931		3 65	8 29	11 94	1 037	do	J. M. Barker,	do
	do	15	T. Dinsmore	5966	14932		3 75	7 74	11 49	1 036	do	J. Myers	do
	do	15	W. Clark.	5967	14933		3 60	8 24	8 14	1 035	do	Mrs. C. Coles	do
	do	16	C. A. Morrison	5968	14934		3 75	8 04	11 84	1 036	do	R. Ritchie	do
	do	16	Butter milk, E. H. Turnbull.	5969	14935		3 30	7 64	11 79	1 035	do	F. E. Williams	do
	do	16	S. A. Carpenter.	5970	14936		4 74	8 09	10 94	1 040	Adulterated.	E. A. Morrison	do
	do	16	A. E. McCauley	5971	14937		3 25	7 74	7 68	1 045	Genuine.	E. H. Turnbull	do
	do	21	Mrs. W. Lynch, Sussex, N.B.	5972	14938		4 65	7 94	12 83	1 083	Not adulterated.	E. A. Carpenter	do
	do	21	D. M. Fairweather	5973	14939		3 85	8 14	10 99	1 027	do	Public Hospital	do
	do	21	Sussex Dairy Company	5975	14941		3 80	8 29	12 09	1 035	do	Mrs. W. Lynch, Sussex, N.B.	
<i>Moncton, N.B.</i>													
	do	23	W. Brown	5976	14942		3 25	8 24	11 49	1 034	Adulterated.	W. Brown, Moncton, N.S.	
	do	23	E. T. Charters	5977	14943		3 75	7 94	11 69	1 035	Not adulterated.	E. T. Charters	do
	do	23	W. A. Humphrey	5978	14944		3 25	7 64	10 89	1 034	Adulterated.	W. A. Humphrey	do
	do	23	Dr. E. O. Steaves	5979	14945		3 50	8 31	11 81	1 083	Not adulterated.	Dr. E. O. Steaves	do
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i>													
	do	25	T. Keating	5980	14946		4 55	7 94	12 49	1 032	do	T. Keating, Chatham, N.B.	
	do	25	G. E. Fisher	5981	14947		4 70	7 96	12 66	1 033	do	G. E. Fisher	do
	do	25	G. Searle	5982	14948		4 55	8 14	12 60	1 032	do	G. Searle	do
	do	25	A. Gordon.	5983	14949		4 65	8 24	12 89	1 032	do	A. Gordon	do
<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>													
	do	29	R. H. Phillips	5984	14950		4 40	7 44	11 84	1 033	do	R. H. Phillips, Fredericton, N.B.	
	do	29	C. Kitchen	5985	14951		3 50	8 04	11 54	1 035	do	C. Kitchen	do
	do	29	C. Kelly	5986	14952		3 25	7 64	10 89	1 032	Adulterated.	C. Kelly	do
	do	29	Kilburn & Powis	5987	14953		4 00	7 96	11 96	1 083	Not adulterated.	Mixed milk from various farmers, Fredericton, N.B.	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF MILK—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Name of Furnisher when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certifcate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
				Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.	Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Ash.			
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>											
	<i>Sorel, P. Q.</i>											
Nov.	P. Salvaella.	10403	15843	85.69	5.09	9.22	14.31	1.0337	0.93	Pure	P. Salvaella, Sorel, P. Q.	
do	N. Salvaella	10404	15844	87.34	3.97	8.69	12.66	1.0344	0.93	Genuine	do do	
do	N. Cartier	10405	15845	86.50	4.55	8.95	13.50	1.0349	0.91	Pure	do do	
do	P. Guevremont.	10406	15846	86.54	4.35	9.11	13.46	1.0347	0.87	Genuine	do do	
do	S. Guevremont	10407	15847	86.76	4.66	8.58	13.24	1.0327	0.83	do	S. Guevremont do	
do	N. Pelletier.	10408	15848	86.97	4.42	8.61	13.08	1.0330	0.87	do	N. Pelletier do	
	<i>Three Rivers.</i>											
do	P. Gronin	10409	15849	86.80	4.62	8.58	13.20	1.0327	0.86	do	P. Gronin, Three Rivers.	
do	T. Levasseur	10410	15850	87.59	4.41	8.00	12.41	1.0294	0.82	do	T. Levasseur do	
do	W. Pratte	10411	15851	85.59	5.14	9.27	14.41	1.0324	0.86	do	W. Pratte do	
do	E. Leblanc	10412	15852	85.73	4.96	9.31	14.27	1.0346	0.92	do	E. Leblanc do	
do	Mrs. Toupin	10413	15853	88.33	3.50	8.17	11.67	1.0314	0.78	do	Mrs. Toupin do	
do	G. Pratte	10414	15854	87.35	3.97	8.68	12.65	1.0344	0.85	do	G. Pratte do	
do	T. Pratte	10415	15855	87.39	3.97	8.64	12.61	1.0334	0.81	do	T. Pratte do	
do	G. Lanclot.	10416	15856	86.21	4.77	9.02	13.79	1.0344	0.88	do	G. Lanclot do	
	<i>Quebec.</i>											
do	A. Dumas	10417	15857	87.78	3.59	8.63	12.22	1.0344	0.84	do	A. Dumas, Quebec.	
do	N. Marotte	10418	15858	86.87	4.55	8.58	13.13	1.0329	0.87	do	N. Marotte do	
do	E. Tardie	10419	15859	87.54	3.74	8.72	12.46	1.0324	0.81	do	E. Tardie do	
do	E. Bergeron	10420	15860	87.10	3.94	8.87	12.81	1.0334	0.84	do	E. Bergeron do	
do	L. Cloutier	10421	15861	86.21	4.46	9.33	13.79	1.0334	0.89	do	L. Cloutier do	
Nov.	N. Robitaille	10422	15862	86.95	4.21	8.84	13.05	1.0329	0.85	Pure	N. Robitaille, Quebec.	
do	G. Coulombe	10423	15863	86.77	4.44	8.79	13.23	1.0329	0.86	do	G. Coulombe do	
do	J. Paradis	10424	15864	86.72	4.04	9.24	13.28	1.0344	0.87	do	J. Paradis do	
do	J. Gregoire	10425	15865	87.74	3.61	8.65	12.26	1.0334	0.83	do	J. Gregoire do	
do	T. Gilbert	10426	15866	87.23	3.76	9.01	12.77	1.0339	0.86	do	T. Gilbert do	

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	7	G. Falardeau.....	10427	158671	87.72	3.43	8.85	12.28	1.0344	0.85	Inferior to standard.	G. Falardeau	do
do	7	P. Gagnon.....	10428	158668	86.66	4.31	9.03	13.54	1.0334	0.86	Genuine	P. Gagnon	do
do	7	T. Rochette.....	10429	158669	86.50	4.54	8.96	13.50	1.0329	0.84	do	T. Rochette	do
do	7	J. Fuguy.....	10430	15870	86.59	4.71	8.70	13.41	1.0324	0.81	do	J. Fuguy	do
do	7	T. Faucher.....	10431	15871	87.08	4.01	8.91	12.92	1.0327	0.87	do	T. Faucher	do
do	7	C. Drolet.....	10432	15872	87.63	4.02	8.35	12.37	1.0311	0.77	do	C. Drolet	do
do	8	P. Pageau.....	10433	15873	86.59	3.93	9.41	13.41	1.0344	0.89	do	P. Pageau	do
do	8	J. Pouliot.....	10434	15874	87.27	3.90	8.80	12.73	1.0337	0.85	do	J. Pouliot	do
do	8	J. Dundon.....	10435	15875	88.64	3.40	7.96	11.36	1.0307	0.81	Below standard.	J. Dundon	do
do	8	F. Jobin.....	10436	15876	87.43	3.70	8.87	12.57	1.0340	0.84	do	F. Jobin	do
do	8	G. Beaupré.....	10437	15877	86.43	4.71	8.80	13.51	1.0317	0.85	Genuine	G. Beaupré	do
do	8	F. Bouchard.....	10438	15878	86.89	4.81	9.30	14.11	1.0337	0.84	do	F. Bouchard	do
do	8	T. Mouffette.....	10439	15879	86.10	5.02	8.88	13.90	1.0291	0.80	do	T. Mouffette	do
<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>													
<i>Sherbrooke, P. Q.</i>													
Oct.	16	J. Lacombe.....	9429	15801	87.035	3.815	9.150	12.96	1.0330	.....	do	J. Lacombe, Sherbrooke.	do
do	16	W. Armitage.....	9430	15802	87.05	4.10	8.85	12.95	1.0323	.....	do	W. Armitage	do
do	16	J. Cartmill.....	9431	15803	86.28	4.27	9.45	13.73	1.0328	.....	do	J. Cartmill	do
do	16	T. J. Becket.....	9432	15804	87.03	4.05	8.91	12.96	1.0320	.....	do	T. J. Becket	do
do	16	J. B. McDonald.....	9433	15805	87.28	3.85	8.87	12.72	1.0328	.....	do	J. B. McDonald	do
do	16	J. Armstrong.....	9434	15806	86.01	4.60	9.39	13.99	1.0333	.....	do	J. Armstrong	do
do	16	R. W. Evans.....	9435	15807	87.30	3.955	8.42	12.70	1.0323	.....	do	R. W. Evans	do
do	16	S. Mallory.....	9436	15808	87.40	4.18	8.42	12.60	1.0318	.....	do	S. Mallory	do
do	16	Mrs. T. Mathieu.....	9437	15809	86.24	4.74	9.02	13.76	1.0323	.....	do	Mrs. T. Mathieu	do
do	16	J. Wilcox.....	9438	15310	87.10	3.60	9.30	12.90	1.0330	.....	do	J. Wilcox	do
do	16	W. L. Bilton.....	9439	15311	86.35	4.69	8.96	13.65	1.0333	.....	do	W. L. Bilton	do
do	16	F. Thérien.....	9440	15812	85.40	4.96	9.64	14.60	1.0330	.....	do	F. Thérien	do
do	16	F. Oliver.....	9441	15813	86.79	4.225	8.98	13.20	1.0320	.....	do	F. Oliver	do
do	16	J. Landry.....	9442	15814	86.09	4.55	9.36	13.91	1.03220	.....	do	J. Landry	do
<i>St. Hyacinthe.</i>													
do	18	G. B. Bergeron.....	9443	15815	86.82	4.02	9.16	13.18	1.0332	.....	do	G. B. Bergeron, St. Hyacinthe.	do
do	18	B. Benoit.....	9444	15816	83.93	4.37	9.80	14.17	1.0344	.....	do	B. Benoit	do
do	18	X. Blanchard.....	9445	15817	87.01	3.86	9.13	12.99	1.0332	.....	do	X. Blanchard	do
do	18	J. B. Lemieux.....	9446	15818	86.10	4.38	9.52	13.90	1.0340	.....	do	J. B. Lemieux	do
do	18	V. Tanguay.....	9447	15819	86.06	4.56	9.38	13.94	1.0332	.....	do	V. Tanguay	do
do	18	L. Marcheseau.....	9448	15820	85.77	4.63	9.60	14.23	1.0344	.....	do	L. Marcheseau	do
<i>Montreal.</i>													
do	22	J. Dooley.....	9449	15821	87.65	3.42	8.93	12.35	1.0337	.....	do	J. Dooley, Montreal.	do
do	22	A. Renaud.....	9450	15822	88.64	3.175	8.18	11.35	1.0302	.....	do	A. Renaud	do
do	22	W. A. Honess.....	9451	15823	86.77	3.55	8.78	12.34	1.0327	.....	(Genuine)	W. A. Honess	do
do	22	A. Hobbs.....	9452	15824	86.77	4.12	9.11	13.23	1.0337	.....	do	A. Hobbs	do
do	22	J. Roy.....	9453	15825	86.46	4.39	9.15	13.54	1.0327	.....	do	J. Roy	do

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF MILK—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
				Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.	Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Ash.			
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal—Con.</i>											
Oct.	22 J. Forest, 559 Ruchet St.	9454	15826	87.095	3.88	9.025	12.90	1.0332		Genuine	J. Forest, Montreal.	
do	22 A. Walker, 302 Aqueeduct	9455	15827	86.98	4.39	8.625	13.015	1.0312		do	A. Walker do	
do	22 S. Leveille, 315 St. Laurence.	9456	15828	88.00	3.68	8.32	12.00	1.0312		Low in solids; adulteration doubtful.	S. Leveille do	
do	22 H. Anderic	9457	15829	86.85	3.905	9.245	13.15	1.0337		Genuine	H. Anderic do	
do	22 R. Leith	9458	15830	87.73	3.520	8.685	12.20	1.0327		do	R. Leith do	
do	25 J. T. Candlish, 66 St. Louis St.	9459	15831	86.94	3.515	9.54	13.06	1.0347		do	J. T. Candlish do	
do	25 J. Duncan, 125 Mount St.	9460	15832	86.18	4.345	9.47	13.82	1.0337		do	J. Duncan do	
do	25 A. Butler, Westmount	9461	15833	87.28	3.53	9.18	12.71	1.0337		do	A. Butler do	
do	25 H. & W. Evans, Leachine.	9462	15834	88.25	3.00	8.66	11.75	1.0327		Below standard in total solids; adulteration probable but doubtful.	H. & W. Evans, Montreal.	
do	25 J. C. Allin, Longue Pointe.	9463	15835	86.08	4.28	9.64	13.92	1.0347		Genuine	J. C. Allin do	
do	25 Croil & McCulloch, St. Paul St.	9464	15836	86.53	4.33	9.14	13.47	1.0332		do	Croil & McCulloch do	
do	25 H. Trenholm	9465	15837	87.58	3.195	9.22	12.42	1.0342		do	H. Trenholm do	
do	25 W. J. Weams, 53 St. Antoine	9466	15838	86.82	3.705	9.475	13.18	1.0347		do	W. J. Weams do	
do	25 A. Hannsford, 218 Coursol.	9467	15839	87.68	2.95	9.365	12.32	1.0347		Below standard; adulterated; probably skimmed.	A. Hannsford do	
do	25 J. Bremner, jun., St. Laurent	9468	15840	86.60	4.05	9.345	13.395	1.0337		Genuine	J. Bremner, jun. do	
do	25 J. Stewart, 352 Charlevoix.	9469	15841	86.35	4.22	9.43	13.65	1.0332		do	J. Stewart do	
do	25 Croil & McCulloch.	9470	15842	87.57	2.995	9.43	12.43	1.0352		Below standard; probably watered; adulteration doubtful.	Croil & McCulloch do	
Oct.	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>											
do	23 St. Joseph's Orphans Home.	7418	13952	86.32	3.98	9.54	13.52	1.0356		Good and over the standard		
do	23 General Hospital, Water St.	7419	13953	86.36	4.20	9.28	13.48	1.0359		do		
do	23 General Protestant Hospital, Rideau St.	7420	13954	85.50	5.70	8.64	14.34	1.032		do		

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	23	Children's Hospital, Wurttemberg St.	7421	13955	88.48	3.48	7.88	11.36	1.0305	Passable; total solids are under the standard; water above standard, therefore too much water, Good and over the standard	
do	23	Orphan's Home, Elgin St.	7422	13956	86.42	4.60	8.72	13.42	1.0345	do	R. Magee, Ottawa.
do	23	Protestant Home for the aged, Bank St.	7423	13957	86.32	4.16	9.36	13.52	1.0358	do	A. Scott do
do	24	R. Magee	7424	13958	87.46	3.80	8.54	12.38	1.0333	do	J. Sorley do
do	24	A. Scott	7425	13959	86.64	4.26	8.94	13.20	1.0327	do	R. Bayne do
do	24	J. Sorley	7426	13960	87.61	3.91	8.32	12.23	1.0325	do	B. Rothwell do
do	24	R. Bayne	7427	13961	86.13	4.85	8.86	13.71	1.0328	do	A. Kennedy do
do	24	B. Rothwell	7428	13962	86.46	5.70	7.68	13.38	1.0347	do	R. Reid & Co. do
do	24	A. Kennedy	7429	13963	86.40	5.86	7.58	13.44	1.0354	Fair but is a little under the standard.	H. J. Atwill do
do	20	R. Reid & Co.	7430	13964	87.71	3.38	8.68	12.06	1.0336	Good and is according to standard.	W. J. Fenton do
do	29	H. J. Atwill	7431	13965	88.27	3.47	8.10	11.57	1.0326	do	J. Alleire do
do	29	W. J. Fenton	7432	13966	87.48	3.25	9.11	12.36	1.0344	do	A. A. Wright, Renfrew, Ont. do
do	29	J. Alleire	7433	13967	85.95	4.41	9.58	13.99	1.0347	Fair; a little under standard	J. Knight do
do	29	A. A. Wright	7434	13968	84.50	5.62	9.64	15.26	1.0342	do	G. McIntyre do
do	29	J. Knight	7435	13969	86.54	4.37	9.93	13.30	1.0333	do	E. Honeywell, Ottawa. do
do	29	G. McIntyre	7436	13970	87.89	3.24	8.71	12.95	1.0329	do	J. Stewart do
do	29	E. Honeywell	7437	13971	87.16	3.90	8.78	12.68	1.0340	do	T. Shillington do
do	13	J. Stewart	7438	13972	87.31	3.61	8.92	12.51	1.0340	do	Mrs. McMahon do
do	13	T. Shillington	7439	13973	86.47	4.58	8.73	13.47	1.0331	do	Mrs. Green do
do	13	Mrs. McMahon	7440	13974	87.00	4.01	8.83	12.84	1.034	do	J. McEwan do
do	13	Mrs. Green	7441	13975	87.43	3.42	8.99	12.41	1.0341	do	R. Reid & Co. do
do	13	J. McEwan	7442	13976	87.02	4.31	8.57	12.82	1.0324	do	Price & Sons, Toronto. do
do	13	R. Reid & Co.	7443	13977	85.42	5.14	9.28	14.42	1.0342	do	do
do	10	Mr. Thompson, Scarborough Tp.	8591	15556	87.50	3.87	8.63	12.50	1.0315	Genuine	do
do	10	Woodbridge Dairy (butter-milk)	8592	15557	93.25	0.20	6.55	6.75	1.023	Buttermilk	do
do	10	Elm Dairy	8593	15558	87.10	3.26	8.94	12.20	1.032	Genuine; fat below average	W. Harvey do
do	10	W. H. Findley, 15 D'Arcy St.	8594	15559	87.15	3.75	9.10	12.85	1.0335	Genuine	W. H. Findley do
do	11	H. McClair, Aylesbury Dairy	8595	15560	87.98	3.22	8.80	12.02	1.0325	Genuine; fat below average	A. Hopkins do
do	11	H. McClair (skim milk)	8596	15561	91.53	0.58	8.47	7.89	1.031	Genuine buttermilk	H. McClair do
do	11	S. C. Landers, 658 Queen St.	8597	15562	98.11	3.46	8.43	11.89	1.029	Genuine; solids and fats just below the average.	S. C. Landers do

*Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis,
Toronto.*

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF MILK—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
				Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.	Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Ash.			
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto—Con.</i>											
Dec. 11	J. Watson, 143 Broadview Ave	8598	15563	88.56	3.67	7.77	11.44	1.0289	0.67	Adulterated by admixture of water.	J. Watson, Toronto.	
do	G. Simmons, 426 King St. . . .	8599	15564	88.43	3.28	8.29	11.57	1.030	0.69	Doubtful; both fats and solids below average.	G. Simmons do	
do	Alpine Dairy, Simcoe St. . . .	8600	15565	87.00	3.37	9.63	13.00	1.035	0.76	Genuine	Mr. Hockins do	
do	G. O. Roche, 165 John St. . . .	8601	15566	86.98	3.75	9.27	13.02	1.035	0.77	do	G. O. Roche do	
do	M. Sheehan, 79 River St.	8602	15567	89.28	2.80	8.92	11.72	1.033	0.70	Adulterated by removal of part of the cream, or abnormally poor in butter fat.	M. Sheehan do	
do	G. Gallagher, 7 Winthrow Ave	8603	15568	87.60	3.60	8.80	12.40	1.032	0.69	Genuine	J. Gallagher do	
do	W. J. Palmer, Yong St.	8604	15569	86.68	4.14	9.18	13.32	1.034	0.73	do	W. J. Palmer do	
do	W. J. Palmer (buttermilk)	8405	15570	92.58	0.59	6.83	7.42	1.025	0.56	Buttermilk.	do do	
do	R. Bond, East York Tp.	8606	15571	87.30	3.67	9.03	12.70	1.032	0.74	Genuine	F. Solt do	
<i>Hamilton.</i>												
do	J. McFadden, Garth St.	8607	15572	86.75	3.93	9.32	13.25	1.035	0.77	do	J. McFadden, Hamilton.	
do	J. Newman, York St.	8608	15573	87.74	3.28	8.98	12.26	1.033	0.70	do	J. Newman do	
do	A. Gerrard, Boston Tp	8609	15574	88.10	3.57	8.32	11.90	1.032	0.70	Genuine; solids below average.	A. Gerrard do	
do	S. Church, Stony Creek.	8610	15575	86.89	4.06	9.05	13.11	1.034	0.64	Genuine	G. W. Paterson do	
do	Farmers' Dairy Co., Hamilton	8611	15576	86.23	4.26	9.51	13.77	1.035	0.77	do	W. Hall do	
do	Wm. Deas	8612	15577	88.79	3.45	7.76	11.21	1.030	0.65	Adulterated by admixture with water.	W. Deas do	
do	W. Burk	8613	15578	88.51	3.60	7.89	11.49	1.030	0.67	do	W. Burk do	
do	H. Bickett	8614	15579	87.62	3.67	8.71	12.38	1.033	0.74	Genuine	H. Bickett do	
do	W. G. Walton & Co., Hamilton.	8615	15580	86.70	4.32	8.98	13.30	1.033	0.73	do	W. Ford do	
do	R. Fletcher (buttermilk). . . .	8617	15581	93.16	0.06	6.78	6.84	1.025	0.57	Buttermilk.	R. Fletcher do	

APPENDIX C.—INSPECTION OF MILK—Tabulated Statement—Concluded.

Date of Collection.	Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
				Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.	Total Solids.	Specific Grav. at 15° C.	Ash.			
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
1895.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.—Conc. Stratford, Ont.</i>											
Oct.	17 T. Waidie.....	8862	15529		4.13	8.92	13.05	1.0333	0.73	Pure and of good quality	T. Waidie, Stratford.	
do	17 J. Tinklaters.....	8863	15530		4.20	9.60	13.20	1.0330	0.73	do	J. Tinklaters do	
do	17 J. Campbell.....	8864	15531		5.11	9.00	14.11	1.0327	0.74	Pure and a very high quality	J. Campbell do	
do	17 J. Tows.....	8865	15532		4.40	9.06	13.46	1.0327	0.71	do	J. Tows do	
do	17 A. Murray.....	8866	15533		4.60	8.99	13.59	1.0326	0.73	do	A. Murray do	
do	17 J. Mills.....	8867	15534		4.52	9.51	14.03	1.0347	0.73	do	J. Mills do	
	<i>Analyst, E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>											
Nov.	6 J. Balderston.....	6901	14639	86.25	4.30	9.45	13.75	1.0344		Genuine.....	J. Balderston, Winnipeg.	
do	6 C. Bossny.....	6902	14640	86.24	4.36	9.40	13.76	1.0342		do	C. Bossny do	
do	6 G. Gobel.....	6903	14641	86.84	4.43	8.73	13.16	1.0314		do	G. Gobel do	
do	6 J. A. Hall.....	6904	14642	88.83	3.24	7.93	11.17	1.0291		Watered or below average.	J. A. Hall do	
do	6 J. A. Hall.....	6905	14643	88.37	3.08	8.55	11.63	1.0317		do	J. A. Hall do	
do	6 W. Compton.....	6906	14644	87.18	4.06	8.76	12.82	1.0319		Genuine.....	W. Compton do	
do	6 H. F. Craig.....	6907	14645	86.43	4.29	9.28	13.57	1.0337		do	H. F. Craig do	
do	6 Gillespie & Luarsy.....	6908	14646	85.79	4.72	9.49	14.21	1.0343		do	Gillespie & Luarsy do	
do	6 R. Penwarden.....	6909	14647	87.13	4.27	8.60	12.87	1.0311		do	R. Penwarden do	
do	6 M. Mellar.....	6910	14648	85.60	5.64	8.75	14.40	1.0308		do	M. Mellard do	
	<i>Portage la Prairie.</i>											
do	7 J. Costigan.....	6911	14649	79.31	11.59	9.10	20.69	1.0280		Partly cream.....	J. Costigan, Portage la Prairie.	
do	7 J. S. Pelfer.....	6912	14650	90.18	2.05	7.77	9.82	1.0293		Watered and partly skimmed	J. S. Pelfer do	
do	7 J. Snider.....	6913	14651	86.05	4.73	9.22	13.95	1.0332		Genuine.....	J. Snider do	
do	7 T. T. Bailey.....	6914	14652	86.52	4.40	9.08	13.48	1.0328		do	T. T. Bailey do	

APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF CANNED

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						
				Ash.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Iron.	Borax.	Salicylic Acid.
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1896.	<i>Analyst, F. W. Best, Official Analyst, St. John, N.B.</i>									
Jan. 28	Canned salmon, Canadian Pacific Packing Co., British Columbia.	5988	14954							
do 28	Mackerel, Boutillier & Moorehouse, Digby, N.S.	5989	14955							
do 28	Sardines, L. Holmes, Beaver Harbour, N.B.	5990	14956							
do 29	Finnan haddie, Boutillier & Moorehouse, Digby, N.S.	5991	14957							
do 29	Clams, Connor Bros., Black's Harbour, N.B.	5992	14958							
do 29	Corn, Pure Food Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	5993	14959							
do 29	Tomatoes, Phenix Canning Works, Welland, Ont.	5994	14960							
do 30	Lobster, Dominion Packing Co., Buctouche, N.B.	5995	14961							
do 30	Lobster, S. H. Robinson, Port Elgin, N.B.	5996	14962							
do 30	Peas, Delhi Fruit Co., Ont.	5997	14963							
Feb. 4	Tomatoes, Boulter & Sons, Toronto	5998	14964							
do 4	Lobster, D. M. Melanson, Shediac, N.B.	5999	14965							
do 4	Peas, Lockport Preserving Co., Trenton, Ont.	6000	14966							
do 6	Corn, W. Boulter & Sons, Toronto	6001	14967							
do 6	Lobster, D. W. Hoegg & Co., Restigouche, N.Y.	6002	14968							
do 6	Kipperred herring, Watt & Thomas	6003	14969							
do 8	Lobster, D. W. Hoegg & Co.	6004	14970							
do 8	do S. Bishop, Bathurst.	6005	14971							
do 8	do Chatham Packing Co., N.B.	6006	14972							
do 8	Salmon, D. W. Hoegg & Co.	6007	14973							
do 8	Corn, G. W. Hoegg, Fredericton.	6008	14974							
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>									
Dec. 2	Mackerel, A. McLean, Bathurst, N.B.	10440	15880							
do 2	Lobster, Canada Packing Co., Quebec.	10441	15881							
do 2	Peas, A. C. Miller, Picton, Ont.	10442	15882							
do 2	Salmon, British Columbia Canning Co., Victoria.	10443	15883							
do 2	Corn, Aylmer Canning Co., P.Q.	10444	15884							
do 2	Lobster, R. J. Holman, P.E.I.	10445	15885							
do 2	do Scotia Packing Co., Halifax.	10446	15886							
do 2	Salmon, Short & Squair, Vancouver.	10447	15887							

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

GOODS—Tabulated Statement.

Total contents of Can.	Solid contents of Can.	Loss in drying.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
			Contents of can sound ; no trace of metallic salts ; determination of metals, &c., by method in Bulletin No. 13, U.S.A.	G. M. Barker, St. John, N.B.
			Contents of can soft and much discoloured ; has been canned some time ; unsafe for food.	McPherson Bros. do
			Contents of can fresh and fit for food ; has not been long in stock as the bones are still hard ; no metallic salts.	Alston & McBeath do
			Fresh and fit for food ; slight trace of tin ; not adulterated.	W. A. Porter do
			Contents of can discoloured and stale ; lead and tin detected ; unfit for food.	Vanwart Bros. do
			Contents of can fresh and fit for food ; no metallic salts ; not adulterated.	C. F. Francis & Co. do
			Fresh and pure ; no metallic contamination ; not adulterated.	do do
			Fresh and fit for food ; no trace of metallic contamination ; unadulterated.	E. S. Dibblee do
			Contents of can fresh and fit for food ; no metals detected ; unadulterated.	R. McConnell do
			Fresh and fit for food ; no metallic contamination ; not adulterated.	Mathison & Power do
			do do	E. M. Ganong, St. Stephen, N.B.
			do do	Murchie Bros. do
			Contents of can fresh ; minute traces of lead ; not adulterated.	G. A. Irving do
			Fresh and fit for food ; no metallic salts detected ; not adulterated.	J. E. Slipp, Woodstock, N.B.
			Fresh and free from metallic contamination ; not adulterated.	Noble & Trafton do
			Doubtful ; fresh and well preserved, but traces of tin and lead detected ; can has been kept in stock a long time ; not adulterated.	do do
			Fresh ; no metallic contamination	W. R. Logan, Fredericton, N.B.
			Contents of can stale and discoloured ; traces of lead and tin ; unfit for food.	J. Owens do
			Contents of can fresh ; no metal detected ; not adulterated.	Hatt & Co. do
			do do	S. L. Morrison do
			do do	Hatt & Co. do
			Rather soft, but having a fairly good smell ; iron and a slight trace of tin present ; metallic contamination not sufficient to condemn.	T. A. Bourque, Sherbrooke, Que.
			do do	do do
			do do	do do
			do do	L. H. Guay do
			do do	do do
			do do	do do
			Smelt rather stale ; lead and iron present ; metallic contamination not sufficient to condemn it.	P. Simoneau do
			In fair condition ; smelt pretty good ; iron and tin present in traces ; metallic contamination not sufficient to condemn it.	do do

APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF CANNED

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.							
				Ash.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Iron.	Borax.	Salicic Acid.	
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Dec. 2	Corn, Carson, Morden & Anning, Belleville, Ont.	10448	15888	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Peas, Miller & Co., Trenton, Ont.	10449	15889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Salmon, J. H. Todd & Son, British Columbia.	10450	15890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Lobster, G. D. Longworth, Prince Edward Island.	10451	15891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Peas, Miller & Co., Trenton, Ont.	10452	15892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Salmon, R. O. Rithet & Co., British Columbia.	10453	15893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Lobster.....	10454	15894	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Peas.....	10455	15895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Lobster, S. Bishop, Bathurst, N.B.	10456	15896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Salmon, British American Cannery, Port Essington.	10457	15897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Lobster, J. H. Bell, Richibucto, N.B.	10458	15898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Salmon.....	10459	15899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Beans.....	10460	15900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Salmon.....	10461	15901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Lobster.....	10462	15902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 3	Beans, Niagara Falls Packing Co., St. Catharines.	10463	15903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>										
Nov. 18	Corn, G. Windsor, Montreal.....	9471	13572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 18	Salmon, Lowe Sulet Packing Co., Victoria, B.C.	9472	13573	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Salmon, Welch, Rithet & Co., Victoria, B.C.	9473	13574	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Peas, Carson, Morden & Anning, Belleville, Ont.	9474	13575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Lobster, Rock Bay Canning Co., Nova Scotia.	9475	13576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Peas, Delhi Canning Co., Ontario..	9476	13577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Finnan haddie, W. T. Costigan, Campbello, N.B.	9477	13578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Peas, Miller & Co., Trenton, Ont.	9478	13579	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Beans, Lakeport Packing Co.....	9479	13580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Lobster, H. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B.	9480	13581	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF CANNED

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.							
				Ash.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Iron.	Borax.	Salicylic Acid.	
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal—Con.</i>										
Nov. 22	Tomatoes, Miller & Co., Trenton, Ont.	9481	13582	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 22	Lobster, Longworth & Co., Prince Edward Island.	9482	13583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 23	Lobster, R. T. Holmon, Prince Edward Island.	9483	13584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 23	Mackerel, Miramichi Packing Co., Chatham, N.B.	9484	13585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 23	Peas, Niagara Packing Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	9485	13586	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 26	Beans, Miller & Co., Trenton, Ont	9486	13587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 26	Tomatoes, Miller & Co., Trenton, Ont.	9487	13588	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 27	Lobster, Canada Packing Co., Que	9488	13589	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 27	Salmon, Adair & Co., Canoe Pass, B. C.	9489	13590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Salmon, British Columbia Canning Co.	9490	13591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Lobster, Canada Packing Co., Que	9491	13492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Lobster, W. S. Loggie & Co., Chatham, N.B.	9492	13593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Mackerel, R. T. Holmon, Arichat, N.B.	9493	13594	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Lobster, J. W. Windsor, Cape Cove.	9494	13595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Corn, Delhi Canning Co., Ont	9495	13596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Salmon, Anglo-British Packing Co	9496	13597	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 28	Lobster, E. & E. Le Marquand, Newport Point.	9497	13598	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>										
do 18	Salmon, Anglo-British Packing Co	7444	13981	2 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	Trace	.....
do 18	Lobster, Canada Packing Co., Que	7445	13982	2 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 18	Peas, A. F. Lagrave & Fils., Nantes, France..	7446	13983	1 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 18	Salmon, Anglo-B.C. Packing Co.	7447	13984	2 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 18	Lobster, J. W. Windsor, Gaspé Co., Que.	7448	13985	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 19	Corn, J. W. Hoegg, Fredericton, N. B.	7449	13986	0 544	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 19	Kipperd Herring, J. T. Morton, London, Eng.	7450	13987	5 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 19	Peas, Ontario Pure Food Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	7451	13988	1 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 19	Mackerel, H. O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B.	7452	13989	2 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....
do 19	Salmon, British Columbia Canning Co.	7453	13990	2 234	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

GOODS—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Total contents of Can.	Solid contents of Can.	Loss in drying.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
			Bright colour; very acid; considerable tin and iron in solution; no lead; contaminated with tin and lead, but not adulterated.	A. Germain, Montreal.
			Genuine and wholesome.	do do
			Adulterated; meat discoloured of a purple tinge; lead and tin found in ash; badly prepared, and unfit for human consumption.	J. A. Desaulniers do
			Genuine and wholesome; fish pale and oily; alkaline reaction; trace of iron in ash.	do do
			Natural colour; alkaline reaction; no preservatives; no metals in ash; genuine and wholesome.	F. Aubin do
			Beans yellow and natural; fluid slightly acid; a little corrosion on tin; genuine and wholesome.	Levesque & Pichette do
			Good colour and firm; acid reaction; no metal except trace of iron; genuine.	do do
			Flesh firm and good; tin lined with paper; genuine and wholesome.	L. P. Forest do
			Fish firm and of good colour; no metallic impregnation; no preservatives; genuine and wholesome.	do do
			do do	A. D. Trudel, Hull, P.Q.
			Meat of good sound appearance; reaction slightly alkaline; no metal found; can lined with paraffin paper; genuine.	do do
			do do	F. Barrette do
			Meat much broken, but not discoloured; fragment of solder in tin; no tin or lead in fish or ash; genuine, but not first-class.	P. H. Durocher & Co. do
			Meat firm and of good colour; can lined with paper; alkaline reaction; genuine and wholesome.	do do
			Corn good and sweet; no reaction; no metal; no preservatives; genuine.	M. J. Laverdure do
			Flesh firm, good, sweet, very oily, high salmon colour; no salicylic acid; no metal; genuine.	do do
			Meat good and good colour; can lined with paper; no metals, etc.; genuine.	do do
			Flesh in good order; tin also in good condition.	Gardner & Noble, Ottawa.
			do do	do do
			Good, medium sized peas in good order and well preserved.	W. J. Eastcott do
			Fresh and in a good state of preservation; a piece of tin prevents solder from dropping in can.	W. B. Granger do
			Good and in good condition	do do
			do	W. J. Eastcott do
			do	G. W. Dalglish do
			do	do do
			The box not having anything to prevent the solder from dropping in among the fish.	Grimes & Oliver do
			Good, and in good condition	do do

APPENDIX D.—INSPECTION OF CANNED

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.						
				Ash.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Iron.	Borax.	Salicylic Acid.
1895.	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Nov. 19	Lobster, The Canadian Packing Co., Que.	7454	13991	2.31	.....	.....	.....	Trace.	.....	.....
do 19	Lobster, J. D. Longworth & Co., Prince Edward Island.	7455	13992	2.18	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
do 20	Salmon, Stevenson Canning Co., British Columbia.	7456	13993	2.21	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
do 20	Salmon, Garry Point Canning Co.	7457	13994	2.79	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
do 20	Peas, W. Boulter & Sons, Sussex, N.B.	7458	13995	1.32	.....	.....	.....	do	.....	.....
do 20	Salmon, B.C. Canning Co.....	7459	13996	1.975	none	none	none	none	none	none
do 20	Finnan haddie, Thistle Canning Co., Digby, N.S.	7460	13997	4.006	do	do	do	do	do	do
do 20	Peas, Carson, Morden & Arning, Belleville, Ont.	7461	13998	1.55	do	do	do	do	do	do
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>									
Nov. 18	Canned Salmon, Caledonia Packing Co., B.C.	8872	15535	2.15	none	none	trace	none	.....	.....
do 18	Salmon, R. Dainey, B.C.....	8873	15536	1.94	do	do	do	do	.....	.....
do 18	Lobster.....	8874	15537	3.73	do	do	trace	do	.....	.....
do 19	Peas, Aylmer Canning Co.....	8875	15538	0.47	do	none	do	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Peas, Strathroy Canning Co.....	8876	15539	0.73	do	do	none	none	none	.....
do 19	Corn, Dresden Canning Co.....	8877	15540	0.43	do	trace	trace	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Peas, H. Malcolmson, Chatham, Ont.	8878	15541	0.72	do	none	do	none	none	.....
do 19	Lobster, N. Cox, P.E.I.....	8879	15542	3.02	do	trace	do	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Sardines, G. Watt & Sons, Brantford, Ont.	8890	15543	6.22	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do 19	Lobster, S. Bishop, Bathurst, Ont.	8881	15544	1.33	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Peas, Strathroy Canning Co.....	8882	15545	1.00	do	none	do	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Beans, Delhi Canning Co.....	8883	15546	0.74	do	do	trace	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Lobster, Hogg & Co., New Mills, N.B.	8884	15547	2.53	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Salmon, Adair & Co., B.C.....	8885	15548	2.11	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
	Salmon, Albert Bay Canning Co..	8886	15549	1.79	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
	Peas, A. C. Miller & Co., Picton, Ont.	8887	15550	0.31	do	do	trace	.....	.....	.....
	Lobster, R. B. Noble, N.B.....	8888	15551	2.36	do	trace	do	.....	.....	.....
— 22	Salmon, Delta Canning Co., B.C..	8889	15552	1.73	do	none	none	.....	.....	.....
	Salmon, Murphy, Dinsmore Pkg. Co., Fraser River, B.C.	8890	15553	2.26	do	do	trace	.....	.....	.....
	Lobster, W. Neville, Halifax, N.S.	8891	15554	1.47	do	trace	do	.....	.....	.....
	Sardines, T. Holme, St. Andrew's N.B.	8892	15555	4.35	do	none	do	.....	.....	.....
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>									
Jan. 6	Salmon, British American Canning Co., B.C.	6927	14667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

GOODS—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Total contents of Can.	Solid contents of Can.	Loss in drying.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
grams	grams	p. c.		
			Good, and in good condition	Grimes & Oliver, Ottawa.
			do	Stratton & Co. do
			do	J. Murray, Smith's Falls.
			do	Foster & Rutherford, Smith's Falls.
			do	H. Layng, Smith's Falls.
			Well preserved	J. Sutherland, Perth, Ont.
			do	R. E. Hicks do
			do	J. Sutherland do
481	415	69.5	Fresh but soft and light in colour	Casey & Co., Seaforth, Ont.
490	417	70.79	Fresh and in good condition	Robb Bros. do
409	351	76.03	Not in very good condition. Can very much black- ened inside and lobster somewhat blackened.	F. Davis do
605	405		Peas fresh and in good condition, colour, pale greenish yellow; can not corroded.	F. Harley, London, Ont.
613	405		do do	do do
565	535		There was a black spongy coating in places in the can but this did not apparently hurt contents. Sample old but corn seemed good.	J. Wilson & Co. do
629	462		Spoiled, odour very had. Peas a pale greenish yellow	do do
427	418	72.67	Can parchment lined; sample old and blackened; odour not good; unfit for use.	J. Dobbin & Son do
280	268	52.8	Fish in good condition	do do
410	355	76.97	Parchment lined; in good condition	A. Smith do
607	389		Odour not good, normal colour, slightly spoiled	Mrs. A. L. Tillman do
610	388		Beans a pale greenish yellow; in good condition	do do
427	411	43.67	Tin parchment lined; contents in good condition	do do
497	402	73.42	Can not corroded; flesh firm and in good condition	J. McKee do
491	428	63.93	do do	J. Walsh, St. Mary's, Ont.
590	385		Can not corroded; colour, pale greenish yellow; odour very good.	F. W. Hutton do
354	298	74.94	Can much corroded; meat slightly darkened in places but otherwise good.	A. Beattie & Co. do
508	415	65.78	Can not corroded; flesh good	C. McIlhardy, Stratford.
435	359	68.57	Slight pressure of gas in can; odour not good; slightly spoiled; old.	do do
228	228		Can much corroded and flesh somewhat darkened; not in good condition.	Barnsdale Co. do
140	122	52.28	The fish are large, probably herring, but in good condition.	Walsh Bros. do
			Slight traces of tin in solution	Galbraith & Co., Winnipeg.

APPENDIX D. -INSPECTION OF CANNED

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.						
				Ash.	Copper.	Lead.	Tin.	Iron.	Borax.	Salicylic Acid.
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
1896.										
Jan.	6 Salmon, B.C. Canning Co.	6928	14668							
	Tomatoes, Strathroy Canning Co.	6929	14669							
do	Lobster, R. E. Clark, Toronto. . .	6930	14670							
	6 Peas, Carson, Morden & Arming, Belleville, Ont.	6931	14671							
do	Corn, Strathroy Canning Co. . . .	6932	14672							
	7 Peas, A. C. Miller & Co., Picton, Ont.	6933	14673							
	Peas, Barker & Wilson, P.E.I. . . .	6934	14674							
	Salmon, British American Canning Co., B.C.	6935	14675							
do	8 Lobster, T. H. Theyer, Chatham, N.B.	6936	14676							
	Lobster, R. T. Holman, P.E.I. . . .	6937	14677							
	do do	6938	14678							
do	11 Salmon, Adair & Co., B.C.	6939	14679							
	Lobster, T. H. Theyer, Chatham, N.B.	6940	14680							
	Salmon, B. C. Cannery.	6941	14681							
	Peas, Simcoe Canning Co.	6942	14682							
	Salmon, British American Canning Co.	6943	14683							
	Lobster, T. H. Theyer, Chatham, N.B.	6944	14684							

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

GOODS—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

Total contents of Can.	Solid contents.	Loss in drying.	Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
grams	grams	p. c.		
			Slight traces of tin in solution	Mrs. C. Cranston, Winnipeg.
			Tin in solution to the extent of 89 parts of metal per million. In view of the little that is known regarding the toxicology of tin it cannot be positively stated that such a large proportion of tin is non-injurious.	F. Ferguson do
			Slight trace of tin in solution	R. H. Winram do
			Contains tin in solution	R. H. Winram do
			Free from metallic contamination	Robt. Burns do
			Contains a trace of tin in solution and about 7 grammes of detached drops of solder. Peas are hard and old.	W. H. McLean do
			Contains a slight trace of tin in solution	Mrs. A. McMillan do
			do do	Lemieux & Co. do
			do do	H. Casson, St. Boniface.
			Contains a trace of tin in solution. Parts of the flesh of the animals bluish or violet in colour.	P. F. Lancey do
			do do	W. J. Germain do
			Slight trace of tin solution	M. Finketstein, Selkirk.
			do do	A. Bullock do
			do do	W. H. Eaton & Co. do
			do do	J. A. Campbell, Stonewall.
			do do	S. O. Bailey do
			do do	T. Tusted & Son do

APPENDIX E.—INSPECTION OF JAMS, JELLIES, &c.—Tabulated Statement.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
				Moisture.	Glucose.	Sucrose.	Insoluble.	Ash.			Metallic contamination.
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
1896.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman.</i>										
Jan.	20 (Gravenstein Jelly, Sons, Scotland).	10547	14468	32.29	49.92	18.14	None.	0.43		(Genuine	J. A. Cass & Son, Halifax, N.S.
do	20 Black Currant Jam, Keller & Sons, Scotland).	10548	14469	25.21	53.27	22.22	do	0.57		do	J. Scott & Co.
do	20 Pure Grape Jelly, W. G. Archibald, Wolfville, N.S.	10549	14470	25.21	72.23	3.31	do	0.68		do	M. Weir & Co.
do	20 Peach Jam, M. Lefebvre, Montreal.	10550	14471	30.76	30.75	25.28	0.10	0.37		do	J. J. Richards
do	21 Plum Jam, Simcoe Canning Co., Hamilton.	10551	14472	30.10	46.69	18.98	1.83	0.73		do	A. D. Bruce
do	21 Raspberry Jam, Brosseau & Co., Montreal.	10552	14473	27.56	54.97	13.72	0.67	0.65		do	A. D. Palmer
do	21 Strawberry Jam, Mrs. Austin, Halifax.	10553	14474	25.22	51.15	19.68	1.74	0.43		do	Mrs. Austin
do	21 Raspberry and Gooseberry Jam, Faulder & Son, Stockport, England.	10554	14475	30.14	56.14	4.06	2.79	0.35		do	H. V. Weir
do	22 Marmalade (orange), M. Lefebvre, Montreal.	10555	14476	34.95	36.56	21.55	1.00	0.33		do	Dillon Bros.
do	22 Rum Jam, M. Lefebvre.	10556	14477	27.91	40.84	11.38	15.76			do	A. Floy
do	22 Raspberry Jam, M. Lefebvre.	10557	14478	32.46	35.76	27.65	1.07			do	W. P. Moosely
do	22 Gooseberry Jam, Simcoe Canning Co.	10558	14479	35.57	29.93	32.51	1.99	0.57		do	J. W. Weeks
do	23 Raspberry Jam, Davison Bros., Halifax.	10559	14480	29.27	37.41	20.71	0.78	0.37		do	E. Fenton
do	27 Red Currant, Davison Bros., Halifax.	10560	14481	28.29	49.85	10.92	0.91	0.48		do	D. Chisholm, Antigonish, N.S.
do	27 Crab Apple Jelly, T. D. Kirk, Antigonish, N.S.	10561	14482	39.42	39.59	21.96	None.			do	T. D. Kirk
Jan.	28 Red Plum Jam, Brosseau & Co., Montreal.	10562	14483	30.05	55.31	8.05	2.03			do	C. B. Whidden & Son
do	28 Red Currant Jam, Keller & Sons, Scotland.	10563	14484	27.02	46.39	23.56	2.08	0.43		do	A. J. MacDonald

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Jan.	28	Black Currant Jelly, Butcher & Co., London E.	10564	14485	30 35	44 72	24 56	None.	None.	Genuine.	A. Mason, New Glasgow.
do	28	Apple Jelly, R. Ross, New Glasgow.	10565	14486	36 93	50 87	13 64	do	0 34	do	Mrs. Douglass do
do	28	Strawberry Jam, A. Chisholm, New Glasgow.	10566	14487	31 84	43 69	10 18	0 57	0 44	do	A. Chisholm do
do	28	Plum Jam, J. F. Morrow, New Glasgow.	10567	14488	35 82	54 56	3 65	4 76		do	J. Cavanagh do
do	29	Raspberry Jelly, Delhi Canning Co., Ont.	10568	14489	37 94	41 92	18 79	None.	0 59	do	Casson & Cox, Truro, N.S.
do	29	Champagne Jelly, Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England.	10569	14490	29 76	15 70	56 14	do	0 11	do	W. H. Snook & Co. do
do	29	Gooseberry Jam, Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	10570	14491	36 11	39 71	13 56	do	0 50	do	Edwards & Quill do
<i>Analysé, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>											
do	16	Strawberry Jam.	10464	15913	29 29	55 37	18 93	2 80	0 52	None.	A. J. Turcotte & Co., Quebec.
do	16	Plum Jam, Delhi Canning Co.	10465	15914	25 75	62 45	1 52	7 10	0 53	do	do do
do	16	Strawberry Jam, Grosse & Blackwell, London E.	10466	15915	30 01	32 52	32 42	2 08	0 44	do	do do
do	16	Apple Jelly.	10467	15916	23 53	43 08	19 95	Trace.	0 61	do	J. B. Parent, do
do	16	Raspberry Jam, Brosseau & Co., Montreal.	10468	15917	26 52	57 34	3 20	1 55	0 72	do	M. Boyce & Son, do
do	16	Peach Jam, M. Lefebvre, Montreal.	10669	15918	31 80	35 00	22 70	0 88	0 40	do	do do
do	16	Strawberry Jam.	10670	15919	26 00	41 16	21 07	0 73	0 52	do	do do
do	16	Raspberry Jam.	10671	15920	28 28	46 30	19 09	2 58	0 48	do	do do
do	17	Strawberry Jam.	10672	15921	26 80	33 98	34 80	4 08	1 80	do	L. P. Brosseau, do
do	17	Apple Jelly, E. Turcotte, Quebec.	10673	15922	24 10	67 20	4 29	trace.	0 08	do	E. Turcotte do
do	17	Peach Jam, M. Lefebvre & Co.	10674	15923	33 15	35 20	14 06	0 90	0 42	do	do do
do	17	Strawberry Jam, Macouche Bros., London, E.	10675	15924	30 00	38 80	18 24	2 38	0 38	do	do do
do	17	Gooseberry Jam, Delhi Brand.	10676	15925	32 21	58 15	2 95	2 77	0 35	do	M. W. Coleman do
do	17	Red Raspberry Jam, Lynn Valley Brand.	10677	15926	36 09	39 56	17 49	3 44	0 63	do	do do
do	17	Peach Jam, Delhi Brand.	10678	15927	27 01	38 61	30 77	1 58	0 43	do	do do
do	30	Danson Jam, Southwell & Co., London E.	10679	15946	27 00	22 95	44 69	4 48	0 37	do	Bray Bros., Sherbrooke.
do	30	Red Currant Jelly.	10680	15947	29 57	28 89	33 15	1 20	0 35	do	do do
do	30	Apple Jelly, Bray Bros., Sherbrooke, P.Q.	10681	15948	37 56	28 43	33 54	0 00	0 31	do	do do
do	39	Plum Jam, Thos. Cowan, Sherbrooke.	10682	15949	34 00	57 10	3 49	4 80	0 30	do	T. Cowan do
do	30	Strawberry Jam, Brosseau & Co., Montreal.	10683	15950	25 25	46 92	17 02	1 06	0 54	do	M. Lacroix do
do	30	Peach Jam, Brosseau & Co.	10684	15951	19 85	61 68	17 40	0 40	0 44	do	Bray Bros. do

APPENDIX E.—INSPECTION OF JAMS, JELLIES, &c.—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
				Loss at 100° C.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Insoluble in water.	Ash.	Metallic contamination.		
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
1896.	<i>Analyst Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec—Con.</i>										
Jan.	30 Raspberry Jam, Brosseau & Co.	10685	15952	23.00	54.37	19.21	3.36	0.45	none	Found in good condition.	E. M. Blanchard, Sherbrooke.
do	30 Apple Jelly, J. D. Champigny, Sherbrooke, Q.	10686	15953	38.54	54.68	5.11	0.13	0.12	do	do	J. D. Champigny do
do	30 Black Currant Jelly.	10687	15954	32.95	22.95	41.94	trace.	0.36	do	do	T. A. Bourque do
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>										
do	13 Raspberry Jam.	9601	15904	27.07	31.66	27.49	2.95	0.27		No copper or aniline; genuine.	M. Leduc, Montreal.
do	13 Strawberry Jam.	9502	15905	20.61	29.51	31.13	1.770	0.40		No copper or lead; no aniline dye; genuine.	do do
do	13 Gooseberry Jam.	9603	15906	22.74	41.24	21.84	2.91	0.34		do do	do do
do	13 Raspberry Jam.	9604	15907	23.08	44.67	18.39	1.47	0.34		No metallic impurities; no aniline dye; of poor flavour and inferior quality; unadulterated.	F. X. Bayard do
do	14 Strawberry Jelly, J. Lamoureaux, Montreal.	9605	15908	47.99	1.21	52.78	0.285	0.25		Coloured with aniline dye and flavoured with fruit essences containing anylic alcohol; adulterated under Act.	M. Scanlan do
do	14 Marmalade (orange), Cross & Blackwell, England.	9606	15909	30.36	44.57	24.62	1.36	0.42		Well cooked rind of orange; genuine.	do do
do	15 Black Currant Jam, M. Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	9607	15910	25.48	47.51	17.81	2.21	0.38		No metallic impurities; no aniline; genuine.	do do
do	15 Apple Jelly, H. Rochon, Montreal.	9608	15911	20.02	64.78	15.56		0.24		do do	M. Rochon do
do	20 Strawberry Jelly, M. Lefebvre & Co.	9609	15912	20.57	40.33	31.61	0.428	0.44		do do	do do
do	20 Apple Jelly, Silver Star Mfg. Co., Montreal.	9610	15928	26.40	12.85	57.24		0.20		do sucrose crystallized out in prisms.	C. E. E. Anthier, Montreal.
do	20 Marmalade (orange), Silver Star Mfg. Co., Montreal.	9611	15929	35.24	17.89	44.06	1.47	0.22		Not a true marmalade, but a composite of sweet oranges and peel closely shaved; unadulterated but of inferior quality.	do do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	20	Raspberry Jam, Lamoureaux & Co., Montreal.	9612	15930	28 18	41 34	15 08	3 05	0 32	Contains traces of copper and antimony, therefore unwholesome from metallic impurity.	H. Legault, Montreal.
do	20	Marmalade, A. Morrell, Montreal.	9613	15931	28 38	37 05	34 25	1 19	0 24	No metallic impurity; genuine.	A. E. Sennat do
do	20	Red Currant Jam, A. Morrell	9614	15932	34 76	38 99	11 97	3 95	0 52	do	do
do	20	Lemon Jelly, Brosseau & Co.	9615	15933	34 67	45 12	19 87		0 24	No mineral matter; a gelatine jelly flavoured with essence of lemon; genuine.	E. Elhott do
do	20	Peach Jam.	9616	15934	27 89	44 37	17 004	0 644	0 32	No mineral matter; genuine.	C. J. Spenard do
do	20	Apple Jelly.	9617	15935	43 55	47 14	4 07		0 18	No mineral matter; slightly fermented; genuine, but of poor quality.	J. Picard do
do	24	Plum Jam, Brosseau & Co.	9618	15936	17 75	70 58	16 28	1 13	0 54	Adulterated, being contaminated with copper.	C. Chenier, Hull, P.Q. do
do	24	Strawberry Jam, Brosseau & Co.	9619	15937	20 21	59 74	14 13	0 276	0 42	Adulteration by copper doubtful; might be injurious to health.	do do
do	24	Peach Jam	9620	15938	37 30	44 11	15 08	0 617	0 50	No metal, fermented and in bad order; genuine, but of inferior quality.	P. Daoust do
do	24	Red Currant Jelly.	9621	15939	29 78	42 60	18 92	2 11	0 28	Genuine, but slightly contaminated with copper.	do do
do	24	Black Currant Jelly.	9622	15940	32 99	47 89	15 08	0 843	0 28	Genuine.	do do
do	24	Strawberry Jelly.	9624	15941	33 68	9 07	57 71		0 28	Adulterated, coloured with aniline dye and flavoured with amylic fruit essence.	do do
do	29	Red Currant Jelly	9625	15942	29 85	24 70	41 19		0 42	A mixed jelly; adulteration doubtful; traces of copper in ash.	F. Bruneau, Montreal. do
do	29	Cherry and Plum Jam, Gray & Co., Montreal.	9626	15943	34 65	54 20	11 97	2 17	0 38	Contaminated with copper; might be injurious.	Co-operative Grocery Store, Montreal. do
do	29	Lemon Jelly, C. Southwell & Co.	9627	15944	27 13	33 02	30 65	0 35	0 16	Genuine.	do do
do	29	Greengage Jam, Crosse & Blackwell, England.	9628	15945	28 17	45 12	21 79	0 561	0 24	do	do do
<i>Analysed, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>											
do	3	Raspberry jam, Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	7463	13719	28 45	25 08	37 38		0 34	Adulterated with apples or turnips.	W. Cunningham, Ottawa. do
do	3	Strawberry jam, Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	7464	13720	28 33	22 08	41 91		0 36	Genuine.	do do
do	3	Raspberry jam, Brosseau & Co., Montreal.	7465	13721	30 28	63 14	11 29	1 24	0 37	Adulterated with apples or turnips.	Major & Lefebvre do
do	3	Strawberry jam, Brosseau & Co., Montreal.	7466	13722	30 04	68 01	4 13	0 64	0 35	do	do do
do	3	Gooseberry jam, Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	7467	13723	32 84	51 98	16 15	1 20	0 35	Genuine.	do do
do	3	Peach jam	74 8	13724	31 46	55 04	8 16	0 70	0 27	do	B. W. Granger do
do	3	Plum jam.	7469	13725	29 68	40 20	23 58	1 14	0 69	do	do do
do	7	Pears, preserved, Canada Preserving Co., Hamilton, Ont.	7470	13727	42 95	23 78	34 98	0 14	0 21	do	do do

APPENDIX E.—INSPECTION OF JAMS, JELLIES, &c.—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
				Moisture.	(Glucose.	Sucrose.	Insoluble.	Ash.	Metallie contamination.			
				p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. Y. Valade—Con.</i>											
Jan.	7 Apple jelly, Canada Preserving Co., Hamilton, Ont.	7471	13728	39.41	17.55	41.74	0.04	0.30				Ottawa.
do	7 Lemon jelly, Canada Preserving Co., Hamilton, Ont.	7472	13729	42.30	19.76	39.73	0.04	0.27				do
do	7 Apple jelly, Canada Preserving Co., Hamilton, Ont.	7473	13730	43.70	25.37	34.64	0.10	0.36				do
do	7 Plum jam, Canada Preserving Co., Hamilton, Ont.	7474	13731	45.24	30.07	24.46	0.20	0.31				do
do	7 Black currant jelly, Crosse & Blackwell, Eng.	7475	13732	33.06	56.74	3.52	5.20	0.50				do
do	7 Quinces jelly, Crosse & Blackwell, Eng.	7476	13733	44.15	59.91	5.20	0.04	0.25				do
do	10 Strawberry jam, Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	7477	13734	34.94	39.35	27.38	1.04	0.39				do
do	10 Apricot jam, Donald Produce Co., Norwich, Ont.	7478	13735	35.35	47.79	13.41	0.60	0.77				do
do	10 Marmalade, Keillier, Scotland.	7479	13736	36.32	32.22	38.11	0.88	0.22				do
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>											
do	9 Fine Apple Jelly, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8628	13737	27.96	19.12	51.88						F. T. Morrish, Toronto.
do	9 Peach Jam, John Howley, Toronto	8629	13738	34.35	34.94	26.43	2.50	0.64				do
do	9 Raspberry Jam, John Howley, Toronto	8630	13739	28.48	52.91	10.36	5.23	0.46				do
do	9 Gooseberry Jam, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8631	13740	24.19	66.80	6.09	2.30	0.42				do
do	9 Plum Jam, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8632	13741	29.92	45.73	23.10	1.30	0.16				do
do	9 Marmalade, Southwell & Co., London, Eng.	8633	13742	25.30	33.96	37.17	2.00	0.30				do
do	9 Red Currant Jelly, Toronto Confectionery Co.	8634	13743	16.29	38.39	39.94		0.47				do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	10	Gooseberry Jam, Batger & Co., London, Eng.	13744	21	42	27	90	47	97	2	27	0	35	do	Gooseberry	do	do	do
do	10	Lemona, Batger & Co., London, Eng.	13745	26	67	1	02	16	33	1	02	0	26	do	Contains lemon jelly	do	do	do
do	10	Black Currant Jelly, Toronto Confectionery Co.	13746	36	29	7	77	22	39	7	77	0	35	do	Contains other fruit than black currant, probably huckleberry. (Genuine; no foreign matter detected.)	R. Peters & Co.	do	do
do	10	Raspberry Jam, Toronto Confectionery Co.	13747	16	62	2	64	16	36	2	64	0	38	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Red Currant Jelly	13748	26	86	0	00	40	66	0	00	0	45	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Apricot Jam	13749	24	74	20	99	35	31	0	93	0	42	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Marmalade, Eastmure & Co., Toronto.	13750	21	07	42	93	31	95	1	98	0	16	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Crab Apple Jelly, A. Nettleton, Toronto.	13751	25	88	42	30	25	89	...	...	0	55	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Thimbleberry Jam, A. Nettleton.	13752	30	34	57	44	6	57	5	63	0	29	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Black Currant Jam, W. Forster, Toronto.	13753	23	81	65	11	7	30	4	70	0	57	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	Gooseberry Jam, W. Forster, Toronto.	13754	25	72	58	13	14	45	1	73	0	39	do	do	do	do	do
do	11	Plum Jam, Canada Preserving Co.	13755	35	71	39	93	22	35	0	15	0	27	do	do	do	do	do
do	11	Apple Jelly, Canada Preserving Co.	13756	35	06	21	79	41	63	0	00	0	31	do	do	do	do	do
do	11	Lemon Jelly	13757	37	66	22	85	39	04	0	00	0	44	do	do	do	do	do
do	13	Strawberry Jam, Lefebvre & Co.	13734	25	74	38	30	23	37	2	25	0	45	do	do	do	do	do
do	13	Apricot Jam	13735	30	69	41	34	14	44	1	18	0	84	do	do	do	do	do
do	13	Marmalade, Kellier, Dundee, Scotland.	13736	27	16	32	75	31	05	1	25	0	22	do	do	do	do	do
<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>																		
do	24	Peach Jam, McCormack & Co., London, Ont.	15592	19	18	32	28	17	67	1	41	0	31	None.	Shows peach tissue; pure.	Wm. O'Brien, Stratford, Ont.	do	do
do	24	Plum Jam, M. Lefebvre & Co.	15593	54	17	36	12	22	98	0	70	0	37	do	Shows plum tissue; pure.	C. McIlbargy	do	do
do	24	Raspberry Jam, M. Lefebvre & Co.	15594	23	45	25	37	32	59	1	92	0	51	do	Shows raspberry tissue; pure.	E. Flaherty	do	do
do	24	Strawberry Jam, T. A. Little & Co., Toronto.	15595	23	96	44	92	12	06	1	46	0	40	do	Strawberry jam mixed with apple jelly.	A. G. Lloyd	do	do
do	24	Gooseberry Jam, McCormack Co., London, Ont.	15596	15	51	53	78	25	10	2	52	0	09	do	Pure.	J. P. Rogers, St. Mary's, Ont.	do	do
do	24	Raspberry Jam, M. Lefebvre & Co.	15597	29	80	31	49	25	39	0	46	0	17	trace.	A mixture, raspberry jam and apple jelly.	A. Beattie & Co.	do	do
do	24	Strawberry Jelly, Delhi Packing Co.	15598	31	87	48	48	10	53	None.	None.	0	19	None.	Artificially coloured and is probably apple jelly.	Smith & Burns	do	do
do	24	Peoples Jam, McCormack Co., London.	15599	20	01	57	96	12	92	1	43	0	31	do	A mixture of various fruits, the name of jam not specified on label.	do	do	do
do	25	Strawberry Jam, A. M. Smith, London, Ont.	15602	26	74	34	69	30	45	0	63	0	21	do	A mixture of apple jelly with strawberry jam.	J. Wilson & Co., London, Ont.	do	do
do	25	Peach Jam, Ayimer Canning Co.	15601	23	49	29	34	32	44	0	41	0	23	do	Peach; pure.	do	do	do
do	25	Raspberry Jam, Ayimer Canning Co.	15603	31	49	32	22	35	80	2	97	0	19	do	Raspberry jam with apple jelly.	do	do	do

APPENDIX E.—INSPECTION OF JAMS, JELLIES, &c.—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
				Moisture.	Glucose.	Cane Sugar.	Insoluble matter.	Ash.			Metallic contamination.
1896.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison—Con.</i>									
Jan. 25	Red Currant Jelly, McCormack Co., London.	8904	15603	p. c. 30.77	p. c. 23.51	p. c. 36.57	None.	p. c. 0.12	none	p. c.
do	Black Currant Jelly, Crosse & Blackwell, England.	8905	15604	22.76	52.58	12.95	None.	0.61	do	J. Harvey
do	Strawberry Jam, Simcoe Canning Co.	8906	15605	32.54	32.18	27.91	0.72	0.40	do	do
do	Red Raspberry Jam, Simcoe Canning Co.	8907	15606	26.41	48.57	9.73	2.75	0.25	do	do
do	Red Currant Jelly, Delhi Canning Co.	8908	15607	35.82	43.68	15.17	.....	0.17	do	Fitzgerald & Scandrett
do	Red Currant Jam, Delhi Canning Co.	8909	15608	20.30	58.00	8.5	5.20	0.40	do	do
do	Strawberry Jam, Badger & Co., England.	8910	15609	24.60	28.00	42.00	1.55	0.21	do	do
do	Raspberry Jam, Canada Preserving Co., Hamilton.	8911	15610	33.71	32.83	26.52	2.07	0.26	do	A. J. Denne
do	Strawberry Jam, Canada Preserving Co.	8912	15611	32.68	25.62	33.39	0.46	0.29	do	do
do	Strawberry Jelly, Canada Preserving Co.	8913	15612	33.25	22.76	32.24	.....	0.24	do	E. Rutter
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>									
do	Black Currant Jam, Masfield & Co., London, Ont.	6945	14685	26.12	59.78	6.04	3.51	0.41	do	T. Hurtle, Winnipeg.
do	Marmalade, Crosse & Blackwell, England.	6946	14686	31.15	39.70	24.83	1.12	0.16	do	T. Williams
do	Rhubarb Jam, Mrs. W. R. Johnson, Winnipeg.	6947	14687	42.09	38.52	14.50	2.66	0.82	do	do but mouldy
do	Cranberry Jelly, Mr. Cranston, Winnipeg.	6948	14688	29.89	41.03	26.13	.....	0.17	do	do slightly mouldy

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

do	29	Strawberry Jam, Toronto Confectionery Co.	6949	14689	34 16	57 10	3 22	1 70	0 48	do	Genuine.....	A. McMillan	do
do	29	Apple Jelly, Blackwood Bros., Winnipeg.	6950	14690	26 81	32 69	35 66	...	0 16	none	do	W. H. McLean	do
do	30	Plum Jam, Lefebvre & Co., Montreal.	6951	14691	36 17	36 60	20 72	1 45	0 15	copper & tin.	do	Lemieux & Co.	do
do	30	Marmalade, Batger & Co., London, Eng.	6952	14692	27 36	64 08	4 06	.....	0 16	copper	do	do	do
do	30	Raspberry Jam, Toronto Confectionery Co.	6953	14693	32 58	56 51	3 09	3 53	0 33	do	do	H. Cusson	do
Feb.	4	Marmalade (orange and lemon)...	6954	14694	40 50	49 52	6 74	0 99	0 15	do	do	N. F. Calder	do
do	4	Cherry Jam, Canadian Preserving Co., Montreal.	6955	14695	32 76	36 53	19 48	5 31	0 17	do	do	MacLean & Co.	do
do	4	Plum Jam, O'Keil & Morris, Victoria, B.C.	6956	14696	23 22	41 60	22 14	8 91	0 18	do	do	Francis & Tims	do
do	4	Strawberry Jam, O'Keil & Morris.	6957	14697	33 52	54 40	6 33	1 71	0 26	do	do	C. D. Anderson	do
do	5	Orange Jelly, Simcoe Canning Co.	6958	14698	27 43	25 00	44 12	...	0 37	do	Adulterated	Capell & Paul	do
do	5	Strawberry Jam, Lefebvre & Co.	6959	14699	32 46	46 71	16 55	0 94	0 29	do	Genuine.....	do	do
do	5	Strawberry Jelly, Simcoe Canning Co.	6960	14700	28 300	40 87	28 75	1 71	0 42	do	Adulterated with apple.	F. Jean	do
do	6	Peach Jam, G. K. J. Galt, Winnipeg.	6961	14701	23 80	17 35	49 92	3 40	0 16	do	Genuine.....	F. E. Weldon & Co.	do
do	6	Gooseberry Jam, G. K. J. Galt, Winnipeg.	6962	14702	34 33	54 72	5 40	3 54	0 17	do	do	do	do

APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				
				Moisture.	Fat.	Caseine.	Ash.	Chlorine.
1896.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
April 17	Smith & Proctor, Halifax, N.S.	10571	16401	27.45	36.52	21.31	4.41	0.95
do 17	Hamilton & Outbit, Halifax	10572	16402	25.30	36.88	26.37	4.95	1.01
do 17	D. G. Whidden, Halifax	10573	16403	26.63	30.54	22.26	3.90	0.42
do 20	Cream Cheese, Union Produce Co., Prescott, Ont.	10574	16404	30.09	35.92	0.75	3.72	0.59
do 20	Dominion Government Dairy, P.E.I.	10575	16405	20.75	35.92	19.78	4.44	0.78
do 20	Not known	10576	16406	25.06	37.31	19.26	4.42	0.88
do 21	Lawry & Sons, Hamilton	10577	16407	19.65	40.79	19.67	4.45	0.77
do 21	X. La Vallie, Quebec	10578	16408	20.01	37.29	24.01	5.58	1.16
do 22	J. A. Kirk, Antigonish, N.S.	10579	16409	27.41	34.47	20.53	4.32	1.05
do 22	T. Somers, Antigonish	10580	16410	19.99	38.76	17.14	4.98	0.88
do 22	J. McDonald, Halifax	10581	16411	21.82	36.05	19.78	4.63	1.01
do 23	Bould & Gibson, Halifax	10582	16412	21.22	39.06	24.62	4.16	0.60
do 23	L. C. Archibald, Antigonish	10583	16413	19.62	43.26	26.38	4.17	0.43
do 23	Lorne Cheese Factory, N.S.	10584	16414	18.48	39.90	32.01	4.28	0.48
do 24	Not known	10585	16415	16.19	45.35	24.91	3.99	0.56
do 24	Dominion Government Dairy, P.E.I.	10586	16416	16.71	42.77	19.29	4.43	0.55
do 24	Upper Stewaicke Factory, N.S.	10587	16417	20.36	42.54	20.08	4.61	0.78

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CHEESE—Tabulated Statement.

	PROPERTIES OF FAT EXTRACTED.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
	Nitrogen.	Saponification Equivalent.	Reichert No.			Specific Gravity.
p. c.					
.....				Unadulterated	Forsyth Bros., Dartmouth, N.S.
.....				do	J. M. Weekes do
.....				do	J. B. McLean do
.....				do	P. T. Shea, Halifax, N.S.
.....				do	S. Whetley do
.....				do	A. Payne do
.....				do	M. O. Weir & Co. do
.....				do	Hutchinson & Power do
.....				do	J. D. Kirk, Antigonish, N.S.
.....				do	C. C. Cunningham do
.....				do	C. B. Whidden & Son, do
.....				do	C. Cavanagh, New Glasgow.
.....				do	A. D. Gillis do
.....				do	J. F. Morrow do
.....				do	J. Williamson, Truro, N.S.
.....				do	Gasson & Cox do
.....				do	E. E. McNutt do

APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			
				Moisture.	Fat.	Ash.	Chlorine.
1896.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Feb. 20	Petitcodiac Cheese Factory, N.B.	9809	14975	25·10	37·75	4·15	0·80
do 20	Southampton Cheese Factory, N.B.	9810	14976	24·86	39·31	3·98	0·70
do 20	Brown Bros., Corn Hill, N.B.	9811	14977	24·87	39·35	3·94	0·71
do 20	Hampstead Cheese Factory, N.B.	9812	14978	25·14	37·74	4·16	0·70
do 20	Tilley & Sons, Woodstock, N.B.	9813	14979	26·34	33·25	4·10	0·71
do 20	Southampton Cheese Factory, N.B.	9814	14980	24·89	39·30	3·97	0·71
do 24	B. Freeze	9815	14981	31·50	24·04	3·10	0·26
do 24	Waterford Cheese Factory, N.B.	98 6	14982	24·86	38·35	3·95	0·72
do 25	F. P. Reid & Co., Moncton, N.B.	9817	14983	28·95	28·77	3·90	0·71
do 25	Grandique Cheese Factory, N.B.	9818	14984	25·11	37·73	4·15	0·77
do 27	Sussex Cheese Factory, N.B.	9819	14985	25·14	37·60	4·15	0·80
do 27	Steeves Cheese Factory, Lutes Mountain, N.B.	9820	14986	31·00	36·50	5·00	1·44
do 27	St. Anselm Cheese Factory, Fox Creek, N.B.	9821	14987	28·94	28·60	3·92	0·70
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>						
Feb. 26	J. B. Renaud & Co., Quebec	10488	15963	34·16	34·26	3·72	0·68
do 26	do do	10489	15964	34·77	32·61	3·46	0·80
do 26	Not known	10490	15965	33·75	31·94	3·78	0·62
do 26	do	10491	15966	35·38	31·51	3·99	0·74
do 26	O. Jacques, Quebec	10492	15967	32·85	31·66	3·33	0·49
do 26	Not known	10493	15968	33·71	32·01	3·99	0·77
do 26	do	10494	15969	31·74	33·92	4·49	1·08
do 26	do	10495	15970	34·00	35·09	4·08	0·89
do 27	do	10496	15971	34·46	32·94	3·40	0·50
do 27	do	10497	15972	30·95	31·98	3·79	0·68
do 27	N. Beaudoin, St. Henri	10498	15973	31·10	33·45	3·90	0·65
do 27	Not known	10499	15974	33·58	34·81	2·50	0·50
do 27	do	10500	15975	32·05	36·28	4·06	0·75
do 27	J. Blondin, St. Maurice, Que.	10501	15976	33·29	32·78	4·26	0·84
do 27	Not known	10502	15977	32·55	36·38	3·13	0·48

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CHEESE—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Nitrogen.	PROPERTIES OF FAT EXTRACTED.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
	Saponification Equivalent.	Reichert No.	Specific Gravity.		
p. c.					
4 21	246 0	13 3	0 81	Not adulterated.	E. H. Turnbull, St. John, N. B.
4 20	248 0	13 5	0 86	do	Brown & Davidson do
4 22	248 0	13 5	0 84	do	M. L. Bonnell do
4 22	246 0	13 3	0 84	do	J. F. Armstrong do
4 24	247 0	13 8	0 86	do	W. A. Porter do
4 24	248 0	13 4	0 85	do	Mathison & Power do
4 20	248 0	13 5	0 88	do	J. S. Trites, Sussex, N. B.
4 25	248 0	13 5	0 85	do	S. H. White & Co. do
4 24	246 0	13 2	0 84	do	C. A. Dickie, Shediac, N. B.
4 25	246 0	13 3	0 82	do	O. M. Melanson do
4 20	246 0	13 3	0 83	do	E. E. Ayer, Moncton, N. B.
4 24	249 0	13 1	0 84	do	Robertson & Givan do
4 20	246 0	13 3	0 84	do	W. E. Babin do
		Reichert Wollny No.			
4 66	243 8	25 8		Unadulterated	T. Lacasse, Quebec.
5 01		22 50		do	do do
4 98		27 21		do	O. Matte do
4 67	243 2	25 48		do	do do
5 14	241 3	26 04		do	V. Juneau do
4 78	241 0	25 43		do	J. A. Moison do
4 34	238 5	24 49		do	L. Gaboury do
5 03	242 7	27 55		do	do do
4 53		23 01		do	E. Paquet do
4 72	241 0	24 87		do	A. G. Lambert, Levis, P. Q.
4 88	246 4	23 34		do	Bourget & Co. do
5 07	241 0	23 66		do	J. M. Spenard, Three Rivers, P. Q.
4 91	242 6	26 32		do	do do
4 99	243 7	24 16		do	L. T. Denechand do
4 59	245 6	24 07		do	P. Rheault & Co. do

APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.				
				Moisture.	Fat.	Soluble in Water.	Caseine, &c.	Ash.
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Feb. 20	Walker's, Huntingdon, P.Q.	9629	15955	25.65	39.75	15.07	19.53	6.56
do	20 Allan Grove Cheese Co., P.Q.	9630	15956	24.75	40.14	15.04	20.07	7.00
do	20 do do	9631	15957	20.08	43.92	19.50	16.50	8.22
do	21 C. Langlois & Co., Montreal.	9632	15958	22.46	41.28	15.06	21.30	.....
do	21 Not known.	9633	15959	26.46	33.93	14.34	25.29	8.66
do	21 J. Ward, Montreal.	9634	15960	25.84	39.20	14.26	20.70	4.50
do	21 J. A. Vaillancourt, Montreal.	9635	15961	18.86	42.40	15.48	23.26	5.28
do	21 Canadian Club Brand.	9636	15992	21.05	39.29	16.27	23.29	5.56
Mar. 1	6 Not known.	9637	15978	29.12	35.92	11.76	23.26	3.44
do	6 do do	9638	15979	24.74	40.05	18.06	17.15	4.70
do	6 J. Dalrymple, Montreal.	9639	15980	27.94	35.85	9.63	26.58	4.80
do	16 C. Langlois & Co., Montreal.	9640	15981	29.06	35.67	12.47	22.80	4.48
do	16 Not known.	9641	15982	29.10	36.67	14.50	19.76	4.18
do	16 do do	9642	15983	24.96	41.50	13.68	20.82	5.28
do	16 Manufactured at St. Angèle, P.Q.	9643	15984	30.84	34.66	13.68	20.82	4.90
do	16 Not known.	9644	15985	32.09	34.84	12.89	20.18	4.90
do	16 M. Barrière, Grandbois, P.Q.	9645	15986	35.22	32.97	10.08	21.73	4.16
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>							
Feb. 17	Bate & Sons, Ottawa.	7480	13758	20.81	41.20	.....	.....	3.59
do	17 Not known.	7481	13759	24.47	37.40	.....	.....	4.24
do	17 F. A. Scott, Ottawa.	7482	13760	26.45	31.99	.....	.....	4.2
do	17 H. N. Bate & Sons, Ottawa.	7483	13761	35.48	24.66	.....	.....	3.82
do	17 F. A. Scott, Ottawa.	7484	13762	20.93	37.30	.....	.....	4.48
do	17 Waba Cheese Factory, Arnprior, Ont.	7485	13763	24.38	38.49	.....	.....	4.19
do	18 Union Pride Cheese Factory Arnprior, Ont.	7486	13764	25.51	35.78	.....	.....	3.67
do	18 do do do	7487	13765	24.62	34.70	.....	.....	3.55
do	18 Waba Cheese Factory, Arnprior, Ont.	7488	13766	22.09	37.60	.....	.....	3.79
do	18 do do do	7489	13767	30.92	25.80	.....	.....	4.13
do	18 do do do	7490	13768	28.25	33.61	.....	.....	3.33
do	18 Union Pride Cheese Factory, Arnprior, Ont.	7491	13769	27.77	26.25	.....	.....	3.83
do	19 Not known.	7492	13770	30.68	31.10	.....	.....	3.82
do	19 do do	7493	13771	29.30	36.62	.....	.....	3.59
do	19 Bate & Sons, Ottawa.	7494	13772	23.62	35.20	.....	.....	2.82

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CHEESE—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Salt.	Nitrogen.	PROPERTIES OF FAT EXTRACTED.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
		Saponification Equivalent.	Reichert No.	Specific Gravity.		
p. c.						
1.99	4.34	260.0	11.40	.....	Genuine.....	C. S. Burrows, Huntingdon, P.Q.
1.75	4.41	255.0	11.25	.....	do	R. E. Kelly, do
2.56	4.25	260.0	10.90	.....	do	A. Chalmers do
	4.76	260.0	12.00	.....	do	M. Scanlan, Montreal.
2.62	4.32	259.0	12.20	.....	do	J. A. Robert do
2.41	4.32	241.8	11.90	.....	do	J. A. Desaulniers do
3.50	7.70	242.4	11.80	.....	do	do do
1.46	7.37	242.0	12.90	.....	Adulteration doubtful; addition of meat fats suspected.	do do
0.58	6.69	240.3	14.30	.....	Genuine.....	J. Manning do
2.57	4.97	205.4	11.90	.....	do	do do
1.92	4.34	259.0	13.30	.....	do	M. Hennessey do
1.45	4.62	230.8	13.35	.....	do	C. Brosseau, St. Johns, P.Q.
1.17	4.06	294.8	13.35	.....	do	R. Goold do
2.31	4.50	253.0	11.90	.....	do	M. L. Hislop do
2.31	4.69	253.0	11.80	.....	do	Regnier Bros., Iberville, P.Q.
1.75	4.90	254.0	12.20	.....	Genuine, but contains excess of moisture and keeps badly.	J. B. Pelletier do
1.05	5.40	257.0	12.50	.....	do	P. Thuot do
	As Ammonia.		Reichert Wollny No.			
0.79	5.56	244.0	24.80	.....	Genuine.....	L. St. Amand, Ottawa.
1.31	5.03	242.0	26.00	.....	do	P. Dunlop do
1.43	5.69	240.0	23.40	.....	Doubtful	T. V. Gilchrist do
0.93	4.68	240.0	25.9	.....	Genuine ; contains a low percentage of fat.	W. York do
1.30	5.53	240.0	26.4	.....	Genuine.....	D. Gentile do
1.25	5.38	242.0	26.4	.....	do	Grimes & Oliver, do
1.02	5.62	248.0	26.8	.....	do	G. Holloway & Co., Arnprior, Ont.
1.14	5.19	256.0	27.9	.....	do	W. J. Kelly, do
1.23	5.51	245.0	22.2	.....	Doubtful.....	E. F. Kelly do
1.55	5.42	243.0	24.3	.....	Genuine ; low percentage of fat.	J. K. Whitelow do
1.31	5.46	243.3	23.0	.....	Doubtful.....	do do
1.17	5.26	244.0	23.8	.....	Doubtful ; low percentage of fat	Kennedy & Co do
1.40	4.63	243.0	24.5	.....	Genuine	P. D. Herbert, Ottawa.
1.25	4.79	244.0	23.7	.....	Doubtful	C. G. Elliott do
0.73	5.13	246.0	26.0	.....	Genuine.....	Mrs. W. Slattery do

APPENDIX F.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.			
				Moisture.	Fat.	Ash.	Chlorine.
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Feb. 29	Not known.....	8652	13773	23 61	41 12	3 95	0 53
do 29	Rutherford, Marshall & Co., Toronto.....	8653	13774	28 07	31 08	4 89	0 74
do 29	Not known.....	8654	13775	17 45	43 02	4 39	0 51
do 29	Hawley, Provision Merchant, Toronto.....	8655	13776	19 82	42 60	4 9	0 98
do 29	A. J. King, Toronto.....	8656	13777	16 36	45 55	4 47	0 62
do 29	Lamb & Co do.....	8657	13778	19 44	41 88	4 30	0 53
do 29	Gunn & Taville do.....	8658	13779	16 13	43 86	6 00	1 33
do 29	G. Gibb do.....	8659	13780	21 41	40 04	4 10	0 53
do 29	A. J. King do.....	8660	13781	24 40	39 00	4 75	0 84
do 29	Ryan do.....	8661	13782	20 35	40 25	4 25	0 62
do 29	G. McLean, do.....	8662	13783	18 60	40 02	4 50	0 62
do 29	Ramsay do.....	8663	13784	23 65	41 83	4 30	0 80
do 29	Not known.....	8664	13785	19 89	41 83	4 30	0 80
do 29	Scott Bros. do.....	8665	13786	22 08	38 36	4 65	0 71
do 29	Lamb do.....	8666	13787	23 20	0 27	3 80	0 27
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>						Salt.
Feb. 22	Bracefield Cheese Co.....	8914	15613	26 51	33 83	4 93	1 26
do 22	Hon. Thos. Balentine, Stratford, P.O.....	8915	15614	30 64	34 92	4 27	1 03
do 24	M. Muir, Avonbank, Ont.....	8916	15615	24 44	38 24	4 78	1 87
do 24	J. W. Steinhoff, Stratford.....	8917	15616	30 10	32 88	4 08	1 10
do 24	John Geary, London, P.O.....	8918	15617	26 23	36 86	4 12	1 58
do 24	A. McLarin & Co., Toronto.....	8919	15618	28 86	36 43	4 87	2 43
do 25	Not known.....	8920	15619	28 00	37 00	4 00	1 30
do 25	A. M. Smith.....	8921	15620	30 50	33 68	4 12	1 13
do 25	Deleware Cheese Factory.....	8922	15621	33 96	24 37	4 26	1 54
do 25	West Zora Cheese Factory, Embro, P.O.....	8923	15622	32 57	30 04	4 47	1 74
do 25	Eastwood Cheese Factory.....	8924	15623	32 79	28 53	3 60	1 19
do 26	Not known.....	8925	15624	38 64	30 17	4 13	1 31
do 26	do.....	8926	15625	30 79	34 57	3 68	1 10
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>						Chlorine.
Mar. 13	A. MacDonald & Co., Winnipeg.....	6963	14703	24 16	33 75	4 13	0 68
do 13	Thompson & Codville do.....	6964	14704	27 43	37 67	4 08	0 84
do 13	Griffin & Co. do.....	6965	14705	24 33	34 48	3 95	0 62
do 13	do do.....	6966	14706	29 76	28 23	3 66	0 59
do 13	do do.....	6967	14707	33 10	29 29	3 38	0 36
do 13	Parson Produce Co. do.....	6968	14708	28 77	35 15	3 91	0 53
do 18	Thompson, Codville & Co. do.....	6969	14709	24 66	38 88	3 84	0 52
do 18	Turner, Marchard & Co. do.....	6970	14710	26 30	36 46	3 33	0 32
do 18	Ritchie, Poplar Point do.....	6971	14711	29 95	35 24	3 94	0 71
do 19	A. Macdonald & Co., do.....	6972	14712	27 22	37 49	3 52	0 57
do 19	Not known.....	6973	14713	32 57	34 48	3 75	0 69
do 19	Mackenzie, Power & Co. do.....	6974	14714	29 22	32 24	4 14	0 96

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

CHEESE—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

Nitrogen.	PROPERTIES OF FAT EXTRACTED.			Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
	Saponification Equivalent.	Reichert No.	Specific Gravity at 100 °C.		
p. c.					
4 13	225 0	13 40	0 9007	Genuine.....	M. Moyer & Son, Toronto.
4 26	225 0	13 97	0 9009	do	A. Ballentine & Son do
5 01	225 0	16 05	0 8992	do	E. White do
4 69	224 0	14 40	0 9006	do	C. M. Webb do
5 33	229 0	12 50	0 8990	do	Thos. H. Cruise do
4 46	230 0	16 07	0 9000	do	T. Guay do
4 34	226 0	12 46	0 8958	do	Kennard & Co do
4 56	228 0	15 48	0 8801	do	A. Sinclair do
4 76	222 0	15 24	0 9000	do	Zurhorst & Co do
4 76	220 0	13 74	0 8986	do	W. Eddy do
5 02	224 0	16 35	0 8978	do	Jackson & Johnson do
4 69	222 0	13 36	0 8978	do	T. W. Squire do
4 29	222 0	13 9 1	0 8978	do	J. Blood do
4 62	221 0	9 74	0 8924	Calculated on Reichert's formula; contains only 64 per cent butter fat on total fat, i.e. 25 per cent on the cheese.	Mills Bros. do
4 29	222 0	11 21	0 8938	Reichert number low.....	J. Bastow do
5 29	240 0	15 1	0 867	Genuine.....	A. Young, Seaforth, Ont.
4 32	246 0	12 5	0 866	do	F. Davis do
4 57	248 0	11 5	0 866	do	A. Beattie & Co., Stratford, Ont.
4 37	241 0	15 7	0 867	do	T. J. Doak do
4 45	242 0	12 2	0 868	do	J. Garvey, London, Ont.
4 37	244 0	14 0	0 864	do	J. Wilson do
4 37	244 0	14 0	0 866	do	C. M. Newans & Co. do
4 63	241 0	14 4	0 867	do	W. H. McCutchen do
4 08	245 0	12 0	0 866	do	G. T. Triplecock do
4 28	244 0	13 6	0 866	do	J. Scott, Woodstock, Ont.
4 47	244 0	13 7	0 867	do	Fury & Thompson do
3 77	247 0	10 1	0 859	Of doubtful purity.....	T. E. Robinson, Ingersoll.
4 47	244 0	13 6	0 865	Genuine.....	Robinson Bros. do
			Specific Volume at 99 3° C.		
4 22	255 0	28 6	1 15816	Genuine.....	C. Reid & Co., Winnipeg.
3 90	256 0	26 5	1 15945	do	Mrs. Cranston do
4 60	255 0	27 7	1 15961	do	F. Ferguson do
4 19	256 0	26 4	1 15967	do	D. J. Taylor do
3 71	254 0	28 8	1 15872	do	F. Ashford do
4 40	255 0	25 7	1 16001	do	S. Harvey do
4 36	257 0	25 5	1 16040	do	A. Laurens, Portage la Prairie.
4 22	255 0	24 1	1 16124	do	J. O'Reilly do
4 00	256 0	25 4	1 16051	do	Newman Bros. do
4 29	255 0	28 6	1 15891	do	Wright & Wright, Winnipeg.
3 76	256 0	28 1	1 15907	do	J. D. McKerchar do
3 79	257 0	24 0	1 16169	do	W. J. Smith do

APPENDIX G.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS AND			
				Water.	Fat.	Melting point.	Specific Gravity at 98° C.
1896.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
April 6	Lard Compound, N. K. Fairbanks, Chicago.	9822	14988	.....	100·0	42° C	0·865
do	6 Slipp & Flewelling, St. John, N.B.	9823	14989	.....	100·0	46°	0·862
do	6 T. Dean, St. John	9824	14990	1·00	99·0	49°	0·860
do	6 J. Hopkins, St. John	9825	14991	0·50	99·5	43°	0·860
do	7 A. A. McMullin, St. John	9826	14992	.....	100·0	49·5	0·861
do	7 Lilly & Sons, St. John	9827	14993	.....	100·0	43°	0·859
do	7 A. S. & W. H. Masterman, Montreal	9828	14994	2·00	98·0	48°	0·860
do	7 F. B. Dunne, Musquash, N.B.	9829	14995	.....	100·0	44°	0·859
do	8 R. W. Leetch, St. John, N.B.	9830	14996	3·00	97·0	41°	0·855
do	8 Lawson Bros., St. John	9831	14997	1·00	99·0	49°	0·860
do	8 Park, Blackwell & Co., Toronto	9832	14998	0·5	99·5	43°	0·860
do	8 C. Vanwart, Woodstock, N.B.	9833	14999	.....	100·0	45°	0·861
do	8 A. C. Smith & Co., St. John, N.B.	9834	15000	.....	100·0	30°	0·859
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>						
April 14	Compound	10203	16018	1·22	98·77	.....	0·8634
do	14 A. Laroche, Quebec	10204	16019	7·62	92·28	.....	0·8621
do	14	10205	16020	0·56	99·44	.....	0·8630
do	14 A. Bergeron, Quebec	10206	16021	0·77	99·22	.....	0·8600
do	14 N. Dussault, Quebec	10207	16022	0·85	99·15	.....	0·8590
do	14 Compound	10208	16023	1·24	98·76	.....	0·8590
do	15 J. Blondeau, Quebec	10209	16024	1·24	98·72	.....	0·8613
do	15	10210	16025	4·84	95·08	.....	0·8584
do	15 A. Thiverge, Quebec	10211	16026	1·52	98·48	.....	0·8591
do	15 Laing Packing Co.	10212	16027	1·18	98·82	.....	0·8609
do	16 Hovey Bros., Sherbrooke	10213	16028	1·26	98·72	.....	0·8595
do	16 Lowry & Son, Hamilton	10214	16029	1·00	99·00	.....	0·8590
		10315	16030	2·13	97·87	.....	0·8613
		10416	16031	1·30	98·70	.....	0·8610
		10417	16032	0·85	99·15	.....	0·8600
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>						
April 4	.....	9648	16001	.....	.....	41° C	0·861
do	4	9649	16002	.....	.....	39° 5	0·861
do	4	9650	16003	.....	.....	40° 5	0·863
do	4	9651	16004	.....	.....	41° 9	0·859
do	6	9652	16005	.....	.....	41° 5	0·862
do	6 Laing Packing Co.	9653	16006	.....	.....	42°	0·862
do	10 W. Morgan, Montreal	9654	16007	.....	.....	43° 5	0·859
do	10 G. Matthews & Co., Ottawa	9655	16008	.....	.....	40° 5	0·859
do	10	9656	16009	.....	.....	41° 0	0·855
do	11	9657	16010	.....	.....	40° 5	0·856

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

LARD—Tabulated Statement.

PROPERTIES OF THE FAT.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Saponification Equivalent.	Silver Reaction.	Iodine No.	Oxidation in 24 hours.		
p. c.		p. c.	p. c.		
294·0	Coffee colour	82·0		Adulterated with cotton-seed oil.	P. Scovell, St. John, N.B.
292·0	Light gray.	67·0		Adulterated with a little cotton-seed oil.	A. Foster do
291·0	None.	62·0		No foreign fat; unadulterated.	T. Dean do
288·0	do	59·2		do do	J. Hopkins do
290·0	Slight	65·2		do do	A. A. McMullin do
289·0	None.	61·0		do do	Lilly & Sons do
290·0	do	59·0		Slightly adulterated with tallow.	J. Collins do
289·0	do	62·0		No foreign fats detected; not adulterated.	Rankine & Moulson do
288·0	do	59·0		do do	R. W. Leetch do
291·0	do	62·0		do do	Lawson Bros. do
288·0	do	63·0		do do	P. Nase & Son do
289·0	do	61·0		do do	J. K. Vanwart do
289·0	do	60·0		do do	J. W. Keast do
291·0	Light brown	91·59		Greenish white colour, not very good smell; adulterated with cotton seed oil.	N. Rheaum, Quebec.
291·4	do	79·80		White colour, good smell; adulterated with water and cotton-seed oil.	E. Sylvain do
292·0	do	92·66		Greenish white colour; adulterated with cotton-seed oil.	F. X. Allaire do
293·4	None.	61·04		Lard crystals and some doubtful ones.	A. Bergeron do
290·5	Yellow	58·90		Lard crystals; pure.	A. Lyonnais do
283·0	None.	54·67		do	do do
294·1	do	59·91		do	A. Convey do
293·6	do	56·00		Adulterated with water; a fungus or mould forming.	J. Buchanan, Lévis, P.Q.
294·	Light brown	61·02		Lard crystals, pure.	Goulet Frères do
290·	None.	55·66		do do	G. S. Coliture do
289·4	do	59·26		do do	W. Murray & Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
289·5	do	60·29		do do	Daroché & Co. do
292·5	Light brown	59·31		do doubtful	D. W. Stenson do
289·5	None.	58·32		do pure	W. J. Woodburn, Richmond, P.Q.
288·8	do	53·20		do do	W. Davis do
283·9	Slight	54·55	3·28	Genuine	A. Foisey, St. Johns, P.Q.
283·5	do	55·53	3·37	do	L. Moreau do
280·9	do	54·99	3·30	do	G. Dupuis do
280·5	Red brown.	57·98	3·19	Not pure, but of doubtful quality; adulteration doubtful.	G. D. Huot do
280·9	do	58·93	3·54	Genuine	J. A. Ethier & Co., Montreal.
285·9	do	62·44	3·44	do	J. E. Forrest do
283·	Light brown	54·06	2·489	Of doubtful purity, but not adulterated.	P. Elliott do
282·	None.	60·01	3·036	Genuine	Casselman Bros. do
280·	do	57·79	0·489	do	J. B. McCullogh do
281·	do	59·72	3·15	do	O. Chenier, Hull, P.Q.

APPENDIX G.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS AND			
				Water.	Fat.	Melting point.	Specific Gravity at 98° C.
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.		
April 11	do	9658	16011			41° 0	0·856
do	11 Bate & Son, Ottawa.....	9659	16012			39° 5	0·874
do	11 B. Seguin, Hull, P.Q.....	9660	16013			41° 2	0·860
do	18 Not known.....	9661	16014			40°	0·859
do	18 J. Benoit, St. Henri.....	9662	16015	0·286		39° 8	0·860
do	18 Compound, N. Fairbanks.....	9663	16016	0·360		37° 5	0·863
do	18 Not known.....	9664	16017	0·492		40° 9	0·859
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>						
April 1	G. Matthews, Ottawa.....	10701	13788		97·43	41°	0·860
do	1 do do.....	10702	13789		93·47	36°	0·857
do	1 do do.....	10703	13790		98·57	40°	0·859
do	1 do do.....	10704	13791		93·82	42°	0·858
do	1 do do.....	10705	13792		96·67	33°	0·860
do	1 do do.....	10706	13793		98·38	34°	0·863
do	1 W. Hyde, Ottawa.....	10707	13794		97·41	35°	0·859
do	1 Park, Blackwall & Co., Toronto.....	10708	13795		91·99	43°	0·863
do	1 do do.....	10709	13796		96·41	35°	0·863
do	2 Fearman, Hamilton.....	10710	13797		97·20	36°	0·857
do	2 do do.....	10711	13798		95·49	39°	0·861
do	2 Lawry do.....	10712	13799		99·79	44°	0·857
do	2 F. J. Rogers, Toronto.....	10713	13800	Traces.	97·88	31°	0·865
	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>						
May 4	G. Matthews, Peterboro'.....	8667	15401	00·38	99·62	47° 3	0·859
do	4 do do.....	8668	15402	00·46	99·54	47°	0·858
do	4 Not known.....	8669	15403	0·11	99·89	46°	0·856
do	4 do do.....	8670	15404	0·12	99·88	46·5	0·858
do	5 Fearman, Hamilton.....	8671	15405	0·04	99·96	46° 0	0·857
do	5 Not known.....	8672	15406	0·33	99·67	47°	0·856
do	5 Park & Co., Toronto.....	8673	15407	0·13	99·87	47°	0·858
do	5 Lawry, Hamilton.....	8674	15408	0·09	99·91	47°	0·860
do	5 Not known.....	8675	15409	00·28	99·72	47·7	0·859
do	5 do do.....	8676	15410	00·30	99·70	45·8	0·861
do	6 Fearman, Hamilton.....	8677	15411		100·	47·0	0·855
do	6 Not known.....	8678	15412	0·08	99·92	48·0	0·860
do	6 Fearman, Hamilton.....	8679	15413		100·	48° 5	0·857
do	6 Lawry do.....	8680	15414		100·	45·5	0·859
do	6 Not known.....	8681	15415		100·	47·3	0·859
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>						
Mar 24	J. White & Sons, Mitchell, Ont.....	8927	15626				0·8624
do	24 A. M. Smith.....	8928	15627	0·64	0·06		0·8616
do	24 G. F. Morris, London, Ont.....	8929	15628	0·24			0·8625
do	25 Collingwood Meat Co.....	8930	15629	0·39			0·8614
do	25 J. Parks, London, Ont.....	8931	15630				0·8618
do	25 Not known.....	8932	15631	Trace.			0·8612
do	26 F. W. Griffin, St. Thomas, Ont.....	8933	15632	0·10			0·8624
do	26 T. B. Escot, London, Ont.....	8934	15633	0·41	0·07		0·8623

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

LARD—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

PROPERTIES OF THE FAT.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Saponification Equivalent.	Silver Reac- tion.	Iodine No.	Oxidation in 24 hours.		
		p. c.	p. c.		
280·8	None.	59·04	2·70	Genuine.....	E. Lafleur, Hull, P. Q.
283·	do	55·19	2·03	do	O. Lebrum do
280·8	Light brown	58·80	3·08	do	B. Seguin do
280·	None.....	59·19	2·92	do	Caron & Co., St. Henri.
283·	Very slight.	61·68	3·45	do	J. Benoit do
287·	Green	87·17	3·09	Cottolene, covered by the label; compound.	do do
233·	Light brown	59·03	2·709	Impure but not adulterated; few crystals of meat fat.	O. Chicoine do
275·8	.....	58·54	.....	Genuine.....	D. E. Stratton & Co., Ottawa.
270·81	.....	64·52	.....	do	Starrs & Co. do
281·1	Dark gray..	60·74	.....	Adulterated with cotton seed oil.	A. Aubichon do
282·23	Light gray..	60·15	.....	do	J. Mundy do
279·32	.....	63·24	.....	Genuine.....	F. X. Groulx do
277·63	.....	60·25	.....	do	A. L. Pinard do
275·23	.....	56·65	.....	do	W. Hyde do
276·5	.....	57·19	.....	do	F. H. Cluff do
276·6	.....	59·63	.....	do	Prevost Bros. do
276·4	Light gray..	59·90	.....	do	J. Nappy, Brockville.
275·3	.....	60·61	.....	do	Mrs. Lacassey do
276·12	.....	53·35	.....	do	A. Cameron do
278·19	Olive gray..	60·52	.....	Adulterated with cotton seed oil.	W. M. Veitch do
193·3	.....	55·82	.....	Lard crystals; genuine.....	G. Matthews, Peterboro'.
192·8	.....	52·58	.....	do do	do do
187·9	.....	55·08	.....	do do	W. Watkins do
186·6	.....	58·03	.....	do do	M. Kidd do
186·2	.....	56·24	.....	do do	J. Davison, Toronto.
189·9	.....	53·09	.....	do do	J. Brown do
191·9	.....	53·87	.....	do do	T. Murray do
194·2	.....	53·94	.....	do do	T. H. Noble do
189·9	.....	54·18	.....	do do	W. Jones do
190·9	.....	54·80	.....	do do	J. Williams do
184·7	.....	54·88	.....	do do	J. McKay do
180·1	.....	54·84	.....	do do	J. Munn do
187·3	.....	52·57	.....	do do	J. Moulson do
187·6	.....	55·47	.....	do do	R. Munrow do
183·0	.....	54·49	.....	do do	G. Voun do
.....	Very little..	54·03	.....	Not adulterated.....	J. Lawson, London, Ont
.....	do	52·35	.....	This sample contains a small am- ount of insoluble matter which renders the melted lard turbid.	Mrs. A. M. Tellman do
.....	Dark	55·06	.....	Genuine.....	G. Finnigan do
.....	do	49·15	.....	Some crystals give indication of tallow; of doubtful purity.	J. Wilson do
.....	do	55·56	.....	Lard crystals only; unadulterated	F. Harley do
.....	do	50·00	.....	Pure	W. Ramsey do
.....	do	57·26	.....	do	Eagan Bros., St. Thomas.
.....	.....	53·08	.....	This sample contains insoluble salt which renders the lard tur- bid when melted.	A. J. Wood do

APPENDIX G.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS AND			
				Water.	Substances insoluble in ether.	Melting point.	Specific Gravity at 98°C.
1896.	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison—Con.</i>			p. c.	p. c.		
Mar. 26	F. W. Fearman, Hamilton	8935	15634				0.8626
do 26	J. B. Murphy, London, Ont.	8936	15635	0.17			0.8622
do 26	Canada Packing Co., London, Ont.	8937	15636	0.27			0.8612
do 26	M. F. O'Mara, London, Ont.	8938	15637	0.45	0.08		0.8604
do 26	Masuret & Co., London, Ont.	8939	15638	1.03	0.08		0.8612
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>						
May 4	Macdonald Co., Winnipeg	6975	14715	Trace	100.0	30.5°C	0.8577
do 4	Brown & Co. do	6976	14716	do	100.0	30.0°	0.8583
do 4	"Compound," Parson Produce Co., Winnipeg.	6977	14717	9.32	90.68	27.6°	0.8625
do 4	Horsley, Winnipeg	6978	14718	Trace	100.0	30.0°	0.8583
do 4	Griffin & Co., Winnipeg	6979	14719	do	100.0	30.0°	0.8583
do 4	G. Townsend do	6980	14720	do	100.0	31.5°	0.8573
do 5	Griffin & Co do	6981	14721	do	100.0	30.0°	0.8581
do 5	Macdonald & Co. do	6982	14722	do	100.0	30.2°	0.8579
do 5	G. Mitchell do	6983	14723	do	100.0	30.1°	0.8582
do 6	J. Giles do	6984	14724	do	100.0	31.0°	0.8578
do 6	M. Livingston, Portage la Prairie	6985	14725	do	100.0	32.7°	0.8568
do 6	J. A. Giles, Portage la Prairie	6986	14726	do	100.0	31.5°	0.8575

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

LARD—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

PROPERTIES OF THE FAT.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Saponification Equivalent.	Silver Reac- tion.	Iodine No.	Oxidation in 24 hours.		
		p. c.	p. c.		
.....		56.46		Unadulterated	T. M. Shoebotham, London.
.....		57.91		do	J. B. Murphy do
.....	Dark	53.05		do	G. Loveless do
.....		54.91		do	M. F. O'Mara do
.....		51.84		do	J. E. Dores do
294.2		53.12		Genuine	F. Beane, Winnipeg.
293.0		57.40		do	Templeton & Co. do
292.9				Adulterated with water, cotton- seed oil and tallow.	Ferguson Bros. do
292.9		57.71		Genuine	S. Elliott & Co. do
292.5		58.11		do	E. Turnbull do
292.7		54.35		do	R. B. Bailey do
294.6		57.98		do	W. H. McLean do
293.1		54.02		do	Mrs. Le Bleu do
292.7		58.50		do	W. Treankfield do
295.0		52.22		do	J. Giles, Portage la Prairie.
294.6 ^c				do	M. Livingston do
294.1		53.27		do	J. A. Giles do

APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				By Saccharimeter.				Fehling Solution.	
				Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in ° Centigrade.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.
1896.	<i>Analyst, M. Bowman, Halifax.</i>						p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
June 25	Not known.....	10588	16418	+56·5	-18·2	26·1	57·61	3·82	57·18
do 25	Hessian & Devine.....	10589	16419	+62·4	-17·0	23·0	60·5	4·44	60·37
do 26	Tester & Co., Montreal.....	10590	16420	+89·4	+22·0	23·3	51·41	11·93	50·25
do 26	Not known.....	10591	16421	+64·1	-18·	23·3	62·62	.....	63·01
do 27	do.....	10592	16422	+63·8	-21·2	22·7	64·68	1·97	65·10
do 27	Ganong Bros., St. Stephen.....	10593	16423	+106·02	+61·0	21·7	34·14	21·55	34·15
do 29	Lang & Co., Montreal.....	10594	16424	+74·3	+5·40	21·7	52·25	12·60	50·73
do 29	Not known.....	10595	16425	+64·16	-19·88	21·7	63·74	2·62	62·78
do 29	D. F. Archibald, Athol, N.S.....	10596	16426	+60·	-18·70	21·7	59·68	2·31	62·43
do 30	Not known.....	10597	16427	+63·72	-20·86	21·7	64·15	2·84	62·61
July 3	Langlois & Co., Montreal.....	10598	16434	+60·83	-20·62	21·7	61·77	4·26	61·04
.....	M. Green, North River.....	10599	16435	+39·23	-16·62	21·7	42·36	11·42	44·57
	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>								
May 21	H. O. Huestes, Bear Island.....	9835	15001	61·5	19·4	.....	61·0	3·10	60·1
do 21	W. G. Dykeman, Lower Line, N.B.....	9836	15002	61·6	18·5	.....	60·5	1·80	59·7
do 21	W. A. Colpitts, Elgin, N.B.....	9837	15003	61·0	18·3	.....	61·5	1·85	59·7
do 21	W. B. McNally, Lower Line, N.B.....	9838	15004	63·5	18·5	.....	62·5	1·60	61·3
do 21	J. S. Clift, Lower Line.....	9839	15005	61·6	18·9	.....	60·6	1·85	59·6
do 21	Lang & Co., Montreal.....	9840	15006	63·6	18·5	.....	62·10	1·60	61·2
do 22	J. Chaloner, Kingston, N.B.....	9841	15007	63·5	18·7	.....	62·00	1·62	61·3
do 22	C. Horsman, Elgin, N.B.....	9842	15008	63·4	18·3	.....	60·7	3·50	59·5
do 22	G. Robertson & Co., St. John, N.B.....	9843	15009	66·0	18·7	.....	63·8	2·75	62·3
do 22	Saunders & Brown, Petitcodiac....	9844	15010	61·4	19·4	.....	61·0	3·15	60·1
do 26	A. D. Case, Wickham.....	9845	15011	62·0	18·5	.....	60·5	3·50	60·5
do 26	G. Davidson, City Market.....	9846	15012	61·6	18·9	.....	60·4	1·85	59·4
	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec.</i>								
May 27	.....	10226	16055	.....	.....	.....	.....	1·50	63·58
do 27	.....	10227	16056	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·13	62·92
do 27	.....	10228	16057	.....	.....	.....	.....	2·51	61·28
do 27	.....	10229	16058	.....	.....	.....	.....	3·86	62·94
do 27	.....	10230	16059	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·20	53·31

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

MAPLE SYRUP—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.									
Ash.	Water.	Solids.			Specific Gravity at 21° C.	Analyst's Remarks.			Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
		Total.	Soluble in Alcohol.	Insoluble in Alcohol.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
.....	38·12	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	H. V. Weir, 40 Granville St., Halifax.
.....	34·31	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	W. H. Stimpson, 91 Barrington St., Halifax.
.....	28·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	Doubtful ; probably contains added glucose.	W. C. Anderson, 101 Granville St., Halifax.
.....	33·60	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	D. H. Campbell, 47 Argyle St., Halifax.
.....	32·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	E. W. Crease, 147 Argyle St., Halifax.
.....	27·90	.....	.....	.....	.....	Adulterated ; contains added glucose.	W. Atkinson, Argyle St., Halifax.
.....	29·70	.....	.....	.....	.....	Unadulterated.....	W. B. Spencer, 127 Argyle St. do
.....	33·04	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	H. W. Ross, Argyle St. do
.....	37·74	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	R. Urquhart & Son, 32 Spring Garden, Halifax.
.....	32·56	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	E. M. Walker, Dartmouth.
.....	33·37	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	L. B. Crowe, Truro.
.....	43·09	.....	.....	.....	.....	A low grade of syrup.....	J. Williams do
.....	35·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not adulterated.....	Vanwart Bros., 201 Duke St., St. John, N.B.
.....	36·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	F. E. Williams, Charlotte and Princess Sts., St. John, N.B.
.....	36·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	P. Chisholm, 29 Charlotte St., St. John, N.B.
.....	31·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	E. H. Turnbull, 91 Charlotte St., St. John's, N.B.
.....	36·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	W. A. Porter, Waterloo and Union Sts., St. John, N.B.
.....	32·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	H. F. Sharp, Waterloo and Peter Sts., St. John, N.B.
.....	31·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	Rankine & Moulson, 16 Germain St., St. John, N.B.
.....	31·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	L. A. Hopper, 12 North Market St., St. John, N.B.
.....	31·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	J. Dunlop, Paddock and Waterloo Sts., St. John, N.B.
.....	35·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	T. A. Dunlop, 243 Union St., St. John, N.B.
.....	31·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	P. Nase & Son, Indiantown.
.....	36·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	J. K. Vanwart do
0·81	35·10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Genuine.....	G. Parent, Crown st., Quebec.
0·80	32·23	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	A. Lyncnais, Dorchester St., Quebec.
0·74	36·22	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	P. Maynard, 16 St. Claire St., Quebec.
1·02	31·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	M. G. Malone, 134 Richelieu St., Quebec.
0·62	33·39	.....	.....	.....	.....	Doubtful ; may contain starch glucose in small quantity.	Central de Quebec, 344 St. John St., Quebec.

APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				By Saccharimeter.				Fehling Solution.	
				Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in ° Centigrade.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. M. Fiset—Con.</i>						p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
May 27	.....	10231	16060					15.82	44.43
do 27	.....	10232	16061					3.19	60.53
do 28	.....	10233	16062					5.23	59.46
do 28	.....	10234	16063					2.61	61.82
do 28	.....	10235	16064					3.03	60.68
do 28	.....	10236	16065					2.49	60.62
do 28	.....	10337	16066					6.52	59.09
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal.</i>								
May 18	Z. Limoges, Montreal.....	9665	16034	65.0			64.41	0.83	60.28
do 18	Not known.....	9666	16035	61.25			61.50	3.427	59.98
do 18	do.....	9667	16036	61.0			60.5	2.47	59.86
do 18	Lagauchetière & Scriver.....	9668	16037	66.0			65.0	2.55	61.77
do 19	Not known.....	9669	16038	61.0			61.0	1.580	57.75
do 19	Langlois & Co.....	9670	16039	58.25			59.0	.....	58.47
do 22	H. Wright, Cowansville.....	9671	16053	64.00			64.0	1.00	58.85
do 29	.....	9672	16068	57.00			57.2	1.99	54.86
do 29	J. J. Jones, West Stafford.....	9673	16069	61.00			60.7	1.77	57.73
do 29	Langlois & Co., Montreal.....	9674	16070	60.00			61.00	2.92	58.29
June 1	.....	9675	16071	65.00			64.39	1.09	61.17
do 1	.....	9676	16072	57.75			58.60	5.34	56.79
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valade, Ottawa.</i>								
April 23	A. F. Holmes, Abercorn, Que.....	10714	15416					1.90	55.35
do 23	Not known.....	10715	15417					3.76	56.51
do 23	do.....	10716	15418					3.26	56.03
do 23	do.....	10717	15419					4.665	54.0
do 23	M. Lapointe.....	10718	15420					4.26	55.47
do 23	Not known.....	10719	15421					5.21	54.57
do 23	do.....	10720	15422					3.945	57.79
do 23	Mr. McLean, Kemptville, Ont.....	10721	15423					3.17	52.03
do 24	Not known.....	10722	15424					1.675	52.47
do 25	M. L. Dunham, Toledo, Ont.....	10723	15425					0.72	56.07
do 26	Mrs. Buff'n, Carleton Place.....	10724	15426					1.225	53.28
do 27	Mr. Fogerty, farmer.....	10725	15427					2.04	57.71

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

MAPLE SYRUP—Tabulated Statement—Continued.

ANALYSIS.						Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
Ash.	Water.	Solids.			Specific Gravity at 21° C.		
		Total.	Soluble in Alcohol.	Insoluble in Alcohol.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
0.74	38.61					Sample very badly fermented, but it may contain starch glucose.	Central de Quebec, 344 St. John, St., Quebec.
0.60	35.54					Genuine	H. Pare, Bridge St., Quebec.
0.71	35.50					do	G. W. Pelletier, 64 Bridge St., Quebec.
0.80	33.84					do	F. Gingras, 55 St. Dominique St., Quebec.
1.71	35.91					do	L. Brunnette et Père, Platon St., Quebec.
0.61	36.75					do	Z. Gauthier, Desforges St., Que.
0.73	34.07					Genuine, but badly fermented; bottle received with a broken lid.	M. Lafontaine, St. Phillips St., Quebec.
0.60	32.56	67.43	67.00	0.43		Genuine	J. B. Berthiaume, St. Lawrence Market, Montreal.
0.40	33.70	66.30	65.77	0.35		do	E. A. Painchaud, 1344 Demon-tigny, Montreal.
0.84	33.15	66.85	65.77	1.08		do	Loiselle Bros., 187 St. George St., Montreal.
0.80	31.65	68.35	67.55	0.80		do	D. Rivet, 671 Lagachetière St., Montreal.
0.54	33.87	66.12	65.25	0.87		do	P. Savageau, 385 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.
0.74	33.30	66.70	66.00	0.70		do	J. J. Robilliard, 365 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.
0.50	33.55	66.45	65.85	0.60		do	J. C. Purdis, Cowansville, Quebec.
0.40	39.75	60.25	60.10	0.15		Genuine; slightly fermented	M. Scanlon, 1695 Ontario St., Montreal.
0.44	36.50	63.50	62.85	0.65		Genuine	D. McGowan & Son, 337 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.
0.53	35.40	64.60	63.60	1.00		do	Aubin & Berger, 171 St. Lawrence St., Montreal.
0.60	34.50	65.50	65.30	0.20		Adulterated, containing little if any maple juice.	E. Vincent, St. Henri, P.Q.
0.56	34.35	65.65	64.90	0.75		do	St. Henry Provision Co., St. Henri, P.Q.
.....	36.45	63.55	57.01	6.54		Genuine.	Kennedy & Co., Wellington St., Ottawa.
.....	32.74	67.26	64.95	2.31		do	Mrs. A. J. Cundell, Wilbrod St., Ottawa.
.....	34.0	66.00	64.35	1.65		do	Mary Hanlon, Wilbrod St., Ottawa.
.....	34.14	65.86	63.21	2.65		do	L. Corisse, Clarence St., Ottawa.
.....	33.76	66.24	63.36	2.88		do	L. Winters do
.....	33.10	66.90	65.15	1.75		do	J. B. Boutin, Cathcart St., Ottawa.
.....	31.56	68.44	67.65	0.79		do	E. J. McEvoy, Cumberland St., Ottawa.
.....	38.03	61.97	61.12	0.85		do	Mrs. J. Martin, Rideau St., Ottawa.
.....	40.17	59.83	59.24	0.59		do	J. Lee.
.....	37.11	62.89	62.29	0.6		do	E. Hutchings, Carleton Place, Ont.
.....	38.23	61.77	60.61	1.16		do	V. B. Weaver do
.....	38.28	61.72	60.76	0.96		do	Sibbett & Co. do

APPENDIX H.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	Date of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF					
				By Saccharimeter.				Fehling Solution.	
				Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in ° Centigrade.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>						p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
June 18	Not known.....	8682	15434	+51.5	-14.0	18.5	49.06	10.41	48.59
do 18	McWilliams & Everest, Toronto...	8683	15435	+62.3	-20.0	19.0	61.80	0.46	61.51
do 18	.....	8684	15436	+59.3	-19.2	20.0	59.16	0.56	61.34
do 18	Clemes Bros., Toronto.....	8685	15437	+56.5	-18.6	24.0	57.46	0.31	56.53
do 18	A. D. Gibson & Co., Toronto....	8686	15438	+68.4	-15.6	23.5	64.22	1.41	61.42
do 18	Clemes Bros., Toronto.....	8687	15439	+60.4	-19.4	23.5	60.92	0.32	60.67
do 18	Husband Bros., Toronto.....	8688	15440	+57.0	-18.6	24.0	57.84	0.36	56.91
do 18	.....	8689	15441	+55.8	-19.4	23.0	57.32	3.07	57.88
do 18	Cleines Bros., Toronto.....	8690	15442	+56.3	-19.0	23.6	57.53	1.64	56.26
do 18	.....	8691	15443	+65.0	-21.0	23.8	65.75	0.44	62.16
do 18	.....	8692	15444	+50.0	-20.0	23.2	53.40	11.62	51.53
do 18	.....	8693	15445	+56.0	-20.0	22.5	57.79	4.52	55.09
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.</i>								
April 27	R. J. Watson, Toronto.....	8940	15639	73.43	.....	.....	48.40	10.24	48.06
do 27	Davidson & Hoy, Toronto.....	8941	15640	93.75	.....	.....	34.5	18.20	33.00
do 28	Mr. Graham, farmer, near London.	8942	15641	57.26	.....	.....	54.6	6.00	62.5
do 28	Foster & Co., Montreal.....	8943	15642	81.77	.....	.....	52.6	9.90	52.04
do 28	D. Bayne, Lambeth, Ont.....	8944	15643	53.12	.....	.....	53.20	6.66	55.8
do 28	J. S. Palmer, Sherbrooke, Que.....	8945	15644	58.85	.....	.....	58.5	5.90	57.44
do 29	McCormack Mfg. Co., London.....	8946	15645	64.06	.....	.....	52.5	10.3	53.3
do 29	Mr. Beattie, farmer, near London..	8947	15646	57.81	.....	.....	57.00	2.71	56.5
do 29	B. Campbell, Fingall, P.O.....	8948	15647	61.45	.....	.....	61.2	trace.	63.0
do 29	Toronto Biscuit Co.....	8949	15648	70.83	.....	.....	43.2	10.23	42.82
do 29	Bodwell Bros., Mt. Elgin.....	8950	15649	63.0	.....	.....	62.6	trace.	63.0
do 29	H. George, Crampton.....	8951	15650	58.33	.....	.....	57.7	4.32	57.6
	<i>Analyst, Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg.</i>								
May 27	Riddell Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.....	6987	14727	+88.0	+26.9	21.5	46.41	11.18	46.45
do 27	Sutherland & Campbell, Winnipeg.	6988	14728	+65.4	-21.8	21.5	66.24	1.54	.....
do 27	do do	6989	14729	+66.0	-20.9	21.5	66.01	1.24	64.12
do 27	Macdonald & Co., Winnipeg.....	6990	14630	+36.4	-12.0	21.5	36.77	17.20	35.81
do 27	Sutherland & Campbell.....	6991	14631	+65.8	-21.6	21.5	66.39	1.08	.....
do 27	Macdonald & Co.....	6992	14632	+61.1	-20.9	21.5	62.29	1.28	61.02
do 28	do	6993	14633	+65.5	-4.4	21.5	53.10	6.38	53.23
do 28	do	6994	14634	+62.8	-20.1	21.5	62.97	2.47	61.45
do 28	Sutherland & Campbell.....	6995	14635	+66.0	-20.0	21.5	65.33	1.92	.....
do 28	do	6996	14636	+66.4	-20.2	21.5	65.78	1.13	64.12
do 28	do	6997	14637	+62.8	-19.4	21.5	62.44	1.48	62.40
do 28	do	6998	14638	+66.4	-19.9	21.5	65.55	1.07	63.89

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

MAPLE SYRUP—Tabulated Statement—Concluded.

ANALYSIS.							Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
Ash.	Water.	Solids.			Specific Gravity at 21° C.				
		Total.	Soluble in Alcohol.	Insoluble in Alcohol.					
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
0.57	37.23						Doubtful; high reducing sugar.	J. Fee, 539 King St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.49	32.49						Genuine	W. G. Cork, 400 King St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.70	34.33						do	G. W. Urmy, King St., Toronto.	
0.85	36.55						do	R. English, Yonge St., Toronto.	
0.17	31.17						Doubtful; low ash	J. F. Gibson, 455 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.49	35.37						Genuine	M. McMillan, 441 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.57	38.78						do	F. Knight, 136 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.71	34.85						Doubtful; high reducing sugar.	R. J. Lightfoot, 1122 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.70	37.93						Genuine	Mrs. Hunter, 1076 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.65	32.09						do	Dallmore Bros., 258 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.39	30.09						Doubtful; high reducing sugar.	J. B. Griffin, 263 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.66	32.80						do	Mrs. Thompson, 230 Queen St., Toronto, Ont.	
0.63	32.87	67.13	66.08	1.05			Adulterated with glucose	A. Cardino, Seaforth, Ont.	
0.24	32.88	67.12	64.59	2.53			do	Robb Bros. do	
0.62	32.50	67.50	66.84	0.66			do	C. W. Newens, 202 Dundas St., London, Ont.	
0.26	30.18	69.82	68.02	1.80			Adulterated with glucose	do do	
0.91	34.00	66.00	64.80	1.20			do	F. C. Toon, 375 Talbot St., London, Ont.	
0.46	31.63	68.37	68.03	0.34			do	J. Garvey, 156 Dundas St., London, Ont.	
0.56	32.30	67.70	67.17	0.53			Adulterated with glucose	W. F. Jackson, 768 Dundas St., London, Ont.	
0.76	34.43	65.57	64.99	0.58			do	W. McLeod, 609 Dundas St., London, Ont.	
0.64	33.19	66.81	66.24	0.57			do	Eagan Bros., St. Thomas, Ont.	
0.41	36.24	63.76	61.68	2.08			Adulterated with glucose	G. G. Steele do	
0.52	33.14	66.86	66.56	0.30			do	Dundas & Wenterrick do	
0.68	32.93	67.07	66.41	0.66			do	C. A. O'Neill do	
0.87	29.83				1.3496	Fermented	R. Crawford, Winnipeg, Man.		
0.55	31.12				1.3415	do	Campbell & Co. do		
0.49	31.36				1.3400	do	A. Hendry do		
0.81	36.56				1.3080	Fermented	C. Reid do		
0.41	31.60				1.3385	do	D. J. Taylor do		
0.63	33.52				1.3266	do	Hurtley & Co. do		
0.80	33.55				1.3264	Fermented	Capell & Paul do		
0.37	31.40				1.3382	do	W. F. Calder do		
0.39	31.80				1.3307	do	Francis & Toms do		
0.44	33.78				1.3372	do	T. Williams do		
0.44	33.78				1.3250	Fermented	A. Macdonald do		
0.44	31.82				1.3371	do	W. R. Johnson do		

APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF						
				Nitrogen.			Phosphoric Acid.			
				Total, including nitric acid or ammonia.	Total as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or citrate-soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	Potash.
1896.	<i>Analyst, W. F. Best, St. John, N.B.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
May 26	Thomas' Phosphate, London, Eng.	9487	15013	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.16	.....
do 26	Albert Concentrated Manure.....	9848	15014	.....	9.80	.....	.....	.....	14.39	17.22
do 26	Potato Phosphate, Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John.	9849	15015	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	16.44	4.10
do 26	Stockbridge special Potato Manure, Bowker Fertilizer Co., Boston.	9850	15016	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	11.65	2.60
do 26	Grass and Grain, E. Frank Coe, New York.	9851	15017	.....	1.18	.....	.....	.....	12.46	2.35
do 26	Reid's Superphosphate of Lime, Thos. Reid, St. John.	9852	15018	.....	3.55	.....	.....	.....	11.70	2.15
	<i>Analyst, Dr. Fiset, Quebec.</i>									
do 21	Pacific Guano, Pacific Guano Co., Boston.	10218	16044	.....	2.62	4.96	4.79	2.88	12.63	1.87
do 21	Victor, Nichols Chemical Co., Capelton, P.Q.	10219	16045	.....	2.26	5.92	2.55	1.92	10.39	2.36
do 21	Reliance, Nichols Chemical Co.....	10220	16046	.....	3.54	5.52	0.71	2.24	8.47	3.59
do 21	Royal Canadian, Nichols Chemical Co.	10221	16047	.....	3.95	8.95	1.28	2.08	12.31	5.00
do 21	No. 1, Superphosphate, Nichols Chemical Co.	10222	16048	.....	0.49	8.31	3.84	2.16	14.31	0.08
June 4	Special, Pacific Guano Co.....	10223	16073	.....	2.32	5.12	3.20	3.51	11.83	2.86
do 4	Vegetable and Vine, Great Eastern Fertilizer Co., Rutland, Vt.	10224	16074	.....	1.39	6.24	2.23	2.24	10.71	3.50
do 4	Buckwheat, Great Eastern Fertilizer Co.	10225	16075	.....	1.48	6.56	2.63	1.76	10.95	3.90
	<i>Analyst, Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Montreal.</i>									
May 19	Fruit Tree, Standard Fertilizer Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	9677	16040	.....	2.30	5.11	0.98	4.30	10.39	8.86
do 19	Special, Standard Fertilizer Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	9678	16041	.....	3.80	6.88	0.70	4.09	11.67	7.35
do 19	Standard, Standard Fertilizer Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	9679	16042	.....	2.08	6.078	3.20	5.28	14.55	3.28
do 19	No. 1, Standard Fertilizer Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	9680	16043	.....	2.05	6.87	2.09	3.19	12.15	1.834
do 22	Victor, Nichols Chemical Co.....	9681	16049	.....	2.57	7.04	3.04	2.39	12.47	3.57
do 22	XL Superphosphate, Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston.	9682	16050	.....	1.90	4.79	3.33	1.95	10.07	1.62
do 24	Eclipse Phosphate.....	9683	16051	.....	3.139	5.59	6.24	2.55	14.38	1.564
do 24	Grain and Grass.....	9684	16052	.....	2.72	7.19	2.41	2.39	11.99	2.45
do 24	Superphosphate of Lime.....	9685	16054	.....	.....	16.78	1.01	1.17	18.96	.....
June 1	Bone Meal, W. A. Freeman, Hamilton.	9686	16076	.....	.....	Trace.	9.27	14.71	23.98	.....
	<i>Analyst, Dr. F. X. Valude, Ottawa.</i>									
May 29	Fruit Tree, Standard Fertilizer Co.	10726	15428	.....	1.60	4.479	1.193	4.16	9.832	9.32
do 29	Standard do ..	10727	15429	.....	2.61	6.635	3.117	3.998	13.75	2.03
do 29	Special do ..	10728	15430	.....	3.40	6.32	2.072	3.998	12.41	5.64
do 29	Superphosphate of Lime do ..	10729	15431	.....	0.634	14.07	0.30	1.44	15.81	.....
do 29	No. 1 do ..	10730	15432	1.47	7.60	0.55	1.60	9.75	0.91
June 1	Bone Meal, W. Faint, Peterboro.	10731	15433	4.70	traces	5.65	12.50	18.15

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FERTILIZERS—Tabulated Statement.

ANALYSIS.											
Moisture.	Sulphuric Acid.	Combined Water.	Iron.	Chlorine.	Sodium.	Nitric Acid.				Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.					
12.40								Wallace & Fraser, St. John, N.B. do do			
10.95								De B. Carritte, Water St. do			
9.50								D. J. Seely, Fairweather Wharf, St. John, N.B.			
20.10								J. McMulkin, Indiantown. P. Nasse & Son do			
5.79								Codère fils & Co., Sherbrooke, Que.			
16.22								J. S. Mitchell & Co. do			
14.80								do do			
12.68								do do			
15.69								do do			
14.68								G. W. Seale, West Farnham, Que.			
10.94								W. R. Horner, Granby, Que.			
11.23								do do			
15.9							Genuine	Brodie & Harris, Bleury St, Montreal.			
12.65							do	do do			
12.65							do	do do			
17.15							do	do do			
13.75							do	A. Oliver, Cowansville, Que.			
9.75							do	C. S. Boright, Sweetsburgh, Que.			
10.35							do	do do			
10.50							do	Buck & Son, East Farnham.			
12.1								Boright & Teel, Cowansville.			
2.25								W. Evans, Montreal.			
16.35								Standard Fertilizer Co., Smith's Falls.			
13.70								do do			
14.10								do do			
10.85								do do			
17.35								do do			
5.25								W. Faint, Peterboro', Ont.			

APPENDIX I.—INSPECTION OF

Date of Collection.	Description of Sample and Name of Furnisher, when ascertained.	No. of Analyst's Certificate.	No. of Sample.	RESULT OF						
				Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.				Potash.
				Total, including nitric acid or ammonia.	Total as Ammonia.	Soluble in Water.	Reverted or citrate-soluble.	Insoluble.	Total.	
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.				
1896.	<i>Analyst, Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.</i>									
June 18	Medium Bone, W. Faint, Peterboro'	1694	15446	3.98	0.53	5.95	14.14	20.62	0.19	
do 18	Bone Meal do	1695	15447	3.33	1.20	8.19	14.65	24.04	0.19	
do 18	Blood Manure, W. Davis, Toronto.	1696	15448	7.71	0.93	4.31	2.69	7.93	0.38	
do 18	Lawn Dressing, Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston.	1697	15449	0.00	2.13	2.67	1.34	6.14	3.06	
do 18	Peruvian Guano, Mapes, New York	1698	15450	4.64	1.06	6.68	3.26	11.00	1.66	
do 18	Bone Meal, Nichols, Capelton, P.Q.	1699	15451	4.17	0.53	6.12	17.40	24.05	0.07	
do 18	Sure Growth, Freeman, Hamilton.	8700	15452	4.03	6.68	2.78	1.92	11.38	3.22	
do 18	Celery Manure do	8701	15453	4.11	6.26	2.56	1.92	10.74	6.27	
	<i>Analyst, F. T. Harrison, London.</i>									
May 19	Bone Meal, Michigan Carbon Co., Detroit.	8952	15651	2.20	2.67	None.	.83	15.99	24.82	.....
do 19	Potato Manure, Crocker Fertilizer Co., Buffalo.	8953	15652	7.70	9.35	5.37	3.39	1.60	10.36	5.58
do 19	Bone Meal, Armour, Chicago.....	8954	15653	3.24	3.90	None.	7.55	16.76	24.31	.....
do 19	Nitrate of Soda, A. Boyd, Toronto.	8955	15654	15.60	18.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 20	Potato Manure, Crocker Fertilizer Co.	8956	15655	2.32	2.82	7.93	2.63	1.47	12.03	3.84
do 20	Sure Growth, W. A. Freeman, Hamilton.	8957	15656	3.37	3.91	6.14	5.06	0.51	11.71	3.09
	<i>Analyst, E. B. Kenrick.</i>									
June 1	Green Vitriol, crude.....	6999	14739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 1	Sal Ammoniac.....	7000	14740	.....	33.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 1	Sulphate of Ammonia.....	11001	14741	.....	26.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do 1	Nitrate of Soda.....	11002	14742	16.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

FERTILIZERS—Tabulated Statement—*Concluded.*

ANALYSIS.							Analyst's Remarks.	Name and Address of the Vendor of Sample.	
Moisture.	Sulphuric Acid.	Combined Water.	Iron.	Chlorine.	Sodium.	Nitric Acid.			
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.			
10·90							Genuine	Rennie & Co., Toronto.	
4·40							do	do	do
6·65							do	do	do
7·45							Not up to the standard required by Fertilizers Act.	Steele, Briggs & Co.	do
13·50							Genuine	do	do
8·10							do	do	do
10·05							do	Simmers & Co.	do
13·65							do	do	do
4·06								J. L. Pearse, London, Ont.	
7·80								A. McInnis	do
4·02								do	do
0·31							Contains 94·7 per cent of nitrate of soda.	do	do
9·23								do	do
5·84								J. Newton	do
1·93	33·66	44·45	19·52				Genuine	The Martin Bole and Wynne Co.	
				66·30			do	do	do
	71·64						do	do	do
0·99				0·18	26·08	71·04	do	do	do

APPENDIX J.

BULLETIN No. 42.—PARIS GREEN; II.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions issued to the Inspectors of Food, subsequent to the 1st July in the present year, 174 samples of Paris green (more frequently described in works on chemistry as Schweinfurt green) were collected in different localities in the Dominion, and submitted to the official analysts, in the various Inland Revenue districts for analysis. In the tables appended to this report will be found all the particulars regarding the origin of the samples as well as the results of their analysis.

From these tables it will be observed that 174 samples in all were collected and analysed. Of these 16 were found to be adulterated and 3 pronounced doubtful by the district analysts. The balance of 155 samples were genuine and constitute 89·09 per cent of the number of samples examined. This is an improvement on the collection made in the fall of last year, and described in Bulletin No. 40, when only 72·2 per cent of the Paris greens were found to be genuine.

The adulterants are the same as described in Bulletin No. 40, namely, barytes and excess of arsenious acid. Among the samples collected is one called "Church's Insect Powder" of which article considerable quantities are sold in Ontario. According to the label on the tins in which it is sold it is claimed to be "cheaper, easier applied and better than any other insecticide." It has, however, been found to consist chiefly of ground plaster with only a small quantity of Paris green.

With reference to the processes employed by the different analysts in examining these samples it has to be stated that no uniformity has yet been reached. When applied to, the analysts very willingly supplied the particulars of their methods, some of which were adopted by them to avoid the necessity of using sulphuretted hydrogen. I here transcribe, from the letters received, the details given by the analysts as to the processes employed in the examination, so that each may understand how the other has been working, and in order that a first step may be taken towards introducing uniform methods.

Mr. Maynard Bowman, Halifax, states that the copper was determined according to the process given in Bulletin No. 40, and the arsenious acid by solution in ammonia and titration with iodine.

Mr. W. F. Best, St. John, N.B., writes that the samples submitted to him were examined by the same processes as described in Bulletin No. 40.

The following is the report from Dr. M. Fiset, Quebec :—(1) *Test for solubility in ammonia*. One gramme of Paris green was placed in a small flask, 50 cc. of ammonia (Sp. gr. = 0·96) added, the whole well shaken and after corking tightly, left overnight. In only two samples was any residue found and both of them contained excess of arsenious acid. (2) *Estimation of copper*. One gramme of the sample was dissolved in caustic soda, which takes the arsenic into solution as sodium arsenite and arseniate, and leaves the copper undissolved as cuprous oxide. This was quickly filtered, washed, &c., on an asbestos filter, and weighed as Cu_2O . On reworking the samples for arsenic, as described below, occasion was taken to check the results for copper by dissolving 1 gramme of the sample in hydrochloric acid, and, in this solution, precipitating the copper as suboxide with soda, filtering,

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

washing and igniting to Cu O for weighing. The results so obtained are generally in close accordance with those resulting from the method first described. In a few cases, when discrepancy occurred, preference was given to the indications of the latter method. (3) *Estimation of arsenic.* In the first instance, the filtrate from the precipitation of copper was used, acidifying with hydrochloric acid, and treating with sulphuretted hydrogen for the reduction of arsenic to arsenious acid, and precipitation of the arsenic as sulphide. Owing to the objection taken to the smell by other parties in the building, this work was probably done too hastily and the results were felt to be untrustworthy. On this account the following process was adopted:—Having prepared a solution of potassium hypochlorite, by passing chlorine into dilute potash solution, its available oxidizing power was found by distilling 10 cc. of it, with addition of hydrochloric acid in excess, into iodine of potassium solution, and titrating the liberated iodine with hyposulphite. The apparatus was so arranged that any loss of chlorine was prevented by drawing a gentle current of air through the whole apparatus. The hydrochloric acid solution of the Paris green was used and the hypochlorite solution was always employed in considerable excess. From the residual chlorine disengaged, the amount used in oxidizing the arsenious acid to arsenic acid was calculated. The acetic acid, and moisture contained in the samples were not estimated.

Dr. J. B. Edwards, Montreal, gives an outline of his methods "which are modifications of those suggested in the Bulletins, and that of Sutton in his work on Volumetric Analysis. (1) 1 gramme of sample is shaken up with solution of ammonia (sp. gr.: 0.960) and slightly warmed in hot water if necessary. If arsenious acid (as rough sublimate) be present, solution is slow and the purple solution may be poured off, the arsenical crystals washed with cold water and examined under the microscope. If calcic sulphate the magma is sticky, and if baric sulphate it may be identified and weighed as such. (2) A small portion treated with dilute sulphuric acid and heated gently gives off the odour of acetic acid, which being variable in different samples is not determined. (3) Copper is determined thus: 1 gramme of the sample is dissolved in 8 to 10 c.c. of the alkaline portion of Sutton's Fehling Solution, (to which is added 8 c.c. of invert sugar = 0.25 grammes sugar), heated for 15 minutes, and the precipitated copper washed in a Fresenius tube with hot water, dried and weighed; Cu_2O estimated as Cu O . (4) The filtrate and washing from above is made up to 100 c.c., acidified with acetic acid, and 10 c.c. of a solution of bicarbonate of soda added. An aliquot portion is then titrated with a decinormal iodine solution (1 c.c. of which indicates 0.00495 As_2O_3) starch paste being used as the indicator.

In the laboratory of Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto, the following methods were adopted:—*Solubility in Ammonia.*—One gramme transferred to a 50 c.c. flask filled to mark with ammonia (sp. gr. 0.96). The flask is stoppered and shaken to break any lumps that may form, then agitated repeatedly during one hour. A slight residue of free arsenic may often be seen and is neglected. If the insoluble matter is more than slight, the fluid is decanted, residue treated with dilute HCl , transferred to filter, washed, dried and weighed; then tested qualitatively for Ba SO_4 . *Cupric Oxide.*—One gramme Paris green is placed in a small beaker, 50 c.c. of Na OH . (10 p.c. solution) added, stirred and heated to boiling for 15 minutes. Then cooled, filtered through asbestos tube, washed, dried and weighed as Cu_2O . Then $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \times 1.112 \times 100 =$ p.c. Cu O present. *Arsenious Acid.*—The cupric oxide has been reduced to the cuprous at the expense of the As_2O_3 which is partially oxidized to As_2O_5 , so that the proportion of As_2O_3 oxidized can be deduced from the amount of Cu O obtained. If, for example the amount Cu_2O obtained from 1 gramme Paris green is = 0.279 grammes then $0.279 \times 1.112 \times 100 = 31.0248$ p.c. cupric oxide. The latter oxidizes As_2O_3 according to the following equation $4\text{CuO} (316) + \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 (198) = 2\text{Cu}_2\text{O} + \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 (316: 198:: 1: 0.6265)$. The percentage of Cu O obtained $\times 0.6265$ is = the As_2O_3 oxidized; e.g. $31.0248 \times 0.6265 = 19.437$ p.c. As_2O_3 . This is called the As_2O_3 obtained indirectly. The As_2O_3 not oxidized by the CuO is determined as follows:—The filtrate from the

determination of the Cu_2O is made up to 250 c.c., 25 or 30 c.c. transferred to a beaker, neutralised or rendered slightly acid with dilute HCl , excess of a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate added (about 20 c.c.), also a little boiled starch as indicator, and the solution titrated with decinormal iodine. The value of the iodine is determined by titration with a solution of As_2O_3 of known strength. Thus (still following the above mentioned example) if 50 c.c. of the filtrate from the Cu_2O required 15.2 c.c. iodine solution 1 c.c. of which is = 0.00495 grammes As_2O_3 , then 15.2×5 is = 76 c.c. for 1 gramme Paris green. Consequently $76 \times 0.00495 \times 100$ is = 37.62 per cent. As_2O_3 . Since by the indirect method there was present 19.43 p.c. As_2O_3 then $19.43 + 37.62$ is = 57.05, the percentage of arsenious acid in the Paris green. *Acetic Acid.*—A solution of phosphoric acid is prepared of specific gravity 1.200, 10 grammes Paris green are introduced into a retort, 50 c.c. of the phosphoric acid solution added, the retort gently shaken to prevent caking, and the mixture distilled in a current of steam until 250 c.c. distillate have passed over. 50 c.c. of this are titrated with normal sodium hydrate, and the amount of acetic acid estimated. As the copper which is combined in the acetate ($\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$) is reckoned as CuO the atom of oxygen is deducted from the acetic radical. Therefore in estimating the acetic acid from the normal sodium hydrate the molecule of oxygen is allowed for, and the factor 0.051 is used instead of 0.060; *i.e.*

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2 = 60$ but $\frac{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_3}{2} = 51$. Therefore the number of c.c. normal soda used $\times 10 \times 0.051$ is = the percentage of acetic acid, not reckoned as $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2$ but as $\frac{\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_3}{2}$ as in $\text{CuO}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_3)$.

Mr. Franklin T. Harrison, London, writes as follows:—Of the well mixed sample 2 grammes are placed in a beaker; HNO_3 and a few drops HCl added and heated gently, until all the arsenic is oxidized to arsenic acid. If there is much excess of acid, a little water is added, evaporated to small bulk and then diluted to 200 c.c. Filter if necessary and weigh residue. Take an aliquot part of the clear filtered liquid, dilute, heat to boiling and add solution of KOH . Continue boiling until the precipitate has separated out well; filter, wash, dry, ignite and weigh as CuO . Another portion is taken for arsenic, rendered alkaline with ammonia and precipitated with magnesia mixture as in Fresenius, p. 346. It was weighed as magnesia pyroarsenate.

Professor E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg, states that he adopted the following method: *Copper*. (1). The Ammoniacal solution of the substance was titrated with a solution of potassium cyanide, the strength of the latter being determined by means of several of the samples of Paris green in which the copper was determined. (2) Gravimetrically by precipitation and weighing either as cupric oxide or as metallic copper. *Arsenious anhydride* This was estimated, (1) by its reducing action on potassium bichromate, a weighed portion of the sample being distilled with strong hydrochloric acid, and a known quantity of potassium bichromate into a solution of potassium iodide, the liberated iodine being determined in the ordinary way. (2) The hydrochloric acid solution was titrated directly with potassium permanganate solution. This second method (which requires strict attention to details) was used for cross comparisons betwixt the different samples.

Some of the methods here described by the official analysts, as well as others which occurred to him, were subjected to a careful scrutiny in this laboratory by Mr. A. McGill, B.A., first assistant analyst, the results of whose work are stated in a memorandum attached to this report. I respectfully recommend that both of these should be published for the information of the public and the district analysts. Many of the samples described in the tabulated statement were also subjected to analysis by Mr. McGill, and in such cases, the figures he obtained will be found on the second or lower line opposite the description of the samples in question. In the

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

remarks opposite each sample the grosser cases of adulteration are pointed out, and I respectfully submit for your consideration whether in those which have barytes as the adulterant the provisions of the Adulteration Act in sections 11 and 12 should not be applied.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

12th November, 1895.

RESULTS of the Examination of

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1895.					<i>Truro, N.S.</i>	
Aug. 26..	14379	1 lb.	0 30	Strictly pure...	W. F. Odell	A. Ferguson & Co., Montreal...
do 26..	14380	2 lbs.	0 40	Pure.....	H. D. Atkins.....	P. D. Dods & Co. do ..
do 26..	14381	1 lb.	0 25	do	L. R. Rettie.....	L. Berger & Sons, London, Eng.
do 26..	14382	do ..	0 25	do	W. T. Archibald & Co.	Goodlass, Wall & Co., Liverpool, Eng.
					<i>New Glasgow, N.S.</i>	
do 27..	14383	do ..	0 25	do	A. C. Bell	Brown & Webb, Halifax.....
do 27..	14384	do ..	0 25	do	Macgregor & Co....	Henderson & Potts, Halifax.....
do 27..	14385	do ..	0 25	do	Geo. Carew.....	W. H. Cottingham & Co. Montreal.
					<i>Pictou, N.S.</i>	
do 28..	14387	do ..	0 25	Pure.....	A. Carson.....	do do ..
do 28..	14388	do ..	0 25	do	J. R. McDonald.....	Simson Bros., Halifax, N.S.
do 28..	14389	do ..	0 25	Pure.....	J. D. B. Fraser & Son	L. Berger & Sons, London, Eng..
					<i>Chatham, N.B.</i>	
do 28..	14390	do ..	0 25	Pure, Government standard.	G. Stothart.....	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
do 28..	14391	do ..	0 25	do	W. S. Loggie & o.	Canada Paint Co., Montreal and Toronto.
do 28..	14392	do ..	0 25	No guarantee...	J. Johnston.....	do do ..
do 28..	14393	do ..	0 25	Pure, Government standard.	Brown Bros.....	Peuchen & Co., Toronto.....
do 28..	14394	do ..	0 25	English, pure...	T. Flanigan.....	W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John, N.B.
					<i>Dartmouth, N.S.</i>	
do 31..	14395	do ..	0 25	Pure	W. H. Stevens.....	Brown & Webb, Halifax.....
do 31..	14396	do ..	0 25	Labelled Potato Green.	W. A. Dymond.....	Simson Bros., Halifax.....
					<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	
Sept. 9..	14397	1 lb.	0 25	.....	Hattie & Mylins, 135 Holls St.	Simson Bros., Halifax.....
do 9..	14398	do ..	0 25	Pure	A. H. Buckley, 49 Spring Garden Rd.	Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., Halifax.
do 10..	14399	do ..	0 35	do	Buckley Bros., 87 Barrington St.	Brown & Webb, Halifax.....
do 11..	14400	do ..	0 30	Guaranteed pure (Govt. standard.	J. R. Rawley, 146 Granville St.	Simson Bros., Halifax.....
do 11..	14401	do ..	0 25	Potato green....	R. McFalridge, Gotingen St.	Brown & Webb, Halifax.....
do 11..	14402	do ..	0 25	Pure	M. D. Logan, Gotingen St.	do
do 11..	14403	do ..	0 25	Pure, Government standard.	Brown Bros. & Co., Granville St.	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
					<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	
July 26..	14881	3 lbs.	0 54	.....	Kerr & Robertson, 47 Dock St.	W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John..
do 26..	14882	do ..	0 75	.....	T. S. Hayward & Co., Canterbury St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 26..	14883	do ..	0 75	.....	S. McDiarmid, 49 King St.	do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

174 Samples of Paris Green.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Insoluble Residue. Barytes.	Acetic Anhydride.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
31·04	53·09 57·92	Incomplete.....			M. Bowman, Halifax	Genuine.....	14379
31·47	55·10	Complete.....			do	do	14380
32·61	54·28 56·93	Very slight residue.....			do	do	14381
24·65	55·27 58·16	Incomplete.....			do	Below standard.....	14382
31·02	55·60	Very slight residue.....			do	Genuine.....	14383
30·90	55·11	do			do	do	14384
30·90	55·44	do			do	do	14385
31·76	55·77	Complete.....			do	do	14387
31·01	54·78	Very slight residue.....	31·88		do	Adulterated.....	14388
					do	Genuine.....	14389
31·80	55·27	do			do	do	14390
31·66	56·10	Complete.....			do	do	14391
28·79	44·05 55·19	Incomplete.....			do	Below standard.....	14392
31·49	55·60	Complete.....			do	Genuine.....	14393
30·98	54·61 55·68	Incomplete.....			do	do	14394
30·23	55·27	Very slight residue.....			do	do	14395
			36·99		do	Adulterated.....	14396
					do	Adulterated.....	14397
			33·05		do	do	14398
			32·84		do	do	14399
31·57	55·27	Complete.....			do	Genuine.....	14399
30·98	55·44	do			do	do	14400
			31·58		do	Adulterated.....	14401
31·51	55·27	do			do	Genuine.....	14402
31·29	55·04 56·18	do			do	do	14403
30·25	55·75 54·45	do			W. F. Best, St.	do	14881
31·00	56·70 53·46	do			John, N.B.	do	14882
31·05	54·40 52·71	do			do	do	14883

RESULTS of the Examination of 174

Date of Collection	No. of Samples.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1895.			\$ cts.		<i>St. John, N.B.--Con.</i>	
July 26..	14884	3 lbs..	0 75		W. H. Thorne & Co., 40 Prince William.	Name of Furnisher refused.....
do 27..	14885	1½ lbs.	0 38		Hazen J. Dick, 148 Charlotte St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 27..	14886	3 lbs..	0 60		G. A. Moore, 109 Brussell St.	W. H. Thorne & Co., St. John..
do 27..	14887	do ..	0 75		Horncastle & Co., 20 Main St., N.E.	Liverpool Paint Co.....
					<i>St. Andrew, N.B.</i>	
do 31..	14888	do ..	0 75		G. D. Grimmer, Water St.	R. C. Jamieson & Co., Montreal.
do 31..	14889	do ..	0 60		F. Mowatt.....	Benjamin & Co., Toronto.....
do 31..	14890	do ..	0 75		Cockburn Bros. . .	Canada Paint Co.....
					<i>St. Stephen, N.B.</i>	
Aug. 1..	14891	do ..	0 60		T. Waterson.....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 1..	14892	do ..	0 60		Todd Bros.....	P. D. Uods & Co., Montreal....
do 1..	14893	do ..	0 60		C. Barker & Co.....	L. Berger & Sons, England.
					<i>Woodstock, N. B.</i>	
do 2..	14894	do ..	0 69		Garden Bros.....	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Mont- real.
do 2..	14895	do ..	0 60		W. T. Dibblee & Son.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 2..	14896	do ..	0 75		J. & A. & R. J. Lind- say.	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Mont- real.
					<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>	
do 5..	14897	1 lb..	0 25		W. H. Carten, 252 Queen St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 5..	14898	2 lbs..	0 50		J. M. Wiley, 196 Queen St.	J. S. Neill, Fredericton.....
do 5..	14899	3 lbs..	0 60		R. S. Mark & Co., 184 Queen St.	Goodlass, Wall & Co, Liverpool, Eng.
do 5..	14900	do ..	0 60		A. Staples, Queen St.	S. McDiarmid, St. John, N.B...
do 5..	14901	2 lbs..	0 50		G. C. Hunt, 3 2 2 Queen St.	R. C. Jamieson & Co., Montreal.
					<i>Three Rivers, P.Q.</i>	
do 8..	13484	1 lb..	0 22		Beaudry & Jourdain Deforges St.	
do 8..	13485	do ..	0 20		Panneton & Blouin, Deforges St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 8..	13486	do ..	0 20		J. Godin et Fils. Deforges St.	
do 8..	13487	do ..	0 20		P. Gouin, Platon St	
					<i>Quebec.</i>	
do 8..	13488	do ..	0 20		P. N. Langlois, 31½ St. Joseph.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 8..	13489	do ..	0 20	Pure.....	Lapointe & Lapointe, 90 Crown St.	P. D. Dods & Co., Montreal....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Paris Green—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst.	Remarks.	No of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Insoluble Residue. Barytes.	Acetic Anhydride.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
30·50	56·10 54·70	Complete.....			W. F. Best.....	Genuine.....	14884
31·25	54·40	do			do	do	14885
29·90	56·05	do			do	do	14886
30·70	53·30	Slight residue.....			do	do	14887
31·20	58·15 54·45	Complete.....	None.....		do	do	14888
32·00	61·75 53·46	do	do		do	do	14889
31·80	61·35 55·19	do	do		do	do	14890
30·20	59·15	do	None.....		do	do	14891
30·65	50·30	do	do		do	do	14892
31·10	50·85	do	do		do	do	14893
32·00	56·25	do	do		do	do	14894
30·95	55·65	do	do		do	do	14895
31·50	60·45	do	do		do	do	14896
31·47	57·40	do	do		do	do	14897
32·36	57·12	do	do		do	do	14898
25·60	67·60	Not complete.....	10·00		do	Below standard, possibly the adulteration may be accidental.	14899
25·60	68·42		0·60				
21·40	40·10	do	26·5		do	Adulterated and fraudulently marked	14900
22·40	36·63		29·4				
31·45	58·20	Complete.....	None.....		do	Genuine.....	14901
30·0	58·16	do			Dr. M. Fiset.....	do	13484
31·10	56·93	do			do	do	13485
30·20	55·57	do			do	do	13486
31·30	56·68	do			do	do	13487
31·25	57·43	do			do	do	13488
31·20	55·69						
31·80	56·98	do			do	do	13489
31·70	56·83						

RESULTS of the Examination of 174

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1894.			\$ cts.		Quebec—Continued.	
Aug. 8..	13490	1 lb ..	0 20		J. E. Martineau, 126 St. Joseph St.	
do 8..	13491	do ..	0 20		J. E. Bigaoutte, 2 St. Joseph St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 8..	13492	do ..	0 20		G. Brousseau, 83 St. Paul St.	British Paint Co.....
do 9..	13493	do ..	0 17		N. Lemieux et Fils, 17 St. Peter St.	W. H. Cottingham & Co.....
do 9..	13494	do ..	0 17		Noël & Dagneau, 11 St. Peter St.	L. Berger & Sons, England.....
do 9..	13495	do ..	0 18		do	
do 9..	13499	do ..	0 20		L. C. Giguère, 319 St. Joseph.	
do 9..	13500	do ..	0 25	Pure	H. & J. Young, 111 Bridge St.	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
					<i>Levis, P. Q.</i>	
do 9..	13496	do ..	0 18		P. A. Bourget, Commercial St.	P. D. Dods & Co., Montreal.....
do 9..	13497	do ..	0 18		J. S. Garneau, Côte du Passage.	
do 9..	13498	do ..	0 18		G. & E. Couture....	Goodlass, Wall & Co., England..
					<i>St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.</i>	
do 14.	13500	do ..	0 25		S. Bourgeois.....	Canada Paint Co
					<i>Actonvale, P. Q.</i>	
do 14.	13502	do ..	0 25	Pure	H. Blanchett.....	
do 14..	13503	do ..	0 10		N. H. Dubois	British Paint & Colour Co.
					<i>Waterloo, Que.</i>	
Aug. 14..	13504	do ..	0 20		A. F. Savaria.....	McArthur, Corneille & Co., Montreal.
do 14..	13505	3 pkgs	0 30		Robinson & Tenny..	
do 14..	13506	1 lb ..	0 20		A. C. Gilmour.....	McArthur, Corneille & Co., Montreal.
do 14..	13507	do ..	0 25		Geo. W. Gilmour....	
do 14..	13508	do ..	0 25		E. & P. Gates.....	
					<i>Montreal.</i>	
July 16..	13464	do ..	0 25		N. Desjardins, 1568 St. Catherine.	
do 16..	13465	do ..	0 25	Pure	J. H. Lambert, 1544 St. Catherine.	
do 16..	13466	do ..	0 20		F. Martineau, 1383 St. Catherine.	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
do 16..	13467	do ..	0 20		J. Miller & Son, 1325 St. Catherine.	
do 16..	13468	do ..	0 25		J. L. Lafleur, 1932 Notre Dame St.	L. Berger & Sons, England.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Paris Green—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Insoluble Residue. Barytes.	Acetic Anhydride.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
31·69	56·46	Complete			Dr. M. Fiset.	Genuine	13490
31·80	56·73			7·45			
31·14	54·10	do			do	do	13491
30·90	53·96			8·67			
15·70	72·66	Residue			do	Probably some free As_2O_3 undissolved	13492
	73·58					Adulterated with free arsenious acid.	
30·40	54·00	Complete			do	Genuine	13493
	56·06						
30·20	53·39	do			do	do	13494
30·40	56·93	Very slight residue			do	do	13495
29·90	52·96	Complete			do	do	13499
	56·43						
30·90	55·20	do			do	do	13500
	56·93						
30·40	57·61	do			do	do	13496
	56·93						
30·70	56·92	do			do	do	13497
	56·18						
30·90	56·69	do			do	do	13498
	56·43						
31·00	54·06	do			do	do	13501
	57·17						
30·40	56·09	do			do	do	13502
	56·93						
11·90	80·04	Some residue			do	Adulterated with free arsenious acid.	13503
	81·99			3·47			
30·30	55·42	Complete			do	Genuine	13504
	56·43						
30·40	54·39	do			do	do	13505
	55·94						
30·50	54·94	do			do	do	13506
	55·57						
30·90	54·79	do			do	do	13507
	56·68						
31·50	56·82	do			do	do	13508
	56·43						
32·80	58·71	Slight residue			Dr. J. B. Edwards.	do	13464
	55·19						
31·91	57·11	Complete			do	do	13465
31·14	55·73	do			do	do slight excess of arsenious acid.	13466
32·47	58·12	do			do	do	13467
	55·44						
32	57·70	do			do	Genuine	13468

RESULTS of the Examination of 174

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.
1894.			\$ cts.		<i>Montreal--Con.</i>	
July 16..	13469	1 lb ..	0 20	.....	A. Prudhome & Bros., 1940 Notre Dame.	J. H. Wilson, Montreal.
do 29..	13470	do ..	0 20	.....	R. G. Gaucher, 219 St. Paul St.	.....
do 29..	13471	do ..	0 25	.....	E. Belanger, 1209 Notre Dame.	.....
do 29..	13472	do ..	0 25	.....	A. Beaudoin, 49 St. Lawrence.	P. D. Dods & Co., Montreal.....
do 29..	13473	do ..	0 25	.....	J. A. Denis, 236 St. Lawrence.	.....
					<i>Richmond, Que.</i>	
Aug. 1..	13474	do ..	0 20	.....	J. D. Smith	Canada Paint Co
do 1..	13475	do ..	0 30	Pure	H. & S. Desmarais .....	.....
do 1..	13476	do ..	0 25	.....	Josh. Bedard..	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Mont- real.
					<i>Sherbrooke, P.Q.</i>	
Aug. 1..	13477	1 lb..	0 25	.....	G. N. Bourque.	British Paint and Colour Co.....
do 1..	13478	do ..	0 25	.....	S. Fortier .....	.....
do 1..	13479	do ..	0 25	.....	J. S. Mitchell & Co.. .....	.....
do 1..	13480	do ..	0 25	.....	do ..	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Mont- real.
do 1..	13481	do ..	0 25	.....	J. F. Kerr	Canada Paint Co.....
					<i>St. Hilaire, P.Q.</i>	
do 1..	13482	do ..	0 25	.....	Lahaise & Fagan ...	L. H. Hébert, Montreal.....
do 1..	13483	3 pkgs	0 38	.....	L. J. E. Goulet.....	A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal....
					<i>Granby, P.Q.</i>	
do 15..	13509	1 lb..	0 20	.....	W. R. Horner	Canada Paint Co.....
do 15..	13510	do ..	0 20	Pure	Bradford Bros. & Payne.	.....
do 15..	13511	do ..	0 20	.....	J. Blain	L. Berger & Sons, England
do 15..	13512	3 pkgs	0 30	.....	Dr. Cowley.	Canada Paint Co.....
					<i>St. Johns, P.Q.</i>	
do 15..	13513	1½ lb.	0 30	.....	Coté et frère .....	.....
do 15..	13514	1 lb..	0 25	.....	Wright & Co.	Lyman Sons, Montreal.....
do 15..	13515	do ..	0 20	.....	C. O. Gervais.....	Imported.....
do 15..	13516	do ..	0 30	.....	G. Belanger.....	.....
					<i>Ottawa.</i>	
July 23..	15366	3 lbs..	0 75	Pure	J. Shore, Bank st... ..	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Mont- real.
do 23..	15367	do ..	0 75	do	T. Birkett, Bank st. ..	Canada Paint Co.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Paris Green—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Insoluble Residue, Barytes.	Acetic Anhydride.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
32·24	57·60	Complete.....			Dr. J. B. Edwards.	Genuine.....	13469
32·91	58·90	do			do ..	do	13470
31·24	55·97	do			do ..	do	13471
31·91	57·11	do			do ..	do	13472
31·35	56·11	do			do ..	do	13473
31·69	51·98	do			do ..	do	13474
31·91	53·95	do			do ..	do	13475
31·91	53·71						
31·91	54·45	do			do ..	do	13476
12·56	67·1	2 to 3 p. c. residue			do	Adulterated with 20	13477
12·20	81·30			3·11		to 30% white arsenic	
26·24	45·04		25·3		do	Adulterated to the	13478
	36·88					extent of 25% sul-	
						phate barytes and	
						below standard in	
						arsenic.	
22·35	47·20		21·7		do	Adulterated by ad-	13479
	40·34					dition of over 20%	
						sulphate barytes	
						and below standard	
						in arsenic.	
31·69	54·94				do	Genuine.....	13480
31·35	55·44				do	do	13481
32·24	56·92				do	do	13482
31·91	55·98				do	do	13483
32·19	55·68				do	do	13509
32·80	55·44				do	do	13510
33·08	55·59				do	do	13511
32·80	56·40				do	do	13512
33·02	56·92				do	do	13513
32·58	55·59				do	do	13514
34·13	55·44				do	do	13515
33·08	55·93				do	Excess of arsenic.	13516
	55·19						
30·65	63·56	0·36 residue.	0·10		Dr. F. X. Valade,	Genuine.....	15366
	56·80				Ottawa.		
31·54	57·92	0·32 do			do	do	15367
	57·17						

RESULTS of the Examination of 174

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1895.			\$ cts.		<i>Ottawa—Continued.</i>	
July 23..	15369	do ..	0 75	do	W. A. Jamieson, Wellington st.	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
do 23..	15378	1 lb..	0 25	.....	A. E. Brethour, Bank St.	Evans Sons, Montreal.....
do 23..	15379	do ..	0 20	.....	McDougal & Cuzner, Duke St.	.....
do 23..	15380	do ..	0 22	.....	J. D. Hunton & Co., Wellington St.	R. C. Jamieson & Co., Montreal.
do 23..	15381	do ..	0 25	.....	T. Payment.....	Lyman & Sons.....
					<i>Smith's Falls, Ont.</i>	
do 27..	15368	2 lbs..	0 50	.....	G. R. McCarthy.....	.....
do 27..	15370	3 lbs..	0 75	.....	W. Johnston.....	Berger & Sons, England.....
do 27..	15371	1½ lbs.	0 38	.....	O. C. Abbott.....	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
do 27..	15382	1½ lbs.	0 38	.....	J. S. McCallum.....	Berger & Sons, England.....
do 27..	15383	¾ lb..	0 20	.....	Anderson & McLaughlan	.....
					<i>Perth, Ont.</i>	
do 27..	15372	3 lbs..	0 75	.....	Hanna Bros.....	R. C. Jamieson & Co., Montreal
do 27..	15373	do ..	0 75	.....	Warren & McCarthy	W. H. Cottingham & Co., Montreal.
do 27..	15374	3½ lbs.	0 88	.....	Hy. Taylor.....	Uncertain.....
do 27..	15375	1½ lbs.	0 38	.....	J. Bower & Son.....	do
					<i>Toronto.</i>	
do 24..	15342	3 lbs .	0 75	.....	J. Hewitson, 904 Yonge St.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 24..	15343	1½ lbs.	0 45	.....	do	Labelled "American".....
do 24..	15346	1 lb .	0 35	.....	J. D. Matheson, King St. W.	Canada Paint Co.....
do 24..	15358	do ..	0 25	.....	C. P. Godden, 165 King St.	do
do 24..	15359	do ..	0 25	.....	Daniel & Co., 171 King St. E.	.....
do 24..	15360	do ..	0 50	.....	Hooper & Co., Drug-gists, King St.	Lyman Bros., Toronto.....
do 25..	15361	1½ lbs.	0 45	.....	J. Collings, 382 College St.	Lyman Bros., Toronto.....
do 25..	15362	1 lb..	0 25	.....	J. H. Hallett.....	.....
do 25..	15363	¾ lb..	0 25	.....	Sherris & Co., 462 Queen St.	Lyman, Knox & Co., Toronto...
					<i>Hamilton.</i>	
do 25..	15344	do ..	0 38	.....	Garland & Rutherford.	.....

RESULTS of the Examination of 174

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1894.			\$ cts.			
July 25..	15345	3 pkgs	0 25	Church's Insect Powder.	Mills & Co.....	Alabastine Co., Paris, Ont.....
do 25..	15347	1 lb..	0 18	Paris Green.....	Howell's drug store.....	
do 25..	15351	3 lbs..	0 75	.....	D. Murray.....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 25..	15352	do ..	0 60	.....	Carpenter & Ramsay.....	
do 25..	15353	do ..	0 75	.....	G. Metherell & Co.....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 25..	15354	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb..	0 20	.....	J. W. Sutherland.....	Elephant Paint Co.....
do 25..	15355	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0 30	.....	H. S. Case.....	Bayless Mfg. Co., Montreal.....
do 25..	15364	1 lb..	0 25	.....	R. Brierley.....	Archdale, Wilson & Co., Hamilton
do 25..	15365	do ..	0 18	.....	P. Bertram.....	Peuchen & Co., Toronto.....
					<i>Galt, Ont.</i>	
do 26..	15384	3 lbs..	0 75	.....	W. A. McMurtry...	Uncertain.....
do 26..	15385	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb..	0 25	.....	R. S. Strong.....	Archdale, Wilson & Co., Hamilton
do 26..	15386	3 lbs..	0 75	.....	W. A. McMurtry...	Peuchen, Toronto.....
do 26..	15387	do ..	0 75	.....	Wallace & Buchanan.....	
do 26..	15388	1 lb..	0 25	.....	Colvin & Fraser.....	Canada Paint Co.....
					<i>Clinton, Ont.</i>	
do 26..	14173	1 lb..	0 25	.....	J. E. Hovey.....	Archdale, Wilson & Co., Hamilton
d 26..	14174	do ..	0 25	.....	Davis & Rowlan...	Howland & Sons, Toronto.....
do 26..	14175	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	0 30	.....	Watts & Co.....	J. A. Kennedy & Co., London, O.
					<i>Goderich, Ont.</i>	
do 27..	14176	do ..	0 38	Pure	Harper & Lee.....	Frances & Frost, Toronto.....
do 27..	14177	do ..	0 38	do	J. E. Davis.....	Canada Paint Co.....
do 27..	14178	do ..	0 30	do	R. W. McKenzie...	Wood, Vallance & Co., Hamilton
					<i>Stratford, Ont.</i>	
do 27..	14179	do ..	0 38	.....	J. H. Nashmith.....	W. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton...
do 29..	14180	do ..	0 38	.....	F. X. Graber.....	Steward & Wood, Toronto.....
do 29..	14181	do ..	0 38	.....	G. J. Waugh.....	W. J. Winer & Co., Hamilton...
					<i>Harriston, Ont.</i>	
do 30..	14182	do ..	0 38	.....	W. Fitzgerald.....	do do
do 30..	14183	do ..	0 38	.....	A. & J. Meiklejohn..	Wood, Vallance & Co., Hamilton
do 30..	14184	do ..	0 38	.....	Wm. Taylor.....	Lyman Bros., Toronto.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Paris Green—Continued.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst.	Remarks.	No. of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Insoluble Residue. Barytes.	Acetic Anhy- dride.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
0·65	0·78 1·49		75·55		Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto.	Chiefly calcium sulphate with a minute quantity of copper arsenite.	15345
31·47	55·06 56·68			9·93	do	Genuine	15347
31·02	52·32 58·41			8·91	do	do	15351
31·14	50·93 56·63			9·42	do	do	15352
30·80	53·17			9·17	do	do	15353
28·46	51·71 54·69			8·27	do	do	15354
31·14	52·40 57·42			9·68	do	do	15355
31·58	53·17 56·93			9·68	do	do	15364
31·47	53·59 56·31			8·91	do	do	15365
31·14	52·42 55·44			8·66	do	do	15384
18·90	65·85 57·82		0·10	5·35 5·30	do	Composed of about 60 p. c. Paris green with 40 p. c. arsenious oxide.	15385
31·58	55·62 54·95			9·93	do	Genuine	15386
31·35	53·03 55·07			9·68	do	do	15387
31·47	55·55 55·32			8·91	do	do	15388
30·6	58·6 55·44	Complete	None		F. T. Harrison, Lon- don, Ont.	do	14173
32·0	58·3	do	do		do	do	14174
31·4	57·6	Trace insol	do		do	do	14175
31·9	56·4	Complete	do		do	do	14176
31·2	57·3	Trace insol	do		do	do	14177
32·0	57·3	Complete	do		do	do	14178
31·8	58·5	do	do		do	do	14179
28·8	52·5 51·48	Considerable residue.	8·0		do	Adulterated with barytes.	14180
31·3	58·0 56·68	Trace insol	None		do	Genuine	14181
31·2	57·8	do	do		do	do	14182
31·5	57·6	Complete	do		do	do	14183
31·4	58·2	Trace insol	do		do	do	14184

RESULTS of the Examination of 174

Date of Collection	No. of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	Description of Sample.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF	
					Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher, as given by Vendor.
1894.			8 cts.		<i>London, Ont.</i>	
July 31.	14185	do	0 40		J. Reid & Co	Goodlass, Wall & Co., Liverpool, Eng.
do 31.	14186	do	0 40		G. McLean	Peuchen, Toronto
do 31.	14187	do	0 38		B. A. Mitchell	London Drug Co., London, Ont.
do 31.	14,88	do	0 38		W. T. Strong	do do
do 31.	14 89	do	0 38		H. J. Childs	do do
Aug. 1.	14 90	do	0 38		W. J. Barkwell	Archdale, Wilson & Co., Hamilton
					<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>	
do 7.	14603	1 lb	0 40		J. F. Howard & Co.	Canada Paint Co
do 7.	14604	do	0 50		E. S. Knowlton	Martin, Bole & Wynne, Winnipeg
do 7.	14605	do	0 20		G. F. Stephens & Co.	Canada Paint Co
do 7.	14606	do	0 35		Jas. Robertson	The J. Robertson Co., Winnipeg.
do 7.	14607	do	0 30		J. H. Ashdown	Canada Paint Co
do 7.	14608	do	0 25		The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.	Not known
					<i>Portage la Prairie.</i>	
do 14.	14609	do	0 25		T. & W. Miller	do
do 14.	14610	do	0 30		J. K. Hill	Martin, Bole & Wynne Co
do 14.	14611	do	0 35		Jos. Taylor	do do
					<i>Brandon, Man.</i>	
do 14.	14612	do	0 30		Johnson & Co.	J. H. Ashdown
do 15.	14613	do	0 30		J. Robertson & Co.	
do 15.	14614	do	0 35		Fleming & Sons.	Evans & Co., Montreal.
					<i>West Selkirk.</i>	
do 17.	14615	do	0 25		Moody & Sutherland	Canada Paint Co
do 17.	14616	do	0 40		R. H. Gilhuly	Martin, Bole & Wynne Co
					<i>Stonewall, Man.</i>	
do 17.	14617	do	0 30		J. W. Fullbrook	Stephens & Co., Winnipeg
					<i>St. Boniface.</i>	
do 17.	14618	do	0 40		E. Guilbeault	Canada Paint Co
					<i>Winnipeg.</i>	
do 17.	14619	do	0 50		J. H. Rose	Martin, Bole & Wynne Co
do 17.	14620	do	0 35		H. W. Steep	Canada Paint Co

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Samples of Paris Green—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.					Analyst.	Remarks.	No of Sample.
Cupric Oxide.	Arsenious Acid.	Solubility in Ammonia.	Insoluble Residue Barytes.	Acetic Anhydride.			
p. c.	p. c.		p. c.	p. c.			
31·7	58·0	Complete	None		F. T. Harrison.....	Genuine	14185
31·3	57·5	do	do		do	do	14186
31·0	57·5	do	do		do	do	14187
31·1	57·6	do	do		do	do	14188
31·7	57·5	do	do		do	do	14189
31·4	58·0	Trace insol	24		do	do	14190
	55·19						
32·22	56·60				E. B. Kenrick, Win-	do	14603
31·25	54·95				nipeg.		
32·29	56·65				do	do	14604
30·80							
32·12	55·87				do	do	14605
32·10	55·04				do	do	14606
32·16	55·90				do	do	14607
32·17	56·04				do	do	14608
30·67	55·53				do	do	14609
30·60							
31·38	55·99				do	do	14610
32·35	55·85				do	do	14611
66·93					do	Basic carbonate of copper. Adulterated if sold as Paris green.	14612
32·30	56·31				do	Genuine	14613
	57·92						
31·29	55·35				do	do	14614
31·91	56·63				do	do	14615
32·22	56·57				do	do	14616
31·14	55·90				do	do	14617
32·07	56·17				do	do	14618
	57·92						
32·24	56·25				do	do	14619
31·91	56·63				do	do	14620
	56·93						

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 26th October, 1895.

THOS. MACFARLANE, Esq., F.R.S.C. etc.,
Chief Analyst, I. R. Dept.

SIR,—The following study of methods of working upon Paris green, conducted at your suggestion, makes no pretence of being exhaustive, but I have sought to make my investigations such as would have a practical value,

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

A. MCGILL.

PARIS GREEN is essentially a mixture of arsenite of copper with acetate of copper. According to Ehrmann (Ann. Pharm. XII, 92) three molecules of copper meta-arsenite are present for each molecule of acetate, and he gives the formula, $3\text{CuAs}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ for the substance. This formula corresponds to the following percentage composition:—

Copper oxide (CuO)	31.36
Arsenious oxide (As_2O_3)	58.58
Acetic Anhydride ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$)	10.06

 100.00

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying tables that the great majority of the samples approved as genuine, correspond very closely to the composition assigned by Ehrmann's formula. For example:—in 17 such samples analyzed by Professor Kenrick, the mean CuO found is 31.91 per cent., the minimum and maximum amounts being 30.67 and 32.35. The mean As_2O_3 is 56.11 per cent., the extremes being 55.35 and 56.65. In three instances where I have worked over the same samples,—using different methods, I have found slightly lower CuO , and slightly higher As_2O_3 than Professor Kenrick, bringing the numbers still more closely into agreement with those of Ehrmann. Further, in 22 samples, in which Professor Ellis has estimated the acetic acid, he finds an average of 9.17 per cent. (equivalent to 7.78 of anhydride.)

When prepared for use as a pigment, the correct proportion of acetate is important, since the brightness of the colour depends upon this condition. As an insecticide, for which purpose all the samples collected by the Departmental Officers purported to be sold, it cannot be claimed that the percentage of acetate present is of such prime importance, since, although the acetate of copper (verdigris) is a powerful poison, it is not looked upon, in this case, as the essential toxic agent, and indeed, is not considered at all in the legal definition of Paris green sold as an insecticide. This definition calls for a substance "containing not less than 30 per cent of oxide of copper, and not less than 50 per cent of arsenious oxide." As a matter of fact, it will be found that in all cases where the arsenious oxide is present to the extent of much above 60 per cent, the copper oxide is considerably below 30 per cent, though not always in the same proportion below the official standard that the arsenious oxide is above that standard.

The following citation of analyses illustrates this point:—

No.	CuO .	As_2O_3 .	Deficiency of CuO below 31.36.	Excess of As_2O_3 above 58.58.	Ratio of Excess to Deficiency.
13477.....	12.20	81.30	19.16	22.72	1 : 0.843
13492.....	15.24	73.58	16.12	15.00	1 : 1.075
13503.....	11.79	81.99	19.57	23.41	1 : 0.836
15385.....	18.90	67.82	12.46	9.24	1 : 1.349

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From the nature of the processes employed in the manufacture of Paris green it is impossible that the product should do more than approximate to constancy of composition. Nevertheless, the general agreement among the very large number of genuine samples analyzed, shows that the formula of Ehrmann is practically the type of Paris green. If, now, a Paris Green of this type be adulterated by addition of free arsenious acid only, the result will be an increase in the percentage amount of arsenious acid found on analysis, and a decrease in that of copper oxide; but the increase of arsenic will be much more notable than the decrease of copper. Thus, if 100 parts of such a mixture contain x parts of genuine Paris green with $100-x$ parts of added arsenious acid, the ratio of the increase of As_2O_3 to the decrease of CuO will be:— $41.42 (1-0.1x) : 31.36 (1-0.1x) = 1 : 0.757$.

It is evident from an inspection of the last column in the table given above, that none of the samples there quoted justify the conclusion that they are composed solely of Paris Green of the Ehrmann type and free arsenious acid; although the first and third samples approximate to the true ratio.

Further, if a and b represent respectively the percentage of arsenious oxide and copper oxide found in such a mixture, where x is the real Paris Green contained in it,—then:—

$$x = \frac{100-a}{.4142} \quad (1) \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{b}{.3136} \quad (2)$$

From a single estimation, therefore, of either the arsenic or the copper, we can calculate the amount of Paris green present in such a mixture; and when both arsenic and copper are determined the values of x obtained from the independent equations given should be identical. The following table gives the values of x from equations (1) and (2) for the samples already quoted:—

No. 13477 contains Paris green	(1) 45.1 p.c.	(2) 38.9
“ 13492 “ “	(1) 63.7 “	(2) 48.6
“ 13503 “ “	(1) 43.5 “	(2) 37.6
“ 15385 “ “	(1) 77.7 “	(2) 60.2

The non-identity of each pair of values may be held to prove that the composition of the *soi-disant* Paris green which is present in admixture with free acid in these samples varies from the Ehrmann type and thereby invalidates the conclusions to be drawn from the formulas given. At the same time, there is a closer approximation in the case of the first and third samples, than in the others.

In order to test the above formula upon a mixture of known composition I prepared a mixture of 60 per cent of sample 15432 and 40 per cent of arsenious oxide. The cupric oxide was estimated by precipitation as Cu_2O and ignition to CuO , and the arsenic by distillation with acid hypochlorite as described further on. The following results were obtained; $CuO = 18.40$ per cent $As_2O_3 = 71.78$ per cent.

The values of x obtained from equations (1) and (2) with these numbers are 68 and 59 respectively; and since the determination of CuO is more to be relied upon than that of As_2O_3 , one would naturally accept, by preference, the value 59, which is within *one per cent* of the truth, if we consider sample 15432 to be identical with Ehrmann's formula; which is not strictly correct.

Since the true content of sample 15432 in As_2O_3 is 56.71 per cent, (mean of value obtained by Dr. Ellis and by myself) the correct amount of As_2O_3 in the above mixture is 74.03 per cent, and if this number had been found on analysis the value of x from equation (1) would have been 62.7 per cent. The inherent difficulties in making exact valuation of arsenic, and the comparative ease with which the copper can be determined exactly, make the latter the safer basis for a calculation of the amount of real Paris green present in a mixture of this substance with free arsenious acid. It is, however, to be remarked that it will not do to press too closely the application of these formulas to the calculation of real Paris green in admixture with arsenious acid, since they assume that the former substance possesses the exact composition assigned by Ehrmann. If we take the average results

actually obtained by Professors Ellis and Kenrick as a basis for the composition of a typical commercial Paris green, we have the following:—

Copper Oxide (mean of 17 samples).....	31.91
Arsenious Oxide (mean of 17 samples).....	56.11
Acetic Anhydride (mean of 22 samples).....	7.78
	95.80

There remains a deficiency of 4.20 per cent to be accounted for. My own work shews that about 2 per cent of hygroscopic moisture exists in genuine commercial samples, and we can scarcely doubt that the remainder consists of combined water, and residual acid hydrogen, with traces of impurities incident to commercial materials.

Substituting these values in formulas (1) and (2) we get:—

$$x = \frac{100-a}{.4389} \quad (3) \quad \text{and} \quad x = \frac{b}{.3191} \quad (4)$$

Applying these formulas in the case of the mixture of sample 15432 with arsenious acid, we get from (3), $x=64.3$; and from (4) $x=57.7$ ——the mean of which values is a very close approximation to the true content of genuine Commercial Paris Green.

Further, when these formulas are applied to the results of analysis of samples 13477, 13492, 13503 and 15385, already quoted the following sets of values are obtained.

$$\text{No. 13477—}x=42.6 \quad (3)=38.2 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{No. 13492—}x=60.2 \quad (3)=47.8 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{No. 13503—}x=41.0 \quad (3)=37.0 \quad (4)$$

$$\text{No. 15385—}x=73.3 \quad (3)=59.2 \quad (4)$$

Although the values obtained are still too unlike, they are less so than when calculated upon the assumption that Ehrmann's formula represents the composition of commercial Paris green.

The presence of uncombined Arsenious Acid must be considered unjustifiable in Paris green; and cannot exist in the article if made according to accredited methods. The usual mode of manufacture is (1) the formation of potassium arsenite by dissolving arsenious acid in solution of potash (2) the decomposition of this salt by a solution of sulphate of copper, with precipitation of a basic arsenite; (3) the addition of a proper amount of acetic acid to the washed copper arsenite.

The presence of any considerable excess of arsenious oxide would injure the material as a pigment by reducing the intensity of the green colour; but it is not so evident, why an excess of this oxide should injure the product as an insecticide. The explanation probably depends upon the fact that, although the free arsenious oxide is very poisonous it is sufficiently soluble in water to be washed off from the leaves of potato, etc., vines, by rain, and is thus not economical in use. Hence the importance of the condition which exacts the presence of at least 30 per cent. of copper oxide.

ESTIMATION OF ACETIC ACID IN PARIS GREEN.

I employed a side-neck boiling flask of about 300 cc. capacity, connected to a 15-inch Liebig condenser, which was again connected to a receiver, and this to the exhaust pump. A bulbed U tube was interposed between the receiver and the pump. The distilling flask was provided with a glass tube carried through a rubber stopper nearly to the bottom of the flask, and this tube was connected with a copper flask supplying steam. The weighed substance to be worked upon is conveniently introduced into the flask, by wrapping it in tissue paper; about 4-5 grammes of glacial phosphoric acid (stick) and about 50 cc. water are added. A current of steam is now drawn through the whole apparatus (all joints being air-tight), and

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a small burner is lighted under the distilling flask and so regulated as to maintain the liquid in this flask at about 50 cc., throughout the operation.

The following results were obtained working on 2 grammes of sample 13491:

1. Distilled under a negative pressure of about 10 inches mercury till distillate measured 100 c.c.

Acidity of distillate—3·4 cc. \bar{x} = 8·67 per cent $C_4H_6O_3$.

2. Carried on the distillation until the distillate measured 200 cc.

Acidity = 3·7 cc. \bar{x} = 9·44 per cent $C_4H_6O_3$.

These distillates contained no phosphoric acid, but traces of arsenious acid had spirted over.

3. The neck of the boiling flask was so bent as to lessen the liability of spirting over solid matter, and a negative pressure of only 5-7 inches was maintained. Collected 200 c.c.

Acidity = 3·4 c.c. \bar{x} = 8·67 per cent $C_4H_6O_3$.

4. As above, but distilled to 300 c.c. and carried the boiling to near dryness.

Acidity = 3·9 c.c. \bar{x} = 9·94 per cent $C_4H_6O_3$.

The distillate contained traces of arsenious acid.

In all the above experiments the U tube was charged with a few c.c.'s of distilled water, coloured with litmus, which was scarcely affected during the operation, showing that the condensation of acetic acid was perfect. In the following estimations the method of the third experiment, was followed:—

Sample No.	13490	— using 2·5 grammes,		$C_4H_6O_3$.
				7·45 per cent.
“	“	15385	“	“
“	“	13503	“	5·30
“	“	13477	“	5·0
“	“	15342	“	3·47
				“
				5·0
				“
				3·11
				“
				2·5
				“
				7·96
				“

ESTIMATION OF COPPER.

1. The method of weighing as cuprous oxide, on precipitation by soda in presence of glucose, and rapid filtering has been fully worked out by Mr. Babington and is described in Bulletin No. 40 of this department.

2. When Paris green is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, the copper and the arsenic exist as cupric chloride and arsenious chloride respectively. On adding soda to this solution, copper is precipitated as cuprous hydrate, while an equivalent of arsenic is oxidized to the arsenic condition. The hydrate is obtained as Cu_2O on boiling and filters quite easily. On heating to redness in air, this is immediately converted to CuO , and is weighed as such. The process leaves nothing to be desired in point of accuracy or simplicity, when true Paris green is being dealt with. In the case of insoluble matters (Barium sulphate, etc.) it suffices to filter the acid solution before precipitation with soda. Foreign matter soluble in hydrochloric acid, and thrown out of solution by alkali, must be removed before the process can be applied. In these cases it is preferable to use the cyanide process, or to throw out the copper as metal either by zinc, or by electrolysis.

3. Very good approximate results may be obtained by the following volumetric process, which is merely a modification of Parkes's method (Vide Fresenius). A solution of potassium cyanide of approximately 10 per cent strength is made, and titrated against a sample of Paris green in ammoniacal solution, the percentage of copper in this sample having been ascertained by one of the methods already described. The cyanide solution can now be used with ammoniacal solutions of the samples to be analyzed; and the factor found as above serves to calculate the content in copper.

The following illustrations may be quoted: 2·5 grammes of No. 15342 was dissolved in 100 c.c. ammonia (sp. grav. 0·96) and the solution made up to 250 c.c.—

50 cc. (= 0·5 gramme) required 19·4 c.c. KCN soln. \therefore 1 c.c. KCN soln. = $\frac{1316}{2 \times 19\cdot4} =$

0·008144 CuO, 1 gramme of each of the following samples was dissolved in about 50

c.c. ammonia (sp. grav. 0.96), and made up to 250 c.c., 100 c.c. of the soln. (= 0.4 gramme) was roughly titrated with KCN solution then a second 100 c.c. was added, and the final decolourizing was exactly noted.

No. 13477—required 11.8 c.c. KCN solution— $11.8 \times 125 \times .008144 = 12.01$ p.c. CuO.

No. 13488—required 30.2 c.c.— $30.2 \times 125 \times .008144 = 30.75$ p.c. CuO.

No. 14603—required 31.0 c.c.— $31.0 \times 125 \times .008144 = 31.56$ p.c. CuO.

No. 15379—required 20.2 c.c.— $20.2 \times 125 \times .008144 = 20.56$ p.c. CuO.

This method has the advantage of extreme simplicity, and requires but little time in working. Its indications, in my hands, have not been altogether satisfactory, although the deviations from absolute exactness are not great. Attention must be given to the following conditions:—Solutions must be filtered, as the slightest turbidity interferes with the sharpness of the end reaction. Nearly the same amount of ammonia should be present in each titration, or irregularities will be found. The solutions must be quite cold. There can be no doubt that the personal factor, due to the sensitiveness of the observer's colour sense for pale blue, will cause different results to be obtained by different workers, and in some cases render the method inadmissible.

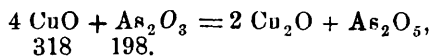
The following table shows the values obtained by different analysts, working with various methods on the same samples:—

No.	CuO.	Analyst.	Method.
13477	12.20	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
13477	12.01	do.....	Cyanide titration.
13477	12.56	Edwards.....	Weighed as Cu ₂ O.
13488	31.20	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
13488	31.75	do.....	Cyanide.
13488	31.25	Fiset.....	Weighed as CuO.
13489	31.75	McGill.....	do
13489	31.80	Fiset.....	do
13490	31.80	McGill.....	do
13490	31.69	Fiset.....	Weighed as Cu ₂ O.
13491	30.90	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
13491	31.14	Fiset.....	Weighed as Cu ₂ O.
14603	31.25	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
14603	31.56	do.....	Cyanide.
14603	32.22	Kenrick.....	do
14604	30.80	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
14604	32.29	Kenrick.....	Cyanide.
14609	30.60	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
14609	30.67	Kenrick.....	Cyanide.
15342	31.60	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
15342	31.58	Ellis.....	Weighed as Cu ₂ O.
15372	32.00	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
15372	30.80	Valade.....	
15379	22.00	McGill.....	do
15379	20.56	do.....	Cyanide.
15379	19.70	Valade.....	
14900	22.40	McGill.....	Weighed as CuO.
14900	21.40	Best.....	Weighed as Cu ₂ O.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

ESTIMATION OF ARSENIOUS OXIDE IN PARIS GREEN.

1. The whole of the arsenic in Paris Green should exist in the arsenious condition. When the copper is thrown down by fixed alkali from hydrochloric acid solution it is reduced to the cuprous state, and an equivalent amount of arsenious acid, which is always present in excess, is oxidized to the arsenic condition. The quantitative relations are shown in the following equation:—



Hence 1 part of CuO oxidizes 0.623 part of As₂O₃ to As₂O₅.

From this relation it is easy to calculate the amount of arsenious acid oxidized by the copper oxide found. The residual arsenious acid can be titrated in the filtrate with iodine solution, after having acidified with hydrochloric acid, and then made alkaline with bicarbonate of soda. This precaution is necessary, since the starch indicator does not work in presence of strong caustic soda.

The following results illustrate this method:—

Sample No. 15342—

	(a)	(b)
As ₂ O ₃ remaining in filtrate.	36.93	36.63
“ corresponding to 31.6 CuO.	19.69	19.69
	56.62	56.32
Total As ₂ O ₃ =	56.62	56.32
The value obtained by other methods is:		56.70

Sample No. 13477.

As ₂ O ₃ remaining in filtrate.	73.51	
“ corresponding to 12.20 CuO	7.60	
	81.11	
Total As ₂ O ₃ =	81.11	
The value by distillation method is.		81.30

Sample No. 13488.

As ₂ O ₃ remaining in filtrate.	36.14	
“ corresponding to 31.2 CuO.	19.44	
	55.58	
Total As ₂ O ₃ =	55.58	
The value by distillation is.		55.69

A mixture of 60 p.c. of No. 15342 with 40 p.c. of arsenious acid:

As ₂ O ₃ in filtrate from CuO.	59.15	
“ corresponding to 18.7 CuO.	11.65	
	70.80	
Total As ₂ O ₃ =	70.80	
The value by distillation method was.		71.78

Sample 14899.

As ₂ O ₃ remaining in filtrate =	52.47	
“ corresponding to 25.6 CuO =	15.95	
	68.42	
Total As ₂ O ₃ =	68.42	

2. Instead of calculating the amount of arsenious acid which has been oxidized in precipitation of copper, the arsenic acid in the filtrate may be reduced to the arsenious condition, and the whole titrated with iodine.

The reduction cannot be effected by nascent hydrogen (sodium amalgam, zinc and acid, etc) since the reduction, in this case, does not stop at the formation of As_2O_3 , but goes on to the formation of AsH_3 , with consequent loss of arsenic.

I have employed sulphurous acid for this purpose, but found it very tedious and unsatisfactory, and cannot recommend it. Probably if the arsenic solution were heated under considerable pressure with excess of SO_2 the reduction might be effected.

In boiling off the excess of SO_2 , I have found starch-iodide paper dipped in a very dilute solution of bromine (or chlorine) a convenient indicator. The blue colour is discharged so long as sulphurous acid is present in the steam.

3. The ammoniacal solution of Paris green was much diluted, so as to have but a pale blue tint, and then titrated with iodine. The results were very unsatisfactory, shewing errors of deficiency varying from 3 or 4 to as much as 15 per cent.

4. A solution of hypochlorite of lime was made by shaking up bleaching powder with water and filtering. This was diluted until its strength in available chlorine (on adding hydrochloric acid) was about $\frac{1}{4}$ normal.

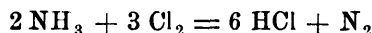
On adding an excess of this solution to an acid solution of Paris green, and estimating the excess of chlorine, a close approximation to the correct percentage of arsenious acid was obtained. Loss of chlorine through working in open vessels made it impossible to get exact results.

5. A side neck boiling flask was fitted with a long stemmed funnel reaching nearly to the bottom, attached to a condenser, and a series of absorbing vessels charged with 5 per cent solution of iodide of potassium; the last of these being connected to the suction pump.

On charging the flask, in position, with the hydrochloric acid solution of Paris green, then adding a known volume of hypochlorite solution, and boiling, the excess of chlorine passes into the iodide solution, and liberates an equivalent of iodine. This is estimated in the usual way with thiosulphate of soda. This method of working gives very satisfactory results, when attention is paid to certain details, viz:—

(a) The hypochlorite solution is alkaline, and must be added to the acid contents of the flask at such a rate and in such a way that these never become alkaline, as otherwise Cu_2O would be momentarily precipitated, and chlorine does not so promptly oxidize this to CuO , as it does As_2O_3 to As_2O_5 . The necessary agitation of the liquid in the flask is produced by the air current which is aspirated through the whole apparatus and this, at the same time, prevents any loss of chlorine through back-draught.

(b) The Paris green solution must contain no ammonia, as in this case, the following reaction takes place.—



(c) The air current drawn through must be sufficiently rapid to keep the liquid in movement, but not so rapid as to risk loss of iodine vapors in the absorbing vessels.

This process has the great advantage of rapidity, while at the same time it is fairly accurate when the necessary care is taken. An estimation of arsenious acid can easily be finished in twenty minutes, once the apparatus is in working order.

A convenient amount to work upon is 0.2 gramme.

I find that a solution of potassium hypochlorite keeps better than the calcium salt. This is made by passing chlorine into a 5 per cent solution of potash, kept cool, and is conveniently diluted to about $\frac{3}{16} N$ to $\frac{4}{16} N$. 10 cubic centimetres of such a solution is sufficient for 0.2 gramme of a sample containing from 50 to 60 per cent, of As_2O_3 .

The presence of acetic acid has no influence upon the result.

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The following results will shew how the process works.

Number.	As ₂ O ₃	As ₂ O ₃	As ₂ O ₃	As ₂ O ₃	Obtained by
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	Mean.		
13477	81.49	81.10	81.30	67.10	Edwards.
13492	73.88	73.38	73.58	72.66	Fiset.
13493	55.94	56.18	56.06	54.00	do
13497	55.44	56.18	55.81	56.92	do
13498	56.43	54.95	55.69	56.69	do
13503	80.81	83.16	81.99	80.04	do
13504	55.44	57.42	56.43	55.42	do
13506	56.18	54.95	55.57	54.94	do
13507	57.42	55.94	56.68	54.79	do
13508	57.17	55.69	56.43	56.82	do
15342	57.17	56.30	56.70	56.68	Ellis.
15355	57.17	57.47	57.42	52.40	do
15369	57.05	59.03	58.04	55.95	Valade.
15372	56.55	55.69	56.12	61.23	do
15375	56.03	55.94	56.00	59.16	do
15379	37.00	39.72	38.36	40.32	do
15387	55.19	54.94	55.07	53.03	Ellis.
15388	55.19	55.44	55.32	55.55	do
14618	57.92	57.92	57.92	56.17	Kenrick.

The value of the hypochlorite solution may be approximately ascertained by pipetting 10c.c. into excess of KI solution, adding acid, and titrating the liberated iodine with hyposulphite.

The exact value is best obtained by using a deci-normal solution of Arsenic (As₂O₃, and distilling as in the application of the method to Paris green). I find the use of 20c.c. $\frac{N}{10}$ As₂O₃ solution, with 10c.c. hypochlorite to give quite satisfactory results.

The rate of deterioration of the hypochlorite solution by keeping in ordinary diffused daylight, may be judged from the following numbers.

Oct. 16—10c.c. Solution potass hypochlorite	=	$37 \cdot 1c.c. \frac{N}{10}$
do 17—10c.c.....	=	37.0
do 18—10c.c.....	=	36.7
do 19—10c.c.....	=	36.5
do 21—10c.c.....	=	35.8
do 22—10c.c.....	=	35.4
do 23—10c.c.....	=	35.3
do 24—10c.c.....	=	35.2

These rapid changes of value make it necessary to check the value each day. By keeping the solution in the dark, the deterioration is much less rapid, while if kept in direct sunlight, the loss of strength is more marked.

6. Arsenic is oxidized from the arsenious to the arsenic condition by permanganic acid, on heating. The following work was done on this method. 1 gramme As₂O₃ was dissolved in dilute H₂SO₄ and made up to 500c.c. 50c.c. (=0.1 gramme As₂O₃) was kept for one hour at a temperature of 40° to 50°C in contact with 50c.c. deci-normal KMnO₄ solution. Excess of KI solution was now added, and the liberated

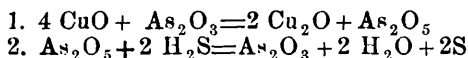
iodine estimated by hyposulphite—mean value= $30.c.c. \frac{N}{10}$ 20c.c. $\frac{N}{10}$ KMnO₄=0.1

As₂O₃, or 1c.c.=.005 As₂O₃. The theoretical value should be 0.00495 As₂O₃. The As₂O₃ in the following samples was estimated by this method:—

No.	As ₂ O ₃ found.	As ₂ O ₃ by other methods.
14603	55.94	54.95
14614	60.89	61.38
15366	61.38	56.80
15379	39.60	38.36
15381	56.92	57.67

The main source of inaccuracy in working this method is the necessity for titrating in acid solution. The modification above described, gives better results than any attempt to read to loss of colour in the acid solution of permanganate; although approximate results may be thus obtained by working at a boiling temperature. Care must be taken to add the permanganate solution very slowly.

7. The precipitation of arsenic as sulphide by sulphuretted hydrogen is not only a tedious process, and a disagreeable one, but possesses certain inherent disadvantages when applied to Paris Green. The copper must be thrown out of solution, and this is attended by a corresponding oxidation of arsenic. When the acidified filtrate is treated with H_2S the first result is the reduction of arsenic to arsenious oxide, with an equivalent separation of sulphur, thus:—



In the case of a normal Paris green, containing 31 per cent of CuO , $\frac{64}{318} \times 31 = 6.2$ percent of free sulphur will be precipitated along with the As_2S_3 and this necessitates the washing of the precipitate with CS_2 (or other solvent of sulphur)

I have tried the effect of boiling the arsenic solution with oxalic acid before treatment with H_2S , with the following results:—

a. Dried residue (on tared filter), from precipitation without adding oxalic acid = 0.346.

(Consisting of As_2S_3 and Sulphur.)

b. Dried residue from same solution boiled with oxalic acid = 0.318.

(Consisting entirely of As_2S_3 .) ?

I am not prepared to say whether this means that a treatment with oxalic acid, before addition of sulphuretted hydrogen, would prevent entirely the presence of free sulphur in the precipitate; or whether the procedure outlined would effect the accurate estimation of As_2O_3 in Paris green. The fact that volumetric processes of satisfactory character are known to exist, seemed to make it unnecessary to spend more time upon this investigation.

8. Mr. Babington (vide Bull. 40) has suggested the addition of invert sugar to the acid solution of Paris green, before precipitation of the copper, thus ensuring the formation of cuprous oxide. The following work was done in order to ascertain whether the addition of a considerable excess of sugar would bring about the reduction of the copper, without the arsenious acid being affected. The ratio 1:4308 is that in which copper oxide and invert sugar react with each other; so that 0.129 gram invert sugar added to a solution of 1 gram Paris green, containing 30 per cent of copper oxide, should suffice to throw down all the copper as sub-oxide.

Sample No. 14606 was employed, and in each experiment 1 gram in HCl solution was used.

Expt.	Invert sugar Added.	Copper (as CuO p.c.)	Residual As_2O_3 Per cent.
1.....	0	33.4	35.64
" 2.....	.125	33.1	41.08
" 3.....	.125	.....	35.64
" 4.....	.250	.....	46.04
" 5.....	.500	32.2	52.97
" 6.....	2.500	33.1	53.46

The mean value for copper is 33.0 per cent, and this is equivalent to 20.56 per cent. As_2O_3 —(see 1 above)—giving for this sample a total value of 56.20 per cent As_2O_3 . This value is only approximated in the last two experiments, and in these the amount of sugar in solution is inconveniently large; while the error is still in the neighbourhood of 3 per cent.

It may be mentioned, incidentally, that the titration with iodine is not affected by the presence of invert sugar.

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APPENDIX K.

BULLETIN No. 43.—MILK.—1895.

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

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, issued to the food inspectors, a collection was made of 260 samples of milk during the three last months of the year 1895. They consisted of

Whole milk (sold as such).....	251
Skim milk do	1
Buttermilk do	8
	260

The table accompanying this bulletin, 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, unless in cases where the sample bottle was broken in transit. Opposite the name and address of the furnisher of each sample will be found two lines of figures, the upper one giving the results reported by the local analysts and the lower one the figures obtained in this laboratory. On the same upper and lower lines will be found respectively the opinion expressed by the official analyst regarding the sample, and the judgment which I have thought reasonable in the same case. The results of the analyses show on the whole a remarkably close agreement, but there are some instances in which surprising differences occur as regards the percentage of butter-fat. I am of opinion that these are mainly due to the carelessness of the collector in not sufficiently agitating the sample before dividing it into the three portions as required by law. In such cases the opinion expressed by me is based upon the most favourable figures, thus giving the vendor the benefit of the doubt. The whole of the samples of this collection may, according to their qualities, be classified as follows:—

Genuine.....	184
Watered	11
Partly skimmed	7
Under average in total solids.....	20
do in cream	18
do in non-fatty solids.....	20
	260
Total.....	260

The above expressions have been more or less in use among the public analysts, but for the information of the public, and of the analysts and in order possibly to obtain greater precision hereafter, it may be well to explain the manner in which I have made use of them in this report. 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 8.5 per cent—and a lower amount of fat than 3 per cent, it is characterized as partly skimmed. When a sample falls below 2 per cent butter-fat the word "skimmed" would be justified, but there is no instance of this sort among this lot of samples, nor is there

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 in point of quality inferior to those marked genuine. "Under average in total solids" is the expression used when the latter fall below 12 per cent, and the sample cannot be positively characterized 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," 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. Quite a number of samples 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. It is worthy of remark that of the eight samples of buttermilk tested, five were found deficient in total solids the amount being lower than 9 per cent of these.

Classified according to locality the 260 samples may be divided as follows:—

Locality.	Genuine.	Watered.	Partly skimmed.	Under average in total solids.	Under average in non-fatty solids.	Under average in cream.	Total number collected.
Halifax, N.S.	24	1	0	2	5	4	36
St. John, N.B.	5	1	4	2	1	3	16
Sussex, N.B.	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Moncton, N.B.	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chatham, N.B.	3	0	0	1	0	0	4
Fredericton, N.B.	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sorel, Que.	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Three Rivers, Que.	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
Quebec	20	1	0	0	1	1	23
Sherbrooke, Que.	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Montreal, Que.	16	1	2	1	1	2	22
Ottawa, Ont.	17	0	0	1	3	1	23
Renfrew, Ont.	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
Toronto, Ont.	8	1	1	5	0	1	16
Hamilton, Ont.	5	2	0	1	1	1	10
St. Catharines, Ont.	3	0	0	0	2	1	6
Brantford, Ont.	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
London, Ont.	10	1	0	2	1	1	15
St. Thomas, Ont.	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Stratford, Ont.	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Winnipeg, Man.	13	1	0	3	0	1	18
Portage la Prairie, Man.	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
Stonewall, Man.	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
Total.....	187	11	7	20	16	19	260

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Towards the end of the year 1892, a collection of milk samples was made, the particulars of which are given in Bulletin No. 32. These classified on the same principles as now applied, show the following figures :—

Locality.	Genuine.	Watered.	Skimmed.	Partly skimmed	Under average in total solids.	Under average in non-fatty solids.	Under average in cream.	Total.
Halifax	14			4	2		4	24
Other towns, N.S.	7			3		2	6	18
Quebec	16		2	1			7	26
Montreal	26	2		4	2		2	36
Ottawa	19			1		2	4	26
Toronto	16	2		3	5	1	5	32
London	10			1		1	6	18
St Thomas	6				1		1	8
Total	114	4	2	17	10	6	35	188

If these two collections are compared, and the percentage of genuine samples calculated for the whole number collected as well as for the single towns in which samples were taken on both occasions, the following results are obtained :—

	Percentage of genuine samples.	
	1892.	1895.
All the localities	60·6	71·9
Halifax	58·3	66·6
Quebec	61·5	86·1
Montreal	72·2	72·7
Ottawa	73·1	62·5
Toronto	50·0	50·0
London	55·5	66·6
St. Thomas	75·0	100·0

From these figures, it would appear that there has been a general improvement in the quality of the milk supply, and that this is also observable in the cities of Halifax, Quebec, London and St. Thomas. On the other hand, the quality has remained stationary in Montreal and Toronto, and has deteriorated in the case of Ottawa.

I beg to recommend the publication of the present report.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS MACFARLANE,

Chief Analyst.

21st January, 1896.

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.					Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.	Total Solids.			
1895.		<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
Dec. 20	14432	O. Upham, 160 Campbell Road	88 33 3 44	8 23	11 67	1 0300	Below average.		
			88 16 3 68	8 16	11 84	1 0312	do	in non fatty solids.	
do 20	14433	W. J. S. Harvey, West Harvey Street	87 62 3 67	8 71	12 38	1 0316	Genuine.		
			87 62 3 96	8 48	12 38	1 0333	do		
do 20	14434	F. W. Morris, Charles St.	87 53 3 48	8 99	12 47	1 0324	do		
			87 50 3 77	8 73	12 50	1 0343	do		
do 20	14435	Mrs. J. Baker, 39 Dresden Row	87 83 3 06	9 11	12 17	1 0357	Fat below average.	Probably skimmed.	
			87 76 3 23	9 01	12 24	1 0345	Under average in cream.		
do 20	14436	H. Shea, 27 Dresden Row	86 14 4 58	9 28	13 86	1 0329	Genuine.		
			86 11 4 81	9 08	13 89	1 0345	do		
do 20	14437	John Henigan, 74 Dresden Row	85 46 5 62	8 92	14 54	1 0311	do		
			85 49 5 69	8 82	14 51	1 0324	do		
do 20	14438	Jos. Fleming, Willow Park	87 74 3 80	8 46	12 26	1 0306	do		
			87 67 3 92	8 41	12 33	1 0312	do		
do 20	14439	Hope Bros., 43 Duffus St.	87 50 3 47	9 03	12 50	1 0331	do		
			87 47 3 68	8 85	12 53	1 0345	do		
do 20	14440	Chas. Percy, Dutch Village Road	87 57 3 95	8 48	12 43	1 0307	do		
			87 64 4 00	8 36	12 36	1 0314	do		
do 20	14441	G. Edmunds, 7 Quinpool Road	86 86 4 58	8 56	13 14	1 0309	do		
			86 98 4 65	8 37	13 02	1 0312	do		
do 20	14442	C. W. Drysdale, Quinn St., off Chebucto Road	87 77 3 45	8 78	12 23	1 0322	Fat below average.		
			88 08 3 47	8 45	11 92	1 0336	do		
do 20	14443	Geo. Parker, 99 North St.	87 36 3 81	8 83	12 64	1 0319	Genuine.		
			87 58 3 80	8 62	12 42	1 0335	do		
do 20	14444	W. Boutillier, 130 North Street	85 22 5 28	9 50	14 78	1 0528	do		
			85 34 3 48	11 18	14 66	1 0342	Probably from a freshly calved cow.		
do 20	14445	Wm. Forsyth, 36 Grafton Street	87 84 3 39	8 77	12 16	1 0323	Fat below average.		
			87 98 3 4	8 54	12 02	1 0336	do		
			86 44 4 37	9 19	13 56	1 0328	Genuine.		
do 20	14446	J. Ross, Dartmouth	86 48 4 36	9 16	13 52	1 0337	do		
do 24	14447	D. Smeltzer & Son, Chebucto Road	87 16 4 19	8 65	12 84	1 0319	do		
			87 57 4 14	8 29	12 43	1 034	do		
do 24	14448	A. C. Brunt, Springfield	88 10 3 92	7 98	11 90	1 0292	Solids below average.		
			88 44 3 96	7 60	11 56	1 0310	Under average in non fatty solids.		
do 24	14449	M. Larkin, Retson Lane	87 23 4 83	7 94	12 77	1 0272	Genuine.		
			87 66 5 00	7 34	12 34	1 0292	do		
do 24	14450	W. J. Harvey, West Harvey Street	80 43 4 34	9 23	13 57	1 0327	do		
			86 72 4 49	8 79	13 28	1 0340	do		
do 24	14451	H. Brown, Belle Air Dairy	87 45 3 84	8 71	12 55	1 0317	do		
			87 82 3 94	8 24	12 18	1 0334	do		
do 24	14452	D. J. Tulloch, Cole Harbour Road	86 60 4 62	8 78	13 40	1 0316	do		
			86 88 4 71	8 41	13 12	1 0334	do		
do 24	14453	Wm. Marks, Preston Road	87 66 4 49	7 85	12 34	1 0267	Other solids below average.		
			87 99 4 61	7 40	12 01	1 0290	Below average in non-fatty solids.		
do 24	14454	Jas. McDonald, 240 Lockman Street	86 58 4 71	8 71	13 42	1 0320	Genuine.		
			86 98 4 72	8 30	13 02	1 0336	do		
do 24	14455	P. Carew, 12 Argyle Street	86 91 4 15	8 94	13 09	1 0325	do		
			87 21 4 28	8 51	12 79	1 0340	do		
do 24	14456	Mrs. F. Henigon, 145 Lower Water Street	87 71 3 36	8 93	12 29	1 0324	Fat below average.		
			88 06 3 54	8 40	11 94	1 0338	Total solids under average.		
do 24	14457	Mrs. K. McAdam, Portland Street	88 93 3 56	7 51	11 07	1 027	Watered.		
			89 23 3 65	7 12	10 77	1 0281	do		
do 24	14458	Mrs. Donaven, Portland Street	86 23 4 55	9 22	13 77	1 0333	Genuine.		
			86 55 4 54	8 91	13 45	1 0345	do		
do 24	14459	Mrs. Mulkern, South St., W.E.	87 72 3 84	8 44	12 28	1 0306	Other solids below average.		
			88 40 3 50	8 10	11 60	1 0324	do	do	

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>Halifax, N.S.—Con.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Dec. 24	14460	L. Scott, Proctor's Lane...	87.03	4.33	8.64	12.97	1.0311	Genuine.
do	24	14461	87.52	4.04	8.44	12.48	1.0324	do
do	24	14462	85.72	4.78	9.50	14.28	1.0331	do
do	24	14463	86.22	4.62	9.16	13.78	1.0342	do
do	24	14464	86.38	5.23	8.39	13.62	1.0297	Other solids below average.
do	24	14465	87.02	4.94	8.04	12.98	1.0311	do
do	24	14466	87.48	3.99	8.53	12.52	1.0309	Genuine.
do	24	14467	87.73	3.89	8.38	12.27	1.0321	do
do	24	14468	85.47	5.26	9.27	14.53	1.0329	do
do	24	14469	85.92	4.96	9.12	14.08	1.0340	do
do	24	14470	87.92	3.03	9.05	12.04	1.0332	Fat below average.
do	24	14471	88.18	3.05	8.77	11.82	1.0044	do
do	24	14472	86.35	4.69	8.96	13.65	1.0319	Genuine.
do	24	14473	87.04	4.06	8.90	12.96	1.0348	do
do	24	14474	87.69	3.90	8.41	12.31	1.0309	Other solids below average.
do	24	14475	88.09	3.55	8.36	11.91	1.0328	Total solids under average.

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Mr. M. Bowman, official analyst, Halifax, N.S. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Turchot and T. Macfarlane, Ottawa.

		<i>St. John, N. B.</i>							
Oct. 14	14923	E. S. Dibblee, cor. Dorchester and Sewell Sts.	88.73	2.51	8.76	11.27	1.0347	Partly skimmed.	
do	14	14924	89.09	2.47	8.44	10.91	1.0337	do	
do	14	14925	88.40	3.14	8.46	11.60	1.0327	Under average in cream.	
do	14	14926	83.38	8.82	7.80	16.62	1.0269	Partly cream.	
do	14	14927	89.36	2.94	7.70	10.64	1.0299	Watered.	
do	14	14928	88.56	3.42	8.02	11.44	1.0299	Total solids under average.	
do	15	14829	87.24	3.60	9.16	12.76	1.0354	Genuine.	
do	15	14930	89.07	2.63	8.30	10.93	1.0334	Partly skimmed.	
do	15	14931	86.68	5.30	8.02	13.32	1.0296	Below average in 'other solids'	
do	15	14932	90.73	0.40	8.87	9.27	.....	Buttermilk; genuine.
do	15	14933	88.72	3.03	8.25	11.28	1.0327	Under average in cream.	
do	15	14934	87.85	3.46	8.69	12.15	1.0337	do do	
do	16	14935	87.06	3.81	9.13	12.94	1.0352	Genuine.	
do	16	14936	92.25	0.28	7.47	7.75	.....	Buttermilk; solids under average.
do	16	14937	87.56	4.04	8.40	12.44	1.0324	Genuine.	
do	17	14938	88.79	2.32	8.89	11.21	1.0354	Partly skimmed.	
		<i>Sussex, N. B.</i>							
do	21	14939	87.54	5.12	7.34	12.46	1.0283	"Other solids" under average	
do	21	14940	87.95	3.15	8.90	12.05	1.0357	Cream under average.	
do	21	14941	87.57	3.92	8.51	12.43	1.0333	Genuine.	

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids			
<i>Moncton, N.B.</i>			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Oct. 23	14942	Wm. Brown, Mountain Road	87·32	4·19	8·49	12·68	1·0339	Genuine.
do 23	14943	E. T. Charters, Chartersville, N.B.	87·26	3·72	9·02	12·74	1·0354	do
do 23	14944	W. A. Humphrey, Sunny Brae.	86·27	4·73	9·00	13·73	1·0340	do
do 23	14945	Dr. E. O. Steaves, Sweet Clover Farm.	86·81	4·55	8·64	13·19	1·0335	do
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i>								
do 25	14946	Thos. Keating, Nappan.	87·47	4·21	8·32	12·53	1·0325	do
do 25	14947	Geo. E. Fisher	86·57	4·40	9·03	13·43	1·0340	do
do 25	14948	Geo. Searle	87·37	3·95	8·68	12·63	1·0325	do
do 25	14949	Alex. Gordon.	88·20	3·41	8·39	11·80	1·0333	Underaverage in total solids.
<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>								
do 29	14950	R. H. Phillips	86·18	4·53	9·39	13·92	1·0354	Genuine.
do 29	14951	Cook Kitchen.	87·02	4·04	8·94	12·98	1·0354	do
do 29	14952	C. Kelly	87·76	3·43	8·81	12·24	1·0344	do
do 29	14953	Dairy Depot, props. Kilburn & Powis.	86·79	4·21	9·00	13·21	1·0347	do

The figures for each of the foregoing samples show the analysis by A. L. Tourchot and T. Macfarlane, Ottawa.

<i>Sorel, P.Q.</i>								
Nov. 5	15843	Pierre Salvaella, St. Anns.	85·69	5·09	9·22	14·31	1·0337	Genuine.
			85·52	5·16	9·32	14·48	1·0340	do
do 5	15844	Nap. Salvaella, St. Anns.	87·34	3·97	8·69	12·66	1·0344	do
			87·16	3·90	8·94	12·84	1·0343	do
do 5	15845	N. Cartier, Queen St.	86·50	4·55	8·95	13·50	1·0349	do
			88·44	4·43	9·13	13·56	1·0353	do
do 5	15846	P. Guevremont.	86·54	4·35	9·11	13·46	1·0347	do
			86·39	4·25	9·36	13·61	1·0353	do
do 5	15847	S. Guevremont, St. Anns.	86·76	4·66	8·58	13·24	1·0327	do
			86·82	4·50	8·68	13·18	1·0333	do
do 5	15848	N. Pelletier, St. Pierre.	86·97	4·42	8·61	13·03	1·0330	do
			86·81	4·30	8·89	13·19	1·0338	do
<i>Three Rivers</i>								
do 5	15849	P. Gouin, St. Margaret St.	86·80	4·62	8·58	13·20	1·0327	do
			86·80	4·49	8·71	13·20	1·0317	do
do 5	15850	T. Levasseur, St. Maurice Street.	87·59	4·41	8·00	12·41	1·0294	do
			86·83	4·28	9·09	13·37	1·0299	do
do 5	15851	W. Pratte, Hay Market Sq.	85·59	5·14	9·27	14·41	1·0342	do
			85·57	5·04	9·39	14·43	1·0350	do
do 5	15852	Elic Leblanc, Notre Dame Street.	85·73	4·96	9·31	14·27	1·0346	do
			85·79	4·80	9·41	14·21	1·0342	do
do 6	15853	Mrs. Toupin, Hartel St.	88·33	3·50	8·17	11·67	1·0311	do
			88·32	3·32	8·36	11·68	1·0317	Total solids under average.
do 6	15854	Geo. Pratte, St. Olivier St.	87·35	3·97	8·68	12·65	1·0344	Genuine.
			87·34	3·73	8·93	12·66	1·0340	do
do 6	15855	Treffle Pratte, St. Margaret Street.	87·39	3·97	8·64	12·61	1·0334	do
			87·42	3·73	8·85	12·58	1·0337	do
do 6	15856	Gaspard Lanclot, 44 Des-champ street.	86·21	4·77	9·02	13·79	1·0334	do
			86·24	4·53	9·23	13·76	1·0337	do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—*Continued.*

Date of Collection.	No of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>Quebec.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Nov. 7	15857	A. Dumas, St. Joseph de Levis.	87 78 3 59	8 63	12 22 1 0344	Genuine.		
do	7	15858 X. Marcotte, Ancienne Lorette.	89 02 2 45	8 53	10 98 1 0344	do		
do	7	15859 F. Tardie, St. Valier St.	86 87 4 55	8 58	13 13 1 0329	do		
do	7	15860 E. Bergeron, St. Charles River.	86 95 4 34	8 71	13 05 1 0334	do		
do	7	15861 Louis Cloutier, St. Charles River.	87 54 3 74	8 72	12 46 1 0324	do		
do	7	15862 Napoleon Robitaille, 171 Savageau St.	87 77 3 66	8 57	12 23 1 0334	do		
do	7	15863 G. Coulombe, Beaufort	87 19 3 94	8 87	12 81 1 0334	do		
do	7	15864 Octave Paradis, 27 Savageau	87 35 3 90	8 75	12 65 1 0334	do		
do	7	15865 J. Gregoire, 1059 St. Valier	86 21 4 46	9 33	13 79 1 0334	do		
do	7	15866 T. Gilbert, Latirvielle St.	86 34 4 40	9 26	13 06 1 0349	do		
do	7	15867 G. Falardeau, 251 Richelieu	86 95 4 21	8 84	13 05 1 0329	do		
do	7	15868 P. Gagnon, 257 Grand Ave.	87 13 4 14	8 73	12 87 1 0334	do		
do	7	15869 T. Rochette, 253 Richelieu	87 77 4 44	8 79	13 23 1 0329	do		
do	7	15870 John Fagny, St. Foys Road	86 93 4 36	8 71	13 07 1 0332	do		
do	7	15871 T. Funcher, 252 Daiguillon.	86 72 4 04	9 24	13 28 1 0344	do		
do	7	15872 C. Drolet, 22 Morin.	86 79 3 94	9 27	13 21 1 0354	do		
do	7	15873 P. Pageau, 71 Chateauguay.	87 74 3 61	8 65	12 26 1 0334	do		
do	7	15874 J. Pouliot, 250 Mathieu.	87 90 3 51	8 59	12 10 1 0330	do		
do	7	15875 J. Dundon, Hedleyville.	87 23 3 76	9 01	12 77 1 0339	do		
do	7	15876 F. Jobin, Beaufort.	87 31 3 74	8 95	12 69 1 0354	do		
do	7	15877 G. Beaupre, Richelieu St.	87 72 3 43	8 85	12 28 1 0344	Inferior; below standard.		
do	7	15878 F. Bouchard, Hedleyville.	87 80 3 39	8 81	12 20 1 0354	Cream under average.		
do	7	15879 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 66 4 31	9 03	13 34 1 0334	Genuine.		
do	7	15880 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 75 4 40	8 85	13 25 1 0340	do		
do	7	15881 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 50 4 54	8 96	13 50 1 0329	do		
do	7	15882 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 65 4 59	8 76	13 35 1 0334	do		
do	7	15883 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 59 4 71	8 70	13 41 1 0324	do		
do	7	15884 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 71 4 69	8 60	13 29 1 0324	do		
do	7	15885 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 08 1 01	8 91	12 92 1 0327	do		
do	7	15886 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 23 4 00	8 77	12 77 1 0344	do		
do	7	15887 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 63 4 02	8 35	12 37 1 0432	do		
do	7	15888 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 80 3 90	8 30	12 20 1 0319	do		
do	7	15889 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 59 4 00	9 41	13 41 1 0433	do		
do	8	15890 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 82 3 86	9 32	13 18 1 0354	do		
do	8	15891 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 27 3 93	8 80	12 73 1 0337	do		
do	8	15892 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 61 3 77	8 62	12 39 1 0337	do		
do	8	15893 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	88 64 3 40	7 96	11 36 1 0307	Below standard.		
do	8	15894 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	88 90 3 25	7 85	11 10 1 0306	Watered.		
do	8	15895 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 43 3 70	8 87	12 57 1 0340	Genuine.		
do	8	15896 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 68 3 50	8 82	12 32 1 0344	do		
do	8	15897 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 49 4 71	8 80	13 51 1 0317	do		
do	8	15898 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 81 4 64	8 55	13 19 1 0332	do		
do	8	15899 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	85 89 4 81	9 30	14 11 1 0337	do		
do	8	15900 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 15 4 73	9 12	13 85 1 0352	do		
do	8	15901 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	86 10 5 02	8 88	13 90 1 0291	do		
do	8	15902 F. Mauffette, 85 Com-missaire	87 03 4 87	8 10	12 97 1 0296	Under average in solids, not fat.		

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. Fiset, Quebec. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Tourchot and Thos. MacFarlane, Ottawa

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>Sherbrooke, P. Q.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Oct. 16	15801	J. Lacombe, Orford.	87.03	3.82	9.15	12.97	1.0330	Genuine.
do 16	15802	W. Armitage, Ascot.	87.79	3.80	8.41	12.21	1.0338	do
do 16	15803	I. Cartnull, Prospect St.	87.05	4.10	8.85	12.95	1.0323	do
do 16	15804	F. J. Becket, Orford.	87.68	4.21	8.11	12.32	1.0330	do
do 16	15805	J. B. McDonald, Ofrofrd.	86.28	4.27	9.45	13.72	1.0328	do
do 16	15806	John Armstrong, Ascot.	87.03	4.32	8.6	12.97	1.0347	do
do 16	15807	R. W. Evans, Ascot.	87.04	4.06	8.90	12.96	1.0329	do
do 16	15808	Samuel Mallory, Ascot.	87.63	4.10	8.27	12.37	1.0330	do
do 16	15809	Mrs. T. Mathieu, Drummond Road.	87.28	3.85	8.87	12.72	1.0328	do
do 16	15810	John Wilcox, Becket Road.	87.84	3.96	8.20	12.16	1.0340	do
do 16	15811	W. Q. Bilton, Quebec St.	86.01	4.60	9.39	13.99	1.0353	do
do 16	15812	Frank Therien, Orford.	86.68	4.76	8.56	13.22	1.0340	do
do 16	15813	Felix Oliver, Orford.	87.29	3.96	8.75	12.71	1.0323	do
do 16	15814	Joseph Landry.	87.88	4.14	7.98	12.12	1.0327	do
do 16	15815	J. B. Bergeron, Bourdage St.	87.40	4.18	8.42	12.60	1.0318	do
do 16	15816	B. Benoit, Bourdage St.	88.00	4.28	7.72	12.00	1.0309	do
do 16	15817	Xavier Blanchard, St. Dominique.	86.24	4.74	6.02	13.76	1.0323	do
do 16	15818	J. B. Lemieux, St. Rosalie.	86.81	4.87	8.32	13.19	1.0320	do
do 16	15819	Victor Tanguay, St. Rosalie.	87.10	3.60	9.30	12.90	1.0330	do
do 16	15820	L. Marcheseau, St. Joseph.	87.65	3.92	8.43	12.35	1.0340	do
do 16	15821	James Dooley, 102 St. Lawrence.	86.35	4.69	8.96	13.65	1.0333	do
do 16	15822	Alfred Renaud, Gain St.	86.84	4.76	8.40	13.16	1.0330	do
do 16	15823	W. A. Honess, Back River, Point de Sault.	85.40	4.96	9.64	14.60	1.0330	do
do 16	15824	A. Hobbs, Outremont.	85.87	5.12	9.01	14.13	1.0340	do
do 16	15825	Jos. Roy, Bourdon, Back River.	86.79	4.23	8.98	13.21	1.0320	do
do 16	15826	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	87.14	4.30	8.56	12.86	1.0330	do
do 16	15827	A. Walker, 302 Aqueduct.	86.09	4.53	9.36	13.91	1.0320	do
			86.66	4.59	8.75	13.34	1.0330	do
		<i>St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.</i>						
do 18	15815	J. B. Bergeron, Bourdage St.	86.82	4.02	9.16	13.18	1.0332	do
do 18	15816	B. Benoit, Bourdage St.	87.29	3.88	8.83	12.71	1.0334	do
do 18	15817	Xavier Blanchard, St. Dominique.	83.93	4.47	9.80	14.17	1.0344	do
do 18	15818	J. B. Lemieux, St. Rosalie.	86.47	4.22	9.31	13.53	1.0354	do
do 18	15819	Victor Tanguay, St. Rosalie.	87.01	3.86	9.13	12.91	1.0332	do
do 18	15820	L. Marcheseau, St. Joseph.	87.49	3.85	8.66	12.51	1.0334	do
do 18	15821	James Dooley, 102 St. Lawrence.	86.10	4.38	9.52	13.90	1.0340	do
do 18	15822	Alfred Renaud, Gain St.	86.83	4.27	8.90	13.17	1.0344	do
do 18	15823	W. A. Honess, Back River, Point de Sault.	86.06	4.56	9.38	13.94	1.0332	do
do 18	15824	A. Hobbs, Outremont.	86.57	4.45	8.98	13.43	1.0344	do
do 18	15825	Jos. Roy, Bourdon, Back River.	85.77	4.63	9.60	14.23	1.0344	do
do 18	15826	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	86.33	4.49	9.18	13.67	1.0349	do
		<i>Montreal.</i>						
do 22	15821	James Dooley, 102 St. Lawrence.	87.65	3.42	8.93	12.35	1.0337	do
do 22	15822	Alfred Renaud, Gain St.	87.96	3.45	8.59	12.04	1.0337	do
do 22	15823	W. A. Honess, Back River, Point de Sault.	88.64	3.18	8.18	11.36	1.0302	Adulterated; below standard; probably watered.
do 22	15824	A. Hobbs, Outremont.	89.00	3.16	7.84	11.00	1.0301	Watered.
do 22	15825	Jos. Roy, Bourdon, Back River.	86.77	4.12	9.11	13.23	1.0337	do
do 22	15826	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	87.09	4.15	8.76	12.91	1.0342	do
do 22	15827	A. Walker, 302 Aqueduct.	87.66	3.55	8.79	12.34	1.0327	Genuine.
do 22	15828	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	87.84	3.61	8.55	12.16	1.0330	do
do 22	15829	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	86.46	4.39	9.15	13.54	1.0327	do
do 22	15830	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	86.91	4.35	8.74	13.09	1.0335	do
do 22	15831	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	87.09	3.88	9.03	12.91	1.0332	do
do 22	15832	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	87.50	3.83	8.67	12.50	1.0335	do
do 22	15833	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	86.98	4.39	8.63	13.02	1.0312	do
do 22	15834	James Forest, 559 Rachael St.	87.38	4.43	8.19	12.62	1.0314	do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>Montreal—Con.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Oct. 22	15828	S. Leveille, 315 St. Lawrence, St. Louis de Mile End. . .	88.00	3.68	8.32	12.00	1.0312	Low in solids; adulteration doubtful.
do	22	15829 Harry Aderic, Outremont. . .	88.41	3.65	7.94	11.59	1.0304	Other solids under average.
do	22	15830 R. Leith, Outremont . . .	86.85	3.91	9.25	13.16	1.0337	Genuine.
do	22	15831 J. T. Candlish, 66 St. Louis	87.23	3.80	8.97	12.77	1.0340	do
do	25	15832 Jno. Duncan, 125 Mountain	87.56	3.00	9.44	12.44	1.0352	Below standard.
do	25	15833 A. Butler, Westmount. . . .	87.77	2.87	9.36	12.23	1.0360	Partly skimmed.
do	25	15834 H. & W. Evans, Lachine. . .	87.79	3.52	8.69	12.21	1.0327	Genuine.
do	25	15835 J. C. Allin, Longue Point. . .	88.29	3.46	8.25	11.71	1.0327	Total solids under average.
do	25	15836 Croil & McCulloch, St. Paul St.	86.93	3.52	9.55	13.07	1.0347	Genuine.
do	25	15837 Henry Trenholm, Longue Point	87.43	3.51	9.06	12.57	1.0357	do
do	25	15838 W. J. Weams, 53 St. Antoine	86.17	4.35	9.48	13.83	1.0337	do
do	25	15839 A. Hannsford, 218 Coursol. . .	86.84	4.16	9.00	13.16	1.0352	do
do	25	15840 J. Bremner, jun., St. Laurent.	87.28	3.54	9.18	12.72	1.0337	do
do	25	15841 Jno. Stewart, 352 Charlevoix	87.89	3.41	8.70	12.11	1.0347	do
do	25	15842 Croil & McCulloch.	88.25	3.09	8.66	11.75	1.0327	Below standard in total solids
do	25	15843 A. L. Tourchot, Ottawa.	87.57	3.86	8.57	12.43	1.0327	Genuine.
do	25	15844 T. MacFarlane, Ottawa.	86.08	4.28	9.64	13.92	1.0347	do
do	25	15845 J. Edwards, Montreal.	86.60	4.27	9.03	12.40	1.0352	do
do	25	15846 J. Edwards, Montreal.	86.53	4.33	9.14	13.47	1.0332	do
do	25	15847 J. Edwards, Montreal.	86.99	4.30	8.71	13.01	1.0337	do
do	25	15848 J. Edwards, Montreal.	87.57	3.20	9.23	12.43	1.0342	do
do	25	15849 J. Edwards, Montreal.	87.98	3.20	8.82	12.02	1.0347	Under average in cream.
do	25	15850 J. Edwards, Montreal.	86.81	3.71	9.48	13.19	1.0347	Genuine.
do	25	15851 J. Edwards, Montreal.	87.41	3.36	9.23	12.59	1.0352	do
do	25	15852 J. Edwards, Montreal.	87.67	2.96	9.37	12.33	1.0347	Adulterated; probably skimmed.
do	25	15853 J. Edwards, Montreal.	88.17	2.91	8.92	11.85	1.0354	Partly skimmed.
do	25	15854 J. Edwards, Montreal.	86.60	4.05	9.35	13.46	1.0337	Genuine.
do	25	15855 J. Edwards, Montreal.	87.00	4.12	8.88	13.00	1.0344	do
do	25	15856 J. Edwards, Montreal.	86.35	4.22	9.43	13.65	1.0332	Genuine.
do	25	15857 J. Edwards, Montreal.	91.12	4.27	8.88	13.15	1.0354	do

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. Edwards, Montreal. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Tourchot and T. MacFarlane, Ottawa.

		<i>Ottawa.</i>						
Oct. 23	13952	St. Joseph's Orphans Home	86.48	3.98	9.54	13.52	1.0356	Good and over standard.
do	23	13953 General Hospital, Water St.	86.88	4.05	9.07	13.12	1.0353	Genuine.
do	23	13954 General Protestant Hospital	86.52	4.20	9.28	13.48	1.0359	do
do	23	13955 Children's Hospital, Wurtemberg St.	86.60	4.30	9.10	13.40	1.0358	do
do	23	13956 Orphan's Home, Elgin St.	85.66	5.70	8.64	14.34	1.032	do
do	23	13957 Protestant Home for the aged.	86.26	5.55	8.19	13.74	1.0312	do
do	24	13958 R. Magee.	88.64	3.48	7.88	11.36	1.0305	Passable.
do	24	13959 A. Scott.	88.76	3.61	7.63	11.24	1.0302	Under average in solids not fat
do	24	13960 Jas. Sorley.	86.58	4.60	8.72	13.42	1.0345	Good.
do	24	13961 R. Bayne.	86.77	4.41	8.82	13.25	1.0343	Genuine.
do	24	13962 R. Bayne.	86.48	4.16	9.36	13.52	1.0358	do
do	24	13963 R. Bayne.	86.78	4.09	9.13	13.22	1.0353	do
do	24	13964 R. Bayne.	87.62	3.80	8.54	12.38	1.033	do
do	24	13965 R. Bayne.	86.76	3.78	8.44	13.24	1.0333	do
do	24	13966 R. Bayne.	86.80	4.26	8.94	13.20	1.0327	do
do	24	13967 R. Bayne.	86.94	4.44	8.62	13.06	1.0328	do
do	24	13968 R. Bayne.	87.77	3.91	8.32	12.23	1.0325	do
do	24	13969 R. Bayne.	87.83	3.87	8.30	12.17	1.0312	do
do	24	13970 R. Bayne.	86.29	4.85	8.86	13.71	1.0328	do
do	24	13971 R. Bayne.	86.55	4.80	8.65	13.45	1.0323	do

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.			
1895. Ottawa—Con.			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Oct. 24	13962	B. Rothwell.....	86.62	5.70	7.68	13.38	1.0347	Genuine.
			86.57	5.78	7.65	13.43	1.0343	Under average in solids not fat.
do 24	13963	A. Kennedy.....	86.56	5.86	7.58	13.44	1.0354	do do
			86.65	5.95	7.40	13.35	1.0351	do do
do 29	13964	R. Reid & Co.....	87.94	3.38	8.68	12.06	1.0336	Fair, but a little under standard.
do 29	13965	H. J. Atwill.....	88.09	3.44	8.47	11.91	1.0333	Under average in total solids
			88.33	3.47	8.20	11.67	1.0326	Genuine.
do 29	13966	W. J. Fenton.....	88.18	3.23	8.59	11.82	1.0347	Under average in cream.
			87.64	3.25	9.11	12.36	1.0344	Good.
do 29	13967	J. Alleire.....	87.76	3.39	8.85	12.24	1.0342	Under average in cream.
			80.01	4.41	9.58	13.99	1.0347	Genuine.
			86.21	4.42	9.37	13.79	1.0347	do
Renfrew.								
do 29	13968	A. A. Wright.....	84.74	5.62	9.64	15.26	1.0342	do
			85.24	5.59	9.17	14.76	1.0347	do
do 29	13969	J. Knight, Renfrew.....	86.70	4.37	9.03	13.30	1.0333	Good.
			86.72	4.26	8.82	13.08	1.0337	Genuine.
do 29	13970	Gregor McIntyre.....	88.05	3.24	8.71	11.95	1.0329	Fair, a little under standard
			88.25	3.87	8.38	11.75	1.0330	Under average in total solids
Ottawa.								
Nov. 13	13971	E. Honeywell.....	87.32	3.90	8.78	12.68	1.0334	Good.
			87.13	3.84	9.03	12.87	1.0341	Genuine.
do 13	13972	John Stewart.....	87.47	3.61	8.92	12.53	1.034	Good.
			87.33	3.55	9.02	12.67	1.0339	Genuine.
do 13	13973	T. Shillington.....	86.53	4.58	8.79	13.47	1.0331	Good, above standard.
			86.33	4.49	9.18	13.67	1.0329	Genuine.
do 13	13974	Mrs. McMahan.....	87.16	4.01	8.83	12.84	1.0334	Good.
			87.01	3.89	9.10	12.99	1.0336	Genuine.
do 13	13975	Mrs. Greene, O'Connor St.	87.59	3.42	8.99	12.41	1.0341	Good.
			87.37	3.26	9.37	12.63	1.0353	Genuine.
do 13	13976	J. McEwan.....	87.18	4.31	8.51	12.82	1.0324	Good.
			87.18	4.23	8.59	12.82	1.0312	Genuine.
do 13	13977	R. Reid & Co.....	85.58	5.14	9.28	14.42	1.0342	Good.
			85.69	5.09	9.22	14.31	1.0333	Genuine.

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. Valade Ottawa. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Touchot and T. MacFarlane, Ottawa.

Toronto.								
Dec. 10	15556	Price & Sons, 212 King St.	87.50	3.87	8.63	12.50	1.0315	Genuine.
			87.73	3.86	8.41	12.27	1.0315	do
do 10	15557	do do	93.25	0.20	6.55	6.75	1.023	Buttermilk, genuine.
			93.52	0.17	6.31	6.48	1.0235	Total solids too low.
do 10	15558	W. Harvey, 228 King St.	87.80	3.26	8.94	12.20	1.032	Genuine, fat below average.
			88.23	3.13	8.04	11.77	1.0329	Under average in cream.
do 10	15559	W. H. Findly, 15 Dearly St	87.15	3.75	9.10	12.85	1.0335	Genuine.
			87.51	3.68	8.81	12.49	1.0328	do
do 11	15560	H. McClair, Aylesburg Dairy, 421 Yonge St....	87.98	3.22	8.80	12.02	1.0325	do
			88.44	3.21	8.35	11.56	1.0326	Under average in total solids
			91.53	0.58	7.89	8.47	1.031	Skim milk, genuine.
do 11	15561	do do	91.91	0.54	7.55	8.09	1.0296	do

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

RESULT of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—*Continued.*

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
<i>Toronto.</i>								
1895.			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Dec. 11	15562	S. Sanders, 658 Queen W.	98 11	3 46	8 43	11 89	1 029	Genuine, solids and fat just below the average.
do 11	15563	J. Watson, 143 Broadview Ave.	88 45	3 46	8 09	11 55	1 0311	Total solids under average.
			88 56	3 67	7 77	11 44	1 0289	Adulterated by admixture with water.
do 11	15564	G. Simmons, 426 King W.	88 75	3 54	7 71	11 25	1 030	Watered.
			88 43	3 28	8 29	11 57	1 0298	Doubtful, both fat and solids below average.
do 11	15565	Alpine Dairy, 103 Simcoe Street	88 86	3 14	8 00	11 14	.....	Total solids below average.
do 11	15566	G. O. Roche, 165 John St.	87 00	3 37	9 63	13 00	1 035	Genuine; fat below average.
			87 32	3 41	9 27	12 68	1 0347	do
do 11	15566	G. O. Roche, 165 John St.	86 98	3 71	9 27	13 02	1 035	do
			87 15	3 66	9 19	12 85	1 0339	do
do 12	15567	M. Sheean, 76 River St.	89 28	2 80	8 92	11 72	1 033	Adulterated by removal of a part of the cream, or abnormally poor in butter fat.
do 12	15568	G. Callaghan, 7 Winthrow Avenue	88 51	2 85	8 64	11 49	1 0329	Partly skimmed.
			87 60	3 60	8 80	12 40	1 032	Genuine.
do 12	15569	Kensington Dairy, 453 Yonge St.	87 94	3 63	8 43	12 06	1 0315	do
do 12	15570	W. J. Palmer, 453 Yonge Street	86 68	4 14	9 18	13 32	1 034	do
			86 94	4 19	8 87	13 06	1 033	do
do 12	15571	F. Sole, 473 Yonge	92 58	0 59	6 83	7 42	1 025	Buttermilk genuine.
			92 89	0 57	6 34	7 11	1 025	Total solids too low.
do 12	15571	F. Sole, 473 Yonge	87 30	3 67	9 03	12 70	1 032	Genuine.
			87 60	3 68	8 72	12 40	1 0327	do
<i>Hamilton, Ont.</i>								
do 13	15572	J. McFadden, Garth St.	86 75	3 93	9 32	13 25	1 035	do
			87 09	3 85	9 06	12 92	1 0339	do
do 13	15573	J. Newman, 28 York St.	87 74	3 28	8 98	12 26	1 033	do fat below average.
do 13	15574	Andrew Gerrard, Hamilton, P.O.	88 27	3 24	8 49	11 73	1 0314	Under average in cream.
			88 10	3 57	8 33	11 90	1 032	Solids below average.
do 13	15575	G. W. Paterson, 106 Barton Street, E.	88 82	3 48	7 70	11 18	.....	Under average in non-fatty solids.
do 13	15576	Wm. Hall, Farmers' Dairy Co.	86 89	4 06	9 04	13 11	1 034	Genuine.
			87 27	4 16	8 57	12 75	1 0324	do
do 13	15577	Wm. Freeman	86 23	4 26	9 51	13 77	1 035	do
			86 65	4 30	9 05	13 35	.....	do
do 13	15577	Wm. Freeman	88 79	3 45	7 76	11 21	1 030	Adulterated by admixture with water.
			89 32	3 40	7 23	10 68	1 0275	Watered.
do 14	15578	Wm. Burk, Sulphur Dairy.	88 51	3 00	7 89	11 49	1 030	do
do 14	15579	Henry Bicket, Hamilton, P.O.	88 15	3 68	8 17	11 85	1 0286	do
			87 63	3 71	8 66	12 37	1 033	Genuine.
			88 15	3 68	8 17	11 85	1 0306	do
do 14	15580	Wm. Ford, 94 Vine St.	86 70	4 32	8 98	13 30	1 033	do
			87 37	4 27	8 36	12 63	1 0306	do
do 14	15581	Richard Fletcher, 90 Peter Street	93 16	0 06	6 78	6 84	1 025	Buttermilk genuine.
			93 69	0 02	6 29	6 31	.....	Total solids under average.
<i>St. Catharines, Ont.</i>								
do 16	15582	Wm. Bowman	87 95	3 63	8 42	12 05	1 0315	Genuine.
			88 18	3 65	8 17	11 82	1 0304	Under average in solids not fat.
do 16	15583	Chas. H. Clause	88 31	3 17	8 52	11 69	1 033	Fat below average.
do 16	15584	G. A. Guelph, West Chester, Ave.	86 90	4 58	8 52	13 10	1 030	Genuine.
			87 09	4 60	8 31	12 91	1 0304	

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>St. Catharines, Ont.—Con.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Dec. 16	15585	C. Neeson, St. Paul St.	86.29	4.35	9.36	13.71	1.034	Genuine.
do 16	15586	Jacob Dow, Homer, P.O.	86.54	4.37	9.09	13.46	1.0335	do
do 16	15587	Hy. Koltmeil, Blake St.	87.21	3.98	8.81	12.79	1.031	do
			87.47	4.03	8.50	12.53	1.0329	
			88.57	3.37	8.06	11.43	1.030	Doubtful, both the solids and the fat, but particularly the solids other than fat, are below the average.
		<i>Brantford, Ont.</i>						
do 27	15588	R. Lee, 258 West St.	87.77	3.30	8.93	12.23	1.033	Genuine; fat below average.
			88.16	3.16	8.68	11.84	1.0333	Under average in cream.
do 27	15589	N. D. Foulds.	87.77	3.61	8.62	12.23	1.0317	Genuine.
			88.00	3.67	8.33	12.00	1.0317	do
do 27	15590	J. Rolleson.	87.82	3.35	8.83	12.18	1.0337	do fat below average.
			87.54	3.95	8.51	12.46		do
do 27	15591	R. Birkett.	86.05	4.55	9.39	13.94	1.0347	do
			86.38	4.55	9.07	13.62	1.0333	do

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. W. H. Ellis, Toronto. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Tourchot and T. Macfarlane, Ottawa.

<i>London, Ont.</i>								
Oct. 14	15509	Andrew Dobie, Westminster Tp.	88.56	3.63	7.81	11.44	1.0287	Adulterated by the addition of water.
			88.73	3.68	7.59	11.27	1.0289	Under average in non-fatty solids.
do 14	15510	John Wilkinson, The Gore P.O.	87.35	3.68	8.97	12.65	1.0338	Genuine.
			87.56	3.70	8.70	12.44	1.0340	do
do 14	15511	Wm. Phoenix, 47 Oak S.	87.69	3.54	8.77	12.31	1.0333	do
			87.90	3.56	8.54	12.10	1.0340	do
do 14	15512	C. H. Sumner, London E., P.O.	86.60	4.40	9.00	13.40	1.0328	do and of good quality.
			86.64	4.44	8.92	13.36	1.0340	do
do 14	15513	E. W. Gould.	88.33	3.27	8.40	11.67	1.0323	Below average.
			88.50	3.21	8.29	11.50	1.0320	Total solids under average.
do 14	15514	John O'Brien, Wellington Street.	87.28	3.94	8.78	12.72	1.0330	Genuine.
			87.37	3.97	8.66	12.63	1.0330	do
do 14	15515	W. D. Yeo, Carling P.O.	87.60	3.53	8.87	12.40	1.0337	do
			87.70	3.53	8.77	12.30	1.0340	do
do 14	15516	J. Carroll & Sons, Wood Bank P. O.	87.59	3.64	8.77	12.41	1.0336	do
			87.60	3.63	8.77	12.40	1.0330	do
do 14	15517	Wm. Thorburn.	87.49	3.47	9.04	12.51	1.0346	Below average in butter fat.
			87.59	3.47	8.94	12.41	1.0350	Genuine.
do 14	15518	Wm. Cook, 375 Glebe St.	88.60	3.01	8.39	11.40	1.0319	Below average. Adulteration doubtful.
			89.13	3.06	7.81	10.87	1.0309	Total solids under average.
do 15	15519	Foster Bros.	88.30	3.72	7.98	11.70	1.0293	Adulterated by the addition of water.
			88.80	3.71	7.49	11.20	1.0289	Watered.
do 15	15520	C. W. Milligan, 33 Mill St.	86.71	4.25	9.04	13.29	1.0338	Pure and good quality.
			87.27	4.26	8.47	12.73	1.0340	Genuine.
do 15	15521	E. Walker, 289 Wellington St.	87.93	3.20	8.87	12.07	1.0335	Below average in butter fat.
			88.48	3.21	8.31	11.52	1.0330	Under average in cream.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

RESULTS of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—Continued.

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat.	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>London, Ont.—Con.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Oct. 15	15522	C. Cameron, Ridout St.	87 64 3 68	8 68	12 36	1 0325	Pure.	
do 15	15523	H. Mossop	88 08 3 69	8 23	11 92	1 0320	Genuine.	
			87 35 3 80	8 85	12 65	1 0338	do	
			87 72 3 75	8 53	12 28	1 0330	do	
		<i>St. Thomas, Ont.</i>						
do 16	15524	H. F. Dunsford	86 59 4 46	8 95	13 41	1 0333	do	and good quality.
			86 91 4 49	8 59	13 09	1 0332	do	
do 16	15525	D. H. Gooding	86 72 3 80	9 48	13 28	1 0355	Pure.	
			87 07 3 83	9 10	12 93	1 0352	Genuine.	
do 16	15526	T. G. Johnston	87 30 3 95	8 75	12 70	1 0329	do	
								Bottle broken in transit.
do 16	15527	W. H. Knight	86 30 4 33	9 37	13 70	1 0345	Genuine	and good quality.
			86 68 4 31	9 01	13 32	1 0357	do	
do 16	15528	S. Kelly	87 30 3 86	8 84	12 70	1 0326	do	
			87 67 3 87	8 46	12 33	1 0357	do	
		<i>Stratford, Ont.</i>						
do 17	15529	Thos. Waldie, Downey Tp. {	86 95 4 13	8 92	13 05	1 0333	do	and good quality.
			87 31 4 05	8 64	12 69	1 0330	do	
do 17	15530	John Linklaters	85 80 4 20	9 00	13 20	1 0330	do	and good quality.
			86 14 4 20	8 66	13 86	1 0334	do	
do 17	15531	Jno. Campbell, Downey Tp. {	85 89 5 11	9 00	14 11	1 0327	do	& very high quality
			86 21 5 06	8 73	13 79	1 0334	do	
do 17	15532	John Lowe, Downey Tp. {	86 54 4 40	9 06	13 46	1 0327	do	
			86 94 4 36	8 70	13 06	1 0332	do	
do 17	15533	A. Murray, Downey Tp. {	86 41 4 60	8 90	13 59	1 0326	Pure	and good quality.
			86 84 4 53	8 63	13 16	1 0332	Genuine.	
do 17	15534	Jas. Mills .....	... 4 52	9 51	14 03	1 0347	do	and high quality.

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by F. T. Harrison, London, Ont. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Tourchot and T. Macfarlane, Ottawa.

		<i>Winnipeg, Man.</i>						
Nov. 6	14639	J. Balderston	86 25 4 30	9 45	13 75	1 0344	Genuine.	
			86 55 4 15	9 30	13 45	1 0353	do	
do 6	14640	C. Bossuyt	86 24 4 36	9 40	13 76	1 0342	do	
			86 56 4 15	9 29	13 44	1 0355	do	
do 6	14641	Geo. Gobeil	86 84 4 43	8 73	13 16	1 0314	do	
			87 15 4 07	8 78	13 85	1 0335	do	
do 6	14642	J. A. Hall	88 83 3 24	7 93	11 17	1 0291	Watered or below average.	
			88 76 3 16	8 08	11 24	1 0212	Total solids under average.	
do 6	14643	J. Olsan	88 37 3 08	8 55	11 63	1 0317	Fat below average.	
			88 52 2 92	8 56	11 48	1 0340	Under average in cream.	
do 6	14644	Wm. Compton	87 18 4 06	8 76	12 82	1 0319	Genuine.	
			87 44 3 74	8 82	12 56	1 0340	do	
do 6	14645	H. F. Craig	86 43 4 29	9 28	13 57	1 0337	do	
			86 44 4 27	9 29	13 56	1 0350	do	
do 6	14646	Gillespie & Suarez	85 79 4 72	9 49	14 21	1 0343	do	
			85 75 4 60	9 65	14 25	1 0360	do	
do 6	14647	R. Penwarden	87 13 4 27	8 60	12 87	1 0311	do	
			87 59 4 10	8 31	12 41	1 0330	do	
do 6	14648	M. Menard	85 60 5 64	8 76	14 40	1 0308	do	
			86 11 5 07	8 82	13 89	1 0333	do	

RESULT of the Examination of 260 Samples of Milk—*Concluded.*

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Name and Address of Furnisher.	ANALYSIS.			Total Solids.	Specific Gravity at 15° C.	Remarks by Analysts.
			Water.	Butter Fat	Other Solids.			
1895.		<i>Portage La Prairie.</i>	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Nov. 7	14649	J. Costigan	79·31	1·59	9·10	20·69	1·0280	Partly cream.
			86·63	4·05	9·32	13·37	1·0358	Genuine.
do 7	14650	J. L. Telfer	90·18	2·06	7·77	9·82	1·0293	Watered & partly skimmed.
			90·58	1·99	7·43	9·42	1·0307	Watered.
do 7	14651	J. Snider	86·05	4·73	9·22	13·95	1·0332	Genuine.
			86·26	4·59	9·15	13·74	1·0343	do
do 7	14652	T. T. Bailey	86·52	4·40	9·08	13·48	1·0328	do
			86·58	4·34	9·08	13·42	1·0348	do
		<i>Winnipeg.</i>						
do 9	14653	N. Dimarco	91·06	0·35	8·59	8·94	Semi-solid.	Buttermilk.
			91·13	0·17	8·70	8·87	solid.	Genuine.
do 9	14654	E. Powley	86·81	4·53	8·66	13·19	1·0312	do
			86·92	4·23	8·80	13·03	1·0312	do
do 9	14655	A. Lafand	87·04	4·18	8·78	12·96	1·0318	do
			86·79	4·19	9·02	13·21	1·0343	do
do 9	14656	Emma Panaro	92·66	0·22	7·12	7·34	Semi-solid.	Buttermilk.
			92·75	0·14	7·11	7·25	solid.	Under average in total solids
do 9	14658	J. Russell	89·46	2·01	8·53	10·54	do	Buttermilk.
			89·12	1·94	8·94	10·88	.....	Genuine.
		<i>Stonewall.</i>						
do 9	14660	Mrs. D. U. Campbell	89·55	2·71	7·74	10·45	1·0287	Watered.
			89·51	2·65	7·84	10·49	1·0317	do
do 9	14661	W. H. Guest	88·70	2·54	8·76	11·30	1·0329	Partly skimmed.
			87·91	3·28	8·81	12·09	1·0361	Under average in cream.
do 9	14662	Wm. Bothain	86·54	4·54	8·92	13·46	1·0321	Genuine.
			85·44	5·60	8·96	14·56	1·0330	do
do 9	14663	W. J. Chanin	86·17	5·49	8·34	13·83	1·0292	do
			85·85	5·56	8·59	14·15	1·0314	do
		<i>Winnipeg.</i>						
do 11	14664	J. H. Coates	86·83	4·05	9·10	13·15	1·0332	do
			85·78	5·04	9·18	14·22	1·0346	do
do 11	14665	D. Daoust	90·42	1·63	7·95	9·58	1·0303	Watered & partly skimmed.
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bottle broken in transit.
do 11	14666	J. Arnot	88·24	3·42	8·34	11·76	1·0306	Below average.
			88·19	3·45	8·36	11·81	1·0328	Total solids under average.

The first line in the case of each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Prof. E. B. Kenrick, Winnipeg. The second line shows the analysis by A. L. Tourchot and T. Macfarlane, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

APPENDIX L.

BULLETIN No. 44.—FERTILIZERS, 1896.

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

SIR,—The examination of the samples of agricultural fertilizers which, in accordance with the provisions of the Fertilizers Act, have been sent to this branch for analysis, has now been completed and its details are given in the tables accompanying this report. The number of the various brands analysed for 1896 is 92, which exceeds those of last year by eight, and represents the largest number of samples yet offered to Canadian consumers for any one year since the Act came into operation. Among these are 39 brands offered by United States manufacturers, who seem to be coming into our markets to a larger extent than before. To avoid the necessity of referring to former reports, it may be stated here that the rates at which the fertilizing constituents have been calculated, in giving the relative value of the fertilizers as required by the Act, are as follows :—

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

I beg to recommend the early publication of this report so that it may reach the consumers in time for their spring purchases.

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

THOMAS MACFARLANE,
Chief Analyst.

STATEMENT of the Results of examining 92 Samples of

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizers.
559	Cumberland Bone Phosphate Co., Boston, Mass	Manufacturers		Cumberland Seeding Down— Guaranteed Found
560	do do	do		Cumberland Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
561	Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co., Halifax, N.S.	do		Ceres Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
562	do do	do		Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
563	do do	do		Apple Tree Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
564	Reid Bros., Hintonburg, Ont.	do		Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
565	Soluble Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	Huestis & White, Sussex, N.B.		Soluble Pacific Guano— Guaranteed Found
566		B. Lowell & Co., 162 St. James st., Montreal.		Natural Plant Food— Guaranteed Found
567	The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co., Halifax, N.S.	Manufacturers		Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found
568	Crocker's Chemical and Fertilizer Co., Buffalo, N.Y.	do	Bone, bone black, phosphatic guano, dried blood, meat, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, high grade muriate and sulphate of potash and sulphuric acid.	Crocker's Special Potato Manure— Guaranteed Found
569	do do	do		Crocker's Potato, Hop and Tobacco Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
570	do do	do		Crocker's Ammoniated Wheat and Corn Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
571	do do	do		Crocker's Canadian Grain and Grass Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
572	Williams & Clark, Fertilizer Co., 92 State St., Boston.	do		Americus Corn Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
573	do do	do		Americus Potato and Cabbage manure— Guaranteed Found
574	do do	do		Royal Bone Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
575	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Soluble Pacific Guano— Guaranteed Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1896.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.											
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.							Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.		Number of Sample.
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.	Potash.	Moisture.	\$ cts.		
p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	\$ cts.		
.....	1.5 to 2.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 to 14	8 to 10	2 to 3	.....	559
2.10	2.55	4.99	6.40	1.92	13.31	11.39	3.67	12.80	25.79		
.....	2.50 to 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 to 14	9 to 11	3 to 4	.....	560
2.59	3.14	3.07	7.04	3.20	13.31	10.11	3.57	8.65	25.73		
.....	2 to 2.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.24 to 10.68	8.50	8.50	.....	561
2.54	3.09	2.88	1.14	4.48	8.50	8.50	1.92	10.20	20.02		
.....	3.71 to 4.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.86 to 9.25	8.19	4.70 to 5.21	.....	562
3.19	3.87	3.52	1.60	3.07	8.19	8.19	4.86	10.25	24.92		
.....	3.25 to 4.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.86 to 9.77	7.04	6.53 to 8.00	.....	563
2.99	3.64	3.20	1.41	2.43	7.04	7.04	6.06	15.25	23.96		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564
.....	2.88	3.50	.....	.....	.....	17.46	.....	4.70	29.01	
.....	2.25 to 3.00	2.75 to 3.50	7 to 9	1.50 to 3.00	2 to 4	10.50 to 16	.....	2 to 3.50	18.75	565
1.89	2.30	4.00	2.70	.....	.....	6.70	6.70	1.68	12.62	16.16
.....	.....	0.96	3.01	24.18	21.60 to 29.49	.....	.....	1 to 2	.....	566
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.15	3.97	Traces.	1.85	17.34	
.....	3.73	4.53	.....	.....	.....	22.52	22.52	8.69	37.46	567
.....	3.70 to 4.50	4.50 to 5.50	3.50 to 4.00	4.50 to 5.00	1 to 2	.....	8 to 9	5.40 to 6.40	.....	568
.....	3.67	4.46	6.08	2.11	2.05	10.24	8.19	6.32	11.32	28.97	
.....	2 to 3	2.50 to 3.50	7 to 8	3 to 4	1 to 2	.....	10 to 12	3.25 to 4.30	.....	569
.....	2.19	2.67	7.10	2.82	1.60	11.52	9.92	3.71	12.88	25.34	
.....	2 to 3	2.50 to 3.50	8 to 10	2 to 3	1 to 2	.....	10 to 13	1.60 to 2.70	.....	570
.....	2.32	2.82	7.81	2.30	1.00	11.20	10.11	2.18	12.50	23.11	
.....	1.64 to 2.50	2 to 3	4 to 5	2 to 3	1 to 2	.....	6 to 8	2 to 3	.....	571
.....	1.89	2.30	4.16	1.28	4.16	9.60	5.44	2.34	11.42	16.88	
.....	2.50 to 3.50	7 to 9	2 to 3	1 to 2	.....	10 to 14	9 to 12	1.50 to 2.50	.....	572
.....	2.09	2.54	7.67	1.47	2.37	11.51	9.14	3.28	13.60	22.89	
.....	2.50 to 3.50	6.50 to 8.50	1.50 to 2.50	1 to 2	.....	9 to 13	8 to 11	3 to 4	.....	573
.....	2.09	2.54	7.67	1.60	2.05	11.32	9.27	3.15	13.54	22.80	
.....	1.12	1.1 to 2	6 to 7	1 to 2	1 to 2	8 to 11	7 to 9	2 to 3	.....	574
.....	1.36	6.08	2.16	1.80	.....	10.04	8.24	2.60	14.12	17.91
.....	2.75 to 3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50 to 16	8.50 to 12	2 to 3.50	.....	575
.....	2.17	2.63	6.71	2.44	2.36	11.51	9.15	2.08	12.20	21.76	

STATEMENT of the results of Examining 92 Samples of

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
576	Pacific Guano Co., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers		Special for Potato and Tobacco— Guaranteed Found
577	do	do		Nobsque Guano— Guaranteed Found
578	W. Davies & Co., Ltd., Toronto.	do	Blood, bones and tankage.	Compound Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
579	Standard Fertilizer Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Standard Guano— Guaranteed Found
580	The Nichols Chemical Co., Capelton, P.Q.	do	Canadian apatite dissolved with sulphuric acid.	Capelton Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
581	do	do	Canadian apatite dissolved with sulphuric acid, to which muriate of potash and sulphate of ammonia are added.	Royal Canadian— Guaranteed Found
582	do	do		Victor— Guaranteed Found
583	do	do		Reliance— Guaranteed Found
584	The Nichols Chemical Co., Capelton, Que.	do		do	No. 1 Grade— Guaranteed Found
585	do	do		Soluble Bone Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
586	do	do		Ground Bone— Guaranteed Found
587	Cumberland Bone Phosphate Co., Boston, Mass.	do		Cumberland Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
588	do	do		Cumberland Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
589	do	do		Cumberland Guano— Guaranteed Found
590	The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	do	Apatite.	Superphosphate of Lime— Guaranteed Found
591	do	do	Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, potash and magnesia salts, mineral superphosphate, bone char and fine bone meal.	Special Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
592	do	do		No. 1 Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
593	do	do		Fruit Tree Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
594	do	do		Standard Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1896—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.

Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
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.	% c.	
2.21	2.50 to 3.50 2.69	6 to 8 7.48	2 to 3 1.79	1 to 2 2.05	9 to 13 11.32	8 to 11 9.27	3 to 4 3.24	12.94	23.21	576
1.26	1.40 to 2 1.53	5.88	2.43	1.92	10.23	9 to 12 8.31	2 to 3 2.22	13.36	18.02	577
7.50 7.66	9.10 9.30	0.32	8.63	4.61	13.56	5.24 13.56	5.83 0.31	6.96	38.98	578
1 to 2 1.26	1½ to 3 1.65	7 to 9 6.08	1 to 3 1.60	2 to 3 0.64	10 to 15 8.32	8 to 12 7.68	3 to 4 3.61	15.38	18.16	579
		6.72	2.72	2.88	12.32	8 to 10 9.44		13.86	14.10	580
2.77	4 to 5 3.37	9.60	0.79	2.56	12.95	9 to 11 10.39	5 to 6 4.81	11.20	28.30	581
0.78	2 to 3 0.95	6.40	1.81	2.49	10.70	7 to 9 8.21	3 to 4 3.13	12.50	17.78	582
0.56	2 to 3 0.68	4.32	2.24	2.40	8.96	6 to 7 6.56	2 to 3 0.06	12.29	11.55	583
		11.20	1.76	3.20	16.16	11½ to 14 12.96		15.33	19.25	584
0.42	0.51	14.40	3.75	1.20	19.35	15 to 17 19.35			27.42	585
2.74	3.33	0.00	6.39	13.44	19.83	14 to 16 19.83		7.69	32.11	586
2.51	2½ to 3½ 3.05	7.68	1.92	1.92	11 to 14 11.52	9 to 11 9.60	3 to 4 3.40	14.34	24.62	587
2.99	2½ to 3½ 3.63	6.72	3.39	1.41	10 to 12 11.52	8 to 10 10.11	2 to 3 2.18	13.08	25.03	588
1.10	1.25 to 2.25 1.34	6.59	2.75	1.41	10 to 12 10.75	8 to 11 9.34	2 to 3 2.68	14.64	19.27	589
0.24	0.36	14.00 13.90	1.77	2.08	16.00 17.75	15.67		16.68	23.26	
3.71	3½ to 4½ 4.51	8 to 10 6.40	1.51	4.72	10 to 12 12.63	7.91	6 to 9 7.49	11.24	31.05	591
1.76	1½ to 2½ 2.14	9 to 11 8.42	1.91	4.96	12 to 14 15.35	10.33	1 to 1½ 1.99	15.77	23.28	592
2.00	2 to 3 2.43	8 to 10 7.20	1.51	3.92	10 to 12 12.63	8.71	8 to 10 8.75	13.50	28.39	593
2.34	2½ to 3½ 2.81	9 to 11 7.04	2.31	5.20	11 to 13 14.55	9.35	2 to 2½ 1.95	13.09	22.54	594

STATEMENT of the Results of examining 92 Samples of

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
595	The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co., Smith's Falls, Ont.	Manufacturers		Nitrate of Soda— Guaranteed..... Found.....
596	Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont.	do	Blood, tankage and bone from the hog.	Ingersoll Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
597	Saml. Archibald & Sons, Truro, N.S.	do	Bone char, nitrate of soda, potash, plaster and ashes.	Archibald's General Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
598	do	do		Archibald's Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
599	do	do		Archibald's Ground Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
600	Cleveland Dyer Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do		Cleveland Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
601	Bowker Fertilizer Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.	do	Bone, bone black, phosphatic guano, bone phosphates, dried blood, meat or fish, sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, sulphate of potash or muriate of potash and sulphuric acid.	Stockbridge Potato and Vegetable Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
602	do	do		Stockbridge Corn and Grain Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
603	do	do		Stockbridge Seeding Down Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
604	do	do		Stockbridge Top Dressing Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
605	do	do		Bowker's Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
606	do	do		Bowker's Potato and Vegetable Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
607	do	do		Bowker's Hill and Drill Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
608	do	do		Bowker's Farm and Garden Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
609	do	do		Bowker's Square Brand Bone and Potash Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1896—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.											Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ 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.	p. c.		
15·18	19·00 18·43								0·68	42 50	595	
6·68 8·55	9·00 10·39	0·64	5·44	2·11		3·89 8·19	8·19		6·00 10·84	34 24	596	
1·90	2·31	0·32	3·32	3·84		7·48	7·48	3·80	10·96	18 68	597	
2·19	3·38	0·32	3·38	3·01		6·71	6·71	7·70	7·90	22 66	598	
3·78	4·59		9·73	11·83		21·56	21·56		10·10	37 62	599	
1·49	1·25 to 2 1·82	6·59	1 to 2 2·69	1 to 2 1·92		9 to 13 11·20	8 to 11 9·28	2 to 3 2·51	14·38	20 31	600	
3½ to 4½ 3·38	4 to 5 4·11	6 to 7 3·76	1·60	4·24		7 to 9 9·60		10 to 12 10·52		7·77	29 55	601
3½ to 4½ 3·24	4 to 5 3·94	8 to 9 9·28	2·24	1·28		9 to 11 12·80	11·52	4·25 to 5·50 4·56	11·70	30 28	602	
2·50 to 3·25 3·36	3 to 4 4·08	4 to 5 5·44	2 to 3 2·08	5·60		12 to 14 13·12	7·52	10 to 12 10·22	7·98	32 70	603	
5 to 6 4·86	6 to 7 5·90	3 to 4 4·48	1 to 2 1·03	2·00		6 to 7 7·51	5·51	6 to 7 6·53	6·68	28 88	604	
2·03	2 to 3 2·47	9 to 11 5·52	2·64	3·84		11 to 13 12·00	8·16	4 to 6 2·44	11·40	20 94	605	
3·29	3 to 4 4·00	8 to 10 8·00	2·08	2·88		10 to 12 12·96	10·08	4 to 6 4·56	12·48	29 04	606	
2·5 to 3·25 3·20	3 to 4 3·89	7 to 8 7·36	2 to 3 2·64	3·60		12 to 13 13·60	10·00	2 to 3 2·65	12·47	26 91	607	
1·68	2 to 3 2·04	8 to 10 8·96		4·00		10 to 12 12·96	8·96	2 to 3 2·74	11·97	21 72	608	
1·90	2 to 3 2·31	6 to 8 5·92	2·41	5·92		11·9 to 14·7 14·25	5·5 to 6·9 8·33	2 to 3 2·32	5·48	21 54	609	

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 92 Samples of

Number of Samples.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials Produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
610	Bowker Fertilizer Co., 43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.	Manufacturers.....		Bowker's Fresh Ground Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
611	do ..	do ..		Bowker's Market Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
612	The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co., Halifax, N.S.	do ..	Bone char, sulphuric acid, muriate and sulphate of potash, tankage, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of lime.	Ceres Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
613	do ..	do ..		Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
614	do ..	do ..		Apple Tree Phosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
615	Wm. Faint, Peterborough, Ont.	do ..		Pure Bone Meal— Guaranteed..... Found.....
616	W. P. Churchill, Yarmouth, N.S.	do ..		Ground Bone— Guaranteed..... Found.....
617	E. Frank Coe, 133 Frank St., New York.	do ..	Dried blood, meat, fish guano, bone, phosphatic guanos, sulphate of potash, and oil of vitriol.	E. Frank Coe's Standard Grade Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
618	do ..	do ..		E. Frank Coe's High Grade Potato Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
619	do ..	do ..		E. Frank Coe's Celebrated Grass and Grain Fertilizer— Guaranteed..... Found.....
620	do ..	do ..		High Grade Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
621	Thos. Reid, St. John, N. E.	do ..	Animal matter.....	Reid's Superphosphate— Guaranteed..... Found.....
622	The Nichols Chemical Co., Capelton, P. Q.	do ..	Canadian Apatite dissolved with Sulphuric Acid to which Muriate of Potash and sulphate of Ammonia are added.	Royal Canadian— Guaranteed..... Found.....
623	do ..	do ..		Victor— Guaranteed..... Found.....
624	do ..	do ..		Reliance— Guaranteed..... Found.....

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1896—Continued.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.										Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	
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.	¢ c.	
2.72	3 to 4 3.30		7.35	14.08	18 to 22 21.43	19.8-21.2 21.43		10.79	34.07	610
2.46	2 to 3 2.99		2.87	13.76	16 to 20 16.63	16.1-20.7 16.63		5.95	27.13	611
1.94	2.00 to 2.68 2.36	2.56	2.05	6.39	9.25 to 10.67 11.00	11.00	2.13 to 2.44 2.34	8.88	21.79	612
2.66	3.71 to 4.24 3.23	3.01	1.79	3.32	7.82 to 9.25 8.12	8.12	4.70 to 5.21 4.52	12.42	22.71	613
2.39	3.25 to 4.02 2.91	2.68	2.12	2.56	7.82 to 9.75 7.36	7.36	6.52 to 8.00 6.60	15.30	23.19	614
3.99	4.85		4.63	19.04	23.07	23.07		8.24	40.04	615
3.49	4.24	0.19	10.23	8.00	18.42	18.42		8.10	33.14	616
1½ to 2½ 1.57	2 to 2½ 1.91	6 to 8 6.40	2 to 3 1.08	1 to 2 2.56	9 to 11	8 to 10 7.48	1.35 3.57	10.48	19.53	617
2.40 to 2.85 2.09	3 to 3½ 2.54	6 to 8 6.72	2 to 3 2.74	1 to 2 2.69	9 to 11 12.15	8 to 10 9.46	6 to 7 7.09	10.50	27.35	618
0.80 to 1.60 1.03	1 to 2 1.25	7 to 8 8.19	2 to 3 3.13	1 to 2 2.88	10 to 12 14.20	9 to 11 11.32	1.35 2.78	10.32	22.50	619
2 to 2.80 1.93	2½ to 3 2.34	7 to 9 7.87	2 to 3 2.24	2 to 3 1.41	11 to 13 11.52	9 to 12 11.52	1.85 4.30	12.06	25.54	620
3.12 3.26	3.79 3.96	1.47	4.73	6.40	12.40 12.60	12.60	1.12 3.90	21.45 24.88	29.12	621
3.31	4 to 5 4.02	8.31	1.60	2.56	12.47	9 to 11 9.91	5 to 6 5.15	10.96	29.41	622
2.27	2 to 3 2.75	5.43	2.76	2.04	10.23	7 to 9 8.19	3 to 4 3.38	11.60	23.55	623
1.87	2 to 3 2.27	3.52	3.33	1.92	9.27	6 to 7 7.35	2 to 3 2.35	11.12	19.92	624

STATEMENT of the Results of Examining 92 Samples of

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials Produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
625	Canada Chemical Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.	Manufacturers...	Calcium Superphosphate from Canadian Apatite and Sulphuric Acid.	Lime Superphosphate No. 1— Guaranteed
626	do	do	Sulphate of Ammonium. Sulphate of Potassium and sulphate of Sodium.	Found
627	do	do		Prolific Brand— Guaranteed
628	The W. A. Freeman Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	do		Found
629	do	do		Challenge Brand— Guaranteed
630	do	do		Found
631	do	do		Freeman's Sure Bone Meal— Guaranteed
632	do	do		Found
633	do	do		Freeman's Victoria Bone Meal— Guaranteed
634	do	do		Found
635	do	do		Freeman's Sure Growth Manure— Guaranteed
636	The Pidgeon Fertilizer Company, Ltd., Windsor, N.S.	do		Found
637	do	do		Freeman's Potato Manure— Guaranteed
638	do	do		Found
639	W. Harris & Co., Danforth Ave., Toronto.	do		Freeman's Bone and Potash— Guaranteed
640	do	do		Found
641	Armour & Co., Fertilizer Works, Chicago.	do		Freeman's Celery and early Vegetable manure— Guaranteed
				Found
				Freeman's Grass and Grain— Guaranteed
				Found
				Freeman's Dissolved Bone— Guaranteed
				Found
				Eureka Phosphate— Guaranteed
				Found
				Eureka Potato Manure— Guaranteed
				Found
				Ground Bone— Guaranteed
				Found
				"C" Fertilizer— Guaranteed
				Found
				"H" Fertilizer— Guaranteed
				Found
				Ammoniated Bone with Potash— Guaranteed
				Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1896—*Continued.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
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.
.....	.....	6.52	3.08	6.39	15.99	8 to 10 9.60	.....	13.90	15.69	625
1.59	2.00 1.94	3.58	3.77	1.92	9.27	6 to 7 7.35	2 to 3 0.97	6.94	16.14	626
2.22	2 to 3 2.69	4.80	2.24	4.28	11.32	7 to 9 7.04	3 to 4 2.76	9.95	20.46	627
2.88	3 to 5 3.51	0.44	11.39	11.96	23.25 23.79	.....	.....	8.92	37.85	628
3.86	3 to 4 4.69	0.64	10.56	10.04	18 to 20 21.24	21.24	.....	9.26	37.48	629
4.06	3½ to 5 4.93	6.71	3.21	2.36	8 to 10 12.28	12.28	3 to 4 7.01	5.08	35.13	630
3.11	3 to 4 3.78	6.84	3.39	1.60	8 to 10 11.83	11.83	5 to 7 8.11	5.40	33.14	631
2.92	2 to 3 3.55	6.52	3.59	2.68	9 to 10 12.79	12.79	6 to 8 9.96	4.68	35.66	632
5.55	6 to 8 6.74	7.03	2.24	2.56	9 to 10 11.83	11.83	6 to 8 9.59	3.98	41.43	633
2.68	2 to 3 3.26	5.28	1.44	6.08	9 to 11 12.80	12.80	1 to 2 2.75	4.56	26.93	634
2.78	3 to 4 3.38	5.76	4.47	9.60	18 to 20 19.83	19.83	.....	4.60	33.27	635
2.56	3 to 4 3.13	0.32	4.32	4.96	10 to 12 9.60	9.60	2.50 to 3 2.87	8.54	22.22	636
2.68	4 to 5 3.26	0.80	0.16	6.08	5 to 6 7.04	7.04	6 to 8 5.99	9.62	22.52	637
3 to 4 3.78	.....	4.59	0.48	8.79	13.27	23 to 24 22.54	.....	9.81	38.60	638
5.09	6.19	0.80	5.59	11.01	17.40	17.40	.....	6.17	35.92	639
6.68	8.11	0.80	2.08	3.52	6.40	6.40	.....	8.33	26.74	640
3.34	3 to 4 4.06	4 to 6 3.97	6.58	1.92	8 to 10 12.47	6 to 8 12.47	1½ to 2 1.51	7.70	27.35	641

STATEMENT of the results of Examining 92 Samples of

Number of Sample.	Name of Manufacturer.	By whom sent.	From what Materials produced.	Name or Brand of Fertilizer.
642	Armour & Co., Fertilizer Works, Chicago.	Manufacturers		All Soluble— Guaranteed Found
643	do	do		Bone, Blood and Potash— Guaranteed Found
644	do	do		Raw Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found
645	do	do		Bone and Blood— Guaranteed Found
646	do	do		Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found
647	Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Co., St. John, N.B.	do		Fruit Tree Fertilizer— Guaranteed Found
648	do	do		Imperial Superphosphate— Guaranteed Found
649	do	do		Potato Phosphate— Guaranteed Found
650	do	do		Bone Meal— Guaranteed Found

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Commercial Fertilizers registered for 1896—*Concluded.*

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Relative value per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Number of Sample.
Nitrogen.		Phosphoric Acid.					Potash.	Moisture.	\$ 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.		
3.59	3½ to 4½ 4.36	2 to 3 1.92	7.03	3.65	10 to 12 12.60	8 to 10 12.60	4 to 5 3.01	4.52	29.42	642	
4.14	5 to 6 5.03	6 to 8 5.44	5.43	2.37	10 to 12 13.24	8 to 10 13.24	7 to 8 7.98	5.66	37.49	643	
3.62	4½ to 5½ 4.40		11.01	14.71	22 to 25 25.72	25.72		8.66	42.11	644	
4.78	7 to 8 5.80		5 to 7 11.39	4.60	10 to 12 15.99	15.99		7.08	33.71	645	
2.72	3.30		10.14 18.03	8.32	25 to 28 26.35	26.35		7.26	40.04	646	
3.40	4.62 4.13	11.20 10.88		4.76 5.57	15.96 16.45	16.45	5.56 4.71	16.71	36.38	647	
3.24	3.75 3.94	8.31 8.16		8.39 9.69	16.70 17.85	17.85	1.56 1.91	13.18	34.33	648	
3.88	4.61 4.71	8.17 8.46		8.15 9.14	16.32 17.60	17.60	4.80 4.27	13.96	38.15	649	
3.85	4.54 4.67		3.97	21.75	25.72	25.72		8.79	42.04	650	

APPENDIX M.

BULLETIN No. 45.—MAPLE SYRUP, 1896.

LABORATORY OF THE INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 27th July, 1896.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit an account of work done on 104 samples of Maple Syrup as collected in the open market, under instructions from yourself, in April and May of this year.

The work is, from one point of view, a research into the character of maple syrup; while from another, it is a report upon that article as sold in Canada. Certain samples, intended to show the properties of genuine maple syrup, were collected personally by Mr. Macfarlane in the Eastern Townships of Quebec; while others were obtained from a local dealer who was willing to vouch for their genuineness. The modification in character resulting from prolonged keeping, and from admixture with glucose (starch) syrup, have been studied by Mr. Babington, of this laboratory, who has in this connection worked over all the samples collected, except those from Halifax. His results are given in the lower line in the tables, as there explained, and his general sketch of methods employed is appended.

In one or two cases the public analysts have been unable to furnish complete analytical data for want of necessary apparatus. Mr. Babington's work shows that the use of the saccharimeter (polarimeter) is needful to conclusive proof of the presence of starch syrup.

Unless maple syrup be sterilized or treated with some antiseptic, it undergoes fermentation, and in many cases the bottles containing samples have been broken from this cause. Of course a change of character in the sugars dissolved goes along with the fermentation; but Mr. Babington has arrived at the conclusion that in spite of these changes it is quite possible to demonstrate the fraudulent character of a sample manufactured in any considerable proportion from starch syrup.

In the matter of descriptive terms employed in the tables, it may be well to note that the phrase *fermenting but genuine* means that the characteristic appearance of fermentation was observed at the time that the analysis was made; while the phrase *genuine but fermented* means that fermentation was not observed, but from the results of analysis was believed to have taken place to a greater or lesser extent. Disagreement between the numbers obtained by different observers on the same sample, may mean nothing more than that fermentive changes had occurred between the times of analysis.

With regard to the manufacture of an imitation of maple syrup from starch (glucose) syrup, and suitable flavouring, I may say that I can see no objection to such imitation from the point of view of wholesomeness of the article. Starch syrup is now made so carefully that it is a perfectly wholesome food, and so long as it approves itself to the palate of the consumer, no objection can be taken to it on this score. Patents have been issued in the United States for the manufacture of *soi-disant* maple syrup from other materials than maple sap, notably one of date 1883, in which a decoction of hickory bark or wood is used as the flavouring medium, while the syrup basis may be "any suitable saccharine solution." There can, however, be no two opinions as to the right of the consumer to be protected against his being served with an article other than that which he asks for and pays for. Any substitute for maple syrup should be put upon the market and sold under a name which will sufficiently distinguish it from the article properly known as maple syrup.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

Of the 96 samples collected for, and analysed by the public analysts, the following table gives a statement :—

	Genuine.	Doubtful.	Adul- terated.	Total.
Winnipeg.....	10	1	1	12
London.....	7	1	4	12
Toronto.....	8	4	0	12
Ottawa.....	12	0	0	12
Montreal.....	12	0	0	12
Quebec.....	10	2	0	12
St. John, N.B.....	12	0	0	12
Halifax.....	11	0	1	12
	82	8	6	96

This result would appear to indicate that the falsification of maple syrup is much more rife in the Western than in the Eastern parts of Canada.

In conclusion I would respectfully recommend the publication of this report in the form of a bulletin.

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

A. MCGILL,
Acting Chief Analyst.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as Given by Vendor.	
1896.			cts.	<i>Halifax, N.S.</i>		
June 25	16418	1 quart.	40	H. V. Weir, 40 Granville St.	Not known.	16418
do 25	16419	do	25	W. H. Stimpson, 91 Barrington St.	Hessian & Devine.	16419
do 26	16420	do	30	W. C. Anderson, 101 Granville St.	Tester & Co., Montreal ...	16420
do 26	16421	do	30	D. H. Campbell, 47 Argyle St.	Not known.	16421
do 27	16422	do	35	E. W. Crease, 147 Argyle St.	do	16422
do 27	16423	do	30	W. Atkinson, Argyle St.	Ganong Bros., St. Stephen.	16423
do 29	16424	do	30	W. B. Spencer, 127 Argyle St.	Lang & Co., Montreal.	16424
do 29	16425	do	40	H. W. Ross, Argyle St.	Not known.	16425
do 29	16426	do	30	R. Urquhart & Son, 32 Spring Garden.	D. F. Archibald, Athol, N.S.	16426
do 30	16427	do	35	E. M. Walker, Dartmouth.	Not known.	16427
				<i>Truro, N.S.</i>		
July 3	16434	do	35	L. B. Crowe.	Langlois & Co., Montreal.	16434
do 3	16435	do	30	J. Williams.	M. Green, North River. ...	16435

Results reported by M. Bowman, official analyst, Halifax, N.S.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Analysts' Remarks.
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.		Ash.	Water.	Solids.		
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in ° Centi- grade	Cane sugar by Cler- get.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
+ 56.5	-18.2	26.1	57.61	3.82	57.18	.....	38.12	.....	Unadulterated.
+ 62.4	-17.0	23.0	60.5	4.44	60.37	.....	34.31	.....	do [added glucose.
+ 89.4	+22.0	23.3	51.41	11.93	50.25	.....	28.25	.....	Doubtful, probably contains
+ 64.1	-18.0	23.3	62.62	.....	63.01	.....	33.60	.....	Unadulterated.
+ 63.8	-21.2	22.7	64.68	1.97	65.10	.....	32.75	.....	Adulterated, contains added
+106.02	+61.00	21.7	34.14	21.55	34.15	.....	27.90	.....	do [glucose.
+ 74.30	+ 5.40	21.7	52.25	12.60	50.73	.....	29.79	.....	do
+ 64.16	-19.88	21.7	63.74	2.62	62.78	.....	33.04	.....	do
+ 60.00	-18.70	21.7	59.68	2.31	62.43	.....	37.74	.....	do
+ 63.72	-20.86	21.7	64.15	2.84	62.61	.....	32.56	.....	do
+ 60.83	-20.62	21.7	61.77	4.26	61.04	.....	33.37	.....	do
+ 39.23	-16.62	21.7	42.36	11.42	44.57	.....	43.09	.....	A low grade of syrup.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	No. of Sample.	Quantity purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		No. of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as Given by Vendor.	
1896.			cts.	<i>St. John, N.B.</i>		
May 21	15001	1 quart.	30	Vanwart Bros., 201 Duke St.	H. O. Huestes, Bear Island.	15001
do 21	15002	1 do .	25	F. E. Williams, Charlotte & Princess.	W. G. Dykeman, Lower Line, N.B.	15002
do 21	15003	1 do .	35	P. Chisholm, 29 Charlotte St.	W. A. Colpitts, Elgin, N.B.	15003
do 21	15004	1 do .	30	E. H. Turnbull, 91 Charlotte St.	W. B. McNally, Lower Line, N.B.	15004
do 21	15005	1 do .	30	W. A. Porter, Waterloo & Union Sts.	J. S. Clift, Lower Line. ...	15005
do 21	15006	1 do .	30	H. F. Sharp, Waterloo & Peter Sts.	Lang & Co., Montreal. ...	15006
do 22	15007	1 do .	40	Rankine & Moulson, 16 Germain St.	J. Chaloner, Kingston, N.B.	15007
do 22	15008	1 do .	40	L. A. Hopper, 12 North Market St.	C. Horsman, Elgin, N.B. ...	15008
do 22	15009	1 do .	30	J. Dunlop, Paddock & Waterloo. ...	G. Robertson & Co., St John.	15009
do 22	15010	1 do .	50	T. A. Dunlop, 243 Union St.	Saunders & Brown, Pet- todicac, N.B.	15010
do 26	15011	1 do .	50	P. Nase & Son, Indiantown.	A. D. Case, Wickham, N.B.	15011
do 26	15012	1 do .	30	J. K. Vanwart, Indiantown.	G. Davidson, City Market.	15012

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by W. F. Best, official analyst
The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.						Analysts' Remarks.
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Centi- grade.	Cane sugar by Cler- get.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Ash.	Water.	Solids.		
			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.		
61.5	19.4		61.0	3.10	60.1		35.0		Not adulterated.	
+59.8	-19.7	26	61.1	3.00	62.13	64	33.62	66.38	Musty; genuine.	
61.6	18.5		60.5	1.80	59.7		36.5		Not adulterated.	
+63.9	-21.1	26	65.3	.60	66.20	64	30.24	69.76	Genuine, but slightly fermented.	
61.0	18.3		61.5	1.85	59.7		36.10		Not adulterated.	
+57.1	-17.8	26	57.7	6.9	55.5	68	35.94	64.06	Fermenting, but genuine.	
63.5	18.5		62.5	1.60	61.3		31.5		Not adulterated.	
+64.0	-20.0	26	64.6	.8	66.8	55	39.62	70.34	Genuine.	
61.6	18.9		60.6	1.85	59.6		36.8		Not adulterated.	
+57.7	-18.7	26	58.7	4.8	58.9	63	35.72	64.28	Musty, but genuine.	
63.6	18.5		62.10	1.60	61.2		32.		Not adulterated.	
+62.5	-19.9	26	63.3	.9	64.0	54	31.84	68.16	Genuine.	
63.5	18.7		62.0	1.62	61.3		3.6		Not adulterated.	
+62.0	-20.2	24	62.7	3.52	63.59	48	33.18	66.82	Genuine; fermented.	
62.4	18.3		60.7	3.50	59.5		31.0		Not adulterated.	
+60.7	-22.0	24	63.1	3.38	64.66	92	33.68	66.32	Genuine; fermented.	
66.0	18.7		63.8	2.75	62.3		31.6		Not adulterated.	
+63.2	-22.0	24	65.5	2.60	65.06	66	33.65	66.35	Fermenting; genuine.	
61.4	19.4		61.0	3.15	60.1		35.8		Not adulterated.	
+62.5	-21.0	24	63.7	.65	64.90	76	34.58	65.42	Fermenting; genuine.	
62.0	18.5		60.5	3.50	59.2		31.0		Not adulterated.	
+62.4	-21.5	24	64.0	2.53	65.36	40	33.98	66.02	Genuine.	
61.6	18.9		60.4	1.85	59.4		36.4		Not adulterated.	
+60.7	-20.4	24	61.9	4.13	63.38	96	33.28	66.72	Fermenting; genuine.	

St. John, N.B.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as Given by Vendor.	
1896.			Cts.	<i>Quebec.</i>		
May 27	16055	1 quart.	25	G. Parent, Crown St.....		16055
do 27	16056	1 do .	25	A. Lyonnais, Dorchester St.....		16056
do 27	16057	1 do .	20	P. Maynard, 16 St. Claire St.....		16057
do 27	16058	1 do .	20	M. G. Malone, 134 Richelieu St.....		16058
do 27	16060	1 do .	25	Central de Quebec, 344 St. John St.....		16060
do 27	16061	1 do .	20	do do		16061
do 28	16062	1 do .	30	H. A. Pare, Bridge St.		16062
do 28	16063	1 do .	30	G. W. Pelletier, 64 Bridge St.....		16063
do 28	16064	1 do .	30	F. Gingras, 55 St. Dominique.....		16064
				<i>Three Rivers.</i>		
do 28	16065	1 do .	25	L. Brunnette et père, Platon St....		16065
do 28	16066	1 do .	25	Z. Gauthier, Desforges St.....		16066
do 28	16067	1 do .	23	M. Lafontaine, St. Phillip St.....		16067

The first line in each of the foregoing shows the results reported by Dr. M. Fiset, Official Analyst, The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor		Ash.	Water.	Solids.	Analysts' Remarks.
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Cen- ti- grade.	Cane sugar by Cler- get.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.				
			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
				1.50	63.58	0.81	35.10	.....	Genuine.
+ 61.6	-20.5	22	62.2	1.31	62.71	.67	36.45	63.55	do
				4.13	62.92	0.80	32.28	.....	do
+ 61.6	-21.7	22	63.0	3.79	63.46	.68	33.05	66.95	do but slightly fermented.
				2.51	61.28	0.74	36.22	.....	do
+ 60.6	-18.7	22	60.1	1.48	61.01	.65	37.60	62.40	do
				3.86	62.94	1.02	31.50	.....	do
+ 62.2	-21.1	22	63.8	3.38	62.36	.94	32.88	67.12	do high ash.
				7.20	53.31	0.62	33.39	.....	Doubtful; may contain starch glucose in small quantity.
+ 79.7	-10.5	22	68.3	6.78	55.30	.58	35.28	64.72	Doubtful.
				15.82	44.43	0.74	38.61	.....	Sample very badly fermented; it may contain starch glucose.
+ 45.5	-14.8	22	45.7	15.21	43.85	.80	41.50	58.50	Doubtful; believe it genuine, but badly fermented.
				3.19	60.53	0.60	35.54	.....	Genuine.
+ 58.7	-18.0	26	59.0	2.65	57.28	.97	37.42	62.58	do slightly fermented.
				5.23	59.46	0.71	35.50	.....	do
+ 56.3	-17.7	26	56.9	5.03	58.14	.80	36.82	63.18	do but fermented.
				2.61	61.82	0.80	33.84	.....	do
+ 60.5	-18.7	26	60.9	2.23	59.17	.90	35.38	64.42	do
				3.03	60.68	0.71	35.91	.....	do
+ 60.0	-17.6	26	59.7	2.70	58.75	.70	37.87	62.13	do slightly fermented.
				2.49	60.62	0.61	36.75	.....	do
+ 59.6	-18.0	26	59.7	2.26	58.81	.75	38.70	61.30	do
				6.52	59.09	0.73	34.07	.....	do but badly fermented; lid of bottle broken.
+ 57.9	-18.0	26	58.4	6.25	57.67	.72	35.75	64.25	Genuine, but fermented.

Quebec.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as Given by Vendor.	
1896.			cts.	<i>Montreal.</i>		
May 18	16034	1 quart.	25	J. B. Berthiaume, St. Lawrence Mkt.	Z. Limoges, Montreal.	16034
do 18	16035	1 do	24	E. A. Painchand, 1349 Demontigny	Not known.	16035
do 18	16036	1 do	25	Loiselle Bros., 187 St. George St.	do	16036
do 18	16037	1 do	25	D. Rivet, 671 Lagachetière St.	Loguachère & Scriver.	16037
do 19	16038	1 do	25	P. Savageau, 385 St. Lawrence St.	Not known.	16038
do 19	16039	1 do	23	J. J. Robilliard, 365 St. Lawrence.	Langlois & Co., Montreal.	16039
do 22	16053	1 do	25	J. C. Purdis, Cowansville.	H. Wright, Cowansville.	16053
do 29	16068	1 do	25	M. Scanlon, 1695 Ontario St.		16068
do 29	16069	1 do	30	D. McGowan & Son, 337 St. Lawrence	J. Jones, West Stafford.	16069
do 29	16070	1 do	25	Aubin & Berger, 171 St. Lawrence.	Langlois & Co., Montreal.	16070
				<i>St. Henri, P.Q.</i>		
June 1	16071	1 do	25	E. Vincent		16071
do 1	16072	1 do	24	St. Henry Provision Co.		16072

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. J. B. Edwards, official
 The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.						Analysts' Remarks
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in ° Centi- grade.	Cane sugar by Cler- get.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Ash.	Water.	Solids.		
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
			64.41	.83	60.28	.60	32.57	67.43	Genuine.	
+ 64.0	— 22.3	22	65.4	.61	66.29	.62	35.05	64.95	do	
+ 61.25			61.50	3.43	59.98	.40	33.70	66.30	do	
+ 59.5	— 20.9	22	60.9	3.13	62.83	.44	35.92	64.08	do but fermenting.	
+ 61.0			60.5	2.48	59.87	.84	33.15	66.85	do	
+ 59.5	— 21.4	22	62.1	2.23	62.20	.82	35.32	64.68	do slightly fermented.	
+ 66.0			65.0	2.55	61.77	.80	31.65	68.35	do	
+ 62.4	— 21.5	22	63.5	2.31	64.07	.73	33.82	66.18	Sediment, but genuine.	
+ 61.0			61.0	1.58	57.75	.54	33.88	66.12	Genuine.	
+ 60.2	— 21.6	22	61.9	1.67	61.88	.55	34.93	65.07	do	
+ 58.25			59.00		58.47	.74	33.30	66.70	do	
			64.00	1.00	58.85	.5	33.55	66.45	do	
+ 63.8	— 22.0	20	64.5	.80	63.77	.54	34.70	65.30	do	
+ 57.00			57.2	1.99	54.86	.40	39.75	60.25	do slightly fermented.	
+ 55.8	— 18.7	20	56.0	4.40	54.75	.61	41.45	58.55	Fermenting, but genuine.	
+ 61.00			60.7	1.77	57.73	.44	36.50	63.50	Genuine.	
+ 60.9	— 21.7	20	62.1	1.59	60.37	.61	38.18	61.82	do	
+ 60.00			61.00	2.92	58.29	.53	35.40	64.60	do	
+ 59.0	— 21.4	20	60.5	2.41	58.48	.56	37.55	62.45	do	
			65.00	1.09	61.17	.60	34.50	65.50	Adulterated under Act, contain- ing little if any maple juice.	
+ 64.0	— 22.0	20	64.7	1.14	62.98	.58	36.02	63.98	Abnormally light in colour, but genuine.	
+ 57.75			58.60	5.34	56.79	.56	34.35	65.65	Adulterated under Act, contain- ing little if any maple juice.	
+ 57.5	— 22.0	20	59.7	4.84	58.78	.67	36.10	63.90	Fermenting, but genuine.	

analyst, Montreal.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.	
1896.			cts.	<i>Ottawa.</i>		
April 23	15416	1 quart.	30	Kennedy & Co., Wellington St	A. F. Holmes, Abercorn, } Que.	15416
do 23	15417	1 do	25	Mrs. A. J. Cundell, Wilbrod St.	Not known	15417
do 23	15418	1 do	25	Mary Hanlon, Wilbrod St.	do	15418
do 23	15419	1 do	25	L. Corisse, Clarence St.	do	15419
do 23	15420	1 do	25	L. Winters, Clarence St.	M. Lapointe	15420
do 23	15421	1 do	25	J. B. Boutin, Cathcart St.	Not known.	15421
do 23	15422	1 do	25	E. J. McEvoy, 120 Cumberland St.	do	15422
do 23	15423	1 do	25	Mrs. J. Martin, Rideau St.	Mr. McLean, Kemptville, } Ont.	15423
do 24	15424	1 do	25	J. Lee	Not known.	15424
				<i>Carleton Place.</i>		
do 25	15425	1 do	25	E. Hutchings	M. L. Dunham, Toledo, } Ont.	15425
do 26	15426	1 do	25	V. B. Weaver	Mrs. Buffen, Carleton } Place.	15426
do 27	15427	1 do	25	Sibbett & Co.	Mr. Fogerty, farmer	15427

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. F. X. Valade
 The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									Analysts' Remarks.
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.		Ash.	Water.	Solids.	
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Centi- grade.	Cane sugar by Cler- get.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.				
			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
				1·90	55·35		36·45	63·55	Genuine.
+61·2	-21·2	21	61·9	0·48	62·70	0·63	37·60	62·40	do
+63·5	-21·3	21	63·7	3·76	56·51		32·74	67·26	do
+62·8	-21·8	22	64·1	1·55	66·10	0·54	33·62	66·38	do
+59·9	-21·1	22	61·3	3·26	56·03		34·0	66·0	do
+63·3	-21·7	22	64·4	0·73	65·26	0·40	35·10	64·90	do
+61·9	-21·8	22	63·3	4·67	54·0		34·14	65·86	do
+64·1	-22·3	22	65·4	1·28	61·75	0·60	35·25	64·75	do
+58·2	-19·3	22	59·5	4·26	55·47		33·76	66·24	do
+57·3	-17·6	21	56·4	1·24	65·41	0·56	34·90	65·10	do
				5·21	54·57		33·10	66·90	do
				1·87	64·24	0·52	34·92	65·08	do
				3·95	57·79		31·56	68·44	do
				0·59	67·93	0·60	33·73	66·27	do
				3·17	52·03		38·03	61·97	do
				1·12	61·40	0·42	38·90	61·10	do
				1·68	52·47		40·17	59·83	do
				0·61	58·67	0·48	40·12	59·83	do
				0·72	56·07		37·11	62·89	do
+59·6	-20·9	22	61·0	0·02	61·95	0·30	38·35	61·65	do
				1·23	53·28		38·23	61·77	do
+58·8	-20·2	22	59·8	0·97	60·40	0·40	38·85	61·15	do
				2·04	57·71		38·28	61·72	do
+55·5	-20·1	22	57·1	2·36	57·65	0·92	39·25	60·75	do

Official Analyst, Ottawa.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.	
1896.			cts.	<i>Toronto.</i>		
June 18	15434	1 pint..	10	J. Fee, 539 King St.....	Not known.....	15434
do 18	15435	do ..	15	W. G. Cork, 400 King St.....	McWilliams & Everest, } Toronto.	15435
do 18	15436	do ..	13	G. W. Urmey, King St.....		15436
do 18	15437	do ..	10	R. English, Yonge St.....	Clemes Bros., Toronto....	15437
do 18	15438	1 quart.	22	J. F. Gib-on, 455 Yonge St.....	A. D. Gibson & Co., Toronto	15438
do 18	15439	1 pint..	15	M. McMillan, 441 Yonge St.....	Clemes Bros., Toronto....	15439
do 18	15440	do ..	15	F. Knight, 136 Queen St.....	Husband Bros., Toronto..	15440
do 18	15441	do ..	15	R. J. Lightfoot, 1122 Queen St.....		15441
do 18	15442	do ..	18	Mrs. Hunter, 1076 Queen St.....	Clemes Bros., Toronto....	15442
do 18	15443	do ..	13	Dallmore Bros., 258 Queen's St....		15443
do 18	15444	1 quart.	25	J. B. Griffin, 263 Queen St.....		15444
do 18	15445	1 pint..	10	Mrs. Thompson, 230 Queen St.....		15445

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Dr. W. H. Ellis, official
 The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.									Analysts' Remarks.
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.		Ash.	Water.	Solids.	
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Centi- grade.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.				
			p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
+51.5	-14.0	18.5	49.06	10.41	48.59	0.57	37.23	.....	(The bottles for the most part exploded.)
+62.3	-20.0	19.0	61.80	0.46	61.51	0.49	32.49	.....	Doubtful; high reducing sugar.
+58.6	-20.1	19.0	58.7	8.39	56.15	0.49	35.05	64.95	Genuine.
+59.3	-19.2	20.0	59.16	0.56	61.34	0.70	34.33	.....	Fermenting badly but genuine.
+59.7	-20.0	24.0	60.8	3.47	60.31	0.70	42.68	57.32	Genuine.
+56.5	-18.6	24.0	57.46	0.31	56.53	0.85	36.55	.....	Fermenting, genuine.
+55.4	-19.2	24.0	56.9	3.67	54.10	0.84	35.38	64.62	Genuine.
+68.4	-15.6	23.5	64.22	1.41	61.42	0.17	31.17	.....	Fermenting, genuine.
+67.8	-16.4	24.0	64.3	3.86	63.86	0.11	38.93	61.07	Doubtful; low ash.
+60.4	-19.4	23.5	60.92	0.32	60.67	0.49	35.37	.....	Fermenting, doubtful, low ash.
+57.0	-18.6	24.0	57.84	0.36	56.91	0.57	38.78	.....	Genuine.
+55.6	-18.4	24.0	56.5	0.95	56.35	0.59	40.10	59.90	do
+55.8	-19.4	23.0	57.32	3.07	57.88	0.71	34.85	.....	Fermenting, genuine.
+56.3	-19.0	23.6	57.53	1.04	56.26	0.70	37.93	.....	Doubtful, high reducing sugar.
+65.0	-21.0	23.8	65.75	0.44	62.16	0.65	32.09	.....	Genuine.
+64.6	-19.9	24.0	64.5	1.04	65.27	0.52	41.85	58.15	do
+50.0	-20.0	23.2	53.40	11.62	51.53	0.39	30.09	.....	Fermenting, genuine.
+48.8	-20.0	19.0	51.3	13.49	53.81	0.48	33.25	66.75	Doubtful, high reducing sugar.
+56.0	-20.0	22.5	57.79	4.52	55.09	0.66	32.80	.....	Fermenting badly but genuine.
+57.4	-19.8	19.0	57.6	4.88	57.85	0.79	35.95	64.05	Has high reducing sugar.
									Fermenting but genuine.

analyst, Toronto.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as given by Vendor.	
1896.			Cts.	<i>Seaforth, Ont.</i>		
April 27	15639	1 qt.	25	A. Cardino.....	R. J. Watson, Toronto...	15639 {
do 27	15640	do	25	Robb Bros.....	Davidson & Hoy, Toronto.	15640 {
				<i>London, Ont.</i>		
do 28	15641	do	25	C. W. Newens, 202 Dundas st....	Mr. Graham, farmer, near } London.	15641 {
do 28	15642	do	25	do do	Foster & Co., Montreal..	15642 {
do 28	15643	do	25	F. C. Toon, 375 Talbot st.....	D. Bayne, Lambeth, Ont.	15643 {
do 28	15644	do	25	J. Garvey, 156 Dundas st.....	J. S. Palmer, Sherbrooke.	15644 {
do 29	15645	do	25	W. E. Jackson, 768 Dundas st....	McCormack Mfg. Co., } London.	15645 {
do 29	15646	do	25	N. McLeod, 609 Dundas st.....	Mr. Beattie, farmer, nr. } London.	15646 {
				<i>St. Thomas, Ont.</i>		
do 29	15647	do	25	Eagan Bros.....	B Campbell, Fingall P.O.	15647 {
do 29	15648	do	25	G. G. Steele.....	Toronto Biscuit Co.	15648 {
				<i>Ingersoll, Ont.</i>		
do 29	15649	do	25	Dundas & Wenterrick.....	Bodwell Bros., Mt. Elgin.	15649 {
do 29	15650	do	25	C. A. O'Neill.....	H. George, Crampton.....	15650 {

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by F. T. Harrison, official
The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.			Ash.	Water.	Solids.	Analysts' Remarks.
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Centigrade.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	p.c.				
73.43			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		
+74.1	+11.5	19	48.40 46.7	10.24 10.52	48.06 46.93	0.63 0.66	32.87 36.80	63.20	Adulterated with glucose. Fermenting, adulterated with starch syrup.	
93.75			34.5	18.20	33.00	0.24	32.88		Adulterated with glucose.	
+97.5	+53.4	19	32.9	17.67	34.16	0.24	35.55	64.45	do starch syrup.	
57.26			54.6	6.0	62.5	0.62	32.5			
+56.3	-21.0	19	57.6	6.10	59.10	0.68	36.10	63.90	Genuine, but fermented.	
81.77			52.6	9.90	52.04	0.26	30.18		Adulterated with glucose.	
+83.2	+14.3	19	51.4	9.38	52.39	0.26	34.30	65.70	Fermenting, adulterated with starch syrup.	
53.12			53.20	6.66	55.8	0.91	34.00			
+53.2	-21.0	19	55.3	6.07	57.80	0.84	38.05	61.95	Fermenting, but genuine.	
58.85			58.5	5.90	57.44	0.46	31.63			
+62.0	-22.1	19	62.7	3.86	61.03	0.40	34.30	65.70	Genuine, but fermented.	
64.06			52.5	10.3	53.3	0.56	32.3		Adulterated with glucose.	
+65.0	-5.3	22	53.2	9.89	53.99	0.42	35.15	64.85	Fermenting, adulteration doubtful with starch syrup.	
57.81			57.00	2.71	56.5	0.76	34.43			
+60.0	-20.3	22	60.8	1.29	61.10	0.82	36.53	63.47	Genuine.	
61.45			61.2	trace	63.0	0.64	33.19			
+62.1	-19.9	22	62.1	1.48	59.01	0.60	34.60	65.40	Genuine.	
70.83			43.2	10.23	42.82	0.41	36.24		Adulterated with glucose.	
+75.5	+17.8	22	43.7	9.53	47.04	0.36	39.65	60.35	Fermenting, adulterated with starch syrup.	
63.0			62.6	trace	63.0	0.52	33.14			
+64.0	-20.9	22	64.3	0.52	65.76	0.52	34.18	65.82	Genuine.	
58.33			57.7	4.32	57.6	0.68	32.93			
64.1	-21.5	22	64.9	2.52	62.49	0.74	34.75	65.25	Fermenting, but genuine.	

analyst, London, Ont.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Quantity Purchased.	Cost.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF		Number of Sample.
				Vendor.	Manufacturer or Furnisher as Given by Vendor.	
1896.			cts	<i>Winnipeg.</i>		
May 27	14727	1 quart.	30	R. Crawford	Ridde!Mfg. Co., Winnipeg	14727
do 27	14728	1 do .	30	Campbell & Co	Sutherland & Campbell, Winnipeg	14728
do 27	14729	1 do .	30	A. Hendry	do do ...	14729
do 27	14730	1 do .	30	C. Reid.	Macdonald & Co., Winni- peg	14730
do 27	14731	1 do .	30	D. J. Taylor	Sutherland & Campbell...	14731
do 27	14732	1 d .	30	Hurtley & Co	Macdonald & Co	14732
do 28	14733	1 do .	30	Capell & Paul.....	do do	14733
do 28	14734	1 do .	30	N. F. Calder.....	do do ...	14734
do 28	14735	1 do .	30	Francis & Toms.....	Sutherland & Campbell...	14735
do 28	14736	1 do .	30	T. Williams.....	do do ...	14736
do 28	14737	1 do .	40	A. Macdonald	do do ...	14737
do 28	14738	1 do .	30	W. R. Johnson.....	do do ...	14738

The first line in each of the foregoing samples shows the results reported by Prof. E. B. Kenrick,
The second line shows the analysis by F. W. Babington, Ottawa.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

104 SAMPLES OF MAPLE SYRUP—Continued.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Analysts' Remarks.
Saccharimeter.				By Copper Liquor.						
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Cen- ti- grade.	Cane-sugar by Cler- get.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.					
			p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	Solids.	
+ 88.0	+ 26.9	21.5	46.41	11.18	46.45	0.87	29.83			Fermented. Adulterated with starch [syrup.]
+ 88.3	+ 25.8	24	47.6	10.54						
+ 65.4	- 21.8	21.5	66.24	1.54		0.55	31.12			Genuine.
+ 66.3	- 18.8	24	65.0	1.65						
+ 66.0	- 20.9	21.5	66.01	1.24	64.12	0.40	31.36			do Fermented.
+ 65.4	- 20.1	24	65.3	1.38						
+ 36.4	- 12.0	21.5	36.77	17.20	35.81	0.81	36.56			Fermented.
+ 29.2	- 9.4	24	29.4	15.08						
+ 65.8	- 21.6	21.5	66.39	1.08		0.41	31.60			Genuine.
+ 59.1	- 19.8	24	60.2	1.09						
+ 61.1	- 20.9	21.5	62.29	1.28	61.02	0.63	33.52			Fermented.
+ 60.9	- 18.9	24	60.9	1.97						
+ 65.5	- 4.4	21.5	53.10	6.38	53.23	0.80	33.55			Genuine. Fermented. Doubtful adulteration with a small amount of starch syrup.
+ 67.3	- 5.17	22	54.5	7.85	53.70	0.80	36.55	63.45		
+ 62.8	- 20.1	21.5	62.97	2.47	61.45		31.64			Fermenting, but genuine.
+ 62.6	- 20.0	22	62.6	2.18	60.10	0.56	32.29	67.71		
+ 66.0	- 20.0	21.5	65.33	1.92		0.37	31.40			Genuine, but fermenting.
+ 65.6	- 18.9	22	64.0	4.86	60.52	0.25	34.54	65.46		
+ 66.4	- 20.2	21.5	65.78	1.13	64.12	0.39	31.80			Genuine, but fermentation commencing.
+ 65.5	- 19.0	22	64.0	0.95	60.44	0.30	37.13	62.87		
+ 62.8	- 19.4	21.5	62.44	1.48	62.40	0.44	33.78			Fermented. Genuine.
+ 61.4	- 18.2	22	60.3	1.78	59.42	0.30	33.95	66.05		
+ 66.4	- 19.9	21.5	65.55	1.07	63.89		31.82			do
+ 66.3	- 19.3	22	64.9	0.70	63.30	0.25	33.23	66.77		

The bottles for the most part exploded.

Official Analyst, Winnipeg.

RESULTS of the Examination of 104 Samples of Maple Syrup—Concluded.

Date of Collection.	Number of Sample.	Name of Vendor.	Address.	RESULTS OF ANALYSIS.										Analysts' Remarks.			
				Saccharimeter.			By Copper Liquor.		Ash.	Water.	Solids.						
Direct.	Invert.	Temp. in Centigrade.	Cane sugar by Clerget.	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.				p.c.	p.c.	p.c.			
1896.																	
April	1	H. Dwyer	S. of Sutton Village, Q.	+ 65.6	22.0	19	65.3	1.15	64.82	0.56	32.40	67.60	(genuine.				
do	2	do	do	+ 63.1	22.0	19	63.5	0.61	64.64	0.56	35.16	61.84	do				
do	3	do	do	+ 62.2	22.0	19	62.8	0.30	63.77	0.62	35.70	64.30	Had a sediment so called "nitre."				
do	4	R. Wyatt	S. E. of Sutton Village, Q.	+ 2.2	2.0	19	3.0	0.45	2.73	0.04	96.91	3.09	Maple sap.				
do	5	do	do	+ 63.3	20.5	21	62.2	trace.	63.40	0.52	36.17	63.83	(genuine.				
do	6	Smith	W. of Sutton Village, Q.	+ 63.3	21.2	21	63.5	do	64.00	0.46	34.65	65.35	do				
do	7	McGregor	Ottawa	+ 56.9	19.5	21	57.4	do	58.65	0.48	40.10	59.90	do				
do	8	do	do	+ 53.9	19.9	18	54.3	0.70	51.01	7.34	32.91	67.09	"Nitre" from No. 3. Ash consisted mainly of Ca. CO ₃ .				

Samples 1 to 6 were personally collected by the Chief Analyst in the bush at Sutton Village, Que., in April, 1896.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

THOMAS MACFARLANE, Esq., Chief Analyst,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of the results of work done on 87 samples of maple syrup during the last three months; of these I found 7 adulterated, and 3 doubtful.

The object of the analysis was to detect the presence of “starch syrup” or “glucose,” so called, which was suspected to be used as an adulterant, and also to search for other adulterants.

To establish a standard of the composition of maple syrup, the average analysis of 6 samples collected personally by you in the bush at Sutton Village, Que., is given in the following table; the individual analyses are given in the general report.

Sacchari- meter Direct.	Sacchari- meter Invert.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	BY COPPER.		Ash.	Water.	Solids.
			Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.			
+62.2	—21.2	62.4	42	63.36	.53	35.70	64.30

These results agree with analyses given in Bulletin 25 of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S.

As these 6 samples were analysed immediately on arrival and might probably give a higher average than could be expected from samples which had been exposed on the market for some time the average of 12 samples from the Ottawa district is given below, the analysis was done in May during cold weather and the samples had not fermented.

Sacchari- meter Direct.	Sacchari- meter Invert.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	BY COPPER.		Ash.	Water.	Solids.
			Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.			
+60.5	—20.7	61.5	1.05	63.62	.61	36.71	63.29

Therefore a good fresh maple syrup should contain :

Cane sugar	=60-62	%
Reducing sugar	= .5- 1	%
Ash	= .5-. 6	%
Water	= 35-37	%
Solids	= 63-65	%

That standard should hold good as far as fresh maple syrups are concerned, but fails when the syrup has commenced to change by fermentation, in that case the cane

sugar being changed by the process of fermentation the reducing sugar is increased and the cane sugar correspondingly decreased, as the following table shows :—

No.	Saccharimeter Direct.	Saccharimeter Invert.	Cane Sugar by Clerget	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Ash.	Water.	Total Solids Found.	Total Solids Calculated	Difference.
23	+56·3	-21·0	57·6	6·10	59·10	·68	36·10	63·90	64·48	+·58
25	+53·2	-21·0	55·3	6·07	57·80	·84	38·05	61·95	62·31	+·36
49	+45·5	-14·8	45·7	15·21	43·85	·80	41·50	58·50	61·01	+2·31
55	+57·9	-18·0	58·4	6·25	57·67	·72	35·75	64·25	64·87	+·62
68	+58·6	-20·1	58·7	8·39	56·15	·49	35·05	64·95	66·68	+1·73
74	+48·8	-20·0	51·3	13·49	53·81	·48	33·25	66·75	65·27	-·48

Although the reducing sugar is largely increased, the direct saccharimeter, the cane sugar by clerget, and the cane sugar by copper liquor correspond fairly well, which is not the case when starch syrup is present. Therefore I do not consider the presence of an abnormal amount of reducing sugar as a certain indication of the presence of starch syrup. Also, if the average cane sugar has the reducing sugar and ash added to it, a figure is obtained which corresponds fairly well to the solids found which is not the case if starch syrup is present. For comparison a table is given below giving the analysis of samples judged to contain starch syrup.

No.	Saccharimeter Direct.	Saccharimeter Invert.	Cane Sugar by Clerget	Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.	Ash.	Water.	Total Solids Found.	Total Solids Calculated	Difference.
21	+74·1	+11·5	46·7	10·52	46·93	·66	36·80	63·20	57·98	-5·22
22	+97·5	+53·4	32·9	17·67	34·16	·24	35·55	64·45	51·41	-13·04
24	+83·2	+14·3	51·4	9·38	52·39	·26	34·30	65·70	61·54	-4·16
27	+65·0	-5·3	53·2	9·89	53·99	·42	35·15	64·85	63·91	-·91
30	+75·5	+17·8	43·7	9·53	47·04	·36	39·65	60·35	55·19	-5·16

The difference between the two tables is sufficiently striking to warrant the assertion that the detection of starch syrup is comparatively certain if the starch syrup is present in fair amount, because in a genuine maple syrup, even if it has changed by fermentation, the direct saccharimeter, the cane sugar by Clerget and the cane sugar by copper agree among themselves, whereas if starch syrup is present, the cane sugar by Clerget and the cane sugar by copper only agree, the direct reading is in excess of either; also if the quantity of starch syrup is large the invert reading is + instead of —, and even if the starch syrup is in small amount and the invert reading is —, it is such a small reading that it would not calculate to the cane sugar found.

Inland Revenues—Adulteration of Food.

For comparison a table is given below, A and B are starch syrup, C is a mixture of A containing 33·3 per cent cane sugar and 33·3 per cent added water.

	Saccharimeter Direct.	Saccharimeter Invert.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	By COPPER.		Water	Solids
				Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
A	+153·8	+151·0		45·01		23·12	76·88
B	+169·6	+166·6		44·10		18·94	81·06
C	+ 86·2	+ 42·0	34·3	16·10	34·6	39·75	60·25

For further comparison a table is given below 1,=typical fresh maple syrup ; 2, maple syrup slightly fermented ; 3, maple syrup badly fermented ; 4, maple syrup adulterated with starch syrup.

	Saccharimeter Direct.	Saccharimeter Invert.	Cane Sugar by Clerget.	By COPPER.		Water	Solids
				Reducing Sugar.	Cane Sugar.		
1	+ 60·5	— 20·7	61·5	1·05	63·62	36·71	63·29 Genuine.
2	+ 59·8	— 19·7	61·1	3·00	62·13	33·62	66·38 Genuine but fermented.
3	+ 45·5	— 14·8	45·7	15·21	43·85	41·50	58·50 Genuine but badly fermented.
4	+ 83·2	+ 14·3	51·4	9·38	52·39	34·30	65·70 Adulterated with starch syrup.

It will be seen from consideration of above tables that the employment of a saccharimeter or polariscope in the analysis of any cane sugar product suspected to contain starch syrup, is essential, otherwise no definite opinion can be given.

In these samples no other adulterant than starch syrup was detected. If cane sugar either as such or in the form of syrup or molasses had been used to adulterate, its addition would probably alter the sample so much from the normal as to render it "doubtful."

I give briefly the method of analysis used.

Saccharimeter.—The Saccharimeter used was a Soleil Vantzke-Scheibler, equal tint, instrument made by Schmidt & Haensch, Berlin, the reading giving the percentage of cane sugar direct.

Direct. 26·048 grms. of the syrup, transferred to 100° flask with water, bulk of solution not to exceed 60°, 1° Basic Lead Acetate added and mixed, then 1 grm. animal charcoal, agitated occasionally for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, completed to 100° mark with water well mixed, filtered through a dry ribbed filter into a dry flask, the first few cc. of the filtrate being rejected.

A 2dm. saccharimeter tube is filled with a portion of the filtrate and read in the instrument = *Direct Saccharimeter.*

Invert. 50° of the filtrate placed in 50° graduated flask which also has a mark at 55°, 2° strong HCl. added, mixed, and kept at 80° Centigrade for twenty minutes,

cooled to room temperature, completed to 55° mark, mixed and read in 2 D.C.M. tube, reading increased $\frac{1}{10}$ th, temperature of liquid at time of reading being noted = *Invert Saccharimeter*. The reading will be to the left or - except in the case of Starch Syrup.

CLERGET FORMULA.

$$\frac{(\text{Direct reading} + \text{or} - \text{Invert reading}) \times 100}{143 - \frac{1}{2} \text{ temp. of Invert.}} = \text{percentage Cane Sugar by Clerget.}$$

If the Invert reading is -, it is added to the Direct; if the Invert reading is +, it is subtracted.

Reducing Sugar by Copper, Cane Sugar by Copper and Solids are done from portions of a 20 per cent solution of the syrup.

Reducing Sugar.—10° of this solution is added to hot Fehling solution in the manner described in Bulletin 25 and the Cuprous Oxide weighed on an asbestos filter, in the case of fresh maple syrup 25° of the Fehling solution is ample, in the case of fermented syrup 40°-50° may be required, in the case of starch syrup even more depending on the amount of starch syrup present.

$$\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \times .4861 \times 100 \div 2 = \% \text{ Reducing Sugar.}$$

Cane Sugar by Copper.—20° of syrup solution placed in 100° flask 1° strong HCl. added, mixed, and inverted as described under Invert Saccharimeter, cooled, completed to mark, 10° taken, and added to hot Fehling solution as in the case of Reducing Sugar. For Maple Syrup 80°-100° of Fehling solution is required, 100°-150°, or even more, in the case of Starch Syrup.

$$\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \times .4861 \times 100 \div .4 = \text{total Sugar as Reducing.}$$

Total Reducing - Reducing $\times .95 = \% \text{ Cane Sugar by Copper.}$

Solids, 20° taken on asbestos tube, dried 48 hours.

Solids - 100 = water.

Ash, 5 to 7 grms. in large platinum dish, ashed at low red heat.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BABINGTON,

Asst. to Chief Analyst.

July 24, 1896.

60 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 8.)

A. 1897

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1896

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1897

[No. 8—1897.]

Department of Agriculture.

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Department of Agriculture.

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
1896.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ended the 31st October, 1896.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

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

The operations of this department up to the 12th July, were carried on under the direction of the Hon. W. H. Montague.

II.—AGRICULTURE.

During the season of 1896 a large part of the Dominion has been blessed with favourable agricultural conditions and the returns received by the farmers, even where the crops have been below the average, owing to the prevalence of higher prices, have, in most instances, been satisfactory.

In Ontario, the yield of oats was above the average and the total area under this crop has been largely increased. Barley has also given a return above that of past seasons. Winter wheat—owing to drought and, in some localities, to the prevalence of grasshoppers—has fallen below the average of former years. The yield of spring wheat is also somewhat less than last year. Although the crop of hay has been considerably better than that of 1895, it has again suffered from drought and stands once more below the average of former seasons. Potatoes and roots have yielded well, while the crop of apples has been exceptionally large, and of fine quality

In Quebec, most of the crops harvested have been satisfactory to the growers. Hay, grain and roots have nearly all given encouraging returns. Harvest weather has been good and most crops have been housed in good condition. The dairy business has been further enlarged and much attention is now given to the growing of the earlier-maturing varieties of Indian corn, for the more advantageous feeding of cattle for dairy and beef purposes, and these efforts have been successful in most parts of that province.

In the Maritime Provinces, the grain crops have been excellent in quality and above the average in yield, and in many districts the returns have been the largest for many years past. Field roots have also given unusually large crops. These provinces were favoured with fine harvest weather for both hay and grain; the hay crop, however, is said to be a little below the average. Potatoes are rather smaller than usual and the weight of the tubers, per acre, is said to be less than in years past.

The season for the seeding of grain in Manitoba was unfavourable. A most unusual quantity of rain fell, which covered the flat prairie land—especially in the Red River valley, where the subsoil is very compact—and delayed sowing much beyond the usual time. Owing to the anxiety of farmers to get the seed in the ground, much of it was sown before the land was entirely relieved of water, and, in many instances, on soil otherwise poorly prepared. The season throughout had an unusually large rainfall, which resulted in a rusting of the straw to an extent hitherto unknown, and the returns from the sowing of wheat are below the average. On much of the land where grain was sown on stubble, the growth was so unpromising that the partly grown crop was ploughed under during the summer and the land left in fallow, as a preparation for next year's crop. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, wheat is reported as averaging about fifteen bushels per acre; while barley and oats have given, in many localities almost an average crop. The keeping of stock, which has now become very general among the farmers of Manitoba, has provided an excellent outlet for the cheaper grains and the inferior portions of the wheat crop, and has enabled the growers to realize satisfactory results from these less valuable portions of their cereals, by converting them into dairy products and meat. The higher prices which have prevailed of late for wheat have brought to the farmers larger returns than was expected for this important crop.

In the North-west Territories the season has been favourable, and the crops, especially in many parts of Western Assiniboia, have been the largest on record, in many cases averaging forty bushels per acre on summer-fallowed land. The quality of the grain is also excellent. With so large a production of high grade wheat, the farmers in this part of the Dominion have received an abundant reward for their labour and are greatly encouraged. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the crops have also given satisfactory returns, and the exports of fat cattle have increased. With the prospect of more remunerative prices for grain, its production will no doubt be greatly stimulated, and it is hoped that these improved conditions, added to the abundant facilities which the Territories offer for stock raising, will attract many settlers from abroad to locate on the fertile lands in these large, but as yet sparsely occupied portions of the Dominion.

In the coast climate of British Columbia the spring season was cold and wet, and this weather continued until about the middle of June, making the growth very

Department of Agriculture.

backward. After this the weather was unusually hot and dry and continued so until after the grain was harvested. Under these conditions the farmers had a good crop of hay, but grain of all sorts gave less than an average return. Later rains materially helped the root crops, which have turned out fairly good. The cold, wet weather which prevailed during and after the blossoming period, interfered with the setting of fruit and this crop has been less abundant than usual. Extensive orchard planting has resulted in a large increase from year to year in the number of bearing trees, and for this reason the crop marketed during 1896 has been large; while, with better shipping facilities and increased experience in packing and marketing, the fruit growers of this province are said to have had a profitable season.

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 follow:—4,229 horses, and mules; 7,767 cattle; 34,833 sheep; 185 swine. They were brought in at various points as shown in detail in the report of the chief inspector (see page 30 in the appendices.)

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

The exportation of live stock from Canadian ports for the year ended 31st October, 1896.

Cattle.....	101,502
Sheep.....	117,428
Horses.....	11,531

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

It is now generally recognized that little progress can take place in connection with agricultural pursuits but what is traceable directly or indirectly to the results obtained from experimental work. To make the Canadian experimental farms as useful to the farmers of this country, those lines of work have received the greater attention which promise to be of the most direct and immediate benefit. In all parts of the Dominion the tillers of the soil are deeply interested in the growing of such crops as are likely to give the largest returns and at the same time furnish products of the best quality. Since many experiments have conclusively shown that some particular varieties or strains of cereals and other farm crops are more vigorous and productive than other sorts grown under exactly similar conditions, it is important that the fullest and most reliable information on this subject should be obtained. Since in many of our farming districts the season is short, it is also most desirable that the length of time which these several crops require to mature should also be known, so as to admit of varieties being chosen for seed which shall be adapted to the climatic conditions under which they are to be grown.

Test of cereals, fodder plants and roots.

To meet the demand for information on these points, a large number of varieties of cereals, fodder plants and roots have been under test for several years past, under

such uniform conditions as will admit of fair comparison. The results of these annual tests are anticipated with much interest and since it has not been practicable to issue the annual report of experimental farms early enough in the year to give the information desired by farmers before the time for seeding arrives, a special bulletin on this subject has been prepared and distributed, by the study of which the farmers of this country, may have the advantage of the latest information available to guide them in the selection of suitable seed for the work of the coming year. The value of experimental work rests mainly on the care and accuracy with which it has been conducted. In this instance every effort has been made to ensure strict reliability and the confidence generally expressed in the work which has been conducted by these farms is an evidence of the appreciation in which it is held.

Experimental work in agriculture usually increases in value in proportion to the length of time during which the experiments have been conducted. Seasons vary so much that it is necessary in most cases to continue such work many years in order to obtain fairly average results. For this reason the more important lines of work are being continued for many years so that such results may be reached as will afford a reliable basis for the opinions which may be formed.

Fattening of steers and swine, etc.

Experiments have been continued in the fattening of steers and swine to gain further information as to the most economical methods and how the coarser grains and fodder crops may be used to the best advantage. Tests have also been continued with fowls, both in regard to the number of eggs laid by the different breeds and their usefulness for the table.

Further experience has been had with fertilizers applied to various crops. Additional work has also been done in the cross-fertilizing of cereals and fruits, and with the latter more especially with the object of producing varieties which are likely to prove hardy in Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Considerable additions have been made to the number of varieties of fruit under test in the orchards at the Central Farm and very large additions to the collection at Agassiz, B. C.

Horticultural work.

The work in the horticultural division of the Central Farm may be divided into two classes—that which is carried on at Ottawa and that which is carried on elsewhere through the kind co-operation of fruit growers. One of the most important branches of the horticultural work is to ascertain by careful trial those varieties of tree fruits best adapted to the climate of Ottawa. Also to study the best manner of treating the soil and of growing the trees in order to produce the largest amount of fruit of the best quality. Although results, in work of this kind necessarily come in slowly, much experience has already been gained, pointing to the conclusion that only the hardier varieties of apples, plums and cherries can be grown here with advantage. Pears have not yet been grown to advantage.

Experience has also shown that while orchards may be cultivated with profit in the early part of the year, the ground should not be left bare during the winter. It may be covered by sowing a clover crop or by mulching the trees in the autumn with barn-yard manure. Without surface protection the roots often suffer such injury as to result in the death of the tree.

Department of Agriculture.

Spraying experiments to prevent the growth of fungous parasites and insects have been continued at the central farm. New fungicides have been tried and new methods of applying them investigated. It is gratifying to note that the spraying of orchards for the destruction of injurious plant parasites and destructive insects is now very successfully practised by most intelligent fruit growers.

Much co-operative work is being carried on with the kind assistance of Canadian fruit growers. Fruits which cannot be grown at Ottawa are studied in the orchards of growers located in more genial climates to mutual advantage. In this manner the peach industry of western and southern Ontario, was investigated during the past season. Much work has been done during the past two years in recording the blossoming period of fruit trees throughout Canada with a view of making use of the data obtained for the benefit of orchardists and the improvement of orchard management.

The study of many varieties of the different classes of vegetables, involving cultural trials and tests of fertilizers has occupied much time and attention, and offers a wide field for further investigation.

Short bulletins have been issued during the year on "top grafting," "pear and apple blight" and "a fungous disease affecting native plums." The correspondence of the year shows a marked increase, a large number of samples of fruit have been received for identification and the number of new varieties, both of seedling and named sorts which have been sent in for examination and report has much exceeded that of any previous year.

Division of Entomology and Botany.

In the branch of entomology and botany investigations concerning injurious and beneficial insects and their treatment have been continued. Provision has also been made in the farm museum for the exhibition of collections of injurious insects and their work, a vast amount of material having accumulated largely sent in by correspondents for information. The raising of many species from the egg to maturity has given much useful information hitherto unknown. A larger number than usual of collections of plants and insects has been received during the year for identification, and many rare specimens have been added from this source to the farm museum. The most notable outbreaks of noxious insects during the year have been the army-worm, locusts, and locally the cankerworm. In Ontario, cut-worms, so injurious to all spring crops appeared in a greater or lesser degree in all the provinces. The only new insect pest reported by the Entomologist during the year is the apple maggot, which although very troublesome in some of the North-eastern United States and a common insect in the fruit of the native hawthorns in this country, has not been previously reported as attacking the apple crop here. In British Columbia another insect which injures apples in a very similar manner has been known for some years, but this last season has occurred in sufficient abundance to attract public attention, boring in every direction through the fruit.

The experimental plots for fodder plants have been a source of great interest to farmers and other visitors. The subject of farm weeds has taken much of the time of the botanist, farmers in all provinces of the Dominion seeming to recognize the importance of knowing more than heretofore of the proper names and natures of

these aggressive enemies, so as to treat the different kinds in an effective manner. Indeed this was recognized to be so much the case that at the request of the provincial government of Manitoba, the Dominion Government sent the botanist to visit that province during last summer and deliver a series of lectures on "noxious weeds and their eradication" throughout the chief grain growing districts. This series of meetings extending over nearly a month are said to have been well attended and very successful. The continually increasing correspondence attests the appreciation of the value of the studies prosecuted in the division of entomology and botany by the farmers of Canada.

The Chemical Division.

The work engaging the attention of the staff in this branch during the past year has been very varied in its character. The number of samples received from farmers for examination and report has been larger than in any previous year. These substances include soils, fertilizers, cattle foods, well waters and many other materials more or less closely related to agriculture. As far as opportunity allowed, and whenever the results would prove generally useful, analyses of such have been made and the conclusions arrived at duly reported.

In this connection particular attention may be directed to the useful work done in the diagnosis of worn or partially exhausted soils and in arriving at a knowledge of the value of Canadian swamp mucks and tidal mud deposits, and of beds of marl and gypsum. No little benefit has been derived by the dairymen and farmers of our country from the examination in the farm laboratories of well waters. For many years this practical effort to teach the necessity of pure water on the farm, emphasizing the danger of using water polluted by drainage, and it is gratifying to note that it has resulted in awakening a widespread interest in this matter of vital importance.

In matters of original research progress has been made towards the solution of some of the agricultural problems that present themselves to the Canadian farmer. These investigations comprise among others the analysis of virgin soils, representative of large areas in the Dominion; the estimation of the availability of soil plant food; the relative value of Canadian grown feeding stuffs: the losses that ensue from various methods of barn-yard manure preservation, and the value of certain leguminous plants as green manures.

Chemical assistance has as heretofore been rendered to the special branches of horticulture, entomology, dairying and bee-keeping. As in other departments of the farm system the chemical division has a large correspondence; farmers from all over the Dominion in increasing numbers applying by letter for information upon those agricultural questions that require chemistry for their elucidation.

Chemical Laboratory injured by Fire.

On July 6th, 1896, about 6 p.m., a fire was discovered in the chemical laboratory at the Central Farm, which on account of the inflammable character of the material it contained, spread with such rapidity that in a few moments the whole interior was a mass of flame. By energetic and united effort on the part of the officers and workmen, a stream of water was promptly brought to bear on the blazing building and the fire was extinguished before the fire brigade from the city arrived. The

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interior of the building was badly burnt and nearly all the apparatus and stock of chemicals destroyed. The fire originated from the bursting of a flask, in which a sample of barn-yard manure in process of analysis was being boiled with sulphuric acid in a leaden chamber. The boiling acid fell on the tubing which conveyed the gas to the burner and partially destroyed it, when the large volume of gas liberated mixed with the air when several explosions followed which shattered the leaden chamber and scattered the burning contents in every direction. Owing to the inflammable character of the material necessarily used in connection with chemical analyses, it may be found necessary to erect a separate building of a more fire proof character in which to carry on this important branch of the farm work in future.

Forest and ornamental trees and shrubs.

The forest plantations which now contain about 20,000 trees have made good growth, the avenues also have made satisfactory progress. The testing of a large number of trees and shrubs for hedge purposes has become a very interesting feature of the experimental farm work, so also have the large collections of ornamental trees and shrubs which beautify the grounds along the drive ways and about the buildings. Very large additions have been made during the past year to the number of species and varieties of trees and shrubs which are under test for hardiness and usefulness in the arboretum and botanic garden, and this branch of the work is rapidly gaining in interest to which 65 acres of land have been devoted. An additional feature of note within this inclosure is the large collection of hardy perennial plants which now numbers nearly a thousand species and varieties.

Useful work has been accomplished at the branch experimental farm at Nappan in the testing of many varieties of grain, fodder plants and roots to ascertain which are best suited to the climate and other conditions which obtain in the maritime provinces. Many samples of those which trial has shown to be the best sorts have been sent out among the farmers throughout these provinces for further test. Experiments have also been made in the cultivation of flax. Fitting displays of the products of this experimental farm have also been shown at some of the principal exhibitions. The fruit orchards have made good progress and many of the trees have begun to bear fruit.

Investigations have been continued at the branch farms at Brandon and Indian Head in the best methods of treatment of land for crop, and the best time to sow, also to gain information in regard to the best and most productive varieties. Additional experiments have been made with the Awnless Brome grass, the reputation of which appears now to be well established as the most useful grass at present known for hay and pasture in the Canadian North-west where it endures low temperatures in winter and droughts in summer with little or no injury. Further tests have been made in the feeding of steers to determine the most profitable methods of converting the coarser grains and available fodder crops grown in that part of the Dominion into beef. Experiments have been continued both with large and small fruits and much success has attended the cultivation of the latter. Good results have also attended the planting of forest trees for shelter of which there are now a large number growing thriftily at both these farms. Many different species and varieties of economic and ornamental trees and shrubs have also been tested and many of them have proven hardy. Many experiments have also been tried with

garden vegetables to determine which varieties can be grown with the greatest success and profit.

The fruit orchards at the branch experimental farm at Agassiz have been further enlarged and many new varieties added gathered chiefly from the larger nurseries in Europe. A number of the varieties have fruited well during the past season and a large collection of different sorts of fruits grown on this farm was sent to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Experimental work in other useful lines has also been conducted, in the growing of cereals, clovers, corn, grasses and other fodder crops, also field roots and potatoes and in the fattening of swine. At all these farms many experiments are conducted every year with numerous sorts of vegetables and flowers and thus useful help is being given to every branch of agriculture, horticulture and arboriculture. Fuller particulars on all these topics may be found in the Annual Report of the Experimental Farms.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

In December, 1895, Professor Robertson, who had been holding the offices of Dairy Commissioner and Agriculturist to the Central Experimental Farm, resigned the latter position. His resignation was accepted and he was appointed by Order in Council Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Progress was made during the year in the extension of the winter dairying movement. This was practically begun by the establishment of two dairying stations in Ontario for the manufacture of butter on the co-operative plan, under the charge of the Dairy Commissioner, in 1891. In continuing the educational and illustrative work, seven of these butter-making stations were conducted by the dairying service of this department during the winter of 1893-94. Ten were managed during the winter of 1894-95, including dairy schools at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., and Kingston, Ont. During the winter of 1895-96, butter-making was carried on at dairy schools at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.; at Kingston, Ont.; at one central butter factory in Charlottetown, P. E. I., with five cream separating stations tributary to it; and also at Nappan, N.S. This comparatively new branch of dairying may now be considered well established in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Beginnings in the same direction have been made in New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The butter made in creameries during the summer months is not now held over in large quantities for the winter trade in Canada. The local demand for fresh-made creamery butter is more than met by the output of the winter butter-making factories. The surplus winter-made butter which has been forwarded to Great Britain has met with a ready sale, and reports have been received indicating that the quality of winter-made butter is fairly satisfactory. Improvements must yet be made; but these will naturally come as the patrons, managers and butter-makers at the several creameries gain experience.

COLD STORAGE.

A cold storage service for the safe carriage of butter was begun in 1895. Arrangements were made whereby refrigerator cars for carrying butter were run

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during the summer on the main lines of railways leading into Montreal. These cars were used to pick up small lots of butter as offered at the different railway stations. Shippers by these cars were allowed to ship butter at the usual "less than carload rates," without any charge for icing or special service. As far as space permitted, merchants were allowed to use these cars for the shipment of dairy and creamery butter between points at which the cars touched. During 1895 cars were run for at least part of the season on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Arrangements were also made for the chilling of fresh made creamery butter at the warehouses of the Montreal Cold Storage and Freezing Company, Montreal.

Arrangements were made for the fitting up of insulated and refrigerator chambers on steamships from Montreal to Avonmouth, Liverpool and Glasgow. The chambers were constructed to thoroughly insulate their contents, and thus prevent them from being heated during the voyage by any rise of temperature outside the chamber. Galvanized iron cylinders were filled with ice to cool the interior of the chamber and the outside of the packages of the butter in so far as they were heated during the cartage from the cold storage warehouses to the steamships. Ten steamships were fitted up in 1895.

For the season of 1896 arrangements were made for the fitting of three steamships with mechanical refrigerating plant and insulated chambers, having a capacity of about 20,000 cubic feet each. It was proposed that the steamship company would carry in cold storage butter at a charge of ten shillings per ton, and cheese at a charge of five shillings per ton, in addition to the current charge for freight on butter and cheese. Other steamships were to be fitted up with insulated compartments for the carriage of chilled butter. Owing to failure on the part of the company which had agreed to put in the refrigerating plant to do so in time, the arrangement for fitting up steamships with mechanical refrigerating plant was not carried out. In consequence, a number of the steamships between Montreal and Avonmouth were fitted with large insulated chambers for the carriage of chilled butter.

Arrangements were made for extending the area served by the cold storage cars on railways during 1896. Refrigerator cars were run on terms similar to those in 1895 on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways leading into Montreal. The increase in the quantity of butter exported from the port of Montreal may be noted from the following figures:

Exported from Montreal during the shipping season of 1894:— 32,055 packages;
Exported from Montreal during the shipping season of 1895:— 69,664 packages;
Exported from Montreal during the shipping season of 1896:— 157,321 packages.

The proposals for 1897 include the fitting up of steamships with duplex mechanical refrigerating plant and insulated chambers, to give a weekly service between Montreal and at least three ports in Great Britain, and as much other cold storage service for the trade in perishable food products and as can be arranged for.

The vote passed by Parliament at its last session "towards providing for cold storage and the carriage of Canadian perishable food products, and securing recognition of the quality of such products in the markets of Great Britain in "undeteriorated condition," included the granting of assistance to the owners of creameries to provide suitable cold storage room at them.

In order to have creamery butter in a perfect state when it is delivered to the consumers in Great Britain, it should be protected in cold storage from one day after it is made. As the Government has decided to arrange for what will be practically a chain of cold storage service from the producers in Canada to the consumers in Great Britain, it is necessary that the owners of the creameries, the manufacturers of butter and the farmers who furnish the milk or cream, should all co-operate to bring about the best results. Very few creameries are equipped with sufficient or efficient cold storage accommodation.

The cost of an ice-house and refrigerator room adequate to store the make of butter at a creamery for two or three weeks, while awaiting shipment is estimated at from four hundred (\$400) to six hundred dollars (\$600) per creamery. At most creameries there is already an ice-house, and at least a room that goes under the name of a cold storage room. The necessary alterations and improvements to those existing buildings would cost probably from one hundred (\$100) to two hundred dollars (\$200) per creamery.

Plans showing the style of construction to be adopted for the insulation of the cold storage room and the method which is recommended for the storing of ice and the cooling of the room, are furnished on application to the Agriculture and Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

To encourage the owners of creameries to provide the cold storage accommodation which is so desirable, I have caused it to be announced that the Government will, subject to ratification by Parliament, grant a bonus of fifty dollars (\$50) per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations, during the season of 1897; the Government will pay a bonus of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations, during the season of 1898; and the Government will pay a bonus of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per creamery to every creamery which provides and keeps in use a refrigerator room according to the plans and regulations, during the season of 1899.

The vote also provided for the making of arrangements at central points where it is necessary to have cold storage facilities for perishable food products *en route* for export.

TRIAL SHIPMENT OF FRUIT.

In 1895 a trial shipment of perishable fruits in a cold storage chamber was made, partly under the supervision of this Department. Certain growers and shippers in the Niagara district selected and packed the fruit in cases made to order and specially constructed at their own expense. The shipment was made on 7th September, 1895, per steamship "Mongolian." The fruit, such as grapes and others of like perishable character arrived in a damaged and almost worthless condition. It appears that the fruit became heated in the refrigerator car during the journey from the initial point of shipment to Montreal. As there was no mechanical refrigerating plant on the steamship, the cases could not be cooled, and it is doubtful whether the fruit could have been preserved after the process of decay had actively begun, even if it had been chilled as soon as put on board the steamship.

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Provision is made for trial shipments during 1897 of perishable varieties of fruit, such as pears, peaches, grapes, &c. These will be thoroughly cooled in a cold storage warehouse before they are put on board the railway cars, and cold storage will be available for keeping them cool during the whole journey.

CREAMERIES FOR THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The sum of \$15,000.00 was placed in the supplementary estimates by the Government and voted by Parliament at its last session "to promote the establishment and maintenance of creameries in the North-west Territories."

It is to be expected that this assistance to dairying in the North-west Territories will increase the value of the Dominion lands, and will promote the well-being of the population, thereby affording the farmers a favourable chance of producing and marketing those food products which can be carried to distant markets with the smallest proportion of their value being absorbed in transportation charges.

The creameries proposed to be maintained will furnish a means by which the farmers will be able to obtain full market values for their milk. They will thus be encouraged to increase the number of milch cows, to raise more cattle, to feed more swine, to keep larger flocks of poultry, and to enlarge their sources of steady income.

FOR NEW CREAMERIES.

The following is the plan proposed for districts where creameries are not already in existence:—

1. A loan of a sum sufficient to provide the equipment for a creamery, or creameries, or skimming stations, may be made to a joint stock company of farmers, or a butter and cheese manufacturing association.

(a) The company, or butter and cheese manufacturing association, shall be duly incorporated and registered.

(b) The company, or association, shall provide suitable buildings and premises and a sufficient water supply.

(c) The buildings shall be erected and equipped according to plans approved by the Department of Agriculture.

(d) The milk from at least 400 cows shall be guaranteed by the company or association.

(e) The creamery shall be located on a site and at a place approved by the Department of Agriculture.

2. The Government shall take the management of the creameries, for the equipment of which these loans are made, and shall manufacture and market the butter, for the account of the patrons, at a charge of 4 cents per pound of butter.

3. The Government shall pay advances to the patrons, after the end of every month, of such sums as the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner may estimate to be about two-thirds of the net value of the milk and cream supplied by them severally.

The advance payments shall be made in even dollars, and no advance payment shall be made for less than two dollars (\$2).

4. The Government shall charge a rate of not less than 1 cent per pound of butter, in addition to the charge for manufacturing and marketing; and the revenue from that rate shall be placed to the credit of a loan fund, and applied in such

manner as the Minister of Agriculture may arrange, (1) to the repayment of the loan from the Government and (2) to the payment of any debts which may be due on the buildings and premises.

5. The Government shall continue to control the manufacturing and marketing of the butter at each creamery for a period of at least three years, unless the loan be repaid sooner, and the joint stock company, or the butter and cheese manufacturing association, gives intimation that it desires to assume control.

6. The Government will pay annually, as rent for the use of the buildings and premises, a sum not exceeding 7 per cent of their value.

7. When the repayment of the loan in full is accomplished, the equipment of the creamery may be vested in the joint stock company, or the butter and cheese manufacturing association, in return for the issuing of paid up shares to the patrons in the company, or association, in proportion to the amounts paid in by them severally to the credit of the loan fund.

Plans showing the size and construction of the buildings required will be furnished on application.

FOR CREAMERIES ALREADY BUILT.

In those districts where creameries are already established, and where the owners, or farmers who are patrons, desire to put them under the charge of the Government for a few years until the business is well established, modifications of the foregoing plan may be made to meet the conditions and requirements of each case.

GENERAL DAIRYING SERVICES IN THE PROVINCES.

The following paragraphs will indicate the other principal work which was carried on during the year in the different provinces.

In Ontario, a dairy school was conducted at Kingston during the winter of 1895-96, 91 pupils attended the course there. The pupils who passed the examinations successfully were granted certificates. A special course of instruction in cheese making was established. The instruction at the dairy school was followed by an examination of the work of the cheese makers at the factories which they managed during the summer. Those who passed the examinations at the school successfully and whose work during the summer passed the examination of the expert sent to visit their factories, were granted diplomas.

Conventions and meetings of farmers were held throughout the province by the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner and members of his staff.

In the province of Quebec the Assistant Dairy Commissioner held meetings during the year, and during the winter he delivered a series of lectures to each class of students at the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe. During the winter of 1893-94 there were 268 students in attendance. During the winter of 1894-95 the number rose to 328. During the winter of 1895-96, 344 students were in attendance.

During the summer the dairy superintendent from St. Hyacinthe visited the creameries in the different parts of the province and gave expert instruction in the manufacture of butter and in the management of creameries.

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In the province of New Brunswick a dairy school was conducted at Sussex. Thirty students took the course of instruction in 1894; fifty-four were in attendance in 1895; and in 1896 the number of students was 47. A summer dairy station was conducted at Eel River. The farmers extended a very meagre support in supplying milk.

In the province of Nova Scotia a dairy station was conducted at Nappan. Cheese was made during the summer and butter during the winter. The dairy station is situated on the branch experimental farm there, and is examined by many visitors. A number of young men are taught butter making and cheese making there every year. Many of them are now in positions as makers of cheese and butter in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In Prince Edward Island the work of the dairying service was continued during 1896, but a less number of factories were managed by the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner than in 1895. In 1892 there was only one dairy station on the island. The building was put up by a joint stock company of farmers at New Perth. The Dominion Government loaned the machinery to fit up that one factory on Prince Edward Island. All the cheese factories and creameries erected and equipped there since have been built and fitted up at the expense of joint stock companies of the farmers themselves. In 1893, eleven dairy stations were managed by the Dairy Commissioner. The farmers supplied the milk; a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound was made for manufacturing the cheese and marketing the same. After the cheese was sold, the proceeds, minus the manufacturing charge, were distributed to the patrons according to the quantity of milk which they furnished. In 1894 there were sixteen cheese factories and two creameries on the Island, and they were managed on similar terms. In 1895 there were twenty-eight cheese factories and two creameries, and they were managed on similar terms.

It was not considered desirable to continue the commercial responsibility of the management of all the cheese factories on Prince Edward Island by this department. By direction, the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner sent the following open letter to the patrons and stock holders:

“ OTTAWA, 23rd March, 1896. .

“ *To the Shareholders and Patrons of the Dairying Companies on Prince Edward Island:—*

“ DEAR SIRS.—When I visited Prince Edward Island in my official capacity as Dairy Commissioner in 1890, I advocated the establishment of co-operative cheese factories and creameries. When a joint stock company of farmers was formed at New Perth, to erect buildings for a cheese factory there, I was authorized by the Dominion Government to take the management of it for one year. Fortunately, one of my valued assistants, Mr. T. J. Dillon, consented to go to Prince Edward Island, to act as dairy superintendent for the province.

During the first season of 1892, all the business of the factory was undertaken by this department. The following year the directors of the company took charge of the drawing of the milk and the disposal of the whey.

Since 1892, co-operative dairying on the Island has grown very fast.

At the beginning of this work in Prince Edward Island, it was neither proposed nor intended that the Government should assume control of manufacturing cheese and butter; and at no time since has it been the purpose to retain the control of the cheese factories and creameries after sufficient educational help was furnished to enable the joint stock companies and patrons to manage the whole business successfully themselves. I think the time has now arrived when the larger cheese factories

should be managed by the directors of the companies owning them; and I ask the farmers of Prince Edward Island, who are interested in the success of these cheese factories, to again accept my counsel,—which I think has been useful to them in the past,—and take the commercial responsibility of carrying on the business at the several factories into their own hands.

I recommend the joint stock companies, who own the several factories on Prince Edward Island, to take the business into their own hands, solely because I think it is better for the dairy business on the Island that they should do so; and this course is consistent with the attitude and action of the Dairying Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture since the work was begun. It is not to be taken as an intimation of the withdrawal of assistance and supervision on behalf of the Government; but for the stability, progress and prosperity of the dairying movement in Prince Edward Island, this is the wise course for them to pursue. I am confident the directors of the companies can carry on the business at as low a cost for manufacturing and management as the charge which has been made by the Government.

I have received communications from the directors of several of the companies, expressing anxiety lest the business should go back, and in some cases, altogether go down, if the commercial responsibility is not taken for another year by this department. It is said on their behalf that the joint stock companies and patrons fear difficulties with which they may not be able to cope successfully, in three parts of the business,—namely (1) in the marketing of the cheese, (2) in the purchasing of supplies, such as rennet, bandages, etc., and (3) in the manufacturing of uniformly fine cheese throughout the season.

“I desire to point out under these three heads, what has been done and will be done to ensure continued success.

“1. **MARKETING.**—This may be held to include the selling of the cheese, the storing of the cheese, (if that be thought necessary,) and (in that case,) the obtaining of advances of money on account, in order that the patrons may receive some payment every month for the milk supplied by them during the previous month.

“I am informed that an agent of at least one firm, that exports large quantities of Canadian cheese and butter, will be on Prince Edward Island during the season of 1896 to buy and ship cheese, as they are ready for sale.

“Several firms in Great Britain, of excellent reputation, who import large quantities of Canadian cheese and butter, are ready to receive cheese or butter from Prince Edward Island on consignment and to sell the same at the highest prices obtainable. They are ready to make arrangements with Prince Edward Island firms to advance up to 85 per cent of the value of the cheese or butter at Charlottetown, when consigned to them.

“It is more than probable that as much value can be obtained by selling the cheese regularly every month, as by holding them until the autumn. In that case, no cold storage for cheese would be required.

“I am to take charge of a few of the smaller factories on the Island, where such help is really necessary until the patrons are ready to supply larger quantities of milk; and every opportunity will be given to the directors of the companies who manage their own factories, to sell their cheese at the time when I sell the cheese of the factories which are under my management.

“In case any circumstances should arise which may prevent the directors of the several companies from disposing of their cheese at satisfactory prices in any of the ways which I have mentioned, if my services can be of substantial benefit to them, the Government will doubtless grant me permission and authority to act as salesman for the disposal of the cheese of even those factories on Prince Edward Island which are managed by the companies of farmers themselves.

“The season of 1895 was a most difficult one in which to dispose of cheese at satisfactory prices. I look for a more active market in 1896. The stocks of cheese at the present time are reported to be smaller than they were at this season for several years. The make of cheese in Great Britain was much less in 1895 than in 1894, and the importations of cheese from Australasia have been considerably less

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during the past winter than in former years. These facts all point to a steady and active demand for cheese during the coming summer.

"2. PURCHASING FACTORY SUPPLIES.—At least two firms, from whom I purchased in the past, are ready to sell factory supplies of similar quality at equally low prices direct to the joint stock companies of farmers. A stock of these factory furnishings will be on hand at some warehouse or depot in Charlottetown.

"3. MANUFACTURING UNIFORMLY FINE CHEESE.—In most cases the directors of the companies can engage for 1896, if they have not already done so, the services of the cheese-maker who made the cheese at their factory during the past year, or made cheese at some other factory on the Island. They can thus secure the services of experienced competent men, who know the details of the business thoroughly.

"To give the directors of the dairying companies information, which they might not be able to obtain otherwise, an assistant instructor in cheese-making will be appointed to help Mr. Dillon in order (1) that all the factories may be visited frequently and regularly, (2) that instruction and advice may be given to the several cheese-makers, and (3) that a report on the condition of the factory and the quality of the cheese may be furnished to the directors. This course will entail a larger expenditure of money on behalf of the department, than if the commercial control and management of the factories were continued by the Government. The change is not advised for the sake of reducing the expenditure on Prince Edward Island, but it is for the purpose of putting the business as quickly as possible upon a safe and satisfactory basis for future extension.

I regret the delay in making the final settlement with the patrons of the factories for the business of 1895. Every effort has been made to obtain the highest possible price and to be ready for a settlement with the patrons at the earliest possible moment."

I am, yours very truly,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner.

As a result, seventeen of the cheese factories which had been under the management of this department were taken charge of by the directors of the dairying companies. I am informed that they have conducted them with economy, efficiency and success. Eleven of the cheese factories which had been managed by this department in 1895 were continued under the management on similar terms for 1896, and two new small cheese factories were added to the number. Of the thirteen cheese factories in Prince Edward Island managed by the Government, all had unusual difficulties to contend with, owing to the high cost of hauling the milk where the neighbourhoods were not sufficiently advanced in dairying methods and in population of good dairy cows. The following is a summary of the amount of business done at these thirteen factories:—

Number of patrons supplying milk.....	739
Total quantity of milk received..	3,502,530 pounds.
Total quantity of cheese manufactured.....	336,290 "
Receipts from sales of cheese.....	\$30,885.81

The quality of the cheese from Prince Edward Island has been excellent, and has won for itself a good place in the markets.

Winter dairying has been successfully established on the Island. During the winter of 1895-96 one central butter factory, at Charlottetown, and five cream separating stations tributary to it were conducted by the agricultural and dairy commissioner. The following is a summary of the business at the winter creamery until the end of April:

The total quantity of milk received was 1,825,124 lbs.
The total quantity of fat in milk was 70,643.49 lbs.

The average per cent of fat in milk was 3·87.
The total quantity of butter manufactured was 80,117 lbs.
The quantity of butter made from 1 pound of fat was 1·13 lbs.
The average price realized for butter was 19·84 cents.
The net value of butter fat to patrons was 18·676 cents.

In the province of Manitoba a dairy superintendent, formerly of the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner's staff, was appointed by the provincial government; consequently, no work of travelling instruction was undertaken there.

In the North-west Territories, creameries were managed by the department at Moose Jaw, Indian Head and Prince Albert. The quantity of butter made at the Moose Jaw dairy station in 1894 was 23,724 pounds; in 1895, 53,249 pounds, and in 1896, 72,589 pounds.

In the province of British Columbia an expert instructor was sent to Vancouver Island to assist in establishing creameries there and to give instruction at these creameries to those who desired to learn butter making.

To meet the requests of many of the salesmen of cheese factories and creameries, an inspector was appointed at Montreal to examine and report upon the quality of cheese or butter sold with "quality guaranteed in Montreal." His services have been useful in protecting the interests of the salesmen and shippers representing the producers of cheese and butter.

BRANDING AND REGISTRATION BILL.

An Act to amend the Dairy Products Act of 1893 was introduced into the House of Commons during last session. It deals with branding and marking of cheese and butter, and the registration of cheese factories and creameries. It was prepared in the form of an Act intended to give those directly interested in the matter with which it deals an opportunity of thoroughly discussing it and laying their views before the department. In order to obtain further information in this matter, I directed the Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner to issue a circular containing the following:—

I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture to state that an Act to amend The Dairy Products Act, 1893, was introduced by him into the House of Commons during the late session. It deals with the branding or marking of cheese and butter and the registration of cheese factories and creameries. It was prepared in the form of an Act in order to give those who are directly interested in the matters with which it deals an opportunity to discuss it before the next session of Parliament.

The agitation for the branding of the date of manufacture on cheese began in Great Britain in the autumn and winter of 1894-95. Circulars were addressed "To the producers of Canadian cheese" from the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, Ltd., London, England, and from some other exchanges in Great Britain. These circulars stated that "there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the cheese distributors on this side of the Atlantic, as to the course of the business during the last two or three years, especially as to buyers who in many cases allege that they did not receive the special month's make they had contracted for, which called for frequent arbitration during the season just closed.

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“The result has been to injure the good reputation of the Canadian product, and to destroy that confidence in dealing which is so essential between seller and buyer.”

“As the result of a conference representing a great majority of the trade in Great Britain, suggestions have been made to your Government as to the desirability of an Act making it compulsory to brand the date at the time of manufacture upon each cheese. It is fully believed that such protection will be a decided advantage to the factorymen and to the distributors throughout the United Kingdom, as it will at once restore confidence on this side, and effectually prevent any speculative or unscrupulous shipper covering his transactions by substituting one month's make for another. It is earnestly hoped that the factorymen throughout the Dominion will at once commence dating their cheese, especially as the desire is pretty general among the importers to favour those factories adopting this system.”

The above quotation is from the circular sent out from Great Britain; and the agitation was made stronger by indefinite rumours and reports in the newspapers, hinting that misrepresentation of the dates of manufacture of Canadian cheese was practised extensively.

I am of opinion that the charges that the make of one month had been sold as, shipped for, or substituted for the make of another month were almost wholly without foundation. It has been our practice, and should be our continued policy and practice as Canadian dairymen, to retain the confidence of the merchants and consumers who buy our cheese and butter by fair and straightforward dealing.

Although a special law dealing with the branding of cheese may seem to some of those who are engaged in the trade to be unnecessary, it is highly important that the request of the merchants in Great Britain, who import and handle our dairy products, should be complied with, if not in any degree against the interests of the producers of cheese and butter in Canada.

On the 25th of March, 1896, circulars were sent to about 2,000 representative dairymen, principally presidents, secretaries and salesmen of cheese factories and creameries.

In reply to the question, “Are you in favour of a law making it compulsory to brand the date of manufacture on cheese?,” 544 replies said “Yes”; 63 replies said “No”.

I inclose a copy of the Act introduced by Hon. Mr. Fisher, upon which it is desired to have an expression of opinion from you.

Section 4, subsections 1 and 2 are the same as they are in *The Dairy Products Act* of 1893.

Subsection 3 prohibits misrepresentation of dates with intent to defraud.

Subsections 4 and 5 provide for the issuing of a registered number for every cheese factory and creamery, in order that the products of each factory may be traced back to the factory where they were manufactured, and that each factory may thus gain whatever advantage may be in the reputation won by the quality and appearance of the goods made at it and bearing its own registered number.

In cases where one owner has several factories, they may be registered under the name of the “combination,” with the name of the combination, and a different number for each factory, as “Allangrove, No. 1.” “Allangrove, No. 2.”

In cases of some factories where a few culls or inferior cheese may be made during the year, they may be branded “Seconds,” in addition to the registration number, which would make the reputation of the factory, under its registration number only, more valuable.

Subsection 6 does not require the day of the month to be branded on the box or package which contains the cheese; it requires the name of the month only, as it might not be practicable in cases of broken boxes and in boxing the cheese, to determine the exact date of the month on which any particular cheese was made.

In case the Act becomes law it is proposed that one brand shall be supplied for each factory, when the certificate of registration is issued, at not more than the cost price of the brand.

The brand may be of the following form :



Please answer the questions on the inclosed sheet, and return it in the envelope also inclosed, at your early convenience.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner.

The following questions were sent out :—

Are you in favour of the registration of cheese factories and creameries ?

Are you in favour of the brand "Canadian" on cheese ?

Are you in favour of branding the date of manufacture on cheese ?

Are you in favour of branding the date of manufacture on butter ?

Please answer these questions by a simple "yes" or "no"; and if you desire to offer any opinions on, or amendments to the Act, please state underneath the name of the subsection of the Bill to which they are intended to apply.

Are you the patron of a cheese or butter factory ?

Are you the owner of a cheese or butter factory ?

Are you the salesman of a cheese or butter factory ?

Are you secretary or president of a cheese or butter factory ?

Do you represent any Association or Company connected with dairying ?

If so, please state the name of the Company or Association, and the capacity in which you represent it.

Department of Agriculture.

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 Ger- many.	Other Foreign Coun- tries.	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.....	8,116,447	1,705,817	1,330,585	206,154	.....	.....	29,446	131,341	8,291
1884.....	8,075,537	1,612,481	1,395,652	46,618	.....	.....	16,455	151,224	2,532
1885.....	7,330,788	1,430,905	1,212,768	16,695	.....	15,172	21,473	161,862	2,835
1886.....	4,668,741	832,355	652,863	17,545	.....	.....	17,577	142,485	1,885
1887.....	5,485,509	979,126	757,261	17,207	.....	.....	23,789	180,238	631
1888.....	4,415,381	798,673	614,214	13,468	.....	.....	5,226	164,329	1,431
1889.....	1,780,765	331,958	174,027	7,879	.....	.....	22,921	124,349	2,782
1890.....	1,951,585	340,131	184,105	5,059	.....	.....	29,342	119,989	1,636
1891.....	3,768,101	602,175	440,060	10,054	.....	20,447	24,024	101,649	5,944
1892.....	5,736,606	1,056,058	877,455	6,038	.....	5,160	27,207	133,770	6,428
1893.....	7,036,013	1,296,814	1,118,614	7,539	.....	1,175	35,042	127,412	7,032
1894.....	5,534,621	1,095,588	936,422	6,048	1,125	.....	25,560	109,263	14,170
1895.....	3,650,258	697,476	536,797	5,365	.....	267	35,028	108,439	11,580

CHEESE.

1868	6,141,570	620,543	548,574	68,784	.....	.....	891	1,954	340
1880.....	40,368,678	3,893,366	3,772,769	114,507	.....	.....	170	5,710	210
1881.....	49,255,523	5,510,443	5,471,362	28,500	.....	.....	14	10,027	540
1882.....	50,807,049	5,500,868	5,571,076	18,436	.....	.....	242	8,196	2,318
1883.....	58,041,387	6,451,870	6,409,859	24,468	.....	.....	202	15,490	1,863
1884.....	69,755,423	7,251,989	7,207,428	24,866	.....	.....	188	19,248	262
1885.....	79,655,367	8,265,240	8,178,953	86,978	.....	.....	205	15,899	1,207
1886.....	78,112,927	6,754,626	6,729,134	15,478	80	90	156	9,139	549
1887.....	73,604,448	7,108,978	7,065,983	30,667	.....	.....	211	11,982	165
1888.....	84,173,267	8,928,242	8,834,997	83,153	5	.....	828	9,087	172
1889.....	88,534,887	8,915,644	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	9,558	2	.....	2,124	12,942	4,096
1893.....	133,946,365	13,407,470	13,360,237	23,578	.....	.....	2,689	18,679	2,297
1894.....	154,977,480	15,488,191	15,439,198	9,552	.....	173	3,036	21,948	14,284
1895.....	146,004,650	14,253,002	14,220,505	5,058	.....	16	5,463	9,785	12,175

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

BUTTER.			CHEESE.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	£ Stg.		Cwts.	£ stg.
1886.....	1,543,566	8,141,438	1886.....	1,734,890	3,871,359
1887.....	1,513,134	8,010,274	1887.....	1,836,789	4,514,382
1888.....	1,671,433	8,913,045	1888.....	1,917,616	4,546,408
1889.....	1,927,842	10,244,636	1889.....	1,907,999	4,496,970
1890.....	2,027,718	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

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The distribution of the £7,000, voted at the last session of Parliament to agricultural societies in the North-west Territories, will be dealt with by this Department as in previous years.

It is estimated that there will be some 43 societies entitled to receive their proportion of the grant this year as compared with 39 last year, which will have the effect of slightly reducing the amount each society will be entitled to receive as its proportion of the grant.

I would urge for the future that the returns of the societies in the North-west Territories be forwarded at the earliest date possible, so as to prevent any delay in the issue of cheques consequent on the non-receipt, from all the societies, of their returns. It should be borne in mind that an allocation cannot be made until every society, entitled to share in this grant, has forwarded its return to this Department.

ARCHIVES.

The collection of archives is carried on continuously both in London and Paris and in addition copies are sent from historical writers of their works, some of them of considerable importance, in recognition of services rendered by the branch. The number of investigations and searches increases yearly, and applications for information continue to be made frequently, all of which are promptly attended to. The strictest economy is observed in the expenditure of the grant made by Parliament for this service.

The copying of the documents relating to the affairs of Lower and Upper Canada is approaching completion and preparations have been made for work being begun on the papers relating to the other provinces as soon as those for these two provinces have been finished to 1842, the date to which the Imperial authorities have permitted copies to be made.

Department of Agriculture.

In consequence of the requirements of historical writers, the commissions and instructions to the different governors from 1760 were copied whilst the other work was in progress; these have been completed and have already been made use of by historical writers.

The value of this branch of the service has been generally acknowledged and applications for copies of the annual reports are constantly received from institutions and historical writers on this continent, in Europe and elsewhere.

III.—PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

By reference to the following comparative statement it will be seen what the different transactions of the patent office have been each year since 1885.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the business of the Patent Office, from the 1st November, 1885, to 31st October, 1896.

Years.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments of Patents.	Fees Received, including Designs and Trade Marks.
		Patents.	Certificates.	Total.			
							\$ cts.
1885.....	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	69,075 21
1886.....	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	187	1,322	73,949 29
1887.....	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	76,132 74
1888.....	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	74,508 37
1889.....	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	87,158 60
1890.....	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	94,027 16
1891.....	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	86,960 59
1892.....	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	86,713 05
*1893.....	2,614	3,153	292	3,445	229	1,345	71,863 52
1894.....	3,291	2,756	462	3,218	301	1,445	90,146 19
1895.....	3,387	3,074	422	3,496	343	1,550	98,031 74
1896.....	3,728	3,488	413	3,901	306	1,420	104,112 06

* 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.
1885.....	57,777 31	2,225 63	1,226 65	895 89			50 75	62,176 23
1886.....	62,263 45	2,692 50	1,054 11	1,047 90			94 91	67,176 23
1887.....	62,924 44	2,715 88	1,169 50	1,044 31			86 08	67,940 21
1888.....	60,436 78	2,562 22	1,257 40	971 98			18 13	65,246 51
1889.....	72,411 30	3,027 90	1,205 47	1,267 60			134 45	78,046 72
1890.....	78,192 61	3,202 00	1,320 15	931 83			504 19	84,150 78
1891.....	72,664 26	2,411 95	1,124 60	782 29			340 53	77,723 63
1892.....	71,840 84	2,794 66	1,270 13	793 32	236 52	89 96	195 33	77,216 76
*1893.....	58,441 81	2,633 71	1,244 70	796 15	285 18	337 81	110 73	63,850 19
1894.....	73,061 77	3,142 74	1,793 40	764 07	347 21	1,449 80	123 57	80,682 56
1895.....	78,223 52	3,194 00	1,854 35	761 54	245 98	1,951 30	127 79	86,358 48
1896.....	85,060 61	3,130 56	1,790 65	898 27	420 60	2,245 79	57 04	93,532 52

* For 10 months only.

The Patent Office fees received during the year ended the 31st of October show a surplus of \$52,658.13 over the working expenses of the office, as per sub-joined table :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	§ c		§ c.
Cash received	93,532 52	Salaries	30,892 85
Cash refunded	1,033 71	<i>Patent Record.</i>	8,947 83
			39,840 68
		Receipts over expenditures.....	52,658 13
Net cash.....	92,498 81		92,498 81

The patentees resided in the following countries :—

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Canada	610	687	639	565	609	620	606	671	685	661	707	740
England	85	140	153	152	203	116	122	298	206	177	179	215
United States.....	1,408	1,730	1,740	1,425	1,788	1,623	1,519	2,227	2,061	1,731	1,980	2,270
France	7	8	11	21	18	10	10	26	24	24	21	24
Germany	11	20	29	33	51	23	36	106	88	108	102	117
Other countries.....	22	25	24	61	56	36	50	89	89	55	85	122
Totals.....	2,233	2,610	2,596	2,257	2,725	2,428	2,343	3,417	*3,153	2,756	3,074	3,488

* For 10 months only.

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

Provinces.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Ontario.....	397	462	442	354	383	425	394	464	437	404	451	430
Quebec.....	150	152	141	128	129	125	140	131	151	162	177	201
New Brunswick	16	23	18	19	22	20	16	19	23	13	13	12
Nova Scotia	33	21	26	35	30	17	22	16	29	15	19	32
Prince Edward Island.....	7	3	4	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	6	2
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	13	20	16	18	32	14	28	22	26	38	18	28
British Columbia.....	4	6	2	9	11	16	5	18	16	27	23	35
Totals.....	610	687	639	565	609	620	606	671	*685	661	707	740

* For 10 months only.

Department of Agriculture.

Statement of the number of patents issued under the Act of the session of 1892, 55-56 Vic., chap. 24, on which the fees are paid for periods of six, twelve or eighteen years, at the option of the patentees, and of patents on which certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents originally granted for periods of five and ten years.

Years.	Periods for which the Fees were paid on first issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after Issue.	
	6 Years.	12 Years.	18 Years.	6 Years.	12 Years.
1892 (Six months ended 31st December).	2,141	3	35	.....	3
1893 (Ten months ended 31st October)..	3,098	9	46	.....	3
1894 (Twelve months ended 31st Oct.)...	2,701	9	46	.....	4
1895 do do ..	3,049	5	20	.....	.....
1896 do do ..	3,443	11	34	2	.....
				5 Years.	10 Years.
1892 (Six months ended 30th June).....				387	25
1893 (Ten months ended 31st October).....				279	10
1894 (Twelve months ended 31st October).....				433	25
1895 do do ..				416	6
1896 do do ..				401	10

By the Act of the session of 1892, 55-56 Vic., chap. 24, the life of patents issued thereafter is extended from fifteen to eighteen years, with the privilege to the inventor or applicant, by payment of a partial or proportionate fee, to reduce this period to six or twelve years respectively. It is expected by thus extending the life of patents that the number of applications will largely increase. The above Act also provides that models shall be dispensed with, unless specially required, and it is thought, by thus relieving inventors or applicants from the necessity of producing models, some of a costly character, that it will operate as an additional incentive to increase the number of applications for patents.

The number of notices filed under authority of section 8 was 1,147, yielding a revenue of \$2,245.79.

It is gratifying to record a larger surplus during the past twelve months, than in any previous year; the amount over expenditures being \$52,658.13.

Ten patents were re-issued during the year ended the 31st October.

In many instances patentees having represented and shown to the satisfaction of the office, that they were unable to comply with the requirements of section 37 of "The Patent Act," through means beyond their control, an extension of time

within which to commence the manufacture of their inventions was granted. An extension of time to import was also accorded to others, where satisfactory reasons were shown to justify the granting of this privilege; 1,504 extensions to manufacture, and 820 extensions to import, were thus granted.

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

The number of applications for patents, examined and reported on by the examiners, during the past year was 3,936.

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

The number of applications for patents, refused for want of novelty, was eighty-seven.

Although only 9,104 visitors registered their names in the visitors' book, fully three times that number visited the model museum.

A change has been made in the manner of publishing the *Patent Record*, which is now printed at the Government Printing Bureau, whereby the work is both better and more economically done—the type, paper and illustrations being much superior to what they formerly were. A further advantage is that the illustrations, instead of being put at the end of the *Record* as formerly, now immediately precede the claims in each and every patent. Subscriptions to this publication are now received by the office, instead of allowing the profit arising therefrom to go to the contractor, as formerly, and a revenue is also derived from the sale of back numbers.

The Joint Committee of the Library of Parliament in the session of 1892 permitted the removal to the Patent Office of all works issued by the British and French Patent Office relating to patents issued therefrom respectively.

These books, together with those already in the Patent Office, comprise about 3,000 volumes, for which a well lighted and convenient room adjoining the patent museum has been provided, to which inventors and the public generally have free access. This special library is not only an advantage to the public generally, but is of material assistance to the examiners and other officers of the Patent Office in the discharge of their respective duties.

Department of Agriculture.

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

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this division from 1868 to 31st October, 1896, inclusive :—

Years.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Copyrights Registered.	Certificates of Copyrights.	Trade Marks Registered.	Certificates of Trade Marks.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Certificates of Industrial Designs.	Timber Marks Registered.	Certificates of Timber Marks.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
												\$ cts.
1868.....	110	128	34	34	32	32	6	6	.....	.....	.....	183 00
1869.....	198	211	62	62	50	50	12	12	.....	.....	.....	418 00
1870.....	473	463	66	66	72	72	23	23	190	190	.....	877 00
1871.....	562	562	115	115	106	106	22	22	105	105	.....	1,092 00
1872.....	523	523	87	83	103	103	17	17	64	64	11	927 00
1873.....	418	549	122	38	95	95	30	30	69	69	20	940 50
1874.....	1,027	1,027	134	55	163	163	30	30	41	41	19	1,339 50
1875.....	943	986	131	50	149	149	31	31	21	21	15	1,175 00
1876.....	1,175	1,240	178	57	238	238	47	47	17	17	33	1,758 25
1877.....	1,190	1,236	138	37	227	227	50	50	18	18	31	1,732 70
1878.....	1,210	1,285	193	61	223	223	40	40	10	10	14	1,671 25
1879.....	1,104	1,127	184	69	154	154	41	41	13	13	24	2,434 82
1880.....	1,145	1,292	185	98	113	113	40	40	19	19	28	3,806 15
1881.....	1,172	1,307	225	94	156	156	38	38	30	30	22	4,772 70
1882.....	1,192	1,264	224	87	160	160	45	45	21	21	64	4,956 40
1883.....	1,178	1,286	253	100	160	160	66	66	24	24	33	5,397 72
1884.....	1,186	1,186	281	120	196	196	68	68	14	14	49	6,273 22
1885.....	1,542	1,542	555	125	209	209	48	48	16	16	54	6,898 98
1886.....	1,544	1,544	574	101	203	203	54	54	17	17	58	6,795 42
1887.....	1,543	1,543	554	167	245	245	105	105	16	16	56	8,192 53
1888.....	1,655	1,889	566	167	288	288	71	71	29	29	71	9,262 86
1889.....	1,721	1,987	616	178	280	280	88	88	26	26	49	9,111 88
1890.....	1,766	2,169	688	222	293	293	68	68	21	21	104	9,876 38
1891.....	1,651	2,385	541	174	307	307	129	129	11	11	51	9,236 96
1892.....	1,773	2,300	536	159	294	294	30	30	27	27	66	9,496 29
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

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs and timber marks was 1,066 during the year ended 31st October, 1896. This consisted of 653 registrations of copyrights, 331 registrations of trade marks, 68 of industrial designs and 14 of timber marks. There were also issued 201 certificates of copyrights, 25 registrations of interim copyrights, and 11 certificates, 8 registrations of temporary copyrights, and 3 certificates. The total number of assignments of these different rights recorded was 161.

The correspondence of this branch of the department amounted to 2,185 letters received and 3,437 sent.

The fees during the year amounted to \$10,579.54.

COPYRIGHT AND TRADE MARKS BRANCH.

Detailed Statement of all Moneys received from 31st October, 1895, to 31st October, 1896.

Month.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
November, 1895.....	530 50	46 50	35 00	4 00	66 50	10 00	692 50
December do	916 00	83 00	20 00	2 00	70 00	5 00	1,096 00
January, 1896.....	699 75	58 00	20 00	2 00	7 00	10 00	796 75
February do	820 00	50 50	24 00	.....	14 00	4 50	913 00
March do	950 00	83 50	30 00	5 00	11 00	9 00	1,088 50
April do	785 74	67 00	29 00	.....	7 00	14 50	903 24
May do	979 50	56 00	60 00	2 00	19 00	5 00	1,121 50
June do	664 00	59 00	10 00	.....	2 00	8 00	743 00
July do	980 00	93 50	36 00	2 00	8 00	12 50	1,132 00
August do	611 00	62 00	49 00	.....	4 00	8 50	734 50
September do	536 96	55 55	20 00	4 00	5 04	1 00	622 55
October do	580 00	82 00	20 00	4 00	48 00	2 00	736 00
Grand total.	9,053 45	796 55	353 00	25 00	261 54	90 00	10,579 54

V.—QUARANTINE.

The year drawing to a close, I am happy to report, has been one for us in Canada unusually free from infectious, contagious, or epidemic diseases. A very full and interesting report by F. Montizambert, M. D., Edin., F. R. C. S., D. C. L., General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines, will be found in the appendices hereto annexed, (see page 3), also reports from the medical officers at each quarantine station.

Department of Agriculture.

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 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 practices 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 inquiries having been greatly in excess of former years; the aim is to give all inquirers the best information obtainable. The statistician's office has become a general inquiry office for all parts of the world.

In the course of these inquiries the statistician has been forced to confess the fact that Canada lags behind other countries in many branches of statistics.

In no branch have there been so many inquiries as 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 coextensive with the Dominion. If a good plan, ensuring accuracy and early publication, could be adopted in Canada, the value, to farmers and business men, of this information can hardly be over-estimated.

HEALTH STATISTICS.

No steps have been taken as yet to provide a better system of collecting vital statistics than that which was abrogated in 1891.

In the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the provincial and territorial authorities have placed on the statute-books Acts dealing with the 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 this department to enter upon provincial fields not worked by provincial organizations.

By a combination of forces the result would be more satisfactory than by any other system that could be originated by the federal authorities. Instead of clashing statistics there would be statistics having a joint approval.

This plan could be carried out in respect to agricultural statistics; so that while each province could have its own statistics for publication, the world at large would have those of the Dominion. The very great attention given to crop statistics in the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany and Australia, and the large monetary operations based upon them, make it almost imperative upon Canada to provide her farmers and business men with these aids to successful efforts.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Chap. 60 of the Revised Statutes of Canada gives the special directions under which the criminal statistics are collected. During the past year 294 persons made

Department of Agriculture.

returns to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture. By provinces these returns are as under :—

Prince Edward Island.....	6
Nova Scotia.....	44
New Brunswick.....	32
Quebec.....	40
Ontario.....	150
Manitoba.....	6
British Columbia.....	10
North-west Territories.....	6
Making a total of.....	294

The compilation which is published as an appendix shows that the number of persons convicted of indictable offences was 5,474 in 1895 as against 5,258 in 1894, or 10·86 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1895 against 10·50 per 10,000 in 1894. If to the number of convictions for indictable offenses is added the number of summary convictions the result is a total of 37,585 convictions in 1895 against 36,165 in 1894. The result is that there was one conviction for each group of 134 persons in 1895 and one for each group of 138 in 1894, showing a small increase.

It will thus be seen that crime, tested by the number of convictions has increased somewhat more rapidly than population. By provinces crime has decreased in Ontario and Prince Edward Island and increased in the other provinces.

The system of examining the returns has been thoroughly examined and several changes made which will have the effect of rendering the criminal statistics of the country more accurate than they have been. The returns of the Mounted Police have been carefully examined and tables prepared for each year from 1883 to 1895 (both years included.) With these changes it is believed that the Criminal Statistics of Canada for 1893, 1894 and 1895 are the most complete yet published by this department.

In the earlier years of the compilation of the Criminal Statistics the arrangement differed from that under which the tabulation was carried on since 1884. Returns previous to 1884 having been in this way deprived of their value for purposes of comparison these are now being compiled over again so as to bring them into unison with the subsequent years.

The country has now eighteen years compilation of statistics dealing with the criminal class, forming a body of information of increasing value to the student of sociology.

CENSUS.

The fourth and last volume of the Census has been completed during the year. This volume contains statistics of immovable property; field products; animals and animal products; products of the farm and the forest, and industrial establishments compared by groups, etc. It also contains the usual calculations of ratios of areas, dwellings, families, population, sexes and civil condition and many other particulars. The last table in the volume gives the population of Canada by electoral districts for 1881 and 1891 re-adjusted so as to agree with the boundaries fixed by the Re-adjustment Act of 1892.

This volume is always late in appearing on account of the enormous number of calculations required and the few persons engaged in making them.

THE STATISTICAL YEAR BOOK.

This work is published by the department under authority of chap. 59, sec. 6, Revised Statutes of Canada.

The demand for the work is yearly increasing and notwithstanding that the greatest care is exercised in its distribution, the supply has not been equal to the demand. Requests for the book of 1895 from the governments, public libraries and chambers of commerce of France, Germany, the United States, Italy and other foreign countries have been received in greater number than in any previous year. Testimonials to the value of the book have greatly multiplied. One or two out of several hundreds are here given.

From the "Scottish Geographical Magazine," September, 1896:—

"As usual the 'Year Book' published by the Canadian Department of Agriculture is well up to date. The statistics are carefully compiled and the book shows the progress made during the year. Once more we note with pleasure that Canada makes great progress. The 'record' contains in addition to the usual chapters, the first of a series of biographical notes on advocates of the principle of confederation, the third of a series on 'Countries with which Canada deals,' and an extended analysis of the industrial, mechanical and manufacturing returns of the census. A digest of the treaties Canada has made with her Indian tribes is appended to the synopsis of the treaties made by the mother country in which Canada is specially interested. We can again commend Mr. George Johnson, the editor, on his work. The map shows the proposed route of the British submarine cable from Canada to New Zealand and Australia. We trust that it will soon be laid."

From the Liverpool (England) "Courier," August 15, 1896:—

"The figures given above represent only a few of the most important items in the 'Year Book,' but they afford little or no indication of the amount of information comprised in the 1,000 pages or so of the compilation. It is divided into two parts. First there is the 'Record' in which is given a short history of the Dominion; an exhaustive analysis of the census particularly with regard to the industrial, mechanical and manufacturing returns; details of the physical features of the country, its constitution and government, treaties contracted; statistics of land and forest wealth, &c. Then there is the "Abstract," giving full statistical details of agriculture, fisheries, minerals, trade and commerce, currency, banks and savings banks, railways and canals, mercantile marine, post offices and telegraphs, finance, insurance, militia and defence and social and miscellaneous statistics. The work is a marvel of completeness and represents an immense amount of labour on the part of Mr. George Johnson, F.S.S., the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, by which the 'Year Book' is issued."

The "British Trade Journal" says:—

"As a store-house of useful information with everything appertaining to Canada this statistical 'Year Book' of Canada deserves the highest praises. It would be difficult, we think, to find a similar work of reference so complete as this and at the same time so interesting, in any other country. We can discover only one short-coming and that is the want of a good map of the Dominion. The present frontispiece represents the British possessions on a very small scale. A large map of British North America would be more appropriate and useful."

Department of Agriculture.

In collecting the information, several thousands of circulars have been sent out on a variety of subjects, and I am happy to bear testimony to the willingness with which the various provincial governments, business men, farmers and the public generally have answered the circulars.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the French edition of the "Year Book" has during the year been in more demand than in any previous year, the whole edition having been exhausted for the first time.

In addition to this work already mentioned, tables and statements required by Ministers, members, public officers and the general public in Canada and in other countries, many of them requiring a large amount of research, have been supplied in numbers exceeding any previous year.

During the present year a digest of the statistics of Canada has been prepared for the colonial series published by the British Government, the high commissioner having secured the approval of the home authorities and the Privy Council of Canada having sanctioned the preparation. This document, which will cover between 70 and 100 pages of print, will be printed and distributed by the Imperial Government and form part of the Imperial equipment of statistical works.

The whole respectfully submitted.

SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture.

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APPENDICES

QUARANTINE

No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CANADIAN QUARANTINES.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.)

31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report, to the 31st October, 1896, as General Superintendent of Quarantines.

The year now drawing to its close has been for us in Canada unusually free from the incidence of infectious disease. On the Atlantic side the immigration from Europe has been comparatively small and markedly free from illness. On the Pacific side both Asiatic cholera and the Bubonic Plague have continued their threatenings of last year, but both diseases have been successfully kept from obtaining any foothold in this country.

Asiatic Cholera.—This year has seen the extinction of the cholera epidemic which has prevailed in Europe for several years past. The last reported case of this disease in Austria-Hungary, occurred on the 27th January, and the last reported case in Russia on the 24th February.

In April last the question arose as to the expediency of continuing this season in the St. Lawrence the special regulations affecting luggage from infected countries arriving by healthy vessels. These special cholera regulations—instituted in the spring of 1893—ordered the disinfection of all clothing packed in infected districts arriving even on healthy vessels. In the St. Lawrence, to avoid the detention of healthy vessels at the quarantine station, this disinfection of luggage from cholera infected districts arriving on healthy vessels has been carried out at the sub-stations at the Louise Embankment, Quebec, the deep water terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Lévis at the deep water terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway.

I then had the honour to submit that it was a common occurrence in the history of cholera for it to become extinct or nearly so in winter and to break out with renewed violence in the summer, and that we were then within a few weeks of the recurrence of hot weather. Moreover that after the cessation of an epidemic of disease in any country, bedding, clothing, &c., from that country were regarded with suspicion for some time. For such reasons it was decided that the protective disinfection should be continued for a time.

On the 24th August, six months after the occurrence of the last case of Asiatic cholera in Europe as above, these special regulations were by your authority discontinued, alike in the St. Lawrence and at the other Atlantic quarantines. Prior to this the United States, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Bulgaria and Germany had withdrawn all quarantine restrictions, special to the cholera outbreak, against the infected countries, Russia and Austria-Hungary.

In Egypt cholera having been present to a more or less limited extent during the winter months in certain parts, broke into new activity in the early part of May last. The outbreak exhibited a virulence quite in excess of that of the 1892-96 epidemic now recently at an end in Europe. So far as can be ascertained the source of this cholera in the Hedjaz last year was traced to a new distribution from the Far East. It seems to have been imported into Cairo and Alexandria in or about October of last year, and

to have been kept in check with considerable success, so far as those cities were concerned, by the praiseworthy activity of Rogers Pasha and of his colleagues in the Egyptian Sanitary Department. Notwithstanding such precautions as the state of local organization rendered possible, the malady succeeded in finding its way into the surrounding country. And then emancipated from all restraint, it soon began to display its accustomed character and to spread in its accustomed manner.

The occurrence of cholera in the Anglo-Egyptian expeditionary force on its way to Dongola added considerably to the difficulties of the campaign. Amongst the English officers one Major, one Captain, and one Surgeon-Captain died at Kosheh. The death of the Major is attributed to milk contaminated by the hands of one of the milkers who had been in contact with cholera patients. The Captain and the Surgeon-Captain had both unwittingly drunk unboiled water drawn from the river just below a boat in which a Berberi lay dying of cholera. It is stated that owing to the personal precautions taken, out of a staff of close on two hundred medical officers who have been continuously on cholera duty since October, 1895, but two have contracted the disease, and of these one was a clear case of laboratory infection. Even amongst hospital attendants the mortality has been almost *nil*, although every known infected village had its small hospital with its attendants very often engaged locally. Rigid cleanliness was insisted upon and disinfection of the hands with bichloride of mercury solution before eating.

For the nine months from October last the total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt exceeded 16,000. The mortality reached 81 per cent of those attacked. Such figures as these may well remind us that this disease has lost none of its virulence when permitted to obtain a hold upon a population placed in circumstances which are favourable to its development and spread.

The recent cholera returns show that the epidemic is well on the decline in Egypt, and give good ground for the expectation that by November or December this disease will have disappeared, or at any rate have become latent for the winter.

On the European continent the usual precautions were taken against the introduction of cholera from Egypt. Amongst these may be mentioned that the government of Austria-Hungary entered into conventions with Russia and with Italy for the adoption of measures for the regulation of traffic on the frontiers in the event of cholera appearing. Those measures were based upon the conclusions agreed to at the Dresden International Sanitary Conference of 1893. They include the establishment of sanitary stations on the frontiers, rivers, and railways, and restrictions on the passage of tramps, emigrants, paupers, pilgrims, etc., and on the transit of rags and other merchandise liable to carry infection. And the *Moniteur Belge* of June 22nd, published a decree putting in force in Belgium, as regards goods from the delta of the Nile contaminated by cholera, the Royal Decree of 15th July, 1895, which prescribed certain sanitary measures relative to the importation and transit in Belgium of goods coming from countries where certain areas are infected. The recent decree provides that products from the Nile Delta arriving by sea shall be submitted at the sanitary station of Escout and in the ports of Ostend and Nieuport to the procedure prescribed in chap. viii of the International Sanitary Convention of Dresden of 1893. The procedure in question relates to the measures to be taken in ports, and prescribes the difference in treatment to be shown to vessels according as they are "infected," "suspected," or "free from infection." In the case of "infected" ships the sick are to be immediately landed and isolated, and the other passengers also landed and submitted to a quarantine of observation for a certain period, and soiled linen to be disinfected. "Suspected" ships are to be submitted to a medical visit inspection, disinfection of soiled lined, etc., and discharge of bilge water after its disinfection, and a good supply of potable water to be substituted for that stowed on board. Vessels "indemnes" or unsuspected, to be admitted immediately to free *pratique*.

Dr. Nocht, in the *Hyd Rundschau* vi. 5. reviewed in the journal of State Medicine, July, 1896, proposes a method of inspection and disinfection of vessels, cargo and crews, based on the recommendations of the Dresden Conference, which have been adopted more or less in all the German ports. His proposal includes the equipment of a disinfecting steamboat with a staff of two medical officers, two assistants, and a crew of

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twenty-seven men, and every appliance for the disinfection not only of the ship, but of the clothing of passengers and crew, which should meet the vessel on its arrival in port at any convenient point of mooring.

All this is very much on the lines already adopted and in force in Canada. Although in your quarantines the work is done, and thoroughly done too, by a much smaller staff than that considered necessary by the author of that article.

The conditions of communication between Egypt and Canada have not seemed to me to call for my recommendation of any special precautions. They are such as are sufficiently met by your regular quarantine regulations and observances.

Amongst the cholera literature of the year may be mentioned a report by Dr. Barry to the Local Government Board. Dr. Barry arrives at four definite conclusions: (1). That cholera diffusion invariably follows lines of human intercourse: (2). That increased steam communication by land and water, especially between Central Asia and Europe has led to a rapidity in the diffusion of cholera hitherto unprecedented: (3). That cholera, in its progress by way of river traffic, has fastened on more centres of population than when its diffusion has taken place overland, and (4) that all "explosions" of cholera have been found on investigation to be referable to specifically polluted water supplies.

A most useful little pamphlet on the "cause and prevention of cholera" has been written by Mr. E. H. Hankin, chemical examiner and bacteriologist to the Northwest Provinces of India and Oudh; Mr. Hankin is also the author of a recent article on "Bhowani, The Cholera Goddess." His pamphlet is intended for the people of India, showing how they can easily mitigate the prevalence of cholera by strict attention to the purity of their water supply. He says that twenty-four cholera epidemics, of which he knows, were stopped on the disinfection of the wells with permanganate of potash. He advises that the permanganate be added at sunset, so that it may have all the night to settle. In this way the sediment has time to fall to the bottom and on the following morning the water is fit to drink. The theory being that the permanganate removes and carries down with it the organic matter, consequently the micro-organisms cease to thrive. Evidence that the permanganate really acts in this way, namely by removing the food of the micro-organism and thus 'starving it out' was obtained in an outbreak of cholera in Shahgunj. Here the cholera microbe vanished from the well water a few hours after the addition of the permanganate, but reappeared on the following morning. But within three days it had wholly disappeared from the wells that had been treated, though it continued to exist for weeks in other wells that had not been medicated. Less than two ounces of the permanganate had been added to each well.

The Bubonic Plague. There has been a recrudescence of this disease in China during this year. The Governor of Hong Kong reported to the Colonial Minister the occurrence of 415 cases of bubonic plague between the beginning of the year and the 7th of April. The disease reached its maximum intensity in May and June, as was the case also in 1894. All the Chinese ports south of Foochow, including those in the island of Hainan have been more or less infected by the plague. In Hong Kong the total number of cases from January 1st to July 20th, were 1,158, of whom 1,063 died. The epidemic seems now at an end, and clean bills of health have been issued to outgoing vessels since 7th August, and in consequence quarantine against vessels from Hong Kong is being removed by neighbouring ports.

This recurrence of plague in Hong Kong after fifteen months of absence bears testimony to the truth of the repeated statement that an epidemic of this disease—such as that which devastated Hong Kong in 1894—is followed by repeated visitations for some years. The most alarming thing about the reports from China is that there can be no doubt that plague has found its way along the coast to Amoy, Swatow, and to Anping in Formosa. There is no knowing how far inland it may have travelled, as the Europeans are few and far between. But there is sufficient evidence to show that for hundreds of miles along the coast of China northwards from Hong Kong, plague is meanwhile a veritable scourge. This slow-travelling disease has now a firm hold on the south-eastern littoral of China. And as it is from this shore that emigration is most active, this fact is of significance.

Bubonic Plague has also broken out in Bombay. According to a Reuters' telegram, nine deaths occurred from it in Bombay on the 29th of last month. Between the 2nd and 7th of this month ninety-seven cases of this disease were reported, and since the beginning of the outbreak 276 deaths have occurred. There seems too much reason to believe that this report is correct, as the characteristic bacillus has been found. A quarantine against Bombay has been declared at Aden and at the Egyptian ports. From a commercial point of view the British Medical Journal considers this outbreak to be even more grievous than the recent one at Hong Kong. Although Bombay in its harbour tonnage returns does not show much more than one-third the amount of Hong Kong, still the city is so central that whether seaward or landward the possibilities of spread are enormous. From a scientific point of view the sudden appearance in Bombay is peculiar and interesting. Plague has in the past travelled slowly and continuously. It has not broken out sporadically, but it has left the track of its course as it proceeded from one region to another. When it disappeared its retreat was easily followed by the plethora of the graveyards left in its wake. How the disease got to Bombay, therefore, is a question worth following out, and as there is no history of an advance from the land side we must look seaward. Bombay is in almost daily communication with the Far East. Steamers from India to China, and *vice versa* are despatched at frequent intervals. In all records of plague its spread is associated with the death of rats in extraordinary numbers, and it has been proved that these animals are infected by the bacillus. Ships are the chosen home of rats, and the history of their being attacked by, or enjoying immunity from, plague in Bombay may help to clear up the reputed part rats play in the life history of this disease. Telegrams from Calcutta within the last few days report three cases of Bubonic Plague in that city. One of the patients is a European girl.

Small-pox. Special care in inspection at the Atlantic quarantines was observed in relation to the small-pox outbreak in the west of England. Few small-pox outbreaks of late years have excited so much attention in the English press, both medical and secular. This was no doubt owing largely to the fact that Gloucester has constituted itself a centre of the anti-vaccination movement, has neglected vaccination for nearly twenty years, and has now dearly paid the inevitable penalty for its folly. Few outbreaks have had such a moral effect in favour of vaccination. And yet the lessons taught by Gloucester are only a severe repetition of those taught over and over again in the past, at Sheffield, Warrington, Willenhall, Oldham, Birmingham, Montreal, and in fact in every outbreak of small-pox. The heaviest percentage of mortality has been amongst the unvaccinated. Where unvaccinated patients have not died, they have suffered severely, and in a great number of cases will be permanently disfigured or blind. The vaccinated infants have escaped, whilst the unvaccinated have suffered heavily. And where adults who have been vaccinated in their infancy have been attacked, the severity of the disease has been mitigated, and the attack has frequently been so mild as to be scarcely perceptible. The outbreak has had a marvellous effect in promoting vaccination. The guardians of the Gloucester union, after refusing for nine years to enforce the law, at last repented of their folly, and issued notices urging parents and others to obtain the vaccination of their children "as the only means of promptly stamping out the present "epidemic of small-pox." As a result of these notices, of vigorous action by the Town Council, and of the presentment of the Grand Jury to the same effect, within a few weeks time 25,000 vaccinations and re-vaccinations were performed in Gloucester in a population of about 42,000.

The method of treating small-pox by red light, or by the exclusion of light, which is the result of medieval and half forgotten empiric experience, and of modern scientific investigations of light, is the subject of an article published in the *British Medical Journal* in December last by Dr. Niels. R. Finsen, of Copenhagen. In the middle ages small-pox patients were treated by wrapping them in red coverings and putting red balls in their beds. John of Gaddesden treated a Prince of Wales for small-pox by surrounding him with red objects. According to information which has appeared in connection with the new red light treatment, red is much employed in different places in the popular treatment of small-pox. In Roumania, according to Dr. Capitanowitz,

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the face and hands of the small-pox patient are covered with red cloth. Dr. Lassabatie states that in Tonkin the patients are placed in alcoves which are closed with numerous red carpets. And Dr. Sassakawa reports that in Japan the patients are covered with red blankets, and children with small-pox are given red toys.

This remarkable and uncertain employment of the red colour in the treatment of small-pox has naturally been looked upon and ridiculed as a medieval superstition. But the numerous new experiments which go to prove the importance of the red light treatment must undeniably lend them something more than an historic interest. It is also important to observe that the applications and methods which have been generally employed to prevent pitting in small-pox, such as painting the face with tincture of iodoform, with solutions of nitrate of silver, with gutta percha dissolved in choliform, or the covering the face with a mask, or with compresses, all have as a main feature the exclusion of light, and in all probability their utility has been due to this circumstance. Dr. Finsen points out that recent investigations by Charcot, Widmark, Unna, Hammer, Maklakoff, Bowles and himself, have proved that the well-known effects of the sun upon the skin are not due to the solar heat rays, but to the most refrangible, the violet and ultra-violet, the so-called actinic, or chemical rays. And it is these chemical rays which are held to be accountable for the action of the light in small-pox. Protection is given, and these chemical rays excluded by allowing the light to be filtered into the patient's room through deep red window glass, or through red curtains very thick, or in several layers. Dr. Finsen quotes cases recently so treated and reported on by some seven or eight different physicians in Denmark, France and Ireland. The results obtained by all these authors have been extremely favourable. The total number of patients treated by them was about 70, and the method failed in only one case (Benckert of Gotenburg). Under this treatment it is claimed that, when it is commenced early enough—before the fourth or fifth day of the disease—suppuration of the vesicles, even in unvaccinated persons, and in cases of confluent small-pox, will be avoided. As a rule the secondary fever does not appear, but even when it does the temperature is lower and the fever of shorter duration than is usually the case. As a result of the absence of suppuration the disease becomes of shorter duration and less dangerous, as the greater number of complications do not show themselves. Further, the patient escapes pitting. This method does not prevent, but allows the employment of any other treatment which may be considered necessary. It is only, in itself, of course, a skin treatment.

But from the point of view of preventive medicine anything which reduces the length and diminishes the intensity of an attack of small-pox, and which limits or lessens the amount of suppuration, with its subsequent desquamation, must have a certain importance in its influence on the amount and the virulence of the infection, and on the consequent success or failure of efforts to prevent or limit its spread.

Yellow Fever.—Vessels with this disease on board have as usual reported at your Atlantic coast quarantines this season. For the first time, however, for many years no vessel with yellow fever from South America or the West Indies reported itself in the St. Lawrence. Yellow fever is not a disease likely to spread over Canada as an epidemic. But experiences, such as that of Swansea cannot be overlooked. At that port the arrival of a ship from Brazil, on which yellow fever had occurred was followed by a local outbreak of 45 cases with 15 deaths. This was some years ago. The average temperature at the time was only 67° Fahr. In Canada the temperature in summer often ranges much higher than 67° Fahr. for days continuously. Hence the importance of disinfecting yellow fever vessels at our quarantines, if only to protect the ship's labourers who may have to work in their holds, and others who would suffer from even limited outbreaks at our seaports.

Relapsing Fever.—The prevalence of this disease in Japan was notified to the Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital service by the sanitary inspector of that service at Yokohama in June last. His report printed in the *Weekly Abstracts* stated: "The Home Department remarks in a communication to me to-day, 8th June, 1896, the number of cases reported to-day is over 2,400. A large number are undoubtedly unreported, so that the real number of cases is far greater than this. The disease is increasing and spreading rapidly."

Epidemics of this infectious fever have been recognized during seasons of famine and destitution since 1739, all exhibiting a similarity in their sudden onset and their wide diffusion. During an epidemic of this fever which prevailed at St. Petersburg in the winter of 1864-65, the cases admitted into the civil and military hospitals numbered 7,625, of which 836 died. This disease is as far as I am aware non-existent in Canada. I had a large number of cases of it at the St. Lawrence quarantine a few years ago amongst immigrants from Bremen. The disease was arrested and stamped out at quarantine.

Upon receipt as above of the intelligence of the outbreak of this relapsing fever in Japan, I had the honour to recommend that the attention of the quarantine officers in British Columbia be officially drawn to the fact, with an instruction to exercise special care with regard to the possible presence of this disease in their inspection of all passengers arriving from Japan.

Measles. In addition to the usual appearance of this disease at the coast quarantines, we had this year an outbreak of it at the frontier, presenting itself at the unorganized inland quarantine station at Coutts, Alberta. It broke out amongst a band of refugee Cree Indians entering the Dominion from the United States at Coutts. They were detained there, the sick and new cases as they arose were taken away and isolated, and the whole band was kept under quarantine of observation until all danger of the disease had ceased.

Leprosy. Within the last few weeks some of the newspapers in referring to the recent death at Montreal of a Chinaman who was a leper, have reflected upon the quarantine inspection service. They have asserted that as this man has only been a year or so in Canada his disease should have been recognized by the quarantine inspecting officer at Victoria, British Columbia, when he entered the Dominion. Thereupon I applied for fuller information of the case to the Provincial Board of Health at Montreal, and I am indebted to the Secretary of that Board, Dr. Elzéar Pelletier, for courteously communicating to me a copy of a report upon the case by Dr. Wyatt Johnston, coroner's physician, and the Bacteriologist of the Provincial Board.

The leper in question entered Canada in May, 1895, by British Columbia, and came straight to Montreal. I quote as follows from Dr. Johnston's report:—"Death was due to secondary septic infection with gangrene of the skin and facias, set up in connection with a cutaneous leprosy, nodule over the right elbow." "I may say that the disease was in a relatively mild form and early stage, and that two experienced dermatologists, Drs. F. J. Shepherd and Gordon Campbell, who kindly viewed the body at my request, both agreed in stating that the condition was not sufficiently well marked to be recognized with certainty by its appearance." "I may also state that neither the doctor who saw the patient before admission to hospital, nor any of the hospital staff had any suspicion that he was a leper. Indeed this view did not occur to my mind till I had nearly finished the autopsy: but as soon as it did I examined for the bacteria, and found them in a minute or two."

"It is reasonable to suppose that the disease was in a still less recognizable stage when the man passed quarantine over a year ago."

I may add that there is no reasonable ground for any exaggerated alarm over a case of leprosy. There are certain localities where this disease has a local endemic prevalence more or less limited, as in parts of Scandinavia, in South Africa, the West Indies, parts of Asia, our own Tracadie, &c. But it does not thrive elsewhere in North America, and there is no tendency for its general spread.

Health officers in the north-western states and notably Dr. Charles M. Hewitt, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Minnesota, have informed me that careful records of all the many cases of leprosy that have, from time to time, been introduced into the north-western states, and of their history and their surroundings, prove conclusively that in not one single one of these cases has there been multiplication, or even reduplication of a case, either by contagion or by heredity.

Well-known facts in the history of this disease, such for instance, as the sad fate of Father Damien, and the evidence cited in such papers on the subject as those published by Ehlers and Impey accepted as prize essays by the committee in charge of the National

Department of Agriculture.

Leprosy Fund, leave no doubt of the possibility of its being communicated by inoculation, like any other bacterial disease produced by a specific bacillus.

But the knowledge that there are scores of examples of physicians, nurses and attendants upon lepers who inspire leprous-infected air, and yet have not suffered from the disease, whilst there is no well authenticated case recorded of its communication in this manner, is sufficient completely to remove any idea of its spread by aerial infection.

A case of leprosy is less likely to infect others, and is less of a menace to the general health of the community in which it may be found than a case of ordinary phthisis or consumption.

Whilst therefore it is desirable to exclude, as far as possible, this disease from the country, there is no ground for panic should a case slip in in the stage of incubation or otherwise. And in this particular case it was evidently not recognizable at the time the man passed quarantine.

Preventive inoculations against infectious diseases. Researches in this most promising and fruitful field have continued throughout the year.

Against cholera. In India the municipality of Calcutta decided in 1894, under pressure by their health officer, Dr. W. J. Simpson, to adopt the anti-choleraic inoculations of Haffkine. The *Indian Medical Record* of 1st August publishes the report of Dr. Simpson to July of this year. The number of people inoculated during the two years under report was 7,690; of these 5,853 were Hindus, 1,476 Mahommedans, and 361 other classes. These figures are remarkable when compared with the introduction of vaccination. It appears that when that protective measure was introduced into Calcutta it took twenty-five years before the number of vaccinations reached a yearly average of 2,000. Dr. Simpson states that in 77 houses there were 89 deaths from cholera, 77 being among the uninoculated and 12 among the inoculated. The statement covers a period of 738 days, during which cholera was almost constantly present in the households, cases occurring nearly uninterruptedly among the non-inoculated, while among the inoculated, after the first four days, which seem to be necessary for the inoculation to produce its full effect, the number of deaths among the inoculated was 1.86 smaller than among the uninoculated. During the first year after the expiration of the four days, the number of deaths was 22.62 times smaller, and after a year the reduction in mortality was 1.54. The last result would seem to indicate that the effect of the inoculation gradually disappears during the second year. Stronger vaccines have, since the latter part of 1894, been introduced with the object of producing a more lasting effect. No statistics are as yet available to ascertain whether in this way the protective effect can be prolonged. If the total results be taken without excluding those of the first four days or those of the second year, the mortality among the inoculated, when compared with the non-inoculated in the same houses, was reduced 72.47 per cent., or in other words, for every 11 deaths amongst the non-inoculated only three deaths occurred among the inoculated of a similar number, or a saving of 8 lives. The report goes on to describe the effect of the inoculation in other parts of India where numerous observations have been made, all confirmatory of the results obtained in Calcutta. Of these the most striking are those given by Dr. Arthur Powell, the medical officer of the Cachar tea gardens. These comprise observations made by him in seven different gardens. There were a total number of 2,976 non-inoculated coolies with 94 cases and 60 deaths, and 2,381 inoculated coolies with 11 cases and 4 deaths. That is there were among the inoculated 11.88 times fewer deaths and 6.89 fewer cases than amongst the non-inoculated, or a saving of 55 lives, assuming the inoculated to have been attacked in the same proportion as the non-inoculated. Dr. Simpson refers in his report to the recent experiments of Koch, Pfeiffer and Kolle on the serum of the blood of persons inoculated against cholera, and to their discovery that it possesses a rapid destructive effect upon the comma bacillus, exceeding in this respect by 200 times the power of the serum of ordinary individuals.

In the Punjab the local government has addressed all commissioners and deputy commissioners regarding the appointment of committees at various stations to superintend the operations of the Haffkine method and work against cholera. The military authorities are co-operating by associating medical officers in military employ as members

of committees at the headquarters selected, which are at present Delhi, Umbala, Jul-
lendum, Lahore, Unritsir, Multon, Ferozipore, Sialkot, Pinki, and Peshawar. Members
of committees are asked to personally superintend the actual inoculation as far as pos-
sible, noting the immediate and early effect on patients, and wherever practicable
tracing the subsequent history of each individual as regards immunity or otherwise
from cholera.

In Japan, Kitasato has continued his researches with anticholera serum. The
result shows a reduced mortality of 20 per cent, although the number in whom it was
employed was relatively too small—only 193 cases in all—to warrant any positive con-
clusions.

In France, Metchnikoff, Roux and Salimbani, of the Institut Pasteur have been
engaged with the same intent. Two years ago Metchnikoff demonstrated that human
cholera can be transmitted to suckling rabbits. The anticholeraic serum of Metch-
nikoff, Roux and Salimbani in a certain number of cases cured the rabbits infected with
the cholera virus, whilst the *control* animals died.

Against the *bubonic plague*, the Minister of the Interior, France, has made known to
the Paris Academy of Medicine that Yersin has discovered an anti-plague serum. A
previous telegram stated that by this means he had cured 25 cases out of 27. The
ordinary mortality of the disease in about 95 per cent. Yersin, a French bacteriologist
from the Institut Pasteur studied the bubonic plague in Hong Kong in 1894. To him,
as to Kitasato, is due the credit of the discovery of the plague bacillus, which they dif-
ferentiated at about the same time. Yersin founded a bacteriological laboratory about a
year ago at Saigon on the Annam coast for the study of the serum treatment of this
disease. Recently remarkable cures by him have been reported from Canton and Amoy,
but he has not yet subjected his remedy to investigation under such conditions as to
justify much being yet said about it. The excellent work Yersin has already accom-
plished entitle any bacteriological research undertaken by him to all respect. A
detailed report of the results of the inoculations at Amoy will be awaited with interest.

The year has also seen further general use of serum in the prevention and cure of
diphtheria.

It has seen claims by Renzi, Masséi, Casarini and others of the cure of *tuberculosis*
by Maragliano's serum. And by Dr. Paul Paquin of St. Louis, Mo., of its cure by horse
serum prepared by himself.

M. and O. Bécléré communicated to the Paris Academy of Medicine the results of
observations made by them which indicate the probability that they have discovered a
means of preventing and treating *smallpox* by an antitoxic serum obtained from the
blood of vaccinated animals. These observations are somewhat confirmatory of those of
Hlava and Houl last year.

The New York Board of Health is stated to have issued a circular to the profession
in general in which are described the benefits of a tetanus serum as a preventive and
remedy in the early stages of *lockjaw*.

And the newest serum of all comes from Bogota, where Dr. Juan de Dios Carras-
quilla has injected kids and horses with *leprous* blood and with the serum from these
animals has treated lepers. A report made to the New York Academy of Medicine
shows decided improvement in the patients, such as return of sensitiveness to skin areas,
reabsorbtion of tubercles, cicatrization of ulcers, and, more than this, no development
of new lesions in some patients.

The hope that the principles which govern the employment of antitoxin in diph-
theria could at once be applied to the prevention and treatment of other infectious diseases
has not yet been fully realized. Conceding the correctness of these principles it is
obvious that they are capable of application only in the case of diseases whose causa-
tion is determined, and which are transmissible to the lower animals.

Among the diseases not yet placed in this category are scarlet fever, measles and
whooping cough. In the case of these it is at present not possible to immunize lower
animals, and employ their blood serum for the prevention or treatment of the disease in
human beings.

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On the other hand it is possible to utilize for this purpose the blood serum of convalescents from the disease. The success of such experiments will depend in a large measure upon the degree of immunity conferred by one attack of the disease.

Measles may be included amongst the diseases in which this degree of immunity is considerable, and for this reason it furnishes a suitable example for the observation of influence that may result from the therapeutic employment of the blood serum of convalescents. Weisbecker (*Zeitschrift für Klinische Medizin*, Vol. xxx, Nos. 3 and 4,) has adopted this plan in a small series of cases in private practice. The cases are stated to have been selected on account of their gravity, and to have all terminated favourably.

In *scarlet fever*, Josias (*Sem. Med.*, May 20, 1896), bearing in mind the fact that most of the complications of this disease are due to infection with the streptococcus of pus, treated some cases with Marmock's anti streptococcus serum obtained by Nocard, some from a horse and some from a sheep. The mortality in cases treated without the serum was 5·84 per cent, in those receiving serum from the horse 5·31 per cent, and in those receiving serum from the sheep 2·08 per cent. It had no effect, however, on suppuration, even though due to the streptococcus, and none on albuminuria, temperature, or the general course of the disease.

And in *enteric fever* (typhoid) Börger does not seem to have obtained any very tangible results in treating this disease in human beings with the blood serum of immunized sheep.

The Royal Commission on Vaccination. This Commission completed its report in August last, after seven years of incubation.

The efficacy of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox is in this report authoritatively stated, with an emphasis which leaves nothing to be desired; and the desirability of re-vaccination is enforced.

This is the more important as some of the most prejudiced anti-vaccinists were on the Commission.

Beginning with Jesty's and Jenner's earliest discoveries, the commissioners go on to refer to the immunity of vaccinated persons who were submitted to the variolous test; they discuss the question as to Jenner's honesty in his records; and they recall the fact that slow as men are to adopt new methods, yet vaccination was accepted in most countries in Europe and also in the New World, as a preservative from small-pox. They discuss at length a vast number of data which had been brought under the notice of the commission and had been keenly criticised by the anti-vaccination party; and after weighing contentions on one and another side, the commission on the historic portion of the subject makes the following pronouncement. "Upon the whole, then, we think "that the marked decline of small-pox mortality in the first quarter of the present "century affords substantial evidence in favour of the protective influence of vaccination." They next discuss the objections that can be raised to this view in the light of more recent observations, and ask: Is there any other satisfactory explanation? This question involves lengthy comparison of small-pox with other infectious diseases, as to which abundant statistical matter is introduced. The Commission naturally accept improved sanitation as having had some share in the diminution of small-pox, especially where the improvements have gone to diminish chances of personal infection. But when they consider the great works of drainage, sewerage, and water supply which have marked the last half century, they declare in definite terms that there is no adequate reason to attribute the decrease of small-pox in the nineteenth century to any such cause. And taking next the cases of Warrington, London, Sheffield, Dewsbury, Gloucester and Leicester, where prevalences of small-pox admitted of strict inquiry, and where, as they put it, the facts as to the incidence of smallpox on vaccinated and unvaccinated children under 10 years of age, are not open to the same chances of errors as apply to the two classes at maturer years, they again say that they have sought to ascertain whether improved sanitary conditions could offer an explanation of the excessive incidence of small-pox on unvaccinated as compared with vaccinated children, and they answer in the clearest terms: "This, however, is not the case." And after weighing everything that ignorance, perverted genius, and that uncontrollable impulse to mislead, which seems to characterize the anti-vaccinist, could bring before them, they

sweep all away, and say that such things are no adequate explanation of so vast a difference; that it is impossible to believe that there was nothing to distinguish the two classes from one another, and that it would only be reasonable to attribute this difference to vaccination. And then to clinch the potency of this argument they add this significant sentence: "If on the other hand it be conceded that there is virtue in vaccination and that it renders the vaccinated less liable to be attacked by, or to suffer severely from, or to die of, the disease, than the unvaccinated, the phenomena are all explained, and the difficulty vanishes."

And the outcome of it all is a paragraph which the *British American Journal* of the 19th ultimo says must become historic in connection with this inquiry. It runs as follows: "Unless vaccination be regarded as the determining cause of the difference, it would remain to us, after considering all the explanations which have been vouchsafed, an unsolved mystery."

The commissioners, in view of the great importance they attach to re-vaccination, urge that it should be in every way encouraged. They hold that steps should be taken to impress upon parents the importance of having their children re-vaccinated not later than at the age of twelve years and recommend further that when small-pox shows signs of becoming epidemic, facilities should be afforded both for vaccination and re-vaccination.

The recommendation by the commissioners of the general adoption of calf-lymph has been already anticipated by general medical opinion and usage.

Bulbs and growing plants in earth. In December last information reached me that consignments of bulbs and growing plants in earth from the infected cholera districts in Japan, excluded from vessels bound directly to the United States, were to be sent forward by one of the lines to a British Columbia port. The occurrence of cholera in the same place in several consecutive summers is no unusual thing in the history of that disease. It frequently lies latent, or almost so, in winter, but with its micro-organisms, or germs, maintaining enough vitality in the water supplies and in the soil to develop into fresh growth and virulence under the more favourable conditions of the warmer season. The importation of what might be cholera infected soil, even if the germs were latent at that season, seemed so fraught with danger, that I had the honour to recommend that the importation into Canada of bulbs and growing plants in earth, not susceptible of disinfection, from the cholera infected districts of Japan should be prohibited.

Routine disinfection at William Head of the luggage of all Oriental immigrants. There was referred to me for report in March last copy of a resolution passed on the 27th of February, 1896, by the Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council of the province of British Columbia. As the articles on this subject in the press have shown a misunderstanding of it in some ways, it may probably be well that I should advert to it here. The resolution mentioned above—as I understand it—recommends the enforcement of the most stringent quarantine regulations on the Pacific coast, and the disinfection at the William Head quarantine of the luggage of all Orientals who may seek to enter the Dominion by way of British Columbia. And reference is specially made to the introduction of small-pox from the Orient.

British Columbia, as far as I can ascertain, does not appear to have suffered from disease traceable to baggage from abroad. The outbreaks of small-pox seem to have sprung from actual cases arriving. A repetition of such a disaster may—in my opinion—be guarded against more effectually by other means than by a routine disinfection of baggage. Among such means I may mention vaccination at the port of departure in the Orient of all passengers embarking for Canada; daily medical inspections on shipboard; prompt and efficient isolation on the vessel of any case of declared, threatening, or even doubtful, disease; careful inspection, etc., by the quarantine officers at our ports of arrival; and the protection of the people of British Columbia by such general vaccination as may make them secure and indifferent even if small-pox should slip in.

Theoretically it would be very desirable to sterilize all baggage arriving in Canada. Indeed, as I stated in my last annual report, in my opinion the ideal protection of Canada on the Pacific side would be similar to that I have so often dwelt on for the Atlantic side, namely: medical officers responsible to our government at the ports of departure in

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the Orient, and inspection, vaccination, and the disinfection of luggage and effects before sailing.

Practically, however, the difficulties in enforcing a routine disinfection of all luggage at our ports of arrival, except during times of threatening epidemics, seem so great as to be at present insuperable.

The stopping of all incoming passenger vessels at William Head, and their detention there until the luggage of their oriental passengers is landed and disinfected would prove a great interruption to travel and traffic. The steamship lines to Canadian ports are in competition with those running to United States ports. It is difficult for us, therefore, to enforce regulations which would press more severely upon our shipping than those in use at contiguous ports of the United States do on theirs. To do so would only drive Canadian-bound passengers to come by United States lines to neighbouring ports, and thence over the land frontier into Canada undisinfected. Thus injuring the Canadian transportation companies without any certainty of increasing the protection of the country.

We have at William Head a quarantine station, isolated, and fairly equipped. The Government has shown by the cholera and the bubonic plague special regulations for the disinfection of all oriental steerage luggage during those epidemics, its readiness to exhaust every precaution when the danger justifies it.

I believe, therefore, that our quarantine system, our permanent quarantine regulations, and our special regulations during epidemics, substantially, and as far as is at present practically possible, meet the recommendations of the committee.

And I therefore had the honour to report that, in my opinion, Canada cannot well go further in this matter, however desirable from the sanitary standpoint, unless in concerted action with the United States, and *pari passu* with that country.

Notification to Inland Health Boards. Some years ago I inaugurated a system for the notification of inland health officers by coast quarantine officers of the occurrence of infectious disease. This was to bring to bear in this direction the principles of interstate notification, recommended by the resolution of the American Public Health Association. Schedules were furnished the steamships to be filled in by the surgeons or pursers on the voyage, one or more for each province or state to which any immigrant on board was going, showing the name, age, place of first departure, and destination in fullest possible detail. When any infectious disease was found on board, the quarantine officer to take each schedule, mark on it the disease, and forward to the secretary of each provincial or state board of health the schedule of those destined to his province or state. That officer would then be able to spread the information by telegraph and telephone to the local health officers under him in the places to which the immigrants are destined. It is not only the news of the sick that is important. They are looked after at quarantine, and are not supposed to proceed inland until they have ceased to be a danger to others. The risk it is also desired to meet and to lessen is that from healthy persons passing straight on without quarantine disinfection, and landing from a vessel on which any sickness has occurred to which they may possibly have been exposed, although the exposure is not certain enough, or possibly the disease not grave enough, to have justified their detention at quarantine. The object being that the inland health officers may be warned whom to watch, when to watch them, and for what disease.

In practice, however, it has been found that on a vessel with a large number of immigrants destined for a large number of provinces and states the delay involved by doing this work at quarantine becomes a serious consideration to the shipping. Every extra moment a vessel is held at quarantine means increased loss, inconvenience, and delay to all concerned.

Once the vessel has reached her dock such clerical work can be done quite independently, and without in any way interfering with other interests. I have therefore recommended the modification that the quarantine officers' duty in this matter should be to notify the Dominion Immigration Agent at the port at which the vessel is arriving. And that the said agent should collect the schedules from the vessels, and where there has been sickness mark on each schedule the name of the disease reported

to him by the quarantine officer, and forward them inland as above. Moreover, the agent is in a position to forward the schedules by any mail available ahead of the immigrants, which the quarantine officer, on an isolated island or point, often with irregular mail communications, cannot be so sure of doing.

This recommendation has been approved by the heads of this Department and of the Department of the Interior, and in April last, this co-operation in notification duty was assumed by the latter Department, and instructions in the matter were issued by it to the officers of its immigration service at the ports of passenger arrival, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Victoria.

In England owing to its geographical position, the number of its seaports, the enormous daily influx of passengers, and the extreme shortness of the passage across the channel, the first line of sanitary defence, the coast quarantine of inspection and disinfection cannot be utilized in its entirety. That country has therefore to depend for the most part upon the second line of sanitary defence, the inland health organization. She is stated to have expended over twenty millions of pounds in perfecting the sanitation of the homes of the people. And in her system notification inland from the ports, and the sanitary surveillance of persons permitted to land is held to be of great and well nigh paramount importance.

In the United States a Departmental Circular was issued in May last by the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to quarantine officers of the United States, commissioners of immigration, state and local health authorities and others concerned, ordering that after arrival at a quarantine station, of a vessel upon which there appears, or has appeared, during last voyage, a case of cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, or plague, and after quarantine measures provided by regulations of the Treasury Department have been enforced and the vessel given few pratique, it is ordered that notification of the above-mentioned facts be transmitted by the quarantine officer to the commissioner of immigration at the port of arrival, whose duty it shall then be to transmit by mail or telegraph to the state health authorities of the several states to which immigrants from said vessel are destined, the date of departure, route, number of immigrants, and the point of destination in the respective states of the immigrants from said vessel, together with the statement that said immigrants are from a vessel which has been subject to quarantine by reasons of infectious disease, naming the disease.

It will thus be seen that in this recent circular the United States government has also adopted for its national quarantines the system of notification from the quarantine officer, through the immigration officer, to the inland health officer.

This United States circular covers only the case of vessels quarantined for the graver forms of disease. Our Canadian system is more complete and far reaching, and includes also the notification of the minor forms of infectious disease, such as scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria and measles. These, although usually present in the country cause an annual average mortality far above that of the graver but less frequent diseases. And the inland health officer may be greatly helped in his preventive work by such timely warning from the seaports as will enable him to exercise sanitary surveillance also over any entering within his jurisdiction who may possibly threaten to become fresh centers of infection of any of those diseases which annually destroy so many lives.

Our Canadian system therefore will be seen to embrace what is best in those now in force in England and in the United States, and to contain in addition further advantages of its own.

The so-called abolition of British Quarantine. The secular press has lately contained numerous articles showing considerable misunderstanding of what has been done in the matter. It is true that by recent Act of the British Parliament, "The Public Health Act of 1896," the final abolition of the inadequate and obsolete quarantine hulks in the Solent, and of some ancient regulations under which yellow fever and plague were considered the only two infectious and quarantinable diseases, has been effected. The only wonder is that this was not done long ago. But the principal section of the Act is the first one, in which power is granted to the Local Government Board to make regulations, just as they have already done for the purposes of cholera. The lines on which such regulations are likely to be framed may be assumed to be not

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far divergent from those now governing the actual usage in the port of London. In a "Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1896, for copy of Dr. Theodore Thompson's report to the Local Government Board on the methods adopted at certain ports for dealing with Alien Immigrants," we learn as follows as to the port of London: Action as regards cholera. The port sanitary authority has appointed medical assistants to the medical officer of health in number sufficient to permit of one of these being always on duty on board the port sanitary authority's hulk at Gravesend. The medical officer in charge for the time being boards every vessel that passes Gravesend having immigrants or transmigrants on board, and medically inspects these persons. In the case of vessels carrying aliens similar examinations are also made as regards all other passengers on board; but no inspection is made of the crew unless the vessel has come from an infected port. The time occupied by the inspection is stated to range from a few minutes to two hours. In the case of sickness of the nature of cholera, or suspected to be of that nature, the sick person is removed to the Port Sanitary Authority's hospital, and the ship, etc., dealt with in accordance with the board's orders.

The Act comes into operation on November 7th of this year, and new regulations will doubtless be issued to give effect to its provisions.

Tags for disinfected luggage. I have had the honour to recommend the adoption of one kind of tag to be affixed to disinfected articles at all the Canadian quarantines more simple in form than some of those heretofore in use and bringing the usage of the different quarantines into uniformity. By your authority such a uniform tag is now being issued.

Inspection Duty. St. John, N.B., Quarantine. Prior to last autumn St. John had not been a port of arrival for the more important class of vessels from the quarantine standpoint, those, namely, which bring passengers and immigrants.

In the process of development and evolution of our quarantine service from the antiquated time—detention lazarettos to the modern scientific stations for inspection and prompt disinfection, the claims of St. John had had therefore to be held somewhat in abeyance.

With its selection as the winter port of call by the Beaver Line steamships from Liverpool the situation became entirely changed, and St. John became a port of arrival for passengers and immigrants from Europe.

It therefore seemed to become expedient that it should be supplied with the appliances essential to meet these changed conditions. And that it should be placed on a somewhat similar footing to the quarantines at our other ports at which immigrants arrive, such as Halifax, Quebec and Victoria.

I was therefore instructed to proceed to St. John in November last to make such temporary arrangements as were most urgently called for, and to study the quarantine requirements of the port. My reports on this subject I had the honour to lay before the Minister after my return from St. John.

American Public Health Association. The annual meeting of this association was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 15th to 18th of last month. I had the honour to attend it by your instructions as the representative of the Dominion of Canada, and to present as chairman of the committee on steamship and steamboat sanitation the progress report of that committee. The meeting was largely attended by delegates from the United States, Mexico and Canada. Many interesting papers and reports on sanitary subjects were read and discussed. Amongst these the following were of somewhat special interest.

A paper on the serum diagnosis of typhoid fever was presented by Dr. Wyatt Johnston, of Montreal, bacteriologist of the Provincial Board of Health of Quebec. He states that it has been shown by Pfeiffer, of Berlin, and Widal, of Paris, that the serum obtained from the blood of a typhoid fever patient is capable of so acting upon pure bouillon cultures of typhoid bacilli mixed with it as to abolish the active motion so characteristic of that organism in fluid culture media, and to cause an agglutination of the individual bacilli into large groups or clumps. This change is easily recognizable under the microscope—or in culture tubes—and usually occurs within a few minutes.

The method as originally introduced by Pfeiffer involved obtaining pure and sterile serum, was recently simplified by Widal, who found that a few drops of blood collected in a sterilized glass tube suffice for the test, and has now been still further simplified by Dr. Wyatt Johnston, who shows that the fluid obtained by moistening with water a dried blood-drop gives the reaction in a prompt and satisfactory manner, even after it has been dried for several days. This modification of the process makes it more suitable for a system of free public laboratory diagnosis similar to that in the case of diphtheria as a drop of dried blood can be more readily sent to a laboratory and examined there.

On formaldehyd three papers were presented: "Practical use of formic aldehyd as a disinfectant" by Prof. F. C. Robinson, Professor of Chemistry in Bowdoin College, and a member of the State Board of Health of Maine. "Preliminary note on the use of formaldehyd for room and car disinfection" by Surgeon J. J. Kinyoun, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and "a convenient lamp for generating formaldehyd gas" by E. A. DeSchweinitz, M.D., Ph. D., of the National Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington. Much interest attached to this subject which has been recently under investigation and development. In April last, Walter (*Zeitschr für Hygiene*) recorded the results of a series of experiments with formalin from which he concludes that it has a valuable action as a disinfectant. In August, the Brussels *Clinique* reported results with the Richard Formogen disinfecting lamp, stating that infected gauze is perfectly sterilized by formaldehyd in six hours, and that the vapours have such penetrating power that infected threads rolled in 250 grams of cotton are found absolutely sterile. According to *Hygienische Rundschau*, quoted in *Public Health*, August 22nd last, an inquiry taken up at the Stockholm Hygienic Institute by Nils England into the best and most practical method among the many proposed for the disinfection of rooms and buildings demonstrated that spraying with a dilute formalin solution was the best.

Roux and Trillat (*L'Institut Pasteur*) have made experiments with formaldehyd using both the oxydation apparatus of Bardet, and "l'autoclave formogène." They consider that the sterilization of dust in the air and of germs on the walls of rooms exposed to this vapour may be regarded as absolute. Bosc, in his report to the hospital commission, of Montpellier on experiments made at l'Hotel-Dieu, Saint Eloi, concludes also in favour of the complete disinfection of free surfaces by this gas, but did not obtain satisfactory penetration. He found two days free ventilation removed all odour from the rooms. The experiments of Vaillard and Lemoine, *Annales de L'Institut Pasteur*, 3rd September, 1896, confirm the view of Bosc as to the absence of penetration. Professor Robinson, stated that the tests of formaldehyd which had been made at the Bowdoin laboratory had given very encouraging results. He had thoroughly disinfected a room 12 x 20 x 13 feet in one hour's time, killing cultures of bacteria under bedclothes rolled in a mattress, and under half an inch of sand, by burning one litre of wood alcohol in a lamp of his own construction, which he described to the association. About a pint of the alcohol vaporized would supplant the atmosphere in a room of 3,000 cubic feet.

Dr. Kinyoun, who has been experimenting with the gas for several months, stated that air saturated with formaldehyd killed germs in from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minutes. Exposure to $\frac{1}{4}$ of per cent for 24 hours disinfected free surfaces. Exposure to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the gas for 24 hours resulted in the death of germs protected by 30 to 40 layers of cotton sheeting, and also to that of those covered by 10 to 12 layers of blanket. In experiments on car furnishings he found that none were faded by it except two pieces of silk. Articles dyed with aniline dyes were changed by it. Leather is not affected. Textile fabrics keep the odour of the formaldehyd for a considerable time, silk retaining it for a week unless it be neutralized by ammonia.

This subject is of great interest and importance to practical sanitarians, as a safe, reliable, cheap, aereal disinfectant, endowed moreover with penetrative power, would be a most valuable addition to our armament.

Committee on disinfectants. It was decided by resolution to revive this committee of the association. The report of the former committee, with Sternberg as chairman, issued in 1885, has been universally received and valued as classic. The

Department of Agriculture.

hope and expectation is that the work may now be continued in the light of such advances as have been made since then, and so be brought down to date.

A committee was also decided upon by the association to consider and report upon some method by which international arrangements may be effected to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases from one country to another. This action has reference to the proceedings which have followed the 9th International Sanitary Conference in Paris in 1894. In my annual report for that year, I quoted from a report on these proceedings published by Dr. Stephen Smith, an ex-president of the American Public Health Association, and one of the three United States delegates to the Paris Conference. "As that Conference was called to devise international measures to prevent the transportation of cholera by the migration of large bodies of people, it seemed to the delegates from the United States, or at least to a majority of them, that it would be a fitting occasion to consider also the closely allied subject of the conveyance of cholera from Europe to the United States by emigrants. It was apparent that the sanitary rules and regulations relating to travel and traffic which would prevent the transmission of the cholera infection from India to Europe by the pilgrim, would if properly applied, prevent the transmission of cholera from Europe to America by the emigrant. Actuated by these considerations the delegation brought the matter before the Conference at its third session in a formal paper. It was shown in this statement that cholera has as yet never reached the United States from Europe except through the emigrant classes." "To meet these exigencies the United States has but one remedy and that is a vigorous quarantine. Such sanitation of cities, villages and the homes of the people as might make it safe to allow the cholera contagion free access to our ports is impossible. The opinion was expressed that if, by an international agreement, such sanitary regulations could be enforced as would secure to the emigrant from Europe to America cleanliness of person and baggage, adequate means for his care during the voyage and reasonable guarantee that he is not the carrier of the cholera germ, they would be followed by greatly diminished restrictions, which our government must otherwise impose upon travel and commerce in our ports. After considerable discussion the conference decided that as it had been called for a specific purpose it should not add to its duties another obligation, however closely allied it might be to the one in hand, but with much unanimity concurred in the opinion that another conference should be called if requested by the government of the United States, to formulate international sanitary regulations governing the migration of European populations to America."

As an outcome of these proceedings and the negotiations which have followed them, the appointment of this special committee has been decided upon by the association. Dr. Stephen Smith, chairman, Dr. Montizambert for Canada, Dr. Liceaga for Mexico, Dr. Formento of New Orleans and Surgeon Charles Smart, of the War Office, Washington, secretary.

The considerations involved in this matter are of vital interest to Canada as to the United States. And the importance to the people of this country of the co-operation of the governments of Europe with our government in freeing the emigrant from the germs of infectious disease before he embarks for our ports, cannot be over estimated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

General Superintendent of Quarantines.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

No. 2.

REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE SERVICE.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report on the St. Lawrence Quarantine Service to the 31st October, 1896.

The number of vessels inspected at the Grosse Isle station shows an increase of eighty-five over the number inspected to a similar date last year.

The immigration, however, has not been so large and the number of sick has been exceptionally small.

Infectious disease was reported by or found on board of the following vessels arriving in the St. Lawrence, named in the order of their arrival: SS. "Lake Superior," "Sicilia," Barque "Mountain Laurel," SS. "Angloman," Grecian," and "Sardinian."

The diseases so reported or discovered were measles, enteric fever, and scarlet fever.

The admissions to the quarantine hospital numbered twenty five.

The SS. "Christiana" landed for burial at quarantine the body of a steerage passenger who had died shortly before of consumption.

And the SS. "Gerona" landed for burial the body of a seaman who had been killed by a fall from aloft.

At the sub-stations at Quebec and Lévis the steam sterilization of packed luggage arriving on healthy steamships, but from districts in the recently cholera infected countries of Russia and Austria-Hungary, was continued during the earlier part of the season. On the 24th of August, the special regulation enforcing this precautionary measure was suspended by your authority, it being then six months since the occurrence of the last reported case of Asiatic cholera in Europe.

At the sub-station at Rimouski, the mail steamers have been met and inspected as usual, and I have from time to time gone to that sub-station, and, coming up from thence on the said mail steamship, have made a detailed inspection between Rimouski and the main station at 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.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 3.

REPORT ON HALIFAX QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. N. WICKWIRE, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION, HALIFAX, 1st November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1896.

I am glad to be able to state that there has been no sickness of a seriously contagious or infectious character, brought here by any vessel or developed upon the vessel after her arrival here, during the year. The only cases requiring special attention were two cases of measles.

All steamers carrying immigrants or other steerage passengers have been carefully inspected and the regulations including those referring to vaccination carried out. The luggage in some instances has been disinfected, that is, that of immigrants coming from districts known to be at the time or recently infected. The usual inspection of all the other ships as required by the regulations has been attended to. The quarantine station has been carefully looked after and improvements made in the matters of drainage, repairs to roads, &c.

A part of the new immigration building at the Intercolonial Railway terminus has been set apart for the reception of the small disinfector and machinery which were rescued from the ruins, after the burning of the old immigration building. This apparatus will as before be used for disinfecting luggage when only a small quantity is required to be put through the process. It will not be only a matter of great convenience, but will save the expense of removing small lots of luggage to the regular quarantine station.

It may be in order to mention here the fact, that in October, 1895, I allowed the captain of H. M. S. "Crescent," the flag ship on this station, the use of the apparatus at the quarantine station, for the purpose of disinfecting the bedding, clothing, etc., of the sailors. The circumstances being as follows:

During the previous year and in fact since the ship first came to this station, scabies (itch) continued to prevail to a considerable extent among the crew. Every week or oftener, numbers of the men were sent to hospital suffering from this disease. The fleet-surgeon, at my suggestion, determined to have all the effects of the sailors subjected to the process of disinfection. The 750 men were taken to the quarantine station, also all their clothing, bedding, &c. The latter having been put through the disinfector, and the bichloride solution applied to articles likely to be injured by great heat. The men were all stripped and examined, several new cases of the disease being discovered. These were taken to hospital. Soon all in hospital were discharged cured and the ship soon left for her winter quarters at Bermuda and West Indies.

When the ship returned to Halifax in June last the fleet-surgeon informed me that not one new case of scabies occurred after the disinfecting process, and I am aware that none has occurred up to the present time, more than one year having elapsed.

I thought it well to report this matter here, as additional evidence, if any were needed, of the great value of this mode of disinfection, in this instance the parasites being entirely destroyed.

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 SYDNEY, N.S., QUARANTINE STATION.

(W. McK. McLEOD, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION,
HARBOUR OF SYDNEY, C.B., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on quarantine at this station for the year ending at this date.

1. General inspection of vessels from non-Canadian ports was as carefully performed as was possible under the circumstances existing, and, with the limited facilities afforded. At present the topsail schooner "Fairwind" of Banff, Scotland, Captain Mann, from Pernambuco, is detained in quarantine, one of the crew being in hospital with small-pox. I hope to be able to discharge the vessel in a day or two—the seaman remaining till all traces of the disease shall have disappeared. The arrivals inspected were as follows, viz. :—

Transatlantic	51
Cis-atlantic	50
Total	101

These are the inspections for the whole harbour of Sydney, including the four customs ports contained therein. The greater number of them were steamships, all of them being of large tonnage and great draught of water. Cis-atlantic arrivals here are principally from the Southern States, Mexico, the West Indies and Central and South America; while transatlantic arrivals are from the United Kingdom and French ports, from Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., with a large number from Spanish, Italian and other ports in the Mediterranean, and eastwards to the Levant, Black Sea, &c. Important as these arrivals doubtless are as forming part of the transatlantic shipping with which we have to do at this station, that class comprises also a large and annually increasing number of vessels which demand especial vigilance, viz., those which come from points in the far East, the Phillipines and ports on this side thereof. They come from and through the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar. After leaving this harbour they proceed to their ports of discharge via the St. Lawrence, but they are then from a Canadian port, and therefore outside of our quarantine regulations.

2. I am glad to be able to say that Mr. Peters has performed valuable service in advising us by telegraph from Low Point lighthouse of the approach of vessels. I have found the telephone service defective and disappointing, but probably capable of improvement.

3. With respect to the boat service, I can but repeat that it is not at all abreast of the requirements; it is true that the boat and crew are unexcelled, while Capt. J. W. Gordon can hardly be equalled, but it is equally true that no really efficient quarantine work can ever be done till the department controls a boat.

4. The buildings, wharf and grounds at Point Edward are greatly in need of general overhauling.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. McK. McLEOD, M.D.,

Superintendent, Quarantine.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 5.

REPORT ON PORT HAWKESBURY QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. A. MACDONALD, M.D.)

PORT HAWKESBURY, N.S., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report on the quarantine station at Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, and I am gratified to be able to state that no contagious or infectious diseases have been received at this station during the present year.

There have been up to this date one hundred and twenty-four vessels and steamers from foreign ports, and nine hundred and twenty-six from ports in the Dominion arrived in the Strait of Canso.

The Plant Line of steamers handed at this port thousands of passengers from different ports of the United States, but fortunately no epidemic diseases were imported thereby.

All instructions and regulations from your department were strictly attended to and enforced.

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

P. A. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 6.

REPORT ON PICTOU QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.)

QUARANTINE STATION, PICTOU, N.S., 2nd October, 1896.

SIR,—I beg leave to report the arrival of fifteen vessels at this station from foreign ports—six from the United States, four from Europe, and five from Great Britain. They were all free from any infectious or contagious disease. There has not been any infectious or contagious disease at this station during the past season.

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

JOHN McMILLAN, M.D.

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

No. 7.

REPORT ON ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. E. MARCH, M.D.)

QUARANTINE, ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1896.

The arrivals from foreign ports during this period number 1,703 vessels, of 537,581 tons register, bringing crews 16,753, and 56,967 passengers.

Infectious diseases scheduled by regulation were reported by or found upon these vessels, namely ss. "Nether Holme," ss. "Traveller" and ss. "Warwick" and comprised two cases of typhoid fever, and two cases of measles.

Unscheduled infectious diseases were found upon 42 vessels and included 22 cases of tuberculosis and 35 cases of venereal diseases.

Ten vessels arrived from ports issuing foul bills of health.

Recent arrivals from Cuba, Antiqua and Rio de Janeiro all report epidemic small-pox at these places.

The regulation in regard to the vaccination of immigrants has been strictly carried out throughout the year, and the disinfection of vessels and baggage resorted to whenever deemed necessary.

In December last, at my request, this station was inspected and reported upon by Dr. Montizambert, the General Superintendent of Canadian quarantines.

In my last annual report and during the year I made recommendations concerning the quarantine requirements of the port, and in considering them it should be borne in mind that traffic here is undergoing a rapid and great change, and that whereas for some time prior to this year there has been very little European immigration through the port of St. John, during the coming winter no less than six direct lines of transatlantic steamships will make this their western port. From November to May, in addition to the usual winter work, about 90 steamers will require quarantine inspection and care. Our facilities are inadequate for the work that has had to be done, and in order to deal intelligently and fairly with the new and desirable business now coming here, buildings and equipment of a suitable character must be provided.

Your officer, guided by the experience of last winter, took up his residence at the station 1st May. Since then fences and outbuildings have been repaired and white-washed, roofs painted, a building fitted up to serve as a house for the steward, a 1,600 gallon water-tank built to catch rain water, a flagstaff erected for signalling purposes, drains constructed to carry the surface water away from some of the buildings, about 50 tons of stones removed from the landing beach, a few trees set out, and in work of like character, I have employed all the spare time of the steward and my own boatman to the improved appearance of the station, and without extra cost to the department.

I respectfully direct attention to paragraphs 3 and 4, page 19, and the last on page 20 of my report for 1895.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. MARCH, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ERRATUM.—Last word line 27, p. 19, appendices report of the Minister of Agriculture, 1895, should be *clinicians* not "clinics" as printed. J.E.M.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 8.

REPORT ON CHATHAM QUARANTINE STATION.

(J. MACDONALD, M.D.)

CHATHAM, N.B., 31st October, 1896.

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

One hundred and thirty-six vessels were inspected at this port since the opening of navigation. Of those, eighteen were steamers and one hundred and eighteen sailing vessels. Six of the vessels came from South American ports where yellow fever was prevalent, but as no infectious or contagious disease was found on any of them, all were admitted to pratique without detention.

All told there were nineteen hundred and eighty-four seamen and thirty-nine passengers on the fleet. None were detained at quarantine.

All your instructions were faithfully and promptly attended to.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. MACDONALD,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 9.

REPORT ON CHARLOTTETOWN QUARANTINE STATION.

(P. CONROY, M.D.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit my report respecting quarantine at this station for the year ending the 31st October, 1896.

There were forty arrivals direct from foreign ports, classified as follows :—

From Great Britain	3
“ West Indies	4
“ St. Pierre	1
“ United States	14
“ Newfoundland	18

Careful inspection was made in every case.

No dangerous disease of an infectious character was found to exist on board of any vessel.

The hospital building is badly in need of repairs and these should be attended to when the season opens next year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CONROY, M.D.,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 10.

REPORT ON WILLIAM HEAD QUARANTINE STATION.

(GEO. H. DUNCAN, M.D.)

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA QUARANTINES,
WILLIAM HEAD, B.C., 1st November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the annual report for the station at William Head for the year ending the 31st October, 1896.

At the beginning of May last, the late superintendent, Dr. Jones, died, and since that time I have been acting superintendent according to instructions received from your deputy.

At that time Hong Kong, China, was infected with a recurrence of Bubonic plague which, however, thanks to the exertions of the officials and the experience gained during the epidemic of 1894, was kept under control and in the course of a few months was stamped out.

The Japanese authorities also were on the alert and before either allowing a vessel to enter any of their ports or depart from them, used all modern means to prevent the spread of infection.

The steamship companies also were alive and in addition to the usual government inspection they engaged special medical officers to thoroughly examine all Chinese passengers, rejecting any about whom there was the slightest doubt.

On the arrival of vessels at this station, I have pursued the same policy as that of my late predecessor, Dr. Jones, and made a very close inspection of the vessels, carefully examining each individual Chinese and Japanese immigrant whom I caused to be stripped to the waist in order that my work might be thorough. In the case of mail steamers, to avoid delay, I have been accustomed to board them outside Race Rocks and make the inspection as the ship proceeded on her course, completing it before reaching Victoria. In the case of sailing vessels my inspections were made on their arrival at "Royal Roads," thus unnecessary inconvenience to this class of shipping was avoided.

I am happy to say that minute as has been my examination, I have not found a single case of infection nor from what I can learn has there been any for that portion of the year preceding May 1st, due, no doubt, to the above mentioned precautions.

In May last, having obtained the permission of your department, I opened up communications with the health officers in the Oriental ports, with a view to securing the disinfection of all Chinese baggage before being put on board ship. In this way, if my plans materialize, I have reason to believe that this desirable object will be obtained, and what I regard as a fruitful source of danger to the Dominion removed without any cost to the department, delay to the ships or inconvenience and expense to the steamship companies, but would throw these on the proper one to bear them, the carrier of the disease, the Chinese.

The late Dr. Jones, in his report for 1895, drew special attention to the superiority of the bills of health from the American consuls in the Oriental ports over those furnished by the British consuls. My experience in quarantine work so far has led me to endorse Dr. Jones's remarks and to ask with him if these conditions cannot be changed. A bill of health, to be of any value, should state the nature of the infectious diseases and the number of cases existing in the port.

I have found the surgeons of the various vessels careful to either vaccinate or see that the steerage passengers had been vaccinated on boarding the ship, and always

Department of Agriculture.

willing to give any desired information on the sanitary conditions in the Orient, an important means of keeping the quarantine officer posted on points essential to his work.

No case of leprosy has been discovered since my term of office began, due, I doubt not, to the careful inspection at the port of departure of the steamers.

With a few improvements, William Head would be a model quarantine station, these improvements have already been indicated in interim reports and are as follows :—

1. A fog bell for the head of the wharf to guide vessels in thick weather during winter and spring months.

2. Signal lights for the end of the wharf.

3. Signal lights on the high water tank which overlooks the sea, to direct vessels after passing Race Rocks, to the station.

4. Signal flag for day service.

5. New fender piles for the wharf, the present ones being eaten away.

6. The erection of a disinfecting house for the purpose of purifying suspects' clothes and persons before entering the present buildings, thereby keeping the latter always clean and pure and for use in case a vessel arrived for a few hours detention that the steerage passengers with their baggage might be purified.

7. I would also call your attention to the improvement suggested by Dr. Montizambert, General Superintendent of Quarantines, on pages 10 and 11 of his annual report for the year 1895, as being necessary to secure the best results.

8. I would also call your attention to the inclosed report from the captain of Steamer "Earle" to the late Dr. Jones, and would suggest that some provision be made by which the steamer could remain at the station at all times of the year.

9. In addition, spring mattresses for the berths in the first class suspect station should be supplied at once, for without these great discomfort and inconvenience would be occasioned. The hospital beds are suitable for persons of ordinary size, but I would suggest that the firm which supplied them (Geo. Gale & Sons, Walkerville, Quebec) be requested to send three pairs of sides of extra length and some extra wire mattressing so that if occasion required, they could be changed to accommodate larger men.

10. Some steps should be taken at once to clean out the lake, the source of water supply. The wood and stumps around its margins should be removed and burnt. This would change the water, which is abundant, in quantity, to purer quality, but even these measures would not thoroughly fit it for drinking purposes, and I would therefore suggest that a large Pasteur filter be provided.

11. Minor repairs to the water pipes in the hospital and to the drains, and a number of small matters require attention in the superintendent's residence.

The steam-sterilizer has been regularly and carefully tested and kept in good condition.

The Steamer "Earle" is also in good running order.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. H. DUNCAN, M.D.,

Acting Supt. Quarantines, B.C.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 11.

REPORT OF VICTORIA INSPECTING PHYSICIAN.

(GEO. H. DUNCAN, M.D.)

QUARANTINE OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that for the year ending 31st October, no infectious or contagious disease has been brought to this port by any of the Puget Sound vessels over which boats my supervision extends.

Two steamers arrive here daily, Mondays excepted; the "City of Kingston" and "Rosalie" and one the "Evangel" is a tri-weekly boat.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. DUNCAN,

Inspecting Physician.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 12.

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

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

TRACADIE, N.B., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the twelve months ending on this date.

To-day we have registered on the books of the Tracadie lazaretto as inmates, fifteen males and six females. Of these three are aged ten; one eleven; one fourteen, and two seventeen. Between the ages of twenty and sixty we have thirteen, and one has reached the advanced age of eighty-two.

There were but two deaths during the year.

During the winter the majority of the inmates were attacked by *la grippe*; with the exception of this and some erysipelas, the patients have been comparatively free from ailments other than those incident to their special disease. None of the males are at present confined to bed, and all are able to take out-door exercise. Three of the females are bedridden, from debility, &c.

The number in what we may call the first stage is six; and in the second, nine; and in the third or final stage and rapidly nearing their end, six.

One man and three boys have been admitted since the date of my last report.

More cubic feet of air being now available for each patient than in the old lazaretto we find that the offensive odour so noticeable in the old building has disappeared. The wards are kept in such a state of perfect neatness and cleanliness by the religious ladies in charge, that one would scarcely believe that they were occupied by lepers.

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In 1857 there were 37 cases of leprosy here; to-day there are twenty-one in the hospital and three not yet but soon to be brought in. These represent all known cases in New Brunswick.

The families of lepers often wilfully conceal, as far as they are able to do so, the existence of leprosy in one or more of their number. I keep a register of families with the leprous taint, and making periodical visitations am able to detect the disease in its early stage and hold it under medical surveillance. An individual has rights even though he be a leper, and these rights should be respected until it is clear that he is dangerous to the community either through the possibility of his propagating a progeny necessarily predisposed to the disease, or of his conveying the disease through contagion. Contagion is to be apprehended from cases of the tubercular type of the malady, and that only at a certain stage. While I admit that the presence of a leper in any community should excite a degree of apprehension befitting a proper sense of preservation of persons and interest, I realize that the severing of family ties is hard to bear, and I invariably deal as gently with the poor sufferer as is consistent with my duty to the public. When I consider his removal imperative, I warn his neighbours to avoid him, and to give no employment to him or his family. When he finds himself thus shut off from the world we have little difficulty in inducing him to accept the comfort of what is not now a prison but a home. The days when coercion was considered necessary, have, I trust, passed away from us for ever.

In its earlier stages, and even in fully developed cases with *atypical* manifestations, there is no disease more difficult to recognize than leprosy. The general practitioner is unfamiliar with this disease and at times affixes its stigma upon patients with formidable evidences of some malady due to a simpler cause. Hence the sensational accounts of leprosy appearing in different parts of Canada, too often supported by ill-advised editorials, which for obvious reasons are regrettable.

Tracadie remains clear of the disease, no new cases having appeared for many years. Recent cases are from foci created in outlying parishes—the results of removals from Tracadie—and not yet stamped out.

“This unclean scourge, leprosy, has appeared, in a greater or lesser degree, among all nations, and conditions of people—mid polar snows and equatorial sands; from the orient unto the occident”; and in no country are its poor, suffering victims as tenderly cared for, as mercifully dealt with as in Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

Inspector of Leprosy; and Physician to Tracadie Lazaretto.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ont.

CATTLE QUARANTINE

No. 1.

REPORT ON THE CATTLE QUARANTINES OF QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES, ALSO THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(PROFESSOR D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S., V.S. Edin., D.V.S. McGill, Chief Inspector.)

MONTREAL, 11th January, 1897.

SIR,—I beg herewith to inclose my annual report on the cattle quarantine service during the past year. This report being from the 1st November, 1895, to the 1st November, 1896, does not therefore refer to important changes which have taken place since that date.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the staff of inspectors at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and other points, have discharged their duties satisfactorily.

You will be pleased to note that another year has now gone past and no pleuropneumonia or any disease at all similar to pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered in Canadian herds.

By referring to the report of hog cholera in the counties of Essex and Kent, Ontario, it is to be regretted that this disease has been allowed to exist for a number of years and spread over a considerable area of country, the full extent of which cannot be said to have been ascertained.

I have much pleasure in reporting that so far as the districts in which the disease has been discovered are concerned, our methods of dealing with it have been eminently successful and by continuing to deal with it in the same manner wherever it is discovered, I trust that in my next annual report I will be able to inform you that it has been entirely eradicated from Canada.

I regret too that recent investigations have exposed the existence of sheep scab in a somewhat extensive district in Ontario, but acting on your instructions, immediate and active measures will be taken for confining it to the infected areas and eradicating the disease by effective methods.

I beg to call your attention to suggestions made by me in my report with reference to urging the farmers to improve the standard quality of their beef cattle by the importation of fresh blood especially shorthorn bulls; also my recommendations to the horse breeders to recommence horse breeding from selected mares and stallions, being convinced from reliable information, that in the near future, horses will be scarce in Canada and will return to their former value.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN McEACHRAN.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

EXPORTATION of live stock from Canadian ports for five years, 1st November to 1st November.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Horses.
1892.....	98,755	15,932	
1893.....	80,895	1,781	
1894.....	82,217	121,304	
1895.....	99,606	187,338	
1896.....	101,502	117,428	*11,531

Live stock shipped from Manitoba and the North-west Territories as reported by the Canadian Pacific Railway returns.

Cattle, 32,083

Sheep, 6,145

Horses, 115.

In addition to these there were consigned for sale in Montreal, 515 cattle and 879 hogs.

IMPORTATIONS AT QUARANTINE PORTS.

	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown.....	1		17		
Nova Scotia—Halifax.....	6				
New Brunswick—St. John.....			1		
Quebec—Point Lévis.....			3	180	6
Ontario—Sarnia.....			9		30
Manitoba—					
Emerson and Gretna.....	726	7	95	188	71
Manitou.....	407	7	44		1
Deloraine.....	97				
North-west Territories—					
Estevan.....	360		66		3
Maple Creek.....	78				
Coutts and Lethbridge.....	1,130	7	3,099		
St. Mary's, "MacLeod".....	899		4,091		
British Columbia—					
Victoria.....	157	3	36	27,574	2
New Westminster.....	3			5,188	
Huntingdon, "Douglas".....	123		128	1,703	68
Osoyoos.....			40		4
Kootenay Lake.....	41		49		
East Kootenay, "Fort Steele".....	178		89		
Total.....	4,204	25	7,767	34,833	185

*Inspection of horses was commenced at the ports in May, 1896, consequently this return does not show the exportation for the year.

Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF CATTLE AND SHEEP INSPECTED AND PASSED FOR SHIPMENT AT
MONTREAL FROM NOV. 1ST, 1895, TO NOV. 1ST, 1896.

	CATTLE.			SHEEP.		
	G. T. R.	C. P. R.	Total.	G. T. R.	C. P. R.	Total.
November, 1895	1,518	6,334	7,852	26,010	16,476	42,486
May, 1896	8,933	5,227	15,160	2,392	3,526	5,918
June, 1896	9,984	4,377	14,361	3,300	45	3,345
July, 1896	9,880	6,774	16,654	6,131	4,548	10,679
August, 1896	8,629	10,354	18,983	9,288	12,708	21,996
September, 1896	5,504	7,782	13,286	8,302	7,972	16,274
October, 1896	4,973	9,021	13,994	10,123	6,255	16,378
Totals.....	49,421	50,869	100,290	65,546	51,530	117,076
Inspected at Quebec.....						146
Total inspected.....			100,290			117,222
Total actually shipped.....			98,545			115,274

TOTAL shipments during the same period, of United States cattle and sheep from St. John.

Cattle.....	2,964
Sheep	4,958

Of the animals shipped 3,826 head of cattle, and 3,306 sheep went to France, the balance went to British ports.

THERE were rejected during the season for reasons as follows :

	Cattle.	Sheep.
Actinomyosis	89	
Lame or injured.....	30	29
Total	119	29

I beg to report that all these animals were most carefully inspected and out of the total number forwarded to the ports of shipment only 59 head of cattle were rejected for actinomyosis and 30 for being lame and injured, and 29 sheep for the latter reason, a remarkable proof of the healthfulness of Canadian live stock.

THE BREEDING SHOULD BE IMPROVED.

While it is pleasing to note in the animals shipped the marked effects of former importations of thoroughbred bulls and as compared with twenty years ago the cattle of Canada have wonderfully improved, yet it is very evident that, of late years, the progressive improvement has not been kept up. If the Canadian farmer wishes to retain his position in the markets of the world he must keep pace not alone in numbers but in quality of his cattle. It is well known that one of the most active competitors in the live stock markets of the world is the Argentine Republic. It is equally a fact they are the largest buyers of thoroughbred stock in Britain, and the result is that they can now discount us in quality.

Reference to the table of importation shows that importation has almost ceased, 3 heifers, 180 sheep and 6 swine will do but little towards improving the herds of our live stock, compare this with the importation of former years such as 1885 when over 1200 head of thoroughbred cattle passed through the Lévis quarantine alone, a large proportion being bulls.

Something must be done and that at once to encourage the use of pure bred bulls, if not, our export cattle trade will, year by year lessen both in numbers and cash returns, whereas with the foundations already laid and the valuable herds in existence in the country lost ground can easily be regained by at once importing bulls from the most robust constituted herds in Britain or elsewhere.

Twenty years' experience by Canadians with the different breeds of beef cattle, has demonstrated that there is no breed so profitable as the shorthorn

This has been especially demonstrated on the ranches, large numbers of Hereford and Polled Angus bulls were imported at considerable expense, the results were not satisfactory, the crosses being smaller and weights lighter. Galloways were also tried by some of the ranchers with somewhat better success. The shorthorn is once more to the fore and the benefits will soon be apparent. The experience of the breeders on a large scale should be an indication to the farmers as to what will be most profitable for them to breed

The Canadian sheep breeders and swine breeders have kept up their standard better than the cattle breeders, but they should continue to improve their flocks by introducing fresh blood and selecting male animals of pure blood and individual merits.

Horse breeding owing to electric and other motors has been abandoned to the extent of 75 per cent, while the exportation of horses has increased enormously.

The effect is now apparent, horses are becoming scarce, and unless the farmers commence to breed soon there will be a dearth of good horses within two years.

It is to be feared that the most salable, the young and sound mares and geldings, have been largely disposed of, to such an extent has this been the case that old and unsound horses are mainly to be found on the farms.

It requires but little foresight to realize that first class horses will during the next few years return to former values. Heavy draught 1,600 pounds and upward will always bring prices which will pay the breeder. Horses 1,200 to 1,400 with good action, fit for goods vans, and agricultural horses of compact build with good feet and action, will always be in demand. High class carriage and saddle horses pay to breed, and there are yet large numbers of suitable mares in the country, which, if served by large heavy boned thoroughbred stallions would produce these classes. There is no reason why Canadian horses should not find ready sale in any of the markets of the world, our soil and climate favour horse production, and if only sound mares and stallions are used and breeders will in selecting breeding stock give attention to form, size, bone, feet, action, and pedigree this will be accomplished.

Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the sires; the stallion like the bull represents half of the herd so far as improvement in blood is concerned, cheap underbred sires should not be used on any account. Breeders should remember that "like begets like" and "as they sow so shall they reap," quality establishes value, if they breed from cheap sires they produce stock which they should not expect to sell dear. It costs as much to feed and care for an inferior animal as one of first quality.

Every farming district affords examples of this, one farmer sells his stock for fifties, while his near neighbours sells for tens, this is not due to luck or smartness; it is the inevitable result of carefully considered cause and effect. Hereditary defects (and most defects of form, colour, temper and un-oundness are hereditary) should be avoided in both sire and dam. Crooked hocks, intoed fore legs, curbs, spavins, ringbones and navicular disease should in all cases condemn either for breeding purposes.

The care of young horses' feet and the early development of their intelligence require the attention of the breeder, so as to produce a matured animal that will bring the best price in the market.

More attention should be given to mousing, manning and educating horses for all purposes. Many valuable horses lose money to the exporter on account of their not being sufficiently broken.

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HORSES.

Owing to the discovery of glanders in horses arriving in Great Britain, at first reported to be Canadian, but subsequently discovered to be United States horses, the then Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Dr. Montague,) who was in England at the time, ordered that all horses be inspected for exportation.

Accordingly regulations respecting the importation and exportation of horses were prepared and authorized by the Governor General in Council on the 6th of May and amended 14th September, 1896, under which all horses imported or exported were inspected.

Exportation of Horses for six months.

May	2184
June	2531
July	1244
August	1296
September	1691
October	1171
Total	10,121

of these 1412 were shipped before inspection was commenced.

The disease glanders was not met with, and only 17 horses were held back on account of contagious disease, viz. :—

Strangles	11
Influenza	4
Ringworm	1
Mange	1
Total	17

all these diseases being of common occurrence and temporary character.

In this connection I would recommend that the suggestion made to the Department of Marine and Fisheries be adopted to place the embarkation of horses under their special officers and to formulate regulations governing the space, fittings, feed and men similar to those governing the exportation of cattle.

The demand for Canadian horses in Britain during the summer has been good, but owing to a variety of causes the prices realized did not leave a large margin of profit to the exporters.

The quality of many of the horses was not of such a standard as ought to be sent, too many cheap inferior horses were bought at low prices and proved detrimental to the reputation of Canadian horses generally. As explained above good horses, well formed, with good hock and knee action, fifteen two to sixteen hands, weighing from eleven to fourteen hundred pounds, will command a ready sale at paying prices for vans and omnibuses, as will also well formed heavy draught horses, sixteen to seventeen hands, and weighing from fourteen hundred to eighteen hundred pounds with good feet and heavy bone, but weeds of any breed should not be sent. High class saddle horses and large good stepping carriage horses are always in demand.

I would here repeat that condition and manners are not sufficiently attended to by exporters, and for this reason many valuable horses are sacrificed and condemned to lives of drudgery which would, if properly mannered, adorn the hunting fields or the carriages of the wealthy; occasionally such are bought at low prices by British dealers, and after being educated for a few months are resold at enormous profits.

There are few horses sent to British markets which in the end prove as satisfactory as Canadian horses do; their docility and endurance is such that they last longer and do more satisfactory service to their owners than other horses. It is therefore

most desirable that breeders and exporters should give more attention to condition and breaking so as to secure their value when sold.

I am happy to be able to report that the effect of inspection before shipment has been most beneficial to the trade, as nearly all the horses exported during the past season arrived in good condition and were sold immediately on arrival.

Several consignments of horses bred on Alberta ranches from improved stock have been much appreciated and did much to remove the British prejudice against ranch bred stock.

The prospects of a good demand for all classes, especially in Belgium and France, during next shipping season are such as should encourage horse breeders in Canada to resume breeding from selected mares of good pedigree, sound constitution and free from hereditary diseases, as soundness in wind and limb constitute very important factors in European markets.

SWINE PLAGUE AND HOG CHOLERA.

Two diseases designated as above both of a remarkably infectious nature, properly classified as mortal diseases and both so frequent of occurrence in Europe and the United States are but occasionally met with in Canada.

After considerable experimentation and microscopic research and much discussion between investigators, the pathogenic oval, non-motile bacteria of swine plague was discovered and described by Dr. Theobald Smith and Dr. Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S.A. and others.

Their results though disputed by Billings were confirmed by Drs. Welch and Clement at John Hopkins Hospital, and although not exactly coinciding with the organisms described by the European scientists Selander and Metchnikoff they are exactly the same as that described by Dr. Klein, in London, in 1890.

The hog cholera bacilli are plump, short rounded rods occurring in star shaped masses which unlike the former are possessed of active movements, rotation as well as translation.

They differ also in the localization of the pathological lesions thus, in swine plague the lungs are chiefly affected with secondary localization in the intestines. Whereas in hog cholera the reverse is the case the force of the disease being spent on the digestive tract.

The disease is known in England as "Swine Fever" and we find the following summary of a report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture in London, England, to inquire into the Etiology, Pathology, and morbid anatomy of Swine Fever, recently published.

"In reviewing their summary work for the year the committee find that the following very important facts have been established:—

(1.) Bacteriological investigations prove that the cause of swine fever is a specific microbe.

(2.) Experience and observation prove that swine fever (both in its acute and chronic forms) is communicable from diseased to healthy swine by contact, and also by the agency of persons, animals, and substances which are capable of conveying the infective matter.

(3.) It has been shown that the pronounced symptoms which have hitherto been looked upon as essential to a correct diagnosis are not always present in the early stage of swine fever, and are almost constantly absent in the chronic form of disease.

(4.) The committee regard it as an important outcome of the study of the morbid anatomy of the disease that some animals undoubtedly infected with swine fever, presented only minute erosions in the intestinal canal, and that other animals, which have been suffering from either the acute or the chronic form of the malady, but which had recovered, showed only depressed scars which were apt to be overlooked at any but a very thorough post mortem inspection.

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(5.) From the experimental evidence it is concluded that a condition of plugging of the crypts on the ileo cecal valve cannot be accepted as an indication of swine fever."

Unfortunately eleven years ago swine plague was by some undetermined means introduced to the county of Essex, Ontario, when 143 farms were declared infected, it also appeared in the county of Kent in 1889, and has been allowed to continue to exist and break out periodically ever since.

During the past twelve months no less than fifty-seven outbreaks occurred in the counties of Essex and Kent on as many farms; causing the loss by death or slaughter of 925 hogs of various ages (names and addresses of owners herewith appended.)

From this infected centre the disease extended to Toronto, causing nine outbreaks in the vicinity of that city, also to Lancaster, Ontario, and one near Montreal. Both of these latter outbreaks were quarantined at once and no extension of the disease occurred from them.

On the 25th October, by your instructions, I visited the county of Essex and gave directions for prompt and effective measures to be instituted.

After visiting a number of the farms and making a number of post-mortem examinations, ascertaining thereby that the disease was swine plague, I found it necessary to place all infected farms in quarantine and stop all movement of hogs, hog manure and hog products in or from the townships of Malden, Anderton, Gosfield south and Colchester south, except on written permit from an inspector.

Inspectors were appointed and placed in charge of the various sections of the infected townships with instructions to visit all the farms on which the disease was reported, and to immediately slaughter and cremate all the affected hogs on the farm, giving certificates of appraisal and slaughter certificates for indemnity according to the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. The following cleansing directions were issued to the inspectors and furnished on printed forms to the owners of infected farms:

1. The flooring, divisions and baseboards of the pens should be removed and with any loose boards with which the hogs have come in contact, burned; the surface earth or gravel of the pens and yards should be removed to a depth of six inches, freely covered with newly slacked lime and recovered with fresh earth or gravel.

Orchards or small sized fields should be ploughed.

Lanes and fences should be cleaned in the same manner as the yards and the ground rails of the fences should be burned.

The clothing of all persons who have been attending to or engaged in killing and burning the hogs should be boiled and their boots thoroughly cleaned and soaked in a solution of carbolic acid 1 to 30 of water.

Visitors should on no account be allowed while the disease exists or till the cleaning has been completed. Horses or dogs from neighbouring farms may carry infection to other farms and should therefore be prohibited from entering the premises.

Owners will act in their own interest by following out the directions here given, as inspectors cannot make a report recommending the removal of the quarantine till they are satisfied that disinfection has been thoroughly done.

The disease having extended to the farm of Messrs. Walker and Sons, near Walkerville, that farm was also placed in quarantine.

An outbreak has also been reported on Walpole Island, an Indian reservation, and as having extended from that island to the mainland in the gore of Chatham. Nine farms being found to be infected, these places were also included in the quarantine area.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance accorded to our inspectors by Wm. McGregor, M.P., M. K. Cowan, M.P. and J. A. Auld, M.P.P., and the several Reeves and municipal council. I also desire to acknowledge the readiness with which the owners of diseased herds accepted the quarantine regulations and appreciating their necessity, co-operated with us in every way.

Much credit is also due to the active energy displayed by the local inspectors appointed for the carrying out of the quarantine, Robt. Golden, V.S., Wm. McEachran, M.D.V.S., and Wm. McBride, V.S. Valuable assistance was also given on several occasions by F. A. Jones, V.S., and G. W. Orchard, V.S., of the local Windsor staff of transit cattle inspectors.

At the date of writing, the work is not yet completed, but I confidently expect that before this report goes to press we will have the pleasure of appending the announcement that the disease has been effectually stamped out, and now that hog raisers have been rightly informed on its insidious contagiousness and taught how to deal with it, there is but little likelihood of it being again imported to the district.

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HOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR SWINE PLAGUE IN ESSEX COUNTY DURING THE PAST
TWELVE MONTHS, WITH NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OWNERS TO 30TH
OCTOBER, 1896.

Name.	Address.	No. of Hogs.
Hubert Wigle	Gosfield Township.....	30
Angus Wigle.....	do	15
J. S. Bruner.....	Ruthven P. O., Gosfield Sec.....	36
G. W. Coatsworth.....	do do	15
F. A. Scratch.....	do do	21
Josiah Peterson.....	do do Township 3.....	45
J. P. Wigle.....	Kingsville.....	4
Thos. Bruner.....	do	3
Josiah Fulmer.....	Ruthven.....	2
Wm. Bruner.....	do	16
Lewis Powell.....	Harrow P. O, Colchester Sec.....	14
Chas. Bonssay.....	Amherstburg, Malden Township.....	7
Jas. T. Pettypiece.....	do do	6
Alex. McGee.....	do do	125
Thos. Thornton.....	Harrow.....	22
Daniel Johnston.....	do	3
Marcelle Deslippe.....	Amherstburg.....	26
John Howson.....	Maidstone Cross.....	5
Ida Aitkin.....	Vereker.....	2
Thos Armitage.....	Amherstburg.....	1
Jas. Deslippe.....	do	21
Nicholas Ferrough.....	Maidstone Cross.....	13
John Ferrough.....	do	3
Michael Delisle.....	do	10
John Ferrough.....	do	14
Albert Field.....	do	1
Michael Lynch.....	do	7
Michael Farnough.....	do	6
Francis St. Louis.....	Tecumseh.....	7
Wm. Robinson.....	Maidstone Cross.....	32
Eli Berthiaume.....	Tecumseh.....	2
Henry Delisle.....	Amherstburg.....	20
N. Rolidoux.....	do	27
Thos. Anderson.....	do	3
Chas. Dubé.....	do	34
Benjamin Ong.....	do	49
Remi Bastien.....	do	28
David Robinson.....	Windsor.....	8
Denis Malosche.....	Amherstburg.....	16
Joseph Boufford.....	do	6
Joseph R. Ferris.....	Comet.....	8
Michael Bufford.....	Amherstburg.....	32
Elisha Foster.....	do	32
Joseph Beauford.....	do	3
Walker Sons.....	Walkerville.....	31
Jas. Deslippe.....	Amherstburg.....	23
N. Robidoux.....	do	23
Henry Bros.....	do	27
John C. Bailey.....	do	7
Sylvester Brush.....	do	5
David Boufford.....	do	12
Martha Green.....	do	10
Marcel Deslippe.....	do	12
Peter Cadrett.....	do	7
Dennis Boufford.....	do	1
James Deslippe.....	do	24
Walkers Sons.....	do	84

925

SWINE PLAGUE.

OUTBREAKS NEAR TORONTO, LANCASTER AND MONTREAL.

May 21.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreaks of swine plague on Mr. George Foresters Farm, Gormley, P.O., York, E.R.

June 5.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreak of swine plague on farms of Messrs. Robt. Bristol; Rich. Hewitt & Jas. Elliott, near Bright, Oxford, N.R.

July.—Hogs on farms of Mr. A. G. McBean, of Lancaster, slaughtered on account of swine plague, 200 hogs slaughtered.

July.—Prof. Andrew Smith reported swine plague in Ontario, Government Farm, West York.

August 24.—Swine plague on the farm of John Nicholson, Cote St. Paul, near Montreal, reported by Prof. D. McEachran, 7 hogs slaughtered.

August 26.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreak of swine plague on Mr. Wm. Moody's Farm, near Toronto.

August 20.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreak of swine plague on farm of Mr. George Everist in West York.

September 12.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreak of swine plague on Mr. Wm. Brimacomb's Farm, Braconville, P.O., West York.

September 26.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreak of swine plague on Mr. A. Barton's Farm, near Weston, West York.

October 10.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreak of swine plague on Jas. W. Young's Farm, Todmorden, York, E.R.

October 3.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported outbreaks of swine plague on Mr. David Smith's Farm, Todmorden, York, E.R.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.

I regret to report that this disease continues to exist, and as will be seen by the report of Dr. Chalmers (page 50) there has been an increase of 44 in the number of animals slaughtered as compared with the preceding year.

MONTHLY statement of Cattle Slaughtered for Pictou Cattle Disease from 1st November, 1895, to 1st November, 1896 :

January	4
February	4
March	1
April	7
May	6
June	19
July	37
August	19
September	11
October	5
November	4
December	5

Total slaughtered by order of Inspector Townsend	93
“ “ “ “ Chalmers	29

Total 122

The disease being a bacterial one and contracted in the byres during winter, the period of incubation extending over from six to eight months, the mortality being greatest during the summer months, June, July and August, renders it necessary that

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some one be appointed to see that thorough disinfection of the premises in which the disease has appeared be carried out (the appointee need not be a professional man.)

I would recommend that no indemnity be paid till a certificate of thorough disinfection be furnished, which in all cases must accompany the veterinary, slaughter and appraiser certificate.

Such disinfection and improvement of buildings should be done at the commencement of the winter.

All appraisements should be made on a basis of health and actual value in the locality at date of appraisalment.

I herewith append the report of Dr. Chalmers of operations conducted by him in connection with this disease from 1st November 1895, to 1st November, 1896 (page 50.)

NO CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CANADA.

I beg to report that pleuro-pneumonia has not been discovered in any part of the Dominion of Canada. Notwithstanding the large number of inspectors employed by the department from ocean to ocean, no lung disease of any kind has been reported during the last twelve months.

Having travelled during the past summer on quarantine service over a large portion of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia and conversed with all the leading veterinarians, wherever I went I could not discover any lung disease in cattle or suspicion of such. Reports from the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are to the same effect.

The inspectors at the ports did not discover any such disease in the 101,502 cattle inspected for export. This furnishes further proof if such was necessary that the exclusion of Canadian cattle on the mistaken evidence of British experts is an injustice to Canadian stock raisers.

TUBERCULOSIS.

I regret to have to report the disease continues to exist in various places in the Dominion.

Since my last report nothing new has been discovered as to the pathology of this disease, but much has been done to confirm what has already been known as to its contagiousness, the manner in which it spreads, and its relation to human consumption.

The following resolution about this disease of the United States Veterinary Medical Association may be quoted as expressing the opinions held respecting it: "Whereas, tuberculosis of some of our domestic animals, and especially of cattle, is a widespread and destructive disease; and whereas, statistics accumulated during the year past show that the disease is very prevalent throughout this country, especially in dairy herds, and indicate that it is steadily increasing, except in states where active measures for its suppression have been enforced; and

Whereas, There exists in some quarters a difference of opinion as to the relation of tuberculosis among cattle to the public health, notwithstanding the fact that this matter has been the object of careful scientific inquiry by a great number of eminent scientists in all parts of the world, and that reliable and uniform results and observations are recorded in great numbers in the veterinary and medical literature; be it resolved, that it is the opinion of the United States Veterinary Medical Association that the following points have been demonstrated beyond dispute and may be accepted as fully established:

1. That tuberculosis of man and cattle is identical.

2. That the milk from cows with tuberculous udders may cause tuberculosis in animals fed upon it.

3. That the milk from cows with extensive tuberculosis but apparently healthy udders may in some cases contain the germs of tuberculosis and cause the disease in animals fed upon it.

4. That in some cases the germs of tuberculosis appear in the milk of tuberculous cows that are not far advanced in the disease, and that have udders that are healthy, so far as can be determined by an examination made during the life of the animal.

5. Slightly tuberculous cows sometimes succumb to a sudden exacerbation of tuberculosis, and furnish virulent milk for a period before it is possible to discover their condition by means of a physical examination.

6. Tuberculin furnishes incomparably the best means of recognizing tuberculosis in the living animal.

7. Tuberculin properly used for diagnostic purposes, is entirely harmless to healthy cattle, and is so exceedingly accurate in its effect that the few errors resulting from its use cannot affect the general results, and are of less frequent occurrence than following the use of any other method of diagnosing internal diseases.

8. That the carcasses of tuberculous animals may be and sometimes are dangerous to the consumer, and all such carcasses should be subjected to rigid inspection by a competent veterinarian, and those that are condemned should be disposed of in such a manner that it will be impossible to put them on the market for consumption as human food.

9. That the importance of dairy inspection cannot be over-estimated, and municipal and health authorities should at once perfect a system commensurate with the vast importance of the subject.

RESOLVED, That the live-stock and especially the breeding interests of this country can never regain their former prosperity until such measures have been carried out by the national and state governments as will afford some reasonable guarantee against the continued ravages of this disease. And in view of the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis in foreign countries and the measures taken by some of them to protect their cattle from further infection, the United States should prohibit the importation of breeding animals until they have been proven by the tuberculin test to be free from this disease."

So long as the diagnosis of tuberculosis was dependent on symptoms only, neither the profession nor the Government was warranted in undertaking its eradication, but since the great discovery by Koch that tuberculin is an almost infallible test even in the most latent case, there is no excuse now for tolerating the plague in our midst.

The investigations of Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, have produced valuable practical results in demonstrating that in the case of cattle of improved blood it may under favorable conditions be possible to breed from tuberculous cows, and by removing the calf, at once from the mother, and infected surroundings it may by being fed on milk from healthy cows or only with cooked or highly pasteurized milk remain healthy.

This discovery which has been confirmed by others is now in practice in Denmark and it is confidently expected that in a few years the disease will be bred out and the improved breeding preserved.

Professor Bang recommends "First to inoculate herd with tuberculin; second, to separate the reacting animals as far as possible, from the non-reacting; third, to kill the evently sick animals either at once or after rapid fattening; fourth, to rear the calves of the cows which react, but otherwise appear healthy or only slightly attacked; fifth to remove the same immediately after birth from the infected stable, place them in healthy division and protect them from further infection, especially from milk feeding; sixth, to carefully disinfect the stable; and seventh to inoculate with tuberculin the animals of the healthy division once or twice yearly."

The last precaution is taken to permit the quick removal from the division, of animals which in spite of previous precautions appear to be infected.

This method rests upon the assumption, first, that infection is the single cause of tuberculosis, and second, that the germs are not present everywhere but that infection is caused by the continued living together through a long period of time with tuberculous cattle, and further by the rearing of calves on raw milk from tuberculous cows."

Department of Agriculture.

Climatic and other conditions on Canadian farms are not favourable for providing necessary means of isolation to warrant the adoption of Bangs's method in this country.

The following suggestions are made by the eminent Veterinarian Nocard, to the Government of France:—"All cattle which show clinical signs of tuberculosis, and all which in addition to suspicious clinical symptoms, show the tuberculin reaction must be butchered. One fourth of the meat value is granted to the owner in case of confiscation. All suspected of being contagious, that is:—such as have lived with tuberculous cattle must be subject to the tuberculin test. The reacting animals must be butchered within one year. If during this period they show clinical proof of tuberculosis they must be killed immediately. For the meat when confiscated the owner receives half price as meat, if the animal has shown no clinical proof. Under special circumstances the minister can grant an extension of the observation period."

INDEMNITY.

In recommending that Parliament be asked to vote a sum of money for the purpose of instituting active measures for the eradication of tuberculosis from Canadian herds, I beg to suggest that a special Act be passed to be called "The Tuberculosis Act." necessary for enlarging the powers of the Minister of Agriculture and the veterinary staff employed by him specially on this work, and more particularly providing more liberally for indemnity in case of animals ordered to be slaughtered as diseased, and as contact animals than is at present provided for in the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act." Even under liberal indemnity the unfortunate owners of diseased cattle are heavy losers, and the slaughtering of their herds being ordered for the public health, it is but fair that their loss should be in part at least shared by the country.

It is a well-known fact that when owners feel that they are not fairly indemnified for their animals slaughtered for the protection of public health, many instead of voluntarily aiding in carrying out the law will evade it, and will sell off suspicious animals, and in this way the very measures intended to confine the disease will extend it.

Provision should be made for the testing of suspected herds being paid for by the Minister of Agriculture, in all cases where tuberculosis is found to exist, but by the owner when the herd is found free from disease. This is advisable in order to prevent unnecessary expense in testing herds merely to enable the owner to advertise them as free from disease on official authority. The cost of disinfectants I think should be in part borne by the public, say one-half, this would ensure thorough disinfection being done. The inspector would only grant the certificate on which payment would be made when he had satisfied himself on that point. The practice of the Eastern States in this connection is as follows:—

New York State.—The animal to be appraised at its sound value, and if ordered to be killed and on post-mortem it is found to be tuberculous, the owner is entitled to one-half the appraised value, limited to \$60 for a diseased registered animal and \$25 for a diseased unregistered animal, but if such examination of the animal killed on account of tuberculosis discloses that the animal was not affected by tuberculosis, the owner is entitled to receive the full appraised value.

"No compensation shall be allowed to any person who shall have wilfully concealed the existence of tuberculosis in his herd."

In Massachusetts the use of tuberculin is confined to cattle coming into the state from "any point without its limits" to cattle condemned by local inspectors (to verify their diagnosis) and to other cattle only upon the written consent of the owner.

The amount appropriated for this purpose is \$200,000 with \$50,000 supplementary and \$50,000 for use in voluntary request work (where the owner's request its use in their herds). It is administered by the Board of Cattle Commissioners.

Vermont.—The limit of appraisal is \$40, one-half indemnity in case of disease; if no disease is found on post-mortem the full value appraised is paid and in addition the owner receives the slaughtered animal."

Maine.—Limit of appraisal \$100 for pedigreed, and \$50 for non-registered animals, provided they have not been brought into the state within three years previous

to such animals showing evidence of disease. Indemnity one-half the appraised value determined upon the basis of health before infection.

"*New Hampshire*.—Indemnity one-half the appraised value, provided they have been owned in the state three months before the disease was detected.

"*New Jersey*.—Limits of appraisal \$100 and \$40. Appraisal on basis of health. Indemnity, one-half appraised value."

"*Rhode Island*.—Limit of appraisal: native animals, \$50; any grade animal, \$75; registered animals, \$100. Indemnity, one-half value appraised when post-mortem discovers disease; when not found tuberculous, full appraised value, provided the animal has been in possession of its present owner for three months previous to the day of slaughter.

"*Connecticut*.—Appraisal at actual value at time of appraisal, and the appraised value of the animal, if killed, shall be paid to the owner thereof.

"*Pennsylvania*.—Appraisal at value of the animal at time of appraisal. Limits of values, pedigreed stock, \$65, and \$25 for grade or common stock. Full appraised value to be paid.

SUGGESTIONS.

The small number of herds infected by tuberculosis in Canada would not warrant the testing of every herd as is done in Massachusetts.

If even those herds are dealt with in which disease is reported to exist, much would be done towards getting rid of the disease, by killing off diseased animals and disinfecting premises, not only so but even greater benefits would follow the education of the farmers as to the infectious nature of the disease and the necessity for adopting every known precaution against its re-introduction to their herds, by refusing to buy fresh cattle which had not undergone the tuberculin test and by at once on discovering suspicious symptoms reporting the fact to the Minister of Agriculture.

I would suggest that for the first year a vote of \$100,000 be obtained to be expended in paying administration expenses, in furnishing tuberculin and disinfectants and in paying indemnity at least one-half the value on a health basis. The amount is small compared with the benefits which would follow its judicious expenditure, and it is reasonable to expect that not more than half that amount will be required during each of the two following years.

In my opinion it is advisable that postponement of action in this direction should no longer be allowed, the protection of Canadian herds require it, and the preservation of human life demand it as a most urgent sanitary necessity.

When we consider the fact that so far this disease is within the bounds of easy control in Canada, and that by an expenditure trifling in itself when compared with the enormous benefits which would result to the people directly by removing an undoubted source of infection to human beings with tuberculosis by milk of diseased cattle, as well as the increased value which the cattle of Canada would at once attain if they could be sold guaranteed after a tuberculin test as free from this disease. I cannot too strongly recommend immediate action in this direction.

Now is the time to deal with it, while yet it is practicable and within our means.

The state of Massachusetts has voted \$300,000 this year to be expended in dealing with it.

To such an extent does it exist in Great Britain that it is stated on good authority that nearly 50 per cent of the herds are affected.

The undertaking of eradicating it from British herds is so gigantic that officials shrink from it.

I beg most earnestly to urge that measures should at once be taken to deal effectually with tuberculosis, and I feel confident that Parliament will not hesitate to vote the funds necessary. By utilizing the experience of other countries, a system can be formulated which will attain the object at the least possible expenditure, and inconvenience to the owners.

It is quite a certainty that the people of Great Britain will not much longer tolerate the dissemination of disease in their families from diseased cattle, cost what it may, this

Department of Agriculture.

disease must be stamped out in the British Isles, and when this is done, where can they look for healthy cattle which are sufficiently well bred to replenish with but to Canada?

As already stated, so long as our only means of diagnosing it was by clinical examination, knowing that but a small percentage could be so diagnosed, professional men hesitated to urge radical measures. Since Professor Koch has blessed humanity by the discovery of the almost infallible test, even in the most latent case, the diagnosis of tuberculosis is a simple matter, and with our knowledge of etiology and pathology it can be and ought to be dealt with on sound scientific as well as business principles, and the country should insist on the ridding of Canada of this disease and preventing fresh importations by admitting breeding cattle only after the tuberculin test.

During the past twelve months from 1st November, 1895, to 1st November, 1896, only twenty-three cases of this disease were reported to the department throughout the entire Dominion, the majority of these being reported by veterinary surgeons. (Detailed report is herewith appended.)

It may be true that to report may be the exception, yet the fact of so few cases being reported goes far to prove that it does not exist to such an extent as to attract the attention of stock breeders, and supports very strongly the contention that the disease is as yet within such limits that the ridding the Dominion of it would not be costly beyond our means.

TUBERCULOSIS.

List of Cases reported during twelve months.—1st November, 1895, to 1st November, 1896.

1895.

Nov.—Cases of tuberculosis near Qu'Appelle reported to department, no action taken.

1896.

Jan.—One Jersey cow belonging to A. C. Fairweather, near St. John, N.B., reported as being tuberculous, animal slaughtered.

- Jan.—Cow butchered by Matthew Carlyle, Dunbar, Dundas County, found tuberculous.

March.—Tuberculosis in herd of Jardine Bros., Kingston, N.B., herd slaughtered.

April.—A bull belonging to a ranchman named Reid at Dog Pond, Alta., reported to be tuberculous. Hardisty's cattle, Edmonton, reported by N. W. M. Police. Orr Graham, V.S., of Port Perry, reported a case of tuberculosis in Durham cow belonging to A. W. Williams, of same place.

May.—H. R. Cleveland, V.S., reported M. Cleveland's, M.P., herd supposed to be affected with tuberculosis, Danville, Que.

June.—Messrs. W. & J. Thomson, V.S., of Orillia, reported a cow belonging to Mr. Wm. Harvey, affected with tuberculosis.

July.—C. G. Burger, V.S., of Listowel, Ont., reported a case of tuberculosis on farm of Geo. Leslie, Elma Township.

July.—C. G. Burger, V.S., of Listowel, Ont., reported a case of tuberculosis on Farm of David Leslie, Wallace, P.O.

July.—W. Jakeman, V.S., Halifax, reported tuberculosis on farm belonging to C. W. Brown, of Maitland, Hants County, N.S.

July.—J. H. C. Todd, V.S., of Brockville, Ontario, reported tuberculosis on farm of H. Baird, of Elizabeth Township.

July.—Jos. Warring, V.S., of Brooklin, Ont., reported tuberculosis on farm of J. W. Stevenson, of Whitby, P.O., Ontario, S. R.

August.—W. & J. Thomson, V.S., of Orillia, reported several cases of tuberculosis in vicinity.

August.—J. J. Mountford, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported a case of tuberculosis in steer belonging to Mr. J. Emerson, of Rothberry.

Sept.—A. G. Hamilton, of Moosomin, reported a steer of his was destroyed by order of N.W.M.P., V.S., as being tuberculous.

Sept.—Wm. Jakeman, V.S., reported a cow belonging to R. N. Nelson, Noel, Hants County, N.S., as being tuberculous.

October.—W. Tanner, V.S., of Mount Forrest, reported animals belonging to Thos. Knox as being tuberculous.

November.—J. T. Routledge, Georgeville, Que. A. A. Holden & Sons, St. Armand Centre. Noble Vincent, St. Armand Centre.

RABIES.—HYDROPHOBIA.

A report of a mad dog having bitten several persons in Paris, Ontario, was received at the department in October, but too late to admit of anything being done by the department to prove the correctness of the diagnosis, the dog having been killed and no opportunity having been given for research by laboratory experiments. Bacteriologists, while admitting the existence of a pathogenic organism, have not yet succeeded in cultivating it or isolating the organism, but inoculation experiments prove the transmissibility of the disease.

This disease is so extremely rare in Canada, that the writer who has practised extensively in the Dominion for thirty-four years, and has been for twenty-one years engaged in quarantine work, has yet to see the first genuine case of rabies in a dog in this country.

A dog like a man may be frenzied without suffering from rabies and unfortunately the cry of "mad dog," at once seems to set people rushing in search of implements of destruction, and the poor dog is tortured into mad fury and beaten or shot to death and the case is pronounced one of hydrophobia, and lives are lost of those who have been bitten through nervous dread of this most horrible of deaths.

No animal, especially a dog or cat, which may have bitten a person should on any account be killed till the diagnosis has been confirmed by experienced clinical examination, or if necessary, post-mortem research, and experimental inoculation by a pathological expert. The disease is readily produced on rabbits by inoculation with the virus obtained from the brain or spinal cord.

The butcher's hand should also be stayed in onslaught against poor dogs or other animals bitten or supposed to have been bitten by a frenzied animal suffering only, perhaps, from some cerebral irritation or gastric derangement.

The injection under condition of scientific exactness of attenuated fixed virus arrests the disease and cures the patient even when bitten on the head or neck in 2,999 out of 3,000 cases, according to Prof. Welch. And according to the same authority, the period of incubation in rabbits inoculated by the virus of "street rabies" is 15 days, while that of fixed virus is five days. The disease prevails extensively in several European countries, notably Russia and in several of the United States, especially Maryland, but it is unknown in California, and almost so in Canada.

SHEEP SCAB.

Only two reports of this disease reached the department during the past twelve months, one in North York, Ontario, and one at Collingwood, county of Grey, Ontario. And not one single case of disease was discovered by the inspectors at the shipping ports up to the 1st November.

This disease is due to an acarus resembling a cheese mite, which attaches itself to the wool and remains on posts, fences, walls of buildings, trees, bushes, and even the ground on which the sheep rest. It burrows under the surface of the skin causing itching and the formation of scabs or crusts producing bald patches, matted wool and such symptoms as biting the itchy parts, scratching with the hind foot, &c., that the attention of the most careless is soon attracted to it.

Department of Agriculture.

As a rule, if taken in time, the disease is easily eradicated by the whole flock being thoroughly washed and dipped several times in one of the many sheep dips sold on the market, care being taken to disinfect the walls, fences, trees, etc., etc., so that by no possibility remains of the acaræ are left attached to them.

Unprincipled owners have been known to pick out all sheep showing signs of the disease and dispose of the others in open market. These having been in contact with the diseased animals infect the cars which carry them, the alleyways and yards of the market, and it may be lead to the ruin of several farmers by introducing scab to their flocks, or even lead to international embargoes on the exportation of sheep : no punishment would be too severe for the perpetrator of such a crime.

If farmers on discovering the first suspicion of symptoms of scab would report it to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, there is no reason whatever why sheep scab would not be quite unknown in Canada in a short time.

GLANDERS IN HORSES.

This disease which prevails more or less in every country where horses are used, has been reported from twelve points only in the entire Dominion, viz.:

No. of reports :—

North-west Territories.....	5
Ontario.....	2
Quebec.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	1
Assiniboia.....	1
Manitoba.....	1

This is in itself a clear indication of the rarity of the disease in Canada.

It is due to an aerobic bacillus, described as "a slender motile rod, straight or slightly curved and with rounded ends called *Bacillus Mallei*. It is found in the discharges from nose in glanders and superficial glands in farcy. It originates in the solipeds, horse, ass, and mule, but it is readily transmitted from them to man, to the lion, dog and goat by spontaneous contamination ; and by experimental inoculation to sheep, goat, pig, dog, cat, rabbit, guinea pig, field mouse, and pigeon. The ox, white mouse, rat and chicken are refractory." Mosselman & Lienaux.

It occurs both in the acute and chronic forms. It is spread in a district by direct contact of diseased and healthy animals, by drinking troughs, feed boxes and hay racks in public stables ; and by harness, blankets or other intermediary agents.

In latent cases it is difficult of diagnosis, as the symptoms which in acute cases are pronounced are often obscure. In such cases the mallein test is a most valuable and reliable aid to diagnosis. The symptoms are usually the glutinous nasal discharge which is most frequently confined to one nostril, is of heavy specific gravity, sinks in water, and adheres round the nostril ; the characteristic mouse-eaten ulcers which stud the nasal septum and the swollen indurated glands in the inter-maxillary space. The shortness of breath and cough indicative of implication of the lungs. In some cases the occurrence of farcy buds in the course of the lymphatics in the groin and inside of the thigh, or on the fore extremity and neck, render its diagnosis to an experienced veterinarian comparatively easy.

Owing to the heat and dryness of the air in most parts of Canada the risk of infection is much lessened, the virus loses its virulence if exposed for a few days to the warm air, it desiccates and the bacilli die. The virus may be kept active for a long time at a moderately low temperature if moist, hence the danger from all badly drained, dark stables.

Except in crowded cities where overworked, underfed horses owned by poor people whose stables are usually defective in light and ventilation, there is no excuse for this disease being allowed to exist in Canada, our climate lends itself to its extermination.

It requires but to enforce the Act and compel owners to report all suspicious cases, to slaughter infected animals and disinfect the premises and contact articles, and in a very few years the disease would be unknown in the country districts.

MANGE IN HORSES.

This disease corresponds to scab in sheep, and like that disease is due to the irritation of the skin by an acarus.

It is an inexcusable disease which like itch in man should be looked upon as an evidence of disgraceful negligence.

Only one report of this disease was received by the department during the past twelve months. It was from the province of Quebec. This disease was not discovered in any animal by the inspectors at the ports of exportation.

Animals affected by this disease should be at once reported and quarantined, so as to prevent the extension of the disease. It is easily cureable in early stages, but in dealing with it the same precaution as recommended for sheep scab will be necessary in dealing with stalls, walls, posts, &c., &c.

LUMPY JAW.

Actinomyces.

I regret to have to report that during the past year the number of cases of this disease, especially in the North-west Territories, would seem to be increasing, this fact led to this disease (for the purpose of controlling it) being placed on the list of contagious diseases under the operations of the Animals Contagious Diseases Act.

This disease is due to the irritation of the ray fungus (*Actinomyces*) which is classed with *Hyphomycetes* or mould fungi.

The fungus or its spores being found on the grasses gain access to the tongue, or gums by means of abrasions in the mouth. The irritation they produce give rise to the indurations of the tongue, long known as "wooden tongue" or the enlargements of the jaws, and other tissues both internal and external, in the region of the throat, tumours which have been long looked upon as saccomatous, and described as osteosarcoma. The disease is no doubt spread when animals suffering from it in an advanced stage are allowed to run at large on open ranges, or to graze on the same pasture field with healthy cattle or feed out of the same troughs. The spores escaping in the saliva may be taken into the mouth and should a sore of any kind exist in the mouth or a grass stalk be lodged between the teeth the spores penetrate the tissues and set up the irritation resulting in the tumour.

Actinomyces occurs in other organs and locations in the body.

In the outset of this disease, and in even somewhat advanced cases, the spores may be destroyed and the disease cured by the internal administration of iodide of potassium in drachm doses, twice daily, given in solution, in large animals three drachms may be given daily for about two weeks.

It will be seen that the communicability of this disease differs from the ordinary infectious or contagious diseases, and there is little danger to be apprehended from transit contact, or infection of cars or stock yards.

Reports of animals affected by this disease have been received from the North-west Mounted Police as occurring in increasing numbers among the cattle in the Territories.

By referring to the reports of animals rejected by the inspectors at Montreal it will be seen that 91 head were rejected on account of this disease, as against 67 for the preceding year. This does not, however, include all the animals so affected, for the inspectors have instructions not to condemn any animals in which the disease is in an early stage of development, as evidence goes to show that the flesh of such animals is quite fit for human consumption.

Department of Agriculture.

The late Professor Walley in his valuable work on meat inspection says:—"The malady affects man and is in him known as Actinomycosis Hominis, and while it has been transmitted by inoculation from man to the calf (Crookshank) so far as I am aware, there is no direct evidence of the transmission of the disease from animals to man."

That this disease is increasing in Canada we have ample evidence, and that sanitary measures for its suppression are necessary there need be no doubt, and as such measures could only be enforced under quarantine regulations, it was actually necessary to place it on the contagious diseases list coming under the operations of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

I herewith append a precis of reports of this disease received by the Department during the past twelve months. It will be seen by reference thereto that ten reports came from the North-west Mounted Police in the Territories, and nineteen from veterinary surgeons in Ontario.

This disease is comparatively unknown in Quebec or the Maritime Provinces, although it is occasionally met with in all parts of the Dominion.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

CASES OF ACTINOMYCOSIS REPORTED TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS WITH NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF OWNERS OF CATTLE.

1896.

Aug. 25.—Jno. J. Elliot, V.S., reporting actinomycosis in vicinity of Clifford, Ont.

March.—Actinomycosis in herd of Geo. Colbeck, of Colbeck, Ont., W. Cowan, V.S., reported animals improving under treatment.

April.—Robt. F. Golden, reported two cases of actinomycosis in Essex Co.

June.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported that animals affected with actinomycosis were allowed to run at large on public highway at Owen Sound.

June.—Robt. Young, V.S., of Bowmanville, Ont., reported a case of actinomycosis among cattle belonging to E. G. Law, of Hampton, Durham, W.R.

June.—Robt. F. Golden, reported case of Actinomycosis on Mr. C. F. Spaffud's farm, of Elmstead Station, Ont.

July.—J. E. Blackwell, V.S., of Clinton, Ont., reported case of actinomycosis among cattle belonging to W. J. Paton, of West Huron.

July.—J. E. Blackwell, V.S., of Clinton, Ont., reported a case of actinomycosis among cattle belonging to Jno. Beacon, of Goderich, West Huron.

July.—Robt. Young, V.S., of Bowmanville, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farms of Henry Hopkins, of Darlington Tp., Durham, W.R.

July.—Robt. Young, V.S., of Bowmanville, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farms of Messrs. Wm. Bragg; Jno. Hopkins, Durham, W.R.

July.—Jos. Waring, V.S., Brooklin, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farm of Mrs. Thos. Coats, of Reach Tp., Ontario, S.R.

July.—Jos. Waring, V.S., of Brooklin, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farm of Wm. Harris, jr., of Reach Tp., Ontario, S.R.

July.—J. F. Storry, V.S., of Stouville, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farm of Mr. Corner, of Kinsale, Ontario W.

July.—Jas. Armitage, V.S., of Kincardine, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farm of Jno. Pearsons, of Kincardine Tp., Bruce W.

July.—Jos. Golley, V.S., of Wingham, Ont., reported actinomycosis on farm of Isaac Ferrand, of Norris Tp., also on farm of Wm. Patton of same place.

July.—A. M. Wilson, V.S., of Wheatley, reported cases of actinomycosis on farm in Mersea Tp., Essex Co.

July.—Messrs. W. & J. Thomson, V.S.'s., of Orillia, reported actinomycosis on Mr. Geo. Ray's farm, South Orillia Tp.

July.—J. J. Mountford, V.S., N.W.M.P., found bull of Mr. Jno. Young of Kam-sack affected with actinomycosis.

August.—J. J. Mountford, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported case of actinomycosis in steer belonging to Mr. Alex. Bradford, of Saltenets districts.

August 27.—G. P. Dillon, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported in herd of cattle belonging to Mrs. Dowling and Mr. Moire, of Millarville, affected with actinomycosis.

Aug. 1.—J. C. Fyfe, Palmerston, Ontario, reporting contagious diseases in neighbourhood.

August 26.—John G. Elliott, V.S., reporting actinomycosis in vicinity of Glifford, Ontario.

October 16.—Joseph Howe, Supt., N.W.M.P., Calgary, reports several cases of actinomycosis in his district.

August.—J. J. Mountford, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported actinomycosis among cattle belonging to Messrs. P. Bains, H. Alra's and J. Pecks, all of Crescent Lake.

August.—J. J. Mountford, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported cow suffering from actinomycosis and belonging to Mr. Angus Currie, of Rokeby.

September.—Prof. Andrew Smith, reported cases of actinomycosis on Mr. Corbett's farm, Dundalk, Ont., also on Mr. Fry's farm.

September.—J. J. Mountford, V.S., N.W.M.P., reporting steer belonging to Mr. J. Hole, of Wallace, affected with actinomycosis.

Sept. 12.—Cow belonging to Mr. Paylin, of Pine Creek, Alta, affected with actinomycosis, reported by G. P. Dillon, V.S., N.W.M.P.

October 12.—G. P. Dillon, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported steer belonging to Mrs. Dawes, of Old, Alta, affected with actinomycosis.

October 1.—G. P. Dillon, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported heifer belonging to Mr. Gilmour, affected with actinomycosis.

October 12.—G. P. Dillon, V.S., N.W.M.P., reported actinomycosis on increase in district.

October 7.—Conner, N.W.M.P., reported actinomycosis much on the increase.

October 6.—Joseph Howe Supt., N.W.M.P., Calgary, reports several cases of actinomycosis in his district.

ANTHRAX OR CHARBON.

This disease much dreaded in Europe is comparatively rare in Canada, only seven occurrences of it during the past twelve months have been reported to the department, a list of which is herewith appended, and these reports are not authenticated and may be mere surmises, and even these are scattered over an extensive area of country :—

Nova Scotia.....	2
Ontario.....	2
Quebec.....	1
Manitoba.....	1
North-west Territories.....	1
Total.....	7

It is due to a microscopic organism the anthrax bacillus. These organisms seem to prevail in certain conditions of soil and climate. Certain localities, therefore, are recognized as anthrax districts in countries such as France, where the disease occurs extensively. It is apt to occur where indifference is allowed to lead to careless burial; the carcasses contaminate the soil by the spores of the bacillus, which may reach the surface years after in many subtle ways, it may be by water springs a long distance off if the grave be near their source. Earth worms are said to bring them to the surface, even the roots of plants and grasses growing over anthrax infected graves are said to bring the spores up.

The effects of the entrance of these virulent spores into an animal body, by whatever channel they do enter, soon destroy the subject by their rapid and indefinite multiplication, and in many ways affect the life sustaining properties of the blood by the production of toxins by the absorption of oxygen, or by the obstruction of the minute capillary circulation.

Department of Agriculture.

Bollinger recognizes three different forms of anthrax as affecting the domestic animals in a general way.

“ 1. Apoplectiform anthrax which only lasts for a few minutes or several hours.

“ 2. Acute anthrax lasting from a few hours to a few days.

“ 3. Subacute forms of anthrax, here should be included all cases of anthrax of a longer duration.”

The disease runs its course with a remarkable rapidity, in the two forms, animals dying often as if struck by lightning, frequently being found dead without illness having been suspected. Even in the third form the mortality exceeds 70 per cent.

The disease seldom affords opportunities for even experimental treatment.

Preventive measures are more important. From what has been said above it will be evident that graves are dangerous; water flowing near them, and grasses growing over them should also be guarded against.

Carcasses if buried should be placed beyond the possible reach of dogs or vermin likely to dig them up and trail them over the pasture lands, they should be placed eight feet deep and covered with lime; better far is burning, and deep burial in lime of the ashes.

SYMPTOMATIC ANTHRAX.

Black leg, black quarter, occurs occasionally in various portions of Canada from ocean to ocean, it is a disease of the young and thriving bovine, occurring at irregular intervals in certain districts, sometimes extensively, at other times a few big fat calves will die, here and there, in a district. It will prevail for a few months, especially when the calves are thriving best, and it may not be seen for some years after.

It is also a bacterial disease, but although the bacillus is also a spore bearer, it is not identical with the bacillus of anthrax.

As the name indicates the pathological manifestations are mostly confined to the quarter, it may be the hind or it may be the fore, the calf is lame, unable to move the limb except in a dragging manner, the quarter is swollen and the swelling crackles under the hand as if it contained confined air, or gas. The animal may die suddenly or linger for some hours, or it may be found dead in the field or stable.

Treatment is useless, and the remarks made as to the disposal of carcasses of animals dying of anthrax apply to black leg also.

Setons in the dewlap are empirically recommended but are of doubtful utility. It is well to check too rapid fattening; hence removing the calves to poorer pasture, giving them exercise by driving, and preventing their access to graves of dead cattle are the best preventives.

ANTHRAX.

Suspected Cases of Anthrax Reported to the Department.

February.—Two steers belonging to David Archibald, Upper Musquodoboit, N.S., reported to have died from anthrax.

April.—An animal belonging to Thomas Francis, of Upper Stewiacke, died from anthrax.

July.—H. D. Ackerill, V.S., of Belleville, reported anthrax on farm belonging to John Conlin, near Madoc, Hastings W.

August.—Prof. McEachran reported cases of anthrax on farms at Ste. Rosalie, Bagot County.

August.—Anthrax reported in cattle belonging to Mr. H. Lambert, of Touchwood Hills, by John T. Burnett, V.S., N.W.M.P.

September.—W. Tanner, V.S., of Mount Forest, reported that anthrax existed near there, one animal belonging to Mr. John Moore, of Mount Forest, died of that disease.

October.—D. H. McFadden, V.S., reported that about 15 head of cattle had died from anthrax, near Melita, Manitoba, north of boundary line.

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

DUNCAN MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,

V.S. EDIN., D.V.S. MCGILL,

Chief Inspector.

No. 1.

PICTOU CATTLE DISEASE.—REPORT OF T. CHALMERS, V.S.

TRURO, 2nd December, 1896.

Dr. D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector of Stock.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following report of the duties performed by me in my district of West Pictou County, from 1st November, 1895, until 1st November, 1896, viz. :—

On the 1st of November, 1895, one cow belonging to A. R. McKay, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

19th November, one heifer belonging to David Proudfoot, West River, Pictou.

25th November, some cows belonging to Mrs. Jane Matheson, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

Four cows slaughtered for the month of November, 1895—all female animals.

Month of December, 1895, one animal.

One cow belonging to A. R. McKay, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

Month of January, 1896, one animal.

16th January, one cow belonging to Wm. P. Creighton, West River, Pictou.

Month of April, 1896, two animals, one cow belonging to Wm. P. Creighton, West

River, Pictou.

One cow belonging to Wm. P. Creighton, West River, Pictou.

18th April, one cow, John McBain, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

Month of May, 1896.—2 animals slaughtered 7th May, one cow belonging to Adam Wilson, Hardwood Hill, Pictou, N.S.

May 21, one cow belonging to Wm. P. Creighton, West River, Pictou, N.S.

Month of June, 1896, four animals.

June 1, one cow, James Fraser, Three Brooks, Caribou, Pictou, N.S.

“ 22, “ Alex. D. McKenzie, Three Brooks, Caribou, Pictou, N.S.

“ 26, “ James Carson, Pictou, N.S.

“ 29, “ John Rankin, Hardwood Hill, Pictou, N.S.

Month of July, 1896, seven animals slaughtered.

July 1, one cow, Wm. P. Creighton, West River, Pictou, N.S.

“ 8, “ David Crockett, Middle River, Pictou, N.S.

“ 14, “ Mrs. Jane Matheson, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

“ 17, “ Adam Wilson, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

“ 20, “ George Duncan, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

“ 22, “ John A. Blackie, Logans Tannery, Pictou.

“ 17, “ John Rankin, Hardwood Hill, Pictou.

Month of August, 1896, two animals slaughtered.

August 14, one cow, Daniel Munro, Central Caribou, Pictou, N.S.

“ 22, “ Mrs. McKay, Lansdowne, Pictou, N.S.

Month of September, 1896, 4 animals slaughtered.

September 1, one cow, Joseph Neville, Pictou, N.S.

“ 4, “ Duncan Rankin, Hardwood Hill, Pictou, N.S.

“ 14, “ Wm. P. Creighton, West River, Pictou, N.S.

“ 28, “ “ “ “

Month of October, 1896, three animals slaughtered.

October 3, John A. Blackie, Logan's Tannery, Pictou N.S., one cow.

“ 6, one cow, Alex. D. McKenzie, Three Brooks, Pictou, N.S.

“ 13, “ Donald Murray, Lower Caribou River, Pictou,

I am, &c.,

THOS. CHALMERS, V.S.,

Inspector, N.S.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 2.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(M. C. BAKER, D. V. S.)

MONTREAL, 1st November, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to report that during the current year I have made the following investigations and inspections of reported outbreaks of contagious diseases of animals.

Mr. Langdon having reported to the Minister that a disease was existing in Glengarry County, from which many cattle were dying, I was instructed to see Mr. Langdon and obtain all information possible to enable me to ascertain the extent and nature of the disease. Mr. Langdon gave me the names and addresses of several parties who had definite knowledge of outbreak, his own being only hearsay. I wrote these parties but did not receive a reply from any. I also wrote the member for the county but got no reply. It was therefore concluded that if any disease existed it could not be of a serious or contagious nature.

July 2nd, I went to Lancaster, Ontario, to investigate a disease among a lot of pigs, which proved to be hog cholera; a number died, the balance of the herd of 200 were by authority of the Minister slaughtered, and the premises thoroughly disinfected. I am happy to be able to report that the disease did not spread from the farm where it first appeared.

On July 27th, I went to Ormstown to investigate a reported disease affecting cows on a number of farms, which was thought to be contagious. I found a number of cows affected with lameness, generally in the fore legs which I considered of a rheumatic nature, there was nothing in the history of the ailment that pointed to its being of a contagious nature. Many of the animals were convalescing. The owners were advised to keep the cows where they could get a suitable amount of food with as little walking as possible and in bad cases to give tonics and extra feed.

On August 11th, I visited Ste. Rosalie, Bagot County, to investigate the cause of death of a number of cows there. I found that eleven head had died between the 31st July and 9th August, all suddenly, for past two days, none showing any signs of illness and as all dead ones were deeply buried it was consequently impossible for me to make any autopsy, but from the history of the disease and the report of a post-mortem examination made by the local veterinary surgeon, I considered the disease was anthrax fever. I advised the isolation of the remaining animals on the farm and thorough disinfection of the premises, especially the stables, yards, &c., where some of the animals had died.

I visited Scotstown on the 14th to investigate a similar outbreak there, here I made a post-mortem examination on a recently dead animal and found the disease to be a form of anthrax. In this case the surviving animals had been removed by your advice from the pasture where the outbreak first appeared, where the germ of the disease evidently gained entrance to the cattle through the food or water. After their removal, the animal mentioned above was the only one affected, the balance remaining in perfect health.

Both of these outbreaks are similar in character, and were practically the same disease, one was among milking cows on an old fairly well cultivated farm, the other among young cattle on a comparatively wild and uncultivated pasture. I think that in both cases better drainage, if such is possible, would at least lessen the danger of a future outbreak of it, if it did not entirely prevent its re-occurrence.

I visited Mansonville on September 12th to investigate the reported existence of tuberculosis in a dairy herd, but found nothing to confirm the report or to justify a recommendation that the herd be tested with tuberculin.

The only disease with which I was called upon to take active measures was hog cholera, at Lancaster, which was at once stamped out.

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

M. C. BAKER,

Inspector.

D. MCEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.,
Chief Inspector.

No. 3.

REPORT ON POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

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

POINTE LEVIS, P.Q., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you my annual report of live stock imported into the Pointe Lévis cattle quarantine.

During this season 3 cattle, 180 sheep, 6 swine, 26 horses arrived at this station, The horses, cattle and swine were for Canada. Of the 180 sheep imported, 39 were for the United States and 141 for Canada.

I also inclose a statement of all kinds of live stock imported to this station since its establishment, 1876.

The total number of animals imported during that period is 28,594. There were 8,822 cattle, 19,192 sheep, 580 swine. There was 325 animals born in the quarantine during that time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

To the Honourable
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE RECEIVED EACH YEAR SINCE 1876 AT PT. LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Date.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1876.....	109	305	17	431
1877.....		124	38	162
1878.....	45	113	17	175
1879.....	114	369	6	489
1880.....	416	613	12	1,041
1881.....	751	1,179	53	1,983
1882.....	1,215	1,124	22	2,361
1883.....	2,132	623	41	2,796
1884.....	1,607	473	26	2,106
1885.....	1,305	240	37	1,582
1886.....	597	328	16	941
1887.....	148	488	10	646
1888.....	198	1,994	77	2,269
1889.....	140	609	70	819
1890.....	2	1,902	64	1,968
1891.....		3,023	10	3,033
1892.....	1	2,282	19	2,848
1893.....	12	1,989	22	2,023
1894.....	17	309	17	343
1895.....	10	379		389
1896.....	3	180	6	189
Total.....	8,822	19,192	580	28,594
Born in quarantine.....				325
Grand total.....				28,919

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

Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF CATTLE AND SWINE IMPORTED AT PT. LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1896.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	From.	Cattle.			Swine.			Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Discharge.
			Bull.	Cows.	Breed.	Boar.	Sow.	Breed.				
1896.										1896.	1896.	
June 24.	L. Superior.	Liverpool.				1	5	Berkshires.	S. Coxworth	Whitby, Ont.	June 16.	July
July 13.	Sardinian	"	2		Jerseys.				R. J. Fleming	Toronto,	July 3.	Oct. 2.
" 13.	"	"	1		Ayrshire.				Thos. Ballantyne & Son.	Stratford,	" 3.	" 2.
Total			3		Cattle	6		Swine				

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

STATEMENT OF HORSES IMPORTED AT QUEBEC DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1896.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	From.	No. of Horses.	Owner.	Address.
1896.					
June 13	Numidian	Liverpool.	2	Her Excellency Countess of Aberdeen.	Ottawa, Can.
July 16	Montevidian	London.	3	Fire Brigade	Montreal "
August 15	Per Grand Trunk Ry.	Mich. U.S	1	Dr. C. E. Elliot	Quebec City, Can
Total			6		

J. A. COUTURE, *D. V. S.*,
Assist. Inspector.

STATEMENT OF SHEEP IMPORTED AT THE POINT LEVIS CATTLE QUARANTINE DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1896.

Date of Arrival.	Steamer.	Line.	From.	South-downs.		Shrop-shires.		Oxford.		Cots-wold.		Hamp-shire.		Dorsets.		Lincoln.		Grand Total.	Owner.	Address.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Dis-charge.	
				Ram.	Ewe.	Total.	Ram.	Ewe.	Total.	Ram.	Ewe.	Total.	Ram.	Ewe.	Total.	Ram.	Ewe.						Total.
1896.																							
June 24.	L. Superior.	Beaver.	Liverpool.																2	S. Coxworth.	Whitby, Ont.	June 16.	July 8.
July 15.	Lake Huron	"	"															39	John Campbell.	Woodville, Ont.	July 1.	" 20.	
" 15.	"	"	"															1	J. C. Wylar.	Mount Hope, Ohio	" 4.	" 20.	
" 15.	"	"	"															1	C. W. Frenzee.	Green Valley, Ills.	" 4.	" 29.	
" 15.	"	"	"															5	Dr. Morton.	Barrie, Ont.	" 4.	" 29.	
" 15.	"	"	"															4	E. C. White.	Barton, Ohio.	" 4.	" 29.	
" 15.	"	"	"															3	Smith Evens.	Gourack, Ont.	" 4.	" 29.	
" 15.	"	"	"															1	Wm. Oliver.	Avonbank, Ont.	" 4.	" 29.	
" 28.	Canadian...	Allan...	London...	564	69													69	Hon. G. Drummond.	Montreal, Que.	" 15.	Aug. 12.	
Aug. 10.	Lake Ontario.	Beaver.	Liverpool.	1	1	9	8	17										21	Robt. Miller.	Brougham, Ont.	" 1.	" 24.	
" 10.	"	"	"															1	Wm. Thompson	Uxbridge,	" 1.	" 24.	
" 10.	"	"	"	2	4	6			2	3	5							11	Geo. McKerrow	Sussex, Wis.	" 1.	" 24.	
" 10.	"	"	"															4	Geo. Harding.	Waukesha, Wis.	" 1.	" 24.	
" 10.	"	"	"															4	J. G. Hiller.	Four Towns, Mich.	" 1.	" 24.	
" 10.	"	"	"															3	J. C. Williams.	Xenia, Ohio.	" 1.	" 24.	
" 10.	"	"	"	4	6	10												12	F. W. Barrette.	Wadsworth, N.Y.	" 1.	" 24.	
" 18.	Lake Huron	"	"															3	Geo. Harding.	Waukesha, Wis.	" 1.	" 24.	
				147	7	91	184	0	58	4	7	11	8	2	10	4	3	7					

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

Department of Agriculture.

No. 4.

REPORT ON ST. JOHN CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

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

ST. JOHN, N.B., 5th November, 1896.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report of work performed at this station during the year. The winter months were chiefly occupied in the work of inspecting cattle and sheep for export to Great Britain, carried in the steamers of the Beaver and Donaldson lines. A number of animals were inspected at Montreal, prior to shipment, owing to the incomplete facilities for doing so here. The number of animals inspected by me were :—

Canadian cattle.....	2,082
Canadian sheep.....	2,051
United States cattle.....	2,964
United States sheep.....	4,998
Total.....	12,095

Several cases of actinomycosis were detected, the majority not pronounced. One animal badly affected was not allowed on shipboard. These cases occurred early in the season. The chief inspector was advised in regard to these animals; orders were issued by him to shippers, that no animals so affected would, under any circumstances, be allowed on shipboard, and until the end of the season no further cases were presented. One sheep (Canadian) was detained on account of having sores about the head. A careful microscopic examination was made, sections being taken from the affected parts, but revealed no trace of "scab" or parasite disease; the remainder of the shipment were sent on. This one animal was not allowed to proceed, as in my opinion its appearance might have hazarded the rest. The first shipment of United States cattle was made on the 8th February per SS. "Concordia," numbering 226 head. They arrived in sealed cars and were delivered over to me; each animal marked U.S. ear-tagged (metallic) giving the number, and other marks of identification. The cars were unloaded as expeditiously as possible, sealed, and sent across the frontier for cleansing, etc. From this time until the close of the season, the greater part of the shipments of cattle and sheep were from the United States; all arrivals of such stock being subjected to the conditions above mentioned. There was in all shipments, Canadian and American, a marked disregard for the law governing the transportation of animals, prime animals arriving daily almost perishing for want of water and food en route, and it is to be hoped that during the coming winter some provision will be made whereby the most flagrant cases of cruelty may be in some measure averted. Sheds and yards for cattle and sheep are now in course of construction at the western terminus, but I am not aware that provision is being made for the isolation of United States cattle and sheep.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

There was only one animal in quarantine for the year ended: a Jersey bull, imported from Rochester, N.Y., via Boston, Mass., owned by B. V. Milledge, Esq. St. John, N.B. It was detained in quarantine ninety days and discharged in good health. The quarantine grounds provided were temporary, but quite sufficient for the purpose.

INSPECTION OF ANIMALS REPORTED SUFFERING FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

In January I subjected to the tuberculin test a Jersey heifer, belonging to A. C. Fairweather, Esq., of Rothesay, N.B., having authority from the department to inspect

the herd. Temperature reaction was observed; the animal was destroyed, revealing tuberculosis in the bronchial glands and larger bronchii.

Acting on departmental instructions, I proceeded to Kingston, Kent County, N.B., to investigate an alleged outbreak of contagious disease in cattle, belonging to Messrs. Jardine. The animals were well housed and cared for, and apparently in good condition. On closer examination one of the animals showed marked symptoms of tuberculosis. By consent of Messrs. Jardine I subjected three heifers to the tuberculin test, the owners objecting at the time to have the balance of the herd tested. Normal temperatures ranging from $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{F}$. to 102°F . Inoculated at 6 p.m. At 7 a.m. next morning temperatures were $106\frac{2}{5}^{\circ}\text{F}$., $106\frac{2}{5}^{\circ}\text{F}$., 107°F . The animal which presented marked symptoms was destroyed, and a postmortem examination held, the lungs were in a state of caseous degeneration. Tubercular formations were abundant in the peritoneum and other portions of the viscera. A notice of declaration of infection was issued, and no further action taken at the time. Some little time afterwards the balance of the herd were subjected to the tuberculin test by Dr. Ferguson, of Kingston, N.B., he having been supplied with lymph by the department. A record was kept by this gentleman, which is subjoined:

"Minota," aged, highest temperature before inoculation, 103°F .; after, $104\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{F}$.

"Madame Swiveler," aged, highest temperature before inoculation, 102°F .; after, 106°F .

"Little Nell," aged, highest temperature before inoculation, 101°F .; after, 106°F .

"Cock of the Walk," bull, two years, highest temperature before inoculation, 101°F .; after, 106°F .

It was evident the whole herd were affected, and the owners destroyed them, the carcasses being thrown in a lime kiln and consumed. These cattle were all pure bred and registered Ayrshires, the young bull having been recently purchased in the province of Quebec, and the loss was a heavy one to the owners. The source of this disease is an old one, and although contagious, it can be very easily traced in this province on well marked blood lines, the pedigrees of the animals owned by the Messrs. Jardine being a sufficient guide. Under instructions I proceeded to the farm of Mrs. I. J. Harrison, Mangerville, N.B., and made an examination into an alleged case of tuberculosis. The animal was affected with chronic bronchitis, it was, however, subjected to the tuberculin test. There was no temperature reaction. On 7th October I proceeded to Tracadie, Gloucester county, N.B., to make an investigation into a reported outbreak of a contagious disease in animals on the farm of Anastase Basque, Esq., Gaspereaux Brook. No animals were affected at the time of my visit, and from what I saw and from information I gleaned, it was apparent that any animals which might have died succumbed from local causes, which were quite within the power of the owner to disperse. On the 19th of October I examined on the farm of Mrs. Kate Peters, Gagetown, N.B., an animal suffering from actinomycosis. The case was not pronounced, and remedial treatment is being carried on.

Inspection of horses.—Thirty-four horses were examined by me in transit to and from the United States—8 for import, 9 for export, the remaining 17 being race horses, engaged here and in the border towns of the state of Maine. None were affected with contagious disease. Three certificates of inspection were issued by me in October for horses which were brought in some months earlier before the regulations governing the inspection of horses were in force, to complete the entry at the customs certificates were issued, although the animals had not been inspected by me on arrival, I know they had no contagious diseases. With the exception of a few scattered cases of tuberculosis in cattle, there is no contagious disease whatever in this province among horses, cattle, sheep, or swine.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES H. FRINK,

Veterinary Inspector.

To the Hon. SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 5.

REPORT ON HALIFAX, N.S., CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

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

To the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report as superintendent of the cattle quarantine, at the port of Halifax from November 1, 1895, until November 1, 1896.

May 1. In transit to Prince Edward Island:—1 Guernsey bull, 1 Jersey bull, 1 Alderney bull, 3 Alderney cows, 6 Guernsey heifers, 4 Guernsey calves. The property of B. Heartz, Esq., Prince Edward Island.

EXPORTED.

August 7. Per SS. "City of St. John," from Halifax to London, England:—1 brown mare, property of Dr. O'Dwyer, Halifax, N.S.

September 15. Per SS. "Olivette," from Halifax to Boston:—1 brown colt, property of H. W. Gates, Halifax, N.S.

IMPORTED.

April 1. 1 thoroughbred mare per SS. "Halifax," from Boston, property of Dr. Jones, Halifax.

June 16. 1 brown gelding, per I.C.R., from Bangor, Maine, property of Wm. Duffus, Halifax, N.S.

June 24. Two mares per SS. "Olivette," from Boston, property of R. N. Carroll, Musquodoboit, N.S.

July 1. 1 stallion (thoroughbred), per SS. "Halifax," from Boston, property of Dr. Jones.

Aug. 3. Per I. C. R., from Vineland, N. J., one mare and one gelding the property of Miss Campbell.

INSPECTION OF ANIMALS REPORTED SUFFERING FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

July 21. On receipt of telegram from the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, requesting me to visit the cattle of C. W. Brown, Maitland, U. S., I beg leave to report that I did so as per report of July 24, 1896. (Animals found tuberculous.)

Aug. 11. By request of the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, I visited the farm of C. W. Brown, of Maitland, U. S., and tested nine (9) head of cattle with tuberculin, as per report of August 15, 1896. (Animals found tuberculous.)

Sept. 9. By request of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, I visited Noel, Hants Co., and examined a cow, the property of R. M. Sterling, as per report of Sept. 11, 1896. (Animal found tuberculous.)

Sept. 25. By request of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, I visited Economy, N.S., to apply the tuberculin test on a bull, the property of Mrs. Skillings, then in quarantine. This I did, finding him healthy, as per report Sept. 29, 1896.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. JAKEMAN, D. V.

Veterinary Inspector.

No. 6.

REPORT ON ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE.

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

TORONTO, 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the general health of horses, cattle and sheep during the past year has been excellent with a very few exceptions.

In September several cases of disease and deaths, amongst cattle belonging to Mr. Alex. McLeod and James Giffen in the neighbourhood of Stayner, were reported, Mr. E. C. Oliver, V.S., Stayner, investigated and he has reported that he has visited the farms, that the disease is a form of anesnia produced by local causes, there have been several deaths, but that the disease is not of a contagious character. Cases of lump jaw (actinomycosis) have also been reported in several parts of the province. This disease does not appear to spread much if at all from animal to animal, the majority are single cases in a herd. They vary much in their virulence, many merely showing a slight enlargement at the part affected, with no constitutional symptoms, the animals being in good condition, thriving, and apparently healthy. Many of these cases may recover under medicinal treatment; and if butchered, I cannot see the necessity of condemning the carcase of a bullock in good condition, fat and apparently healthy, and the disease localised to the affected part. This had better be left to the discretion of the inspectors.

No doubt, the disease has been conveyed by experimental inoculation; but the most cases come from vegetation, and where there are a number of cattle with lump jaw in a locality, it is not an indication that the disease is produced by actual contact, but that the fungi are plentiful in the food. A few cases of tuberculosis have been reported, and some of the affected animals have been destroyed. In Lambton County, there has been an outbreak of hoose, in cattle, or what is known as venomous bronchitis produced by parasites (*stringylus mierurus*). The cases occurred in low-lying land. This disease is not unusual in calves, but in this instance both young and old were affected. The disease may be prevented by drainage, and liming the lands where practicable.

No cases of ergotism have been reported. There has been a serious outbreak of hog cholera, in the county of York, also in Oxford County, and these outbreaks were, I believe, a result either directly or indirectly of contact with hogs purchased in Toronto market and sold for store purposes. Since July no store hogs have been sold out of the market.

Three cases of glanders in horses were reported in the eastern part of the province. This disease is now seldom met with in Ontario.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

AND. SMITH, F.S.V.S.

HON. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 7.

REPORT ON POINT EDWARD CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(E. P. WESTELL, V.S.)

SARNIA, 1st November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of cattle and swine received into the Ontario Cattle Quarantine, for the year ending 31st October, 1896, also that of American stock having entered Canada through St. Clair Tunnel in transit through Canada via the Grand Trunk Railway during said period.

I may state that there has been a slight decrease in the number of cattle imported this year, but they were above the average of former years as to breeding and quality.

The swine imported this year were very fair and consisted mainly of the improved white Chester breed, which appear to be growing more in favour with our Canadian breeders.

I am pleased to report that all animals received into quarantine were particularly healthy, also that there is no contagious or infectious disease in this district excepting a few cattle affected with tuberculosis.

Attached you will find a detailed statement of the animals received into quarantine, also that of the various animals having passed through Canada in transit via the Grand Trunk Railway from this port.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. P. WESTELL, V.S.,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ANNUAL Report of Cattle received into Ontario Cattle Quarantine, for the Year ending 31st October, 1896.

Date of Entry.	Durhams.		Jerseys.		Herefords.		Guernseys.		Valuation.	Removal.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1895.									\$ cts.		
Dec. 19				2					150 00	Mar. 17	H. D. Woodruff, St. Catharines, Ont.
1896.											
Jan. 25				2					125 00	April 23	Wm. Butler, Dereham Centre.
April 21					1	1			200 00	July 20	H. D. Smith, Compton, Que.
June 8								1	250 00	Sept. 5	Wm. Butler, Dereham Centre.
July 11			1						100 00	Returned to United States, July 17.	B. V. Millage, St. John, N.B.
Oct. 15	1								200 00	Yet in Quarantine.	Wm. Oliver, Avon Bank, Ont.
Total ..	1		1	4	1	1		1	1,025 00		

Total number of cattle, 9.

E. P. WESTELL, V.S.,
Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SWINE RECEIVED INTO THE ONTARIO CATTLE QUARANTINE FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1896.

Date of Entry.	White Chester.		Red Jersey.		Poland China.		Cheshire.		Berkshire.		Removal.	Value.	Consignee and Address.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1895.											1895.	\$ cts.	
Nov. 23.					1						Dec. 13.	40 00	J. Duck, Ridgetown, Ont.
											1896.		
Dec. 12.							1	1			Jan.	25 00	O. H. Usher, Hamilton, Ont.
do 18.									1		do	25 00	J. Bennett, Chatham, Ont.
do 21.				2							do	40 00	Tape Bros., Ridgetown, Ont.
1896.													
Jan. 30.	1										Feb.	40 00	H. George & Son, Crumpton, Ont.
Mar. 17.					1	1					April	45 00	W. G. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont.
do 20.	2	1									do	60 00	F. W. Sleadman, Kentville, N. S.
May 16.	1										June	25 00	Daniel de Courcy, Mitchell, Ont.
do 20.									1		do	150 00	H. George & Sons, Crumpton, Ont.
do 27.											do	40 00	Joseph G. Snell, Brampton, Ont.
June 4.	1	2									do	50 00	J. B. Clark, Blenheim, Ont.
July 1.	1	1									July	25 00	J. Barkey, Stouffville, Ont.
do 1.	1	1									do	25 00	Keneth McLeod, Winnipeg, Man.
do 21.											Aug.	40 00	George Green, Stratford, Ont.
do 8.	2	1									do	150 00	Wm. Butler & Son, Derhamcenter, Ont.
do 8.											do	50 00	Joseph Cairns, Camlachie, Ont.
Sept. 4.	1								1		Oct.	75 00	do
	10	10		2	2	1	1	1	2	1		905 00	

Total 30.

G. P. WESTELL, V.S.,
Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

STATEMENT of cars of Live Stock passing through the St. Clair Tunnel, Sarnia, from November 1, 1895, to October 31, 1896, inclusive.

MONTHS.	MAIN LINE--ST. ARMAND AND COATCOOKE.						NIAGARA FRONTIER--NIAGARA FALLS AND FORT ERIE.					
	Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.	Horses.	Cars.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.	Horses.
1895.												
November	923	8	82,051		35	640	1,452	17,861	23,489	46,519	70	1,454
December	581	1,135	48,896		11	210	1,078	15,581	11,000	15,756	43	964
1896.												
January	774	4,481	58,108	1,440	15	292	1,270	17,524	12,243	17,726	185	3,748
February	661	1,149	58,990	525	24	443	1,251	17,500	34,294	12,392	249	5,644
March	737	871	52,815	3,278	23	411	1,382	16,481	34,849	8,087	295	5,955
April	692	601	57,097	950	32	621	1,186	17,073	20,704	9,838	300	5,917
May	620		57,145		36	714	1,011	16,347	12,387	8,374	236	5,105
June	563		50,458		10	180	1,075	13,756	13,685	5,438	38	689
July	587		50,479		2	40	1,169	15,300	24,400	11,042	6	100
August	787	5,534	37,226	3,502	5	98	1,294	14,326	13,645	12,652	3	3
September	643	162	54,855		3	58	1,294	31,345	34,153	15,547	2	30
October	709	1,197	56,270		13	264	1,369	18,623	32,396	19,304	4	66
Total	8,277	15,138	672,170	9,695	209	4,001	14,461	211,837	267,445	184,304	1,431	29,675
Grand total	24,398	226,975	939,615	193,899		33,676						

Total number of animals carried 1,394,165.

E. P. WESTELL, V. S.,
Inspector.

No. 8.

REPORT ON EMERSON CATTLE QUARANTINE.

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

EMERSON, MANITOBA, 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval this my thirteenth annual report on the work of the Emerson Cattle Quarantine for the year ended 31st October, 1896.

The appended tabulated statements show in sufficient detail entries under every head, whether of cattle quarantined for the statutory period, or merely of stock entered for inspection only. Here, it will not be necessary to comment on the showing made by these tables beyond summarizing the results as follows:—

Horses and mules inspected	734
Swine	71
Sheep	188
Cattle entered and quarantined	95

In reviewing the work of the past year, too, there are but few incidents which call for any lengthened remarks. The casualties amongst cattle quarantined have been remarkable only for their absence; that is to say, there have been none amongst the animals entered for quarantine. The deaths which did occur, and which are noted in the tables before mentioned, were those of weakling calves born in quarantine from cows whose condition was not of the best before entering on their period of detention. Thus, on 25th April of this year, a cow, the property of H. M. Lien, gave birth to a very weak calf which, in spite of every effort and the best care, I could only keep alive until next day. On 6th May last, a cow, the property of Wallace Arthurs, similarly dropped a weakling calf which lingered until the 8th of the same month, nearly two days after birth. And on the 15th May last, another of Mr. Lien's cows dropped a dead heifer calf. It is, therefore, proper to assume that the care and attention cattle receive in quarantine have been of the best; as, from the fact of their being of many and various grades, and that their condition on entering is, in the great majority of instances, very poor, it would not be remarkable if some casualties did occur. None such, however, have, to be recorded, each settler on taking delivery of his cattle at the expiration of their period of detention having given a receipt and an acknowledgment in writing, that they were in good condition, and had received every care and attention whilst in quarantine.

All cattle, on entering quarantine, are subjected to the tuberculin test, minute records of each detailed on charts which are forwarded to your department for the final inspection and report of Chief Veterinarian Professor McEachran before they are released. As was the case in 1895, it is pleasant to report that no reactions took place amongst the grade cattle.

In the case of a fine thoroughbred Holstein cow, however, the test revealed the presence of tuberculosis. This animal, the property of Mr. Logan, appeared to be in the pink of condition, showing no outward signs of disease. On the test being administered, however, on the 11th of August, she showed a decided reaction.

Your department, being regularly apprised of the facts in the case, and that she would calve in about six weeks, instructed me to isolate and retest her three weeks after calving. The second test took place on the 13th October (the calving took place on the 18th September) when the injection of lymph was followed by another decided reaction, whereupon your instructions came to notify the owner to take the cow back to the United States or to accept the alternative of having her destroyed and buried

Department of Agriculture.

here. I am awaiting his decision, upon the receipt of which the regulations of the department will be faithfully carried out.

Pursuant to your directions by telegraph, I lately proceeded to the district near Melita, this province, for the purpose of investigating a reported outbreak of disease amongst the cattle. My report, covering the ground on both sides of the international boundary line gives the facts in fullest detail and is already in your hands. From this it will be seen that I found a light outbreak of anthrax on both sides of the boundary line, just where the Souris River crosses into Manitoba. On my return from this investigation I learned of a reported outbreak on the Pembina River, just south of the boundary line from this point. Fullst inquiries on the spot revealed a state of affairs almost identical with that on the Souris River. There had been a loss of some 35 head of calves and yearlings from anthrax; in all cases due to the cattle being pastured on lands which had been overflowed in the late spring. Beyond these two outbreaks there have been no cases of disease amongst cattle worthy of note in my district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,

Inspector.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Station, 1896.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses or Mules.	No.
1895.					
Nov. 6.	Fisher & Schafer	Bathgate, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	Horses	2
do 7.	J. O. Blair	Salem, S.D.	Franklin, Man.	do	2
do 7.	D. McKinnon.	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	3
do 7.	R. W. Morrison	do	do	do	3
do 14.	Geo. Walton	Neché, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	do	9
do 15.	Geo. Hinton	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 17.	M. Ralph	Hazel, S.D.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	6
do 17.	Geo. Reynold.	Groton, S.D.	Lacombe, N.W.T.	do	8
do 21.	G. C. Hall	Michigan	Portage la Prairie, Man.	do	1
do 23.	J. J. Waldner.	Freeman, S.D.	Gretna, Man.	do	1
do 23.	J. King	Auburn, N.D.	Stonewall, Man.	do	5
do 23.	C. Berg	Grafton, N.D.	Wetaskiwin, N.W.T.	do	2
do 27.	P. Siemens.	Grand Forks, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	do	1
do 29.	J. Wiens.	Langdon, N.D.	Bergthal, Man.	do	2
do 29.	J. R. Johnston.	Hetterdel, Minn.	Red Deer, Alta.	do	1
Dec. 2.	D. C. Ebersole.	Hutchins, Iowa.	Lacombe, Alta.	do	12
do 3.	T. E. Paulson.	Fergus Falls, Minn.	do	do	3
do 3.	C. Monson	do	do	do	2
do 4.	F. Thompson	do	do	do	1
do 6.	Wm. Venne.	Leroy, N.D.	St. Norbert, Man.	do	6
do 6.	W. J. Stone	Milton, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	2
do 7.	Palmerston Merrick	Drayton, N.D.	do	do	7
do 9.	J. B. Gravel	Neché, N.D.	St. Jérôme, Que.	do	3
do 14.	C. Friesen	Leroy, N.D.	Reinland, Man.	do	3
do 16.	M. Steen	Grafton, N.D.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	do	2
do 17.	G. W. Dopkins.	Pembina Co., N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 19.	M. Finkelman	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	1
do 21.	E. A. Johnston	Glasston, N.D.	Carman, Man.	do	2
do 23.	Joseph Charest.	Indiana	Winnipeg, Man.	do	10
1896.					
Feb. 24.	W. J. Hill	St. Paul, Neb.	Poplar Point, Man.	do	7
do 24.	A. MacDonald.	Brantford, Ont.	Emerson, Man.	do	14
Mar. 2.	Charles Simmons	Pontiac, Mich.	Brandon, Man.	do	1
do 3.	Adams & Caesar	Pembina Co., N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1896—Continued.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses or Mules.	No.
1896.					
Mar. 5.	John McKenzie	Strathroy, Ont.	Brandon, Man.	Horses	7
do 6.	Wallace Arthur.	Pembina Co., N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	17
do 7.	Robt. MacDonald.	Chicago, Ill.	do	do	16
do 10.	Christie & Fares	Burlington, Ia.	do	do	18
do 12.	Geo. Bell	Brainerd, Minn.	Austin, Man.	do	2
do 18.	Daniel Sullivan.	Dakota	Emerson, Man.	do	6
do 19.	J. Kethler	Neche, N.D.	Winkler, Man.	do	2
do 19.	J. Hughes	Cavalier, N.D.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	do	3
do 24.	Jake Miller	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	1
do 27.	J. Brown	Hull, Iowa.	Cypress River, Man.	do	5
do 30.	E. Vance	Pembina, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 31.	Geo. Currie.	Grafton, N.D.	Reston, Man.	do	3
April 1.	A. Gnecht	Hamilton, N.D.	Yorkton, Assa.	do	4
do 7.	G. Diegeskie	Neche, N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 7.	John Graham	Drayton, N.D.	do	do	4
do 8.	S. Fraim	Scotia, Neb.	Poplar Point, Man.	do	3
do 8.	H. Hansen	Elba, Neb.	do	do	3
do 9.	Wallace Arthurs	Pembina Co., N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 13.	R. MacDonald.	Chicago, Ill.	do	do	18
do 15.	Simon Hansen	Macelmo, Neb.	Wetaskewan, Man.	do	4
do 17.	H. M. Lien.	Audaubon, Minn.	Lacombe, N.W.T.	do	2
do 19.	Amy Lee Troupe	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	Donkey	1
do 21.	R. Watson	Bathgate, N.D.	Wetaskiwin, N.W.T.	Horses	7
do 22.	P. Ritz	Warren, Minn.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	4
do 22.	J. P. Ritz	do	do	do	3
do 28.	Mark Morrison	Gillet, Ont.	Baldur, Man.	do	2
Ma 2.	W. W. Fleming	Galesburg, Mich.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	do	1
do 5.	F. Uttke	Pierre, S.D.	Gladstone, Man.	do	4
do 6.	G. Thompson	do	do	do	2
do 6.	M. Long	Neche, N.D.	Gretna, Man.	do	1
do 11.	H. Reynolds	Graton, S.D.	Lacombe, N.W.T.	do	8
do 15.	J. Peters	Friend, Neb.	Edmonton, N.W.T.	do	2
do 15.	A. Peters.	do	do	do	2
do 21.	P. Ross	Nilson Creek, Wash.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	22
do 21.	I. Fullerton	Grand Forks, N.D.	Brandon, Man.	do	5
do 27.	Chas. A. Gidding.	Chicago, Ill.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	do	1
June 1.	C. W. Bowers	Omaha, Neb.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	2
do 4.	G. Bergdorf	Nashville, Ill.	Morden	do	1
do 5.	G. W. Ferrier	Prairie du Chêne, Wis.	Gretna	do	3
do 5.	W. G. Mostner	do	do do	do	3
do 9.	H. A. Bronson	Crystal, N.D.	do do	do	4
do 14.	L. Pedie	Neche do	do do	do	3
do 20.	K. McLean.	Stewartsdale, N.D.	Lake Dauphin, Man.	do	5
do 20.	J. W. Hornella	Wadena, Minn.	do	do	2
do 22.	T. Hitchcock	Fargo, N.D.	Winnipeg, Man.	do	2
do 23.	W. Robertson	Red Lake, Minn.	Morden	do	1
do 26.	W. R. Elliott.	East Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg	do	1
do 27.	Gretna Horse Syndicate.	Crystal, N.D.	Gretna	do	1
July 3.	H. McK. McConnell	Neche do	Morden do	do	1
do 7.	J. Kennedy	Minto do	Winnipeg do	do	3
do 7.	F. Hitchcock	do do	do do	do	3
do 10.	W. Robinson	Pembina do	Emerson do	do	1
do 14.	T. Logan	Carlisle do	Morden do	do	16
do 14.	do	do do	do do	Mules	2
do 14.	O. J. Olafson	Canton do	Winnipeg do	Horse	1
do 15.	Wallace Circus	Pembina do	do do	Horses.	142
do 15.	do	do do	do do	Mules	2
do 15.	do	do do	do do	Jacks	3
do 17.	J. H. Vanwhort	do do	Emerson do	Horses	3
do 18.	Joseph Ralph.	Fargo do	Winnipeg do	do	1
do 20.	H. A. Bronson	Crystal do	do do	do	2
Aug. 3.	E. J. Ryan	Grafton do	Gretna do	do	2
do 6.	Duncan Gavin	Cavalier do	Emerson do	do	1
do 8.	J. H. Murphy	Pembina do	do do	do	1
do 8.	Robt. Lindsay	do do	Springbank do	do	2
do 11.	Jos. Johnson	do do	Gimli do	do	4
do 12.	Lawrence Dunny	Grand Forks, N.D.	Emerson do	do	2

Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED Report of Horses and Mules inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Station, 1896—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Horses or Mules.	No.
1896.					
Aug. 12.	Alex. McLeod	Windsor, Ont.	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Horses	18
do 15.	James Craig	Carlisle, N.D.	Ridgeville, Man.	do	1
do 15.	H. S. Pyne	Hamilton, N.D.	Dominion City, Man.	do	1
do 17.	C. Miller	Cando do	Rosenfeldt, Man.	do	2
do 18.	C. Filski	do do	Gretna do	do	1
do 18.	Halton Johnson	Pembina Co., N.D.	Narrows do	do	2
do 20.	O. Ainsworth	Denison, Iowa.	Gladstone do	do	5
do 20.	H. Seymour	do	do do	do	2
do 20.	W. H. Kinnan	do	do do	do	6
do 22.	Duncan Gavin	Cavalier Co., N.D.	Emerson do	do	1
do 27.	Ike Bauer	Grand Forks do	Winnipeg do	do	1
do 27.	W. F. Peppard	Pembina do	Emerson do	do	2
do 29.	Chas. McMullen	Hallecock, Minn.	do do	do	1
Sept. 5.	J. H. Davis	Grand Forks, N.D.	Winnipeg do	do	1
do 7.	L. W. Hill	St. Paul, Minn.	do do	do	2
do 9.	A. Bockisch	Manchester, Kan.	Morris do	do	8
do 14.	H. Loisselle	Wild Rice, N.D.	Jt. Jean Baptiste, Man.	do	2
do 18.	Regis Vallière	Pembina Co., N.D.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 23.	W. F. Perrin	Red Lake Reservation.	Roland do	do	2
do 23.	J. Kennedy	St. Thomas, N.D.	Morden do	do	2
do 29.	W. F. Perrin	Red Lake Reservation.	Roland do	do	2
do 29.	Geo. Parks, sr.	Mitchell, Ont.	Emerson do	do	3
do 29.	Geo. Parks, jr.	do	do do	do	2
do 29.	Jno. Parks	do	do do	do	1
do 30.	Gretna Horse Syndicate	Minto, N.D.	Gretna do	do	3
Oct. 5.	Edward Whelan	Pembina Co., N.D.	Whitemouth, Man.	do	2
do 10.	George Turner	Humboldt, Minn.	Emerson, Man.	do	1
do 13.	G. Lanciault	LeRoy, N.D.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.	do	6
do 16.	Mundi Hansen	Hamilton, N.D.	Gimli, Man.	do	4
do 17.	Samuel Graham	Drayton do	Emerson, Man.	do	3
do 18.	Percy Alloway	Minneapolis, Minn.	Winnipeg do	do	1
do 19.	A. Martindale	Elkwood, N.D.	T. 1, Range 6, west.	do	1
do 20.	Geo. Wright	Kitson Co., Minn.	Emerson, Man.	do	2
do 24.	C. H. Sahlmark	Hoffman do	Whitewood, Assa.	do	3
do 25.	L. Herder	Glasston, N.D.	Gilbert Plains, Man.	do	6
do 28.	W. S. Henderson	Iowa	Carbery, Man.	do	5
do 31.	W. L. Crombie	Stephen, Minn.	Gladstone, Man.	do	5
do 31.	A. Bjneling	do	do	do	5
do 31.	Canadian Customs	Dakota	Manitoba	do	7
					731

D. H. McFADDEN, V.S.,

Inspector.

EMERSON, MAN., 31st October, 1896.

DETAILED REPORT of Cattle quarantined at Emerson Cattle Quarantine, 1896.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where from.	Destination.	Oxen.	Steers.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Calves.	Born in Quarantine.	Died in Quarantine.	Total.
1896.												
Nov. 17.	M. Ralph	Hazel, S. D.	Edmonton, N. W. T.			1	2	1				4
Dec. 6.	Wm. Venne	LeRoy, N. D.	St. Nobert, Man.			1	2	1		1		5
do 17.	G. W. Dopkins	Pembina Co., N. D.	Emerson, Man.			1	3	1				5
1896.												
Feb. 24.	J. W. Macdonald	Brantford, Ont.	do		2	1	1					2
Mar. 6.	Wallace Arthurs	Pembina Co., N. D.	do				3	2		3	1	11
do 18.	Dani. Sullivan	do	do	2			1	3				6
April 17.	H. Ebeltoft	Lake Park, Minn.	Locombe, N. W. T.				1	2	1			4
do 17.	A. Ebeltoft	do	do				1	1				2
do 17.	O. S. Mygaard	do	do		2	1	1	10	2			15
do 17.	O. Mygaard	do	do			1	3	2				6
do 17.	H. M. Lien	Andoban, Minn.	do			1	6	5		3	2	17
6 July 14.	T. Logan	Carlisle, N. D.	Morden, Man.				2	2		1		3
do 16.	T. Nixon	Kittson Co., Minn.	Emerson, Man.				1	1				2
do 17.	Saml. Graham	Drayton, N. D.	do				2	2				4
do 25.	L. Herder	Glasston, N. D.	Gilbert Plains, Man.				3	1				4
do 31.	W. L. Crombie	St. Stephen, Minn.	Gladstone, Man.				3	2				5
do 31.	A. Bjneling	do	do				2		1			3
	Grand total			2	4	7	38	30	3	8	3	95

D. H. MCFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

EMERSON, MAN., October 31st, 1896.

Department of Agriculture.

DETAILED REPORT of Sheep inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1896.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where From.	Destination.	No.
1895.				
Nov. 11.	P. R. Friesen	Neche, N. D.	Gretna, Man	1
do 14.	Geo. Walton.	do	do	7
1896.				
Jan. 2.	J. P. Molloy	Pembina Co., N. D.	Emerson, Man	6
Oct. 10.	Joseph Johnson	Joliette, N. D.	Gimli, Man	130
do 10.	do	do	do	38
do 25.	L. Herder	Glasston, N. D.	Gilbert Plains	6
				188

EMERSON, MAN., October 31st, 1896.

D. H. MCFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

DETAILED REPORT of Swine inspected at Emerson and Gretna Quarantine Stations, 1896.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Where From.	Destination.	No.
1895.				
Nov. 23.	C. Berg.	Grafton, N. D.	Wetaskiwin, N.W.T.	2
Dec. 7.	Palmerston Merrick	Drayton do	Emerson, Man	2
1896.				
Mar. 18.	Danl. Sullivan	Dakota do	do	1
do 19.	J. Kethler	Neche do	Winkler, Man	3
do 27.	J. Brown	Hull, Iowa	Cypress River, Man	2
April 9.	Wallace Arthurs	Pembina Co., N. D.	Emerson, Man	3
May 4.	Joseph Forcier	do	do	7
July 4.	C. Switzer	Neche, N. D.	Morden, Man	2
do 16.	D. Fraser & Sons	Northcote, Minn	Emerson, Man	4
Aug. 8.	J. Wiens	Neche, N. D.	Pilot Mound, Man	3
do 17.	J. Graham	do	Gretna, Man	1
Sept. 29.	W. F. Perrin	Red Lake Reservation, Minn	Roland, Man	2
Oct. 16.	Thos. Nixon	Kittson Co., Minn	Emerson, Man	2
do 17.	Saml. Graham	Drayton, N. D.	do	3
do 25.	L. Herder	Glasston do	Gilbert Plains, Man	26
do 31.	Canadian Customs	North Dakota	Manitoba, Man	8
				71

EMERSON, MAN., October 31st, 1896.

D. H. MCFADDEN, V.S.,
Inspector.

No. 9.

REPORT ON MANITOBA CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

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

MANITOBA, 2nd November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report of inspections made during the year ending 31st October, 1896.

Upon referring to the subjoined detailed statement you will observe that the total number of owners or importers of live stock entering at the different points under my supervision during the year has been sixty-five; these being principally "heads of families" really represent an increase of population to the extent of about 200 souls. I am glad to be able to say also that almost without any exception they are a very industrious people, apparently, and therefore desirable as "settlers." I have kept myself in communication with a good many of them and find that they are getting comfortably situated, are succeeding beyond their expectations and are correspondingly happy.

The total number of horses imported during the year was 407. Of this number about 180 head were the property of *bona fide* settlers, entered as "settlers' effects" and represent a value of at least \$15,000. The remainder of the importations were dutiable, 10 or 12 head having been purchased in the vicinity of Rolla and St. Johns by farmers and others residing near the boundary, for their own use.

The greatest number (215) were bronchos, or what are called "western horses," imported for sale, and have been and are being sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50 each. I find that too much caution cannot be exercised in the inspection of these "range" horses. However free they may have been from any form of contagious disease at the time of leaving the ranges, or however free the range itself may have been from disease, yet the fact remains that they are driven over hundreds of miles of territory, exposed to all kinds of hardship and contact with disease in every form. On the 5th of August last, a colt was presented to me for inspection at Crystal City. He had just been bought out of a band of bronchos in Dakota, which band, I learned, had been driven east and west along the boundary, on the Dakota side, during most of the summer. The colt in question had been so lacerated about the neck and head by the injudicious and cruel use of the lasso that it was impossible to make a satisfactory inspection, and having in mind the danger above referred to, I instructed the owner to isolate the colt for 20 days, at the end of which time I would re-inspect it or return it over the frontier at once. He elected to isolate, and when I inspected it again 31st August, it was fortunately found to be free from disease.

You will notice from the detailed statement of inspections that no neat cattle were entered at any of the points during the past summer.

However necessary the existing quarantine regulations may be, their enforcement is responsible for this fact, and possibly also to some extent at least, for a limited emigration from such states as Nebraska, Kansas and others.

I found, upon inquiry, that nearly all, (if not all) of the settlers who came in this year, had disposed of their cattle at exceedingly low prices, before emigrating, in preference to having them detained in quarantine for 90 days, thus losing the use of the milch cows for the season and probably for next season as well.

I am informed also that many of the friends and neighbours of several of those who have already emigrated to this province and the North-west Territories are desirous of taking up homesteads in the grazing districts, but as their principal assets are cattle they

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cannot afford to sacrifice their herds at ruinous prices and come without them, neither are they willing to bring them under present conditions.

I am pleased to be able to state that the condition of health of all live stock throughout Southern Manitoba has been remarkably satisfactory during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. YOUNG, V.S.

Quarantine Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa

DETAILED REPORT of Inspections made by M. Young, V.S., Quarantine Inspector, during the Year ended October 31, 1891.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Whence imported.	Destination.	ANIMALS INSPECTED.					Where inspected.	Remarks.
				Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
1895.										
Nov. 1	J. J. McLachlan.	Medicine, Neb.	Gladstone, Man.	4					Killarney.	Cattle quarantined for 90 days.
do	W. J. Colter	Crystal, N. D.	Sec. 24, 1-12 W., Man.	6					Crystal City.	do
Dec. 9	A. S. McLean.	Rolla do	Tenby, Man.	2		7			Killarney	Submitted to tuberculin test.
1896.										
Jan. 31	Geo. Oles	St. Johns do	Killarney, Man.	1					do	Cattle quarantined for 90 days.
Feb. 10	F. S. Moule	do do	do do	1					do	do
do	Lewis J. Durham	do do	Cartwright do	6		3			Cartwright	do
do	W. J. Colter	Crystal do	Sec. 24, 1-12 W., Man.	1		7			Sec. 24, 1-12 W.	Submitted to tuberculin test.
do	A. O. Anderson	St. Johns do	Killarney, Man.	1					Killarney	do
Mar. 13	Thos. Barnes	do do	St. Boniface do	1					do	do
do	Wm. McJellan	do do	Wakopa do	1					do	do
April 1	Richard Baxter	do do	Sec. 27, 1-17 W., Man.	3		7			do	Cattle quarantined for 90 days.
do	J. M. Hubbard	do do	Gladstone, Man.	7					do	do
do	Jas. Mitchell	Nebraska, N. D.	Killarney do	1					do	do
do	L. J. Durham.	Rolla do	Cartwright do	1		3			Cartwright	Cattle submitted to tuberculin test.
do	Jno. McKibbin	Minot do	do do	2					do	do
do	Ezra Ackland	Cavalier Co. do	Sec. 34, 1-10 W., Man.	5					Crystal City	do
do	Jas. Hatch	Rolla do	Killarney, Man.	3					Killarney	do
do	Richard Baxter	St. Johns do	Sec. 27, 1-17 W., Man.	2		7			Sec. 27, 1-17 W.	do
do	Jno. McKibbin	Minot do	Cartwright, Man.	2					Cartwright	do
May 7	Den. Senft.	Langdon do	Gladstone do	2					Manitou	do
do	Jonathan Lindsey	Baker City, Oregon	Killarney do	18	4				Killarney	Cattle reinspected and released from quarantine.
do	Mrs. J. J. Bacon	Wisconsin	Cartberry do	1		3			Crystal City	do
do	L. J. Durham	Rolla, N. D.	Cartwright do	1					Cartwright	do
June 1	Wm. N. Lutes	Crystal do	Clearwater do	8					Crystal City	do
do	Wm. Millar	do do	do do	2					do	do
do	Jno. Clarke	Devil's Lake, N. D.	Lake Dauphin, Man.	11					1 Killarney	do
do	W. O. Besch.	Appleton City, Minn.	Cartwright do	2					Crystal City	do
do	H. Dumoulin.	Willow City, N. D.	Lake Dauphin do	5					Killarney	do
do	J. Lindsey	Baker City, Oregon.	Killarney do	1					do	do
do	R. Baxter	Rolla, N. D.	Sec. 27, 1-17 W. do	10		7			do	do
July 1	John Scott.	Holt Co., Neb.	Gladstone do	4					do	do
do	Con. Harvey	do do	do do	3					do	do
do	Utes Schaal.	Polk Co. do	Brandon do	13					do	do
do	W. G. Abraham	Mitchell, S. D.	Portage la Prairie, Man.						Manitou.	Entered at Crystal City.

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do	13 Frank B. Johnston.	Atkinson, Neb.	Gladstone, Man.	3				Killarney	
do	13 Raymond Ballou.	do	do	4				do	
do	15 E. Hayes	Crystal, N. D.	Souris	4				do	
do	27 Isaac C. Ireland	Basson, Neb.	Killarney	13				do	
do	27 Andrew Ireland.	do	do	4				do	
do	27 Benj. McKay	Bismarck, N. D.	do	4	1			do	Isolated for reinspection in 20 days.
Aug.	5 William Porter	Mayfield, Kan.	Oxbow, Assa.	4				Crystal City	
do	5 William Raynard.	Woodbridge, N. D.	Crystal City, Man	106				do	
do	17 Samuel D. Bovee	Glendive, Mon.	Killarney	23				Killarney	
do	21 A. Montgomery	White Earth, Mon.	do	2				do	
do	28 W. S. Hyson	Rolla, N. D.	do	2				do	
do	31 Wm. Raynard	Woodbridge, N. D.	Crystal City	1				Crystal City	Reinspected and released.
Sept.	3 Louis A. Carder	Rolla	Killarney	2				Killarney	
do	14 Geo. S. Crawford	do	do	2				do	
do	14 Jos. Gaubaury	do	do	2				do	
do	16 James May	Victor, S. D.	do	2				do	
do	16 Robert Johnston.	Chotam, Mon	do	6				do	
do	23 Ach. Campbell.	Ripon, N. D.	do	3				do	
do	23 Walter Blythe	White Earth, N. D.	Shoal Lake	1				do	
do	24 Boyd Bros.	Rolla	Minnc-dosa	41				do	
do	9 A. Montgomery	Deslacs, Mon	Crystal City	29				Crystal City	
Oct.	9 Robert Dempsey	do	Killarney	1				Killarney	
do	10 A. C. Davis.	do	do	5				do	
do	10 C. A. Earle.	Davison Co., S. D.	do	4				do	
do	24 H. Sturdy	do	do	1				do	
do	24 Frank Foster.	Devil's Lake, N. D.	Gladstone	4				do	
do	24 Frank Cottrell.	do	do	2				do	
do	24 Walter Cottrell.	do	do	2				do	
do	24 John Chapman	Valley City	do	3				do	
do	26 James A. Huggins.	Boyd Co., Neb.	Lake Dauphin	4				do	
do	27 Alfred Schell	Crystal, N. D.	Killarney	3				do	
			Cartwright	3				Cartwright	Entered at Crystal City.

No. 10.

REPORT ON DELORAINE QUARANTINE STATION.

(JOSEPH DANN, D.V.S.)

DELORAINE, 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 31st October, 1896.

During the year there was entered only 97 horses, no cattle or sheep, on account of the 90 days' quarantine. The 90 days' detention prevents the better class of settlers coming here to seek new homes.

The horses were mostly bronchos and not a very desirable class for Manitoba. They were all free from disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH DANN, D.V.S.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa

Department of Agriculture.

No. 11.

REPORT ON VICTORIA CATTLE QUARANTINE.

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

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st November, 1896.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions I have the honour to submit a report of my work as inspector of live stock at this port for the twelve months ending the 31st of October.

The quality of the stock imported has been quite up to the average, there being 157 horses, 3 mules, 36 cattle, 2 hogs and 27,574 sheep.

In horses, all classes were represented, but the greater number were for light carriage purposes, while 25 were brought here to take part in the races in various parts of the province, and were subsequently returned to the other side of the line.

Of the cattle, 28 were imported by one party and consisted of Jersey, short-horn and red-polled grades and came from the same vicinity as the thoroughbred red-polled cattle imported by Mr. Barkley. These were for dairy purposes, the balance being for the use of private families. I am pleased to state that only one had to be returned to the United States for failing to stand the test with tuberculin.

As to the sheep all of these were for slaughter and were distributed to the various cities and towns of the province.

As before stated only two hogs were imported and these were young Berks for stock purposes.

The appended statement in detail will show that I have made 207 inspections, being sometimes cabled to three steamers in the 24 hours. The regular steamers running here being three from the Sound, one arriving at 7 a.m., another at 5 p.m., and the third three times a week at 3.30 p.m.; besides these there is the steamer from San Francisco, every five days getting here any time from 3 p.m. until 11 a.m. the next day. None of these steamers remain here more than a few hours. There are also various small tramp steamers running between American islands and this port at irregular intervals which not unfrequently bring stock.

I have also had the duty of inspecting stock landed at Sidney, a sub-port of Victoria district, about 18 miles out on the Saanich Peninsula.

I am happy to report that the general health of the animals in quarantine at various times has been excellent, only one case (red water) having developed in a cow during the last week of her detention. I afterwards found out that she had been subject to this disease previously.

On 4th November of last year I forwarded the department a proposition for the lease of a piece of property suitable for animal quarantine purposes. On 31st I received orders to lease this place but owing to legal formulæ having to be gone through the lease is only now in the hands of the department.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the unfailing courtesy and support afforded me in my work both by Her Majesty's customs officers and the officials and employees of the various steamship lines.

Appended are statements in detail showing the number of stock imported, etc., and the number of cattle and hogs quarantined.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.

Veterinary Inspector

The Honourable
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspected at Victoria, B.C., for the year ended
31st October, 1896, by M. G. Blanchard, V.S.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Whence Imported.	Destination.	Horse.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1895.								
Nov. 1.	R. Porter & Sons	Washington	Victoria	1				
do 6.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	do					198
do 7.	L. Goodacre	do	do					100
do 7.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					438
do 12.	Jas. Wright	do	do					390
do 20.	do	do	do					195
do 27.	E. Dunderdale	Washington	Saanich		2			
do 27.	do	do	do			28		
do 27.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	Victoria					290
Dec. 1.	S. Leiser	Washington	do					50
do 3.	Jas. Wright	do	do	1				
do 3.	do	Oregon	do					400
do 4.	W. Brethour	Washington	Saanich					10
do 4.	B. C. Market Co	Oregon	Victoria					360
do 6.	R. Bray	Washington	do	1				
do 11.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					567
do 11.	John Jones	Washington	do	8				
do 13.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	do					351
do 19.	do	do	do					185
do 21.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					136
do 28.	do	do	do					460
1896.								
Jan. 2.	Jas. Wright	do	do					370
do 7.	L. Goodacre	do	do					405
do 10.	Jas. Wright	do	do					189
do 12.	J. Parker	do	do	2				
do 17.	Jas. Wright	do	do					378
do 21.	L. Goodacre	do	do					225
do 26.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					140
do 28.	Jas. Wright	do	do					351
do 30.	W. C. Kenny	Washington	do	1				
Feb. 1.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	do					180
do 4.	L. Goodacre	do	do					367
do 9.	Jas. Wright	Washington	do	1				
do 10.	R. Porter & Sons	do	do	3				
do 11.	W. McKeown	do	do	1				
do 11.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	do					360
do 11.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					159
do 11.	W. M. Caswell	Washington	Saanich				2	
do 12.	Geo. Byrnes	California	Victoria	1				
do 12.	R. Stanley	do	do	1				
do 14.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					157
do 15.	W. Brethour	Washington	Saanich					28
do 15.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	Victoria					375
do 19.	L. Goodacre	do	do					107
do 20.	C. Butler	do	do					83
do 21.	S. E. Watson	Washington	do	4				
do 21.	L. Goodacre	Oregon	do					127
do 21.	J. Irvine	Washington	Vancouver	2				
do 21.	J. West	do	Victoria	1				
do 23.	C. Burke	do	do		1			
do 25.	Jas. Wright	Oregon	do					359
do 26.	L. Goodacre	do	do					84
do 28.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					160
Mar. 2.	J. E. Palmer	Washington	do	1				
do 3.	L. C. Harmin	California	do	1				
do 3.	Capt. Fulton	Washington	do			1		
do 4.	L. Goodacre	do	do					150
do 5.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					137
do 7.	Jas. Wright	do	do					358
do 7.	Jas. Bryce	do	do	1				
do 9.	B. C. Market Co	do	do					320

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspections at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended 31st October, 1896, by M. G. Blanchard, D.V.S.—Continued.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Whence imported.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1896.								
Mar. 13.	Jas. Wright.....	Washington	Victoria.					180
do 14.	John Jones.....	do	do	8				
do 15.	J. West.....	do	do	1				
do 17.	J. S. Autonelli.....	California	Kootenay.	2				
do 17.	R. T. Ward.....	do	do	6				
do 19.	Jas. Wright.....	Washington	Victoria					317
do 20.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					208
do 23.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					100
do 27.	J. Wright.....	do	do					320
do 28.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					110
do 31.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					170
April 3.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do	12				
do 4.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					11
do 4.	do	do	do					139
do 9.	Thos. Gannon.....	do	do	1				
do 9.	J. Wright.....	do	do					160
do 9.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					220
do 13.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					40
do 14.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					113
do 15.	R. E. Barkley.....	do	Westholmes			5		
do 16.	Jas. Wright.....	do	Victoria.					90
do 16.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					113
do 17.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do	1				
do 17.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					249
do 18.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					65
do 19.	do	do	do					120
do 24.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					170
do 25.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					230
do 25.	Victoria Truck and Dray Co	do	do	10				
do 25.	do	do	do			1		
do 28.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					430
do 30.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					194
do 30.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					94
May 3.	T. A. Barlow.....	Oregon	do	3				
do 8.	L. Goodacre.....	Washington	do					90
do 10.	do	do	do					120
do 13.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					215
do 18.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					194
do 18.	do	do	do					250
do 20.	do	do	do					105
do 21.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					440
do 22.	R. Porter & Sons.....	do	do	1				
do 24.	F. Ellinger.....	do	do	1				
do 26.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					75
do 29.	do	do	do					126
do 30.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					118
June 3.	R. Porter & Sons.....	do	do					20
do 3.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					135
do 4.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					191
do 4.	do	do	do					423
do 5.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					216
do 11.	R. P. Rithet.....	California	do	1				
do 11.	L. Goodacre.....	Washington	do					499
do 12.	C. Kalberg.....	do	do			1		
do 13.	W. C. Deitz.....	do	do	1				
do 13.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					219
do 14.	W. C. Spense.....	do	do	1				
do 15.	E. McKay.....	do	do	2				
do 16.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					7
do 17.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					101
do 19.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					440
do 21.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					847
do 25.	Gosnell.....	do	do					10

DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspections at Victoria, B. C., for the year ended 31st October, 1896, by G. M. Blanchard, D.V.S.

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Whence Imported.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1896.								
June 25.	L. Goodacre	Washington	Victoria					52
do 27.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					10
do 30.	C. Kalberg	do	do	2				
do 30.	L. Goodacre	do	do					110
July 3.	do	do	do					121
do 3.	Jas. Wright	do	do					208
do 6.	L. Goodacre	do	do					24
do 7.	Mr. Munroe	do	Sidney					110
do 7.	L. Goodacre	do	Victoria					158
do 8.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					466
do 9.	do	do	do					50
do 14.	B. F. Hannah	do	do					35
do 14.	W. Lampman	do	do					105
do 15.	Jas. Wright	do	do					200
do 20.	L. Goodacre	do	do	1				
do 20.	W. J. Taylor	California	do	2				
do 21.	T. A. Barlow	Oregon	do	5				
do 21.	Mr. Galbraith	Washington	United States.	3				
do 21.	C. B. Compton	do	do	1				
do 23.	L. Goodacre	do	Victoria					90
do 23.	Jas. Wright	do	do					210
do 25.	L. Goodacre	do	do					41
do 26.	T. A. Barlow	Oregon	do	1				
do 26.	S. Leiser	Washington	Nanaimo					50
do 29.	T. E. Wickershaw	Oregon	United States.	4				
do 29.	Sinclair & Co.	Washington	Victoria	1				
do 30.	L. Goodacre	do	do					100
do 30.	Smith & Woods	Oregon	United States.	2				
do 31.	B. C. Market Co.	Washington	Victoria					114
Aug. 1.	Jas. Wright	do	do					430
do 3.	R. Porter & Sons	do	do	5				
do 4.	J. Sarantis	do	do	1				
do 4.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					525
do 5.	R. C. Smith	do	United States.	1				
do 7.	B. C. Market Co.	do	Victoria					107
do 9.	do	do	do					50
do 10.	R. Porter & Sons	do	do	5				
do 14.	L. Goodacre	do	do					20
do 14.	D. W. Gillies	do	do					27
do 14.	H. Noble	California	do	1				
do 19.	B. C. Market Co.	Washington	do					550
do 19.	Jas. Wright	do	do					419
do 20.	J. Leahey	do	do	2				
do 22.	N. G. Gorrie	do	Hornby Is'ld.	5				
do 24.	L. Goodacre	do	Victoria					47
do 25.	J. F. Farran	do	United States.	2				
do 25.	B. J. Perry	do	do	1				
do 26.	B. C. Market Co.	do	Victoria	1				
do 26.	do	do	do					12
do 26.	L. Goodacre	do	do					600
do 26.	J. Wright	do	do					246
do 26.	Vaio & Brooke	do	do	1				
Sept. 2.	F. Kane	do	United States.	3				
do 2.	J. Berry	do	do	2				
do 5.	O. Hansen	do	do	2				
do 10.	L. Goodacre	do	Victoria					450
do 10.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					7
do 12.	O. Hansen	do	United States.	1				
do 15.	Robt. Dixon	do	do	1				
do 16.	Jas. Wright	Washington	Victoria					465
do 17.	B. C. Market Co.	do	do					220
do 18.	N. D. McCaulas	California	do	1				

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DETAILED STATEMENT of Live Stock Inspection at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended 31st October, 1896, by M. G. Blanchaad, D.V.S.—*Concluded.*

Date Inspected.	Name of Importer.	Whence Imported.	Destination.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1896.								
Sept. 19.	L. Goodacre.....	Washington	do					130
do 28.	C. C. Market Co.....	do	do					25
do 29.	do	do	do					380
do 29.	do	do	do					15
do 29.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					448
do 29.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					30
Oct. 5.	A. Y. Pearse & Co.....	New York	United States.	2				
do 6.	L. Goodacre.....	Oregon	Victoria					429
do 6.	R. Cassidy.....	Victoria	do	1				
do 9.	J. West.....	Washington	do	1				
do 10.	W. L. Powell.....	do	do	6				
do 13.	W. M. Caswell.....	do	Saanich	3				
do 14.	R. Porter & Sons.....	Oregon	Victoria	2				
do 14.	B. C. Market Co.....	do	do					12
do 15.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					419
do 15.	Sprat & McAulay.....	Washington	do	2				
do 15.	Ed. Fortune.....	do	United States.	1				
do 17.	L. Goodacre.....	Oregon	Victoria					200
do 19.	B. B. Market Co.....	do	do					525
do 29.	Jas. Wright.....	do	do					190
do 31.	L. Goodacre.....	do	do					459
				157	3	36	2	27,574

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

DETAILED Statement of Cattle quarantined at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended 31st October, 1896.

Date Entered.	Name of Importer.	Where Quarantined.	Breed.	Date Tested.	Number Tested.	Date Re-tested.	No. Re-tested.	Date Discharged.	Remarks.
1895.				1895.				1895.	
Sept. 4.	Geo. McRae.	Cedar Hill Road	Grade	Oct. 6.	13			Dec. 3	Mentioned in last report.
do 10.	Wm. McKeown.	Fredrick St.	do	Sept. 26	1			do 9.	do
Oct. 15.	H. H. Neild.	Pembroke St.	do	Nov. 3.	1			1896.	do
Nov. 27.	E. Dunderdale.	Saanich.	do	Dec. 1.	16		12	Jan. 13	do
do 27.	do	do	do	1896.				Feb. 25	do
1896.				1896.				April 7.	One, condemned and shipped away.
Mar. 3.	Capt. Fulton	18 Second St.	do	Mar. 31	1			June 1.	Special permission to quarantine at Westholme.
April 15.	R. E. Barkely	Westholme	Red Pulled	May 31	5			July 14	
do 25.	Victoria Truck and Dray Co.	Moss St.	Grade	May 1	1			do 24	
June 12.	C. Kalberg	First St.	do	June 13.	1			Sept 10	

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.
Veterinary Inspector.

Department of Agriculture.

**DETAILED Statement of Hogs quarantined at Victoria, B.C., for the Year ended
31st October, 1896.**

Date Entered.	Name of Importer.	Breed.	No.	Where Imported.	Date Released.	Remarks.
1896. Feb. 11 . . .	W. M. Caswell .	Berks	2	Washington State.	1896. Mar. 3	Quarantine in Pens at the outer wharf.

M. G. BLANCHARD, V.S.,
Veterinary Inspector.

No. 12.

REPORT ON LETHBRIDGE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(R. EVANS, D.V.S.)

LETHBRIDGE, 2nd November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 31st October, 1896. During the winter months, I visited all the sheep ranches at Maple Creek, Walsh, and Medicine Hat, and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

In February, I received notice from the officer commanding N. W. M. P. at Maple Creek, that scab had broken out in Mr. A. Good's sheep, Josephsburg, Cypress Hills. I visited Mr. Good's place, and found that there was no truth whatever in the report; his sheep being perfectly clean.

At shearing time again, a similar report was circulated, and as Mr. Good wanted to sell his sheep, Mr. Jos. A. Grant, of Walsh, who was about purchasing them, wrote me to come and inspect them, which I did, and finding them clean, issued certificate accordingly.

In March, a first outbreak of scab was discovered in Mr. E. Watton's sheep near Medicine Hat.

As the flock was small, less than 200 animals, no serious results followed. I personally superintended the dipping of these sheep in April and again in May. I last saw them in September, and no recurrence of the disease had made its appearance. I gave orders and had the premises or winter quarters disinfected, and I am in hopes that we will hear no more of this disease. I do not, however, consider it advisable to release these sheep from quarantine before spring. From all the information I can obtain, this disease is prevalent in most of the Western States, and very great care must be exercised in admitting sheep into Canada.

On June 22nd, I inspected at Lethbridge 181 Indian ponies, the property of returning refugee, Cree Indians. On the 25th June, I inspected 340 ponies at Coutts, on the international boundary line.

On July 22nd, 141 more Indian ponies were inspected at Coutts, and on August 8th, 400 more, which were the last that arrived this year.

Towards the end of July there arrived at the boundary, two parties from Utah, with a large number of cattle. I met them at Coutts and in company with the Customs officers drove out to the south fork of Milk River, where I inspected for J. H. McIntyre 1,509 cattle, 15 horses and 5 mules, and for Jas. A. Cunningham, 1,590 cattle and 22 horses. These cattle have just been released from quarantine.

In September, I was notified by the Officer Commanding N. W. M. P. Maple Creek, that anthrax had broken out on Plum Creek, south of Dunmore, and numerous cattle were dying. I immediately visited the place, and learned that several animals had died from what was supposed to be blackleg, but that the cattle having been removed from that particular locality, the fatalities had ceased. I advised continuing exercising the cattle, and no more deaths occurred.

Throughout the territories the health of all classes of stock is excellent, and the cattle industry in a satisfactory and prosperous condition.

I append schedule of inspections made up to 31st October.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. EVANS, V.S.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

REPORT of Animals inspected in Lethbridge district during the Year ended 31st October, 1896.

Date.	Name of Importer.	Whence imported.	Destination.	ANIMALS INSPECTED.					Fees.	Remarks.
				Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
1896.										
June 22	P. Hourie	Montana	Various	181				None	Going to different Indian Reserves.	
do 25	do	do	do	340				do	do	
July 13	Lewis Davis	do	Lethbridge	7				do	Returning strays.	
do 22	P. Hourie	do		141					Different Indian Reserves.	
do 31	J. H. McIntyre	Utah	Lethbridge	15	5	1,500		Paid to	H. Tennant Coutts.	
do 31	Jas. A. Cunningham	do	do	22		590		do	do	
Aug. 8	P. Hourie	Montana		400					Different Indian Reserves.	
do 19	Thos. Suttie	do	Lethbridge	1						
do 20	Wm. D. Hudson	do	Coutts	5						
do 22	W. D. Barclay	do	Lethbridge	1						
do 9	S. P. Larson	do	Calgary	8						
do 9	W. G. Hixson	do	do	8						
do 13	Alberta Ry. and Coal Co.	do	Lethbridge		2					
do 27	W. Clifton	do	Macleod	1						

ROBT. EVANS, V.S.
Veterinary Inspector.

No. 13.

REPORT ON KOOTENAY CATTLE QUARANTINE STATION.

CUSTOMS, EAST KOOTENAY, B.C.,
FORT STEELE, 6th November, 1896.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 22nd October, and have the honour to submit my annual report *re* quarantine of cattle and inspection of horses. One hundred and seventy-eight horses entered this port during the season, owned by prospectors and settlers which I inspected and found free from infectious disease. Eighty-nine head of cattle were imported and quarantined, all of which were healthy, many being in fine condition on leaving the station.

From inquiries made, I may state that stock in this part of Kootenay are healthy.

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

CHARLES CLARK,
Sub-Collector.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 14.

REPORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN INSPECTOR OF STOCK.

(J. L. McMILLAN, V.S.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, 31st October, 1896.

The Honourable SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you this my annual report for the year ending 31st October, 1896.

Seventy-seven cattle were imported this year from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, by Mr. B. Hearty, of Charlottetown.

Said animals were duly quarantined and the tuberculin test applied to them and they were found to be healthy.

One horse was imported by R. Dugan, from Buffalo, New York, said horse was inspected and found to be free from infectious disease.

Animals inspected for export as follow :—

November, 1 horse, 91 cattle and 345 sheep.

December, 24 horses and 10 sheep.

March, 20 horses.

April, 34 cattle and 11 sheep.

May, 13 horses, 129 cattle and 101 sheep.

June, 7 horses, 238 cattle and 319 sheep.

July, 8 horses, 179 cattle and 381 sheep.

August, 16 horses, 34 cattle and 263 sheep.

September, 6 horses, 112 cattle and 343 sheep.

October, 8 horses, 58 cattle and 330 sheep.

All these animals were found to be in a healthy condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. McMILLAN.

No. 15.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

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

LONDON, ONT., 31st October, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report, relating to the transit of United States live stock through Canada.

I am happy to be able to inform you that during the last twelve months the transit of live stock has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. I believe that each of the inspectors have endeavoured to fulfil their separate duties to the best of their abilities. And I have no reason to believe otherwise, than that the railway officers were also desirous to fulfil their parts: and as a result of the united efforts of all parties interested, the year just ended has proved a very harmonious one; and without complaints of a serious nature.

It is true that the condition of the loaded cars when entering at Windsor, and the empty cars returning from the east, were at times in such a state that I have been obliged to report unfavourably. This was not intentional on the part of the railway officials, but due to negligence on the part of those whose duty it was to clean and disinfect, and also those who loaded the cars. I deem it just as necessary to have the cars properly cleaned before they are loaded, as it is to have them cleaned and disinfected before re-entering at the east, on their return west; as the dry excretion and litter attached to the outer ledges of the cars become detached and drop off when the cars are in motion. This is more applicable to what we term local stock in transit, that is, stock that have been loaded at points between Chicago and ports of entrance, generally at Windsor. However, I must state that the condition of both were at all times greatly improved, when the attention of the proper officials were directed to the matter.

The number of animals entered at Sarnia has been very large during the past year, and exceeds the number that entered last year by 91,351. The total number for the year just ended being 1,394,165. All transit stock from this port is hauled by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Some go via Kings Court, St. Thomas, and Fort Erie, crossing the International Bridge, to Buffalo, the distance being 187 miles; more by way of London, Paris, Brantford, and Suspension Bridge, a distance of about 210 miles, the remainder by London and Toronto, over the main line, to St. Albans, a distance of about 560 miles in Canada.

Transit stock entering at Windsor is carried across the Detroit River by the transportation boats; and is inspected before being removed from the boats. The number of animals entered during the year was 1,185,916, being about 10,000 less than last year.

The Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, and Canada Pacific Railway Companies haul all transit stock from this port. The Grand Trunk Railway via Chatham, Glencoe, St. Thomas and Fort Erie, to Buffalo, a distance of 250 miles, and the Canadian Pacific Railway direct to St. John, N.B., a distance of 1,050 miles. The total number of miles over which transit stock is carried in Canada is about 2,271 miles.

All empty cars are cleaned and disinfected in the United States before re-entering Canada on their return to the west. All those returning via Fort Erie are cleaned at East Buffalo stock yards; and with few exceptions have been cleaned in a satisfactory manner; those that were not returned, cars returning via Suspension Bridge were treated in a similar way. Cars returning over the main line enter at St. Armand.

Department of Agriculture.

Both the empty and loaded cars are rushed through with all possible speed. In my last annual report I gave figures showing the average time made by the Grand Trunk. The time made by the Michigan Central was fully better, with the exception of the horse trains. During the last year the time was equally as good, if not better.

The railway yards at Sarnia, Windsor and Fort Erie, are sufficiently isolated and properly inclosed.

The Fort Erie yards are the most important, as there is a considerable delay in making up trains, and waiting for the runs over the bridge.

The stock yards at Lyn are kept in good condition, and are inclosed with a double fence. Even the siding, used when the stock is being unloaded, is inclosed, and a gate at each end, so that there is no possibility of local stock coming in contact with transit animals. I have visited the yards frequently, and on each occasion have found them in good condition. There were 16,779 head unloaded for feed, water and rest during the year.

I spend a great deal of my time in travelling from one point to another, and in this way I come in contact with a large number of loaded and empty cars. It also gives me an opportunity to observe how the traffic is carried on at intermediate stations. So that if the regulations were in any way violated I would be in a position to detect it. This fact is so well known that such attempts are seldom made, and as a consequence I have not the disagreeable duty of making many unfavourable reports. There are three contagious diseases which it is deemed advisable to especially guard against, viz. : Pleuro-pneumonia, Texas fever and hog cholera. Of the first named disease I think, that at the present time, there is not the least possible danger, as I do not believe that it exists in the United States at present.

Texas fever being largely confined to the southern states, and from which states few animals pass through Canada, I believe that when the regulations governing the transit of live stock are strictly enforced we need not have the least apprehensions of the disease being introduced into this country, especially when we consider the small number of cattle that pass through Canada from the affected regions.

It is a very different matter with hog cholera ; as this disease is quite prevalent in many parts of the United States, and I am sorry to have to state that we have had some short experience with the disease in this country during the past few years.

To thoroughly stamp out this disease and to prevent its reintroduction into Canada will require very great care and energetic action on the part of those whose duty it may be to look after such matters. Any laxity in the enforcement of the regulations governing the traffic of United States swine through Canada may be followed by very serious consequences.

It is very necessary to look carefully after the condition of the cars, and also of the swine when they are entering at Windsor and Sarnia ; to see that stock trains are delayed as little as possible at stations en route, and especially on public crossings where Canadian hogs are liable to be passing from time to time ; especially so, because of the fact, that almost invariably when a train of cars loaded with swine is allowed to stand still, the swine commence rooting and throw out the excreta and litter. Owing to this fact I have strongly recommended that the spaces on the sides of the cars be closed up to the height of nine inches. It is also necessary to see that all empty returning cars are properly cleaned and disinfected before re-entering Canada on their return to the west. The most important point of all is to see that Canadian cars are not used to carry transit animals, nor that United States cars are used to carry local live stock. This would be a gross violation, and if permitted might be followed by very serious consequences.

I believe that I can positively assert that the transit of United States swine through Canada has not in one single instance, during the past five years (the time which I have been acting as transit inspector) been the cause of an outbreak of hog cholera in this county. If such had been the case I would surely have found it out as I have made diligent inquiry, or at least the officers who were specially in charge of cases of cholera would no doubt have discovered the fact, if such existed.

Hog cholera may be defined as a highly contagious and infectious disease, having a period of incubation after inoculation of about five days, followed by elevation of

temperature, and signs of general ill health. When propagated by cohabitation the term is much longer. It is the most fatal malady to which swine are liable. However swine differ in their susceptibility to the disease. It is now very generally believed that the degree of susceptibility possessed by different animals to infectious diseases is due to the proportion of a protecting substance, of which very little is known, and which can be found in the blood serum of an animal that has been treated by the poison, or of an animal or person that has recovered from an infectious disease. This protecting substance may be increased in the blood of a healthy animal by periodic intravenous injections of bacterial toxins. The actions of the micro-organisms on the body are due to the poison they produce, and the question of infection by any given kind depends on the susceptibility of the organisms they attack. This susceptibility is greatly diminished by one dose of the poison, and hence the success of the various vaccine experiments that have been made.

Toxins and antitoxins are now used for the treatment, diagnosis and prevention of many contagious infectious diseases in man and animals.

The action of antitoxin when injected into a patient suffering from a contagious disease is supposed to neutralize or counteract the toxic action of the bacteria in the system. Science has surely made great advancement during the past decade. I think there is no doubt but that the right track is now being pursued to discover the best modes of prevention and cure of contagious diseases.

Hog cholera arises from contagion and infection only, no amount of filth, bad management or decomposing food will produce the disease. Infection is due to a specific form of bacteria, and is conveyed in the system through the digestive canal and respiratory apparatus.

As has been said by Dr. Wm. Gathill, "wherever we turn in nature, the activity of the bacteria is apparent. All the fermentation, all the putrefaction, most of the processes by which insoluble and non assimilated material is prepared for the use of the higher bodies, many pathological processes, all are due to microbic life. The chemical action of the micro-organism is the key note that will unlock for us many of the most secret processes of nature."

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

THOS. A. ALLAN,
Transit Inspector.

STATEMENT showing the Number of United States Animals passing through Canada during the Year just ended.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS ENTERED AT WINDSOR.

	Cars.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Calves.	Horses.	Total Number of Animals.
By M. C. R. R.	14,863	168,871	309,255	360,546	Entered	9,533	848,205
By G. T. R. R.	2,910	15,123	135,927	178,331	with	251	329,632
By C. P. R. R.	250	3,141	.....	4,853	cattle.	85	8,079
Totals.	18,023	187,135	445,182	543,730	.....	9,869	1,185,916

NUMBER OF ANIMALS ENTERED AT SARNIA.

By Fort Erie	15,910	211,837	267,445	184,204	Entered	29,675	693,161
By Main Line.....	8,488	15,138	672,170	9,695	with cattle	4,001	701,004
Totals.....	24,390	226,975	939,615	193,899	.....	33,676	1,394,165
Grand totals.....	42,413	414,110	1,384,797	637,629	.....	43,545	2,580,081

Department of Agriculture.

No. 16.

REPORT OF GUARDIAN OF ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

(L. SLATER.)

ST. THOMAS, 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I beg leave to forward my sixteenth annual report on the transportation of United States live stock in transit and in bond from Windsor to East Buffalo by the Michigan Central Canada division, also by the Grand Trunk Loop Line southern division from Windsor to East Buffalo, and also from Sarnia to Glencoe via Kings Court Branch and east by the loop line to East Buffalo. All trains stop at St. Thomas yards to exchange engines, examine rolling stock and take on fresh crews of trainmen before proceeding east.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL CANADA DIVISION.

This railway company has not been doing quite so much business in the carrying of United States cattle through Canada during the first four months of the current year, but commencing in the month of May the business has improved right along, and on the whole, has been very successful. There have not been any bad accidents to report, and the equipment of the cars in which the cattle are carried by this route is of the most improved kind; the cars are owned by several different car companies, have a capacity to hold 22 stockers or 16 fat cattle, the number of cars to the train is 30 in bad weather and 36 in good weather, and the trains are allowed to travel 25 miles per hour, but subject to delays from the passenger train service.

HOGS.

Live hogs have passed through in good condition in cars of various descriptions all equipped with air brakes and patent coupling. Some are double deck and some single deck cars used to carry live hogs. The number of hogs to the car is 110. These hogs do not pass through in transit as fast as United States cattle, the reason is that there are not so many live hogs passing; hence they are carried on trains that do not travel so fast and are subject to more delays.

SHEEP.

United States sheep passing by this route there is not much change in the carrying of. During the year they are mostly carried in double deck cars with 120 head of sheep to the car which pass through on the regular freight trains, but do not make very fast time.

HORSES.

The number of United States horses in transit and in bond has varied monthly. The horse carriage business was very much divided until the month of June, but during the following months, the Michigan Central have been carrying most of the horses that are passing through this district. They pass through on special trains, some in close palace cars and others in live stock cars, which carry 20 horses to the car and about 20 cars to

the train. When not sufficient horses to make up a special train a fast freight is put on. These special trains travel at the rate of 40 miles per hour, stop at St. Thomas 15 minutes to examine rolling stock, exchange engines and take on fresh crew of trainmen.

HORSES FROM CHICAGO VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL TO ST. THOMAS AND TO MONTREAL VIA
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We have had a few cars of horses which came as far east as St. Thomas on the Michigan Central Horse Special, and at St. Thomas were transferred to the Canadian Pacific Railway en route to Montreal for export. These horse special trains have passed through without accident.

MIXED LIVE STOCK.

This kind of live stock finds its market in the eastern states and comes from different points in the state of Michigan, and during the last three days in the week passes through on what is known as bad ax live stock trains, they are mixed, some cars having hogs, sheep and calves in the same car. This stock is loaded in the common live stock cars which are passing at all times in the week on the regular trains making slow time in transit.

LIVE POULTRY.

The live poultry business shows an increase by this route in the number of cars, also a better class of car is used. These cars are supplied to the poultry shippers in Chicago and are fitted with wire crates or coops to hold 3 dozen fowls and 128 crates to the car, they are equipped so as to travel on the fast live stock trains and also on the horse specials.

LIVE STOCK TRAINS STOPPING AT ST. THOMAS.

All trains carrying United States live stock in transit by this route stop at the St. Thomas yards to examine rolling stock, exchange engines and take on fresh crews of trainmen. Horse specials are detained but 15 minutes. Other live stock trains are detained 30 to 35 minutes in the summer months, and 40 to 45 minutes in the winter months. Great care is taken that all rolling stock is in good condition so as to avoid accidents as much as possible en route.

ISOLATION.

All trains carrying United States live stock in transit by this route, viz., from Windsor to Buffalo, while stopping at the St. Thomas yards for examination of rolling stock and the exchange of engines are isolated from other freight and passenger trains. While the cars are standing all animal droppings that may fall from them are carefully gathered up and destroyed daily.

Department of Agriculture.

DELAYS and Accidents to United States Live Stock, in Transit and in Bond over the Michigan Central Railway, Canada Division, from Windsor to Buffalo during the twelve months.

Date of Accident.	KIND OF LIVE STOCK.				Cause of the Delay.	TIME OF DELAY.		Where the Delay was.
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mixed Live Stock.		Hours.	Minutes.	
1895.								
Dec. 20.		1		1	Repairs to cars.	3	50	St. Thomas.
1896.								
Jan. 14.	1				Repairs to car wheels.	2	18	do
do 22.				1	Repair to car.	1	50	do
Feb. 2.		3			Tracks blocked with snow.		50	do
do 14.	1				Repairs to car wheels.	2	16	do
do 27.	1				Repairs to car.	4	47	do
Mar. 13.	12	8		1	Awaiting telegraph orders.	1	00	do
April 7.	30				Awaiting passenger train to pass.	1	15	do
Aug. 8.	1		1		To put on the next train.	1	15	do

There have also been a number of minor delays, not given in detail, but which have engaged my attention as they occurred, every precaution was taken to keep all United States live stock strictly isolated during the time it was delayed in the St. Thomas yards.

This railway company has been doing an average amount of the carrying of United States live stock in transit, by this route, with great success during the year, using first class rolling stock. The cars that are used for the carrying of cattle are all fitted with air brakes and patent couplings, and are known as New York Central and Hudson River railway cars. They have handled the large number of 1,772 trains carrying 14,375 cars of live stock during the twelve months ended 31st October without the loss of one head, which speaks well for the conduct of the business on this route.

THE GRAND TRUNK LOOP LINE, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

This railway company has been carrying large numbers of United States live cattle from Sarnia to Buffalo via Kings Court Branch to Glencoe and East, stopping at the St. Thomas yards to examine rolling stock and exchange engines, also from Windsor to Buffalo there has been a fair business in the carrying of United States live stock, but we do not receive many trains of cattle from Windsor. The live stock that comes into Canada at Windsor is composed of hogs, sheep and mixed stock. All trains from Windsor stop at the St. Thomas yards to examine cars, exchange engines and take on fresh crews of trainmen. The cars used on this route are all equipped with air brakes and patent couplings, the latest improvements for the feeding of hay, and with troughs for water which does away with the necessity of unloading the live stock en route. The time which the trains are detained at St. Thomas is from 25 to 45 minutes. The loop line from Glencoe to Fort Erie is used principally for freight and live stock and therefore trains are not subject to delays en route. The journey from Sarnia to Fort Erie takes eight hours in good weather.

HOGS.

Live hogs by this route have passed through in cars of the old type but which were well equipped with air brakes and patent couplings, and carrying from 90 to 120 live hogs to the car, according to the weight of the animals. The railway company is paying more attention to tonnage this year.

SHEEP.

Sheep have passed through by this route in well equipped cars. For the carrying of sheep some double decked and some single decked cars are used.

HORSES.

Horses, by this route, from Chicago to Buffalo come into Canada at Sarnia via Kingscourt Branch to Glencoe, stopping some 15 minutes at St. Thomas while being watered and the rolling stock examined. The cars used are well fitted with water troughs. They carry 20 horses to the car and each car has a groom in charge. When there are not sufficient horses to make up a train other live stock is taken. The special horse trains travel at the rate of 30 miles an hour. A very good business was being done on this route up to June last, since then it has fallen to such an extent that special horse trains are not now used.

Excepting in one instance, which was reported to the department, there has been no accident.

MIXED LIVE STOCK.

Under this head there is not much change from other years. We have under this head cattle, hogs and sheep all in the same car. This live stock comes from the state of Michigan on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and is carried in the old live stock car, and penned off as required. This kind of live stock is longer en route than cattle for exportation, not being on such fast trains. Mixed live stock has passed through without any bad accident during the year.

We have had several cases of delay to United States live cattle in transit by this route during the year.

DELAYS and accidents to United States live stock on trains in transit over the Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division.

Date of Accident.	KIND OF LIVE STOCK.					Cause of the Delay.	Time Live Stock was delayed.	Where the Delay was.
	Cattle	Live Stock mixed	Hogs.	Sheep	Horses			
	No. of Cars.	No. of Cars.	No. of Cars.	No. of Cars.	No. of Cars.		hrs. min.	
1895.								
Dec. 17	.....	1	2	2	.....	Held for telegraph orders.	1 20	St. Thomas.
1896.								
Feb. 16	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	Engine broke down.	2 30	Tilsonburg.
Mar. 14	8	7	.....	.....	.....	To have one car repaired	1 00	St. Thomas.
do 19	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	Snow drifts	10 15	Between Bairds and St. Thomas.
do 20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	8 10	do do
do 20	15	2	.....	.....	.....	do	7 15	Between Bairds and St. Thomas.
do 20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	do	7 10	do above.
May 3	3	.....	.....	.....	9	1 car of horses unloaded to take out 1 horse with broken leg to be destroyed	0 25	St. Thomas.
do 10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Car caught fire with 15 bulls; 1 bull burnt	0 25	2 1/4 miles west of Delhi.

Department of Agriculture.

EMPTY LIVE STOCK CARS RETURNING WEST.

United States live stock cars passing west by this route are well cleaned out and disinfected before returning.

United States live stock passing in transit from Sarnia via Kings Court Branch to Glencoe and east, on the Loop Line to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge also from Windsor to Buffalo, stop en route at St. Thomas for examination of rolling stock, exchange engines and to take on fresh crews of trainmen. The Grand Trunk Railway Company have carried a very large number of live stock, more especially cattle, with great success during the past twelve months, but during the months of December, January and February, and again in March the weather was very cold, with heavy falls of snow, causing live stock trains to be a long time en route, there were few delays to note until the 19th March. On that date there was a heavy fall of snow all through this district causing the railways to be blocked and thereby delaying 88 cars of cattle and 2 cars of hogs from 7 to 10 hours, between Bairds Cut, 8 miles and a half west of this point and St. Thomas. The next accident took place at St. Thomas on the 3rd May, 1896, horse special train No. 24 was delayed at St. Thomas 25 minutes. The cause of the delay was owing to having to unload 1 car of horses to take out a horse that had its leg broken, to destroy it and save the other horses in the car. The next accident was at a point $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles west of Delhi Station, and $34\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of St. Thomas. When special train No. 458 in transit from Sarnia to Buffalo, consisting of 26 cars of cattle and 1 car of sheep reached a point $34\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of St. Thomas, the 3rd car from the engine caught fire, it was loaded with 15 bulls for export; the train was stopped and the car doors opened and 14 bulls let out and quarantined in a farm lane 7 hours, 1 bull was burnt so that it could not get out with the rest but was taken to Delhi Station and then burnt and the bones buried. The 14 bulls were reloaded in another car taken from St. Thomas and sent on to Buffalo. The site of the accident as also the place of quarantine, was thoroughly disinfected under my instructions.

The several accidents that have taken place to live animals in transit by this route have all been carefully guarded and due care taken as to contagion as well as to save unnecessary expense to the company. It has been a very successful year in the carrying of United States live stock, the loss being but 1 horse and 1 bull out of 19,450 car loads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL CANADA DIVISION.

Local live stock is gathered in at St. Thomas from the surrounding counties in local cars used for this business only, being plainly labelled "for live stock in Canada only." These cars are transferred from the Michigan Central, Canada Division at St. Thomas to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways en route to Toronto and Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK LOOP LINE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Local live stock gathered in from this district around St. Thomas has been forwarded from this port to Montreal and Toronto via Tilsonburg Branch on local freight trains, leaving St. Thomas for Hamilton daily, except Sunday.

ISOLATION.

The local live stock business is done in local cars used for the shipment of live stock to Toronto and Montreal, and kept separate and distinct from United States live stock cars in transit through St. Thomas on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and also on the Grand Trunk Loop Line Southern Division.

LAMBS TO BUFFALO.

Lambs from St. Thomas to Buffalo are gathered from the counties west of St. Thomas and from the Canadian Pacific Railway at this port and forwarded to Buffalo on the Michigan Central Canada Division, also on the Grand Trunk Loop Line Southern Division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. SLATER,

Cattle Guardian, St. Thomas, Ont.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

EAST BOUND.

TABLE showing the Number of cars of Live Stock.

Date.	Company.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Live Stock, mixed.	Live Poultry.	Calves.	Live Stock & Household goods.	Mules.	M. C. R., C. Div. S.	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	Total.
1895.													
Nov. 30	M. C. R., C. Div.	392	353	199	58	467	7				1,676		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. Div.	816	319	375	71	336	36					1,953	3,629
Dec. 31	M. C. R., C. do	449	121	112	16	369	2				1,069		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	935	210	186	64	256	20					1,671	2,740
1896.													
1896.													
Jan. 31	M. C. R., C. do	441	153	231	14	205	1				1,045		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	975	229	218	181	283	7	1				1,894	2,930
Feb. 29	M. C. R., C. do	695	168	230	15	209					1,318		
do 29	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	976	268	164	289	162	15	1				1,875	3,193
Mar. 31	M. C. R., C. do	631	123	158	48	157			2		1,119		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	1,134	256	172	308	152	17					2,039	3,158
April 30	M. C. R., C. do	463	135	109	43	132			1		883		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	857	198	137	291	121	6	2				1,613	2,496
May 31	M. C. R., C. do	669	111	52	44	122	1	1			1,009		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	988	163	76	276	131	5					1,639	2,648
June 30	M. C. R., C. do	871	68	17	62	108			1	*11	1,138		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	852	144	21	43	131	6					1,197	2,335
July 31	M. C. R., C. do	823	125	55	55	155	2	2	1		1,218		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	750	176	45	9	150	10					1,140	2,358
Aug. 31	M. C. R., C. do	836	123	67	77	210	3	1	*3		1,330		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	768	244	63	3	240	30	1	+1			1,350	2,680
Sept. 30	M. C. R., C. do	918	95	50	69	158	25		1		1,316		
do 30	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	779	323	99	8	185	23					1,417	2,733
Oct. 31	M. C. R., C. do	741	145	59	57	224	24	1	3		1,254		
do 31	G. T. R., L. L. S. do	944	302	126	6	264	18		2			1,662	2,916
		18,903	4,552	3,021	2,108	4,938	264	6	18	15	14,375	19,450	33,825

* Horses via C. P. to Montreal for export.

+ Elk.

Department of Agriculture.

REPORT of Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock from St. Thomas to Montreal and to Toronto by Grand Trunk Loop Line, Southern Division, and from the Michigan Central, Canada Division, West of St. Thomas to Montreal and Toronto via the Canadian Pacific Railroad, showing the number of cars of each kind.

Date.	Company.	Montreal.				Toronto.					M. C. R., C. Div.	G. T. R., L. L., S. Div.	Total.
		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	HORSES.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Live Stock, mixed.	Horses.			
1895.													
Nov. 30	M. C. R., C. Div.	15		2		1	1				19		
do 30	G. T. R. L. L., C. Div.	2		1								3	32
1896.													
Jan. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	1					4				5		
do 31	G. T. R. L. L., S. Div.							1				1	6
Feb. 29	M. C. R., C. Div.					1	1	3			7		7
Mar. 31	do	1				2	3				3		3
April 30	do	1				1	3	5		1	18		18
May 31	do	7		1		1	3	5		1	12		12
June 30	do	9				1	6	3		1	47		47
July 31	do	37		1		3	6	3			52		52
Aug. 31	do	40				1	6	3	2				
do 31	G. T. R., L. L., S. Div.	4				3		1				8	60
Sept. 30	M. C. R., C. Div.	31		1		2	7	2		1	44		46
do 30	G. T. R., L. L., S. Div.	1										1	46
Oct. 31	M. C. R., C. Div.	17		1		1	6	1			26		26
do 31	G. T. R. L. L., S. Div.	2					5					7	33
		168		7	7	39	27	4	2	1	233	20	253

L. SLATER.

LOCAL TO BUFFALO.

REPORT of the Miscellaneous Shipments of Local Live Stock to Buffalo on the Grand Trunk Loop Line, southern division from local points west of St. Thomas, also from Toronto west of St. Thomas on the Michigan Central, Canada Division, and from the Canadian Pacific Railroad at St. Thomas and (via) Michigan Central to Buffalo, showing the different kinds and the number of cars.

Date.	Company.	Lambs.	Horses.	Live Poultry.	M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.
1895.							
Nov. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.	17			17		
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	19				19	36
Dec. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	49			49		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	62		1		63	112
1896.							
Jan. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	14			14		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	10				10	24
Feb. 29	M.C.R., C. Div.		1		1		
do 29	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	1				1	2
April 30	M.C.R., C. Div.		1		1		1
May 31	do		1		1		1
June 30	do		1		1		1
July 31	do		1		1		1
Aug. 31	do	7			7		
do 31	G.T.R., C. Div.	2				2	9
Sept. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.	6			6		
do 30	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	9				9	15
Oct. 31	M.C.R., C. Div.	8			8		
do 31	G.T.R., L.L., C. Div.	4				4	12
		208	5	1	106	108	214

L. SLATER.

WEST BOUND.

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

Date.	Company.	Through Horses.	Through Live Stock and Household Goods.	Local Live Stock and Household Goods.	Sheep.	Local Horses.	M.C.R., C. Div.	G.T.R., L.L., S. Div.	Total.
1895.									
Nov. 30	M.C.R., C. Div.	5			1	1	7		7
Dec. 31	do	2	1	1			4		4
1896.									
Jan. 31	do	1					1		1
Feb. 29	do	4			1	2	7		7
Mar. 31	do	3	1			1	5		5
April 30	do	4	1	3			8		8
May 31	do	5				1	6		6
June 30	do	6					6		6
July 31	do	3					3		3
Aug. 31	do	2	3				5		5
Sept. 30	do	7				1	8		8
Oct. 31	do	3					3		3
		45	6	4	2	6	63		63

Department of Agriculture.

No. 17.

REPORT OF CATTLE GUARDIAN, LYN.

(W. STAFFORD.)

LYN, 31st October, 1896.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit to you my annual report for year ending 31st October, 1896, relating to American stock unloaded in the Lyn yards for the purpose of feed, water and rest. Official regulations regarding the transportation of American stock have been strictly carried out. The yards are being kept in a good state of repair.

No Canadian cattle are allowed to come into contact with the yards. All animals dead on arrival have been buried within the isolated yards under my directions. Following cars and number of head passed through since last report :

591 cars	9,432 cattle.
193 “	3,061 horses.
28 “	4,198 sheep.
1 “	88 hogs.
813 “	16,779 total head.

All of which were unloaded for feed, water and rest.

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

W. STAFFORD,
Guardian S. Yards.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

No. 18.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF STOCK IN TRANSIT.

(R. F. GOLDEN, V.S.)

WINDSOR, ONT., 7th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting for your information my annual report for the year ending 31st October, 1896, of stock in transit through Canada, and also of the animals imported and bonded, entering via port of Windsor.

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

The Hon. S. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

ROBT. R. F. GOLDEN, V.S.

REPORT of Stock in Transit through Canada via Port of Windsor for the year ended 31st October, 1896.

STOCK SHIPPED OVER MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

No. of Cars.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Horses.
14,863	168,871	309,255	360,546	9,533

STOCK SHIPPED OVER THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

2,910	15,123	135,927	178,331	251
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STOCK SHIPPED OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

250	3,141	4,853	85
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REPORT of Imported and Bonded Stock for the year ended 31st October, 1896.

No. of Horses.	No. of Mules.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horses Bonded.
258	2	15	352

ROBT. F. GOLDEN, V.S.

WINDSOR, ONT., 31st October, 1896.

Department of Agriculture.

No 19.

REPORT ON OSOYOOS CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(THEO. KRUGER.)

OSOYOOS (B.C.) QUARANTINE STATION, 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, in reply to your request for report of my proceedings as quarantine officer at this port.

May 4.—H. S. Edwards, 2 calves, 3 yearlings and 2 cows.

May 7.—R. Sidleys, 2 small pigs.

May 9.—Wm. Tippias, 17 head of cattle.

May 9.—Wm. Tippias, 2 small pigs.

June 19.—Arch. Bowie, 10 head of cattle.

June 20.—James M. Boark, 1 cow and calf.

Aug. 8.—Wm. Thompson, 1 cow and calf.

Sept. 30.—Th. Featherston, 1 cow and calf.

R. Sidleys's and Wm. Tippias's pigs after 21 days isolation came out in splendid condition. The cattle after 90 days isolation came out in the best of health.

Wm. Thompson's cow and calf also in good health will be out on November 3rd.

Th. Featherstone's cow and calf in good health are still in quarantine.

I beg to report no disease of any kind exists among cattle, horses, swine or animals for many miles around this port.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

THEODORE KRUGER,
Quarantine Officer.

No 20.

REPORT ON NEW WESTMINSTER CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(PETER GRANT.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 31st October, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that matters in connection with cattle quarantine, at this port, remain about the same as when last reported on.

This section of the province is still without a proper quarantine station or, indeed, any facilities for the safe and satisfactory quarantine of cattle and hogs. This, of course, as in the past, practically excludes foreign stock of that description from our markets and is a great drawback to intending settlers and importers of superior cattle, with which to stock their farms.

A quarantine station should be established at Huntingdon, where the Canadian Pacific Railway connects the United States with all parts of British Columbia. This would greatly facilitate the immigration of settlers from the states of Oregon and Washington into British Columbia and would be appreciated by the customs officers at the boundary. In this connection I will quote part of a letter, received on the 24th inst., from a lady settler :

“I have shipped from near Bellingham Bay, Washington, to Salmon River, B.C., 13 packages household goods, also 1 cow, which I have had for four years. * * * I find now the customs at Sumas are holding my cow in bond. * * * Will you kindly advise Sumas and Mr. * * * what steps can be taken to get delivery This cow I brought up myself from a calf. I cannot afford to pay to have it quarantined.” * * *

This lady has gone many miles north ; but the cow must either be returned to the United States or the customs officer at Sumas, must, in addition to his other duties, act cow-boy for three months. In which case the cost of special quarantine, at this season of the year, would amount to more than the animal is worth.

We have a very large correspondence, in a similar strain, on the subject of cattle quarantine, every month in the year.

Since last report there have been inspected at this port 3 horses and 5,188 sheep, all of which were found free from disease of any kind.

In conclusion I have much pleasure in saying that in the month of July last, I had the honour of a visit from the Chief Inspector, Professor McEachran. His visit, although brief, was much enjoyed and duly appreciated.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PETER GRANT,
Acting Collector of Customs.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 21.

REPORT ON NELSON, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. C. RYKERT.)

OUTPOST KOOTENAY LAKE, 1st November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of my proceedings as quarantine officer at this station for the year 1896, up to 31st October.

On the 1st day of February, A. B. Kalb entered for duty 18 head of beef cattle which were quarantined by me, held for 90 days and found free from all contagious disease.

On 9th March, Huscroft entered 1 cow which was quarantined and found free of disease.

On 13th September, J. E. Bell entered 2 cows for duty which were quarantined and found free of disease.

On 30th September, the Alberta and British Columbia Exploring Co. entered 19 head of cows and calves which were quarantined and found free of disease.

On 14th October, W. P. Sloan entered 8 head of cattle for duty which were quarantined and found free of disease.

On 21st October, W. J. Dow entered 1 milch cow which was quarantined and found free of disease.

All the cattle entered from September are still in quarantine at the Alberta and British Columbia Exploring Co.'s ranch, pending the 90 days' quarantine detention. All the cattle so quarantined have been brought from just across the international line in Northern Idaho and there has not been a case of any contagious disease in that part of the state of Idaho so far this year.

There have also been entered here 41 head of horses from the same part of Idaho, and all were accompanied by a veterinary surgeon's certificate and the regular inspection fee was collected.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. RYKERT.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

No. 22.

REPORT OF ANIMALS REJECTED FROM SHIPMENT.

(DR. C. McEACHERAN.)

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF STOCK,
MONTREAL, 2nd November, 1896.

SIR,—I beg to report that since the 19th May, the date when the inspection of horses commenced at the port of Montreal, until the first day of November, there were 8,709 horses inspected found to be free from contagious diseases and exported to Great Britain.

During that period 17 horses were held back for contagious disease, namely :—

For strangles.	11
For influenza.	4
For ringworm.	1
For mange.	1

During the month of May, 2,184 horses were exported from Montreal, but of these only 772 were inspected. During June, 2,531, July, 1,244, August, 1,395, September, 1,691, October, 1,175.

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

CHAS. McEACHRAN,
Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 23.

REPORT ON DOUGLAS, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(H. D. CHANTRELL.)

DOUGLAS, B.C., 7th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my annual report for the last twelve months, up to the 31st October.

One hundred and twenty-three horses, 128 cattle, 1,703 sheep, and 68 hogs have entered this port during that time and the same have been examined and found free from all contagious diseases. The cattle and hogs have been quarantined.

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

H. D. CHANTRELL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture
Ottawa.

No. 24.

REPORT ON WANETA, B.C., CATTLE QUARANTINE.

(J. S. NOLAN.)

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 22nd ultimo asking for annual report of quarantine at this out port.

In reply will say no application has been made during the past twelve months for admission of live stock subject to quarantine regulations. Such animals as were not subject to quarantine were admitted only on certificate from veterinary surgeon, as authorized by the Department of Agriculture as per instructions received 25th March, 1895.

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

J. S. NOLAN,
Ex-officio Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Department of Agriculture.

No. 25.

REPORT OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE COMMISSIONER.

(L. W. HERCHMER.)

REGINA, 16th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on quarantine for the past season, and also to inclose reports on the same subject from the following officers:—

Superintendent Steele, Macleod district.

Superintendent Deane, Lethbridge district.

Inspector Starnes, Wood End district.

Inspector White-Fraser, Maple Creek, report on American cattle, Superintendent Perry's on quarantine in Regina district, and Inspector White-Fraser's for Maple Creek District will follow in a day or so, as also will the reports on horses passed by the same officers, and Superintendent Deane, Lethbridge.

There have been no cattle in quarantine at Lethbridge or Maple Creek, and only at Wood End in the Regina district, at which point 122 head of settler's cattle were quarantined and duly delivered to their owners together with an increase of three, and one calf was born dead. All these cattle were regularly examined by a veterinary surgeon and doubtful ones tested for tuberculosis. In October last a prairie fire, despite our best efforts, owing to the high wind and immense growth of weeds in the valley of Long Creek, destroyed some 40 tons of hay and the corrals and sheds at Wood End; the house and stables, however, were saved after a hard fight. A statement of the cattle entered at Wood End is attached.

Although no cattle were received in quarantine at Wood Mountain during the year, we were greatly troubled by droves of American cattle; these are now injuring our own stock interests, such a large portion of territory having been burnt over that the little grass available for Canadian stock is in imminent danger of being consumed by United States cattle. To remedy this I have engaged a line rider who will assist the police to get them out of Canada. None of the American owners of cattle that infest Wood Mountain neighbourhood keep a line rider, or even attempt to keep their cattle south, and I would again urge on your department the desirability of notifying such owners that they must keep their stock out of Canada, failing which they should be rounded up and a fine imposed, otherwise they will continue to keep their cattle in our territory whenever possible.

No cattle were received into quarantine at Maple Creek, but the whole district, as far north in some instances as the South Saskatchewan, has been invaded by the United States cattle in spite of the efforts we put forward, none of the owners in that district keeping line riders, or attempting to keep them back except perhaps at round-ups when they apparently remove such cattle as are required for market and other purposes, and let the others go at the line whence they at once drift back, but quite a number escape the round-ups, as you will observe by the report of Inspector White-Fraser on the subject of United States cattle, attached.

There is not the slightest doubt that these cattle—most of them Texas—are turned loose close to the line, as many steers have been found in the district, just branded. Under your instructions I have lately engaged two line riders to keep them back, but without the assistance of the owners we can do little, and I strongly recommend that the same action be taken, as recommended at Wood Mountain, unless the owners assist us. Up to very lately the Maple Creek district has been understocked, and the Canadian ranchers have not suffered, but the presence of the cattle is now being felt.

In connection with United States round-up's coming into Canada, due notice should be given before their advent, so that Canadian owners can be notified to look after their own interests. At present we know nothing about their coming until they appear on

the scene, and small owners are liable to suffer in consequence, the large owners, on both sides, only looking after each other's cattle. No United States round up should be allowed in Canada unless we have received at least two weeks' notification, to enable us to warn Canadian owners.

In Macleod district the practice of rounding up cattle, and fining the owners thereof in some cases, and in others of making them pay all expenses, has worked well.

No cattle have been entered in the quarantine at Lethbridge during the year, but that district also has been over-run with United States cattle, and I attach a report from Superintendent Deane dealing with the matter. You will observe that several American firms, viz., the Flowerree and "D-S" outfits, employed line riders to keep their cattle back, but that others, notably the Conrad outfit did not, and that while the "D-S" rounded up and removed their cattle repeatedly, when requested to do so, the others did nothing to abate the nuisance. Superintendent Deane has been instructed to employ two line riders, and I would, as in the other districts, strongly recommend that the cattle belonging to the firms that do not assist us to keep them south, be rounded up and the owners fined, feeling certain that if this rule is enforced once or twice, the owners will quickly co-operate with us.

I attach a report from Superintendent Steele, which fully deals with quarantine matters in this district. I also forward statements of cattle passed after inspection.

The general health of horses and cattle in the Territories has been very good indeed, but I regret to report that there has been a very considerable increase in actinomycosis or "lumpy jaw." The large ranchers being fully alive to the danger of this disease, at once kill the affected animals, but the smaller owners on the other hand are very reluctant in many cases to destroy their property, but with the instructions now in our possession we are able to deal with the disease.

Just before winter set in there were several alarming outbreaks of anthrax in the Battleford, Touchwood Hills and other districts, all of which were reported to you, and the necessary action taken to stamp it out. The advent of winter has, however, put a stop to the ravages of this disease.

In connection with these diseases I may report that the Indians eat the flesh of animals that have died, or been killed when suffering, with apparent impunity; boiling the meat seemingly kills all the microbes.

Cattle generally have gone into winter in capital condition, but the winter has set in very early and before spring it is probable that they will require most of the very large quantity of hay put up this year.

It is to be regretted that much hay was destroyed by prairie fires, and in some districts in the north, particularly in certain sections of the Battleford district, and possibly that of Edmonton, cattle may suffer considerably before spring, owing to want of fodder. In other parts there is generally sufficient fodder for a long winter.

There has been little sickness among horses during the year. A few cases of glanders have occurred and been promptly attended to, and in the north, particularly in Prince Albert district, there have been a good many cases of typhoid fever among young horses; these were, however, investigated, and the disease has apparently almost subsided, but there are still two cases among police horses at Fort Saskatchewan.

This year considerable extra responsibility has been placed on the Mounted Police in the matter of enforcing the Quarantine and "Contagious Diseases in Animals" Acts, which has entailed a great deal of extra work on all ranks and has exposed the veterinary officers to considerable risk in examining cattle suffering from big-jaw and anthrax, in advanced stages, and also in examining glandered horses. It was understood that for such dangerous and extra work, a moderate rate of remuneration should be allowed by your department, and on this understanding the men concerned have not only run great risk, but have done good work for your department, for which I trust they will be recompensed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture.

ANNUAL CATTLE QUARANTINE REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1896.

LETHBRIDGE, 7th November, 1896.

SIR,—In reply to your memorandum of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to report that there have been no cattle in quarantine in this district during the year.

The health of the cattle in this district has been very good.

Great numbers of American cattle have invaded the Milk River country this year, coming from divers points in the United States within a radius of 400 miles. I may explain that the largest owners immediately to the south of us are the Flowerree firm, the D-S firm. (Conrad Kohrs & Co) and the Circle firm (the Conrad Brothers and their connections). The Flowerree and D-S cattle range principally to the south of our detachments at Coutts and Writing-on-Stone, and these two firms have maintained a range rider at each of those detachments to drive back their cattle into Montana and to keep them especially off the quarantine ground. The Circle ranch whose cattle range principally in the neighbourhood of our Pendant d'Oreille detachment did not keep a man during the summer at that point to look after their cattle. The two range riders at Coutts and Writing-on-Stone did their work very well indeed, and there were no complaints worth mentioning until the month of August, when great numbers of cattle swept into the country between Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. A very heavy rain storm from the south on the night of the 31st August drove them across the Milk River in thousands. It would have been a waste of time to simply drive them back across the line for their importunity was bound to win the day in the end, and I therefore organized a small round-up party of police under Staff Sergeant Davis, with instructions to gather the cattle and drive them down the Milk River to where it crosses the international boundary and there discharge them into Montana. This meant a drive of about 50 miles. The party consisted of one constable drawn from each of the 4 Milk River detachments, and a 4 horse teamster, with team and camp equipment. The range riders also gave very great assistance.

Staff Sergeant Davis gathered up in the first instance about 3,000 head of cattle and drove them in the direction indicated, finally launching them into Montana. The cattle were restless, and he had great difficulty in holding them so that he and his men were obliged to herd by night as well as drive by day and this came pretty hard upon their horses. This expedition lasted 8 days from first to last, and his party then returned to Writing-on-Stone, where I met them, and we started out for a second gathering on the 5th September. Within 10 miles of the river we collected between 5,000 and 6,000 head and drove them about 20 miles the same day. At night the cattle were very restless and it kept the whole party busy to herd them. As we had been riding since daybreak until 10 p.m., and there seemed no hope of a respite I engaged some Refugee Crees who were journeying eastward under police escort to relieve us of the night herding and to help in the driving when they should be required for the following day or two. This enabled Staff Sergeant Davis to conduct his charge, whereof the lowest estimate is 5,000, into Montana as before, and then we calculated that there still remained from 2,000 to 3,000 head scattered over the country outside a radius of 10 miles from the Milk River. At this juncture I found that although the men were fit and willing enough, our horses could not stand the strain. A man requires more than one horse to ride in such work and, although I had relieved the horses as much as possible, I found that it was more than they could do. I wrote therefore to the foreman of the D-S ranch requesting him to remove the remainder of the cattle, as they were rendering themselves liable to seizure. He sent a round-up party which drove them south, but ere long the cattle swarmed back to the Milk River again. Upon that I wrote once more and he sent another party which cut out all the cattle belonging to his firm and drove them away. He not unreasonably said that he declined to interfere with other people's cattle as they did not appear to interest themselves in the matter, and his firm, having incurred considerable expense already, were not disposed to increase that expense for the benefit of other owners.

I have now received instructions to hire two range riders for duty on the line and have written to Superintendent Steele to engage the men indicated by Dr. McEachran as being the most suitable for the purpose.

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

B. BURTON DEANE,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police.
Regina.

LETHBRIDGE, 16th November, 1896.

SIR,—In accordance with your telegram of to-day's date, I have the honour to forward the inclosed statement of horses entered and inspected during 1896.

Other horses which have entered have been inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Evans, or, as in the case of the first consignment of Refugee Cree Indians, by Doctor McEachran.

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

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Comdg. "K" Division.

STATEMENT of horses entered during the year 1896, from Montana.

Name.	Month of entry	Place of entry.	Number of horses.	By whom inspected.	Remarks.
William Smith.....	April	Coutts	1	Constable Sexton	
H. D. McKenzie.....	June	do	1	Sergeant Brymner	
E. Cutler.....	do	do	1	do	
J. Thomas.....	do	do	2	do	

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Comdg.

LETHBRIDGE, 16th November, 1896.

ESTEVAN, 5th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the quarantine operations at Wood End, for the year ending 1st November, 1896. I took charge from Inspector J. O. Wilson, on the 18th March last, and as that officer's report last year was dated 14th October, 1895, this report covers the operations from that date. And as will be seen from the accompanying schedule, the 63 animals then remaining in quarantine were, with the exception of two thoroughbred Holstein heifers retained in isolation under suspicion of tuberculosis, duly released at the expiration of their quarantine period.

Department of Agriculture.

These two, however, the property of J. F. Hindmarsh, Cannington Manor, were as a result of a retest during the month of December, released at the beginning of January.

The season's operations proper commenced at the latter part of March, with the arrival of a few head, supplemented with additions at intervals up to the 14th September, when a total of 66 animals had been received. As will be seen by the attached tabulated statement. Kansas and the two Dakotas were the chief source of supply, while with one exception the Edmonton district was the destination.

This season again a slight decrease, as compared with previous seasons, has to be recorded in the number of animals brought in. Doubtless the same conditions to the south of the line, that prevailed last season, viz., the greater facility for disposing of their cattle at a fair value, as compared with that of their horses, induced their owners in many instances, to dispose of the former for funds necessary for their travelling and bringing their horses which were more difficult to sell.

The general health of the stock under our care has been of a most satisfactory character, and no mortality has taken place.

As in previous seasons the tuberculin test was resorted to. All eligible animals in each ownership, were subjected to a careful test by that agency, and the result in every instance, justified the authorities in pronouncing the animals free from tuberculosis.

In all cases when cattle have been sent to their destination, a constable was sent in charge who delivered them to the owners, and all declared themselves satisfied.

On the 6th June, Dr. McEachern, chief veterinary for the Dominion, came to Estevan and minutely inspected everything in connection with quarantine both here and at Wood End.

I regret to record that on the 2nd of October last, during a terrible prairie fire, which came from the American side of the line, swept past Wood End, destroying the pasturage, all cattle corrals and sheds, also about 40 tons of hay. The house and stables were saved. Proper fire guards had been ploughed all round, but were jumped by the fire as nothing, though every effort was made by the men there to save property.

Staff Sergt. Mitchell, V.S., was in charge at Wood End and has been at all times most careful and painstaking.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES,

Inspector.

STATEMENT of Animals in Quarantine at Wood End during year commencing 14th October; 1895, to 1st November, 1896.

Brand.	Where Branded.	Owners and where from.	Future Residence.	No. of Cattle.	In Quarantine last Report.	Date of Entry.	Increase.	Decrease.	No. of Animals Released.	Date of Release.	Remaining in Quarantine.
						1895.					
—	Left rib	J. J. Lavigne, Allandale, N.D.	Calgary, Alta.	21	21	May 23.	1		22	Nov. 11, '95	
—	do thigh	J. F. Hindmarsh, Cannington, M.	Cannington, Manoro.	2	2	do 24.	*1	1	2	Jan. 6, '96	
—	Right shoulder	N. & H. McLean, Edmonton, S.D.	Edmonton, Alta.	28	28	July 23.			28	Nov. 11, '95	
—	do neck	Alex. Lewis, Edmonton, S.D.	do	5	5	do 23.			5	do 11, '95	
—	do rib	A. Pfetscher, Enderlin, N.D.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	7	7	Oct. 6.			7	Jan. 11, '96	
—	do thigh	James Crawford, Whatchell, Iowa.	Manitou, Man.	3	3	do 30.			3	Feb. 3, '96	
						1896.					
—	do neck	H. Becker, Buffalo, Min.	Red Deer, Alta.	4	4	Mar. 23.			4	Jul. 13, '96	
—	do shoulder	A. A. & E. Hoult, Kansas.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	2	2	April 11.	1		3	do 13, '96	
—	do rib	J. P. Sweetson, Kansas.	do	2	2	do 13.			2	do 13, '96	
—	do croup	John Burns, Kansas.	do	10	10	do 14.			10	Aug. 9, '96	
—	do thigh	J. Johnson, Enderlin, N.D.	Beaver Lake, Edmon- ton	11	11	do 24.	1		12	do 9, '96	
—	Left neck	D. Hidson, Farewell, Min.	Lacombe, Alta.	2	2	May 13.			2	do 9, '96	
—	do shoulder	W. T. Walsh, Aurelia, Iowa	Regina, Assa.	1	1	Aug. 10.			1	Oct. 17, '96	
—	do croup	James McLean, sr., John Hockins, James McLean, jr., James McClue, Roscoe, S.D.	Edmonton, Alta.	33	33	do 17.			33	do 17, '96	
—	do thigh	Charlotte Schumpekte, Portal, N.D.	do	1	1	Sept. 14.			1	do 17, '96	
				132	63		4	1	135		

*Calf born dead.

Department of Agriculture.

REGINA, 26th December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a statement of the horses entered and examined by the North-west Mounted Police, in the Depot district, for the year ended 1st November, 1896.

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

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

J. W. McILLREE,
Assistant-Commissioner.

STATEMENT of Stock Inspected in Sub-District of Estevan, Assa., for year ended 1st November, 1896.

Date.	Name of Owner.	Inspected by.	Place.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1895.							
Nov. 13.	Mike Wigle.	Sergt. Bird.	N. Portal.	4			
do 13.	Andrew Brungardt.	do	do	3			
do 13.	John Brungardt.	do	do	3			
do 14.	J. W. Henderson	Const. Walker.	Gainsboro'	2			
Dec. 11.	Anton Falla.	Sergt. Bird.	N. Portal.	3			
1896.							
Jan. 26.	J. R. Nunn.	Const. Walker.	Gainsboro'	1			
do 16.	C. Schnisbie.	Sergt. Bird.	N. Portal.	4			
Feb. 22.	W. Mee.	Const. Walker.	Gainsboro'	1			
Mar. 9.	Thos. Fletcher.	do	do	1			
do 23.	John Setzell.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	5			1
do 23.	August Krampo	do	do	3			
do 23.	Thos. Iske.	do	do	2			1
do 23.	Henry Becker	do	do		4		
do 26.	Thos. Lategan	do	do	9			
April 4.	G. Siefferth.	Const. Walker.	Gainsboro'	1			
do 9.	O. C. Rensby.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	4			1
do 9.	Jacob Glens	do	do	4			
do 10.	A. A. Hoult.	do	do	4	1		
do 10.	Elmer Hoult.	do	do	4	1		
do 13.	Chas. Robing	do	do	2			
do 13.	J. P. Anyston	do	do	2			
do 13.	C. W. Peterson	do	do	2			
do 13.	C. A. Soensson	do	do	2			
do 13.	J. P. Soensson	do	do	2	2		
do 16.	John Burns	do	do		10		
do 19.	O. Arrison.	do	do	5			
do 21.	H. Campbell.	do	do	5			
do 24.	J. Johnson	do	do	2	11		
do 25.	R. Took	Const. Walker.	Gainsboro'	1			
May 14.	Chas. Wilson.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	1			
do 14.	David Hidson.	do	do	6	2		
do 30.	J. Sandoff	do	do	19			
June 3.	C. Rancerville.	do	do	3			
do 4.	M. War.	do	do	3			
do 13.	C. E. Jones.	Const. Snell	Oxbow	1			
do 29.	J. J. Harkness.	Const. Walker.	Gainsboro'	1			
July 1.	W. Hunt	do	do	1			
do 13.	S. Petterson.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	7			
do 14.	B. Scaman.	do	do	9			
do 14.	S. Scaman	do	do	11			
do 25.	S. McMurty	do	do	18			
Aug. 5.	J. G. Burke.	Const. Belcher	Gainsboro'	1			
do 10.	W. T. Walsh.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	5	1		
do 13.	W. Harkness	Const. Snell	Oxbow	3			
do 15.	Jas. McLean	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	4	1		
do 15.	Jas. McLue.	do	do	7	12		

STATEMENT of Stock Inspected in Sub-District of Estevan, Assa.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Name of Owner.	Inspected by	Place.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1896.							
do 15.	H. McLean.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	4			
do 15.	J. Hawkins.	do	do	3	12		
do 15.	Jas. McLean.	do	do	8	8		
Sept. 9.	C. Schinskie.	do	do		1		
do 14.	D. McAndrews.	do	do	4			
do 14.	R. Woodfall.	do	do	6			
do 15.	B. N. Jones	Const. Snell	Oxbow	1			
do 16.	J. Nunn.	Const. Belcher	Gainsboro'	1			
do 30.	Caleb Whiting	do	do	2			
Oct. 7.	Robt. Whiting	do	do	1			
do 7.	Jas. Yates.	Corpl. Hynes.	N. Portal.	5			
do 26.	B. Vummerly	Const. Belcher	Gainsboro'	1			
do 28.	Alex. Zells.	S. S. Mitchell.	N. Portal.	5			
do 28.	L. E. Lindstrom	do	do	5			
do 30.	W. J. Clarke	Const. Belcher	Gainsboro'	1			
Nov. 9.	L. Skipworth	do	do	1			
				228	66		3

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 4th December, 1896.

The Officer Commanding N. W. M. P.,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following statement of horses entered and examined in this subdistrict from January, 1896, to 30th October last.

January 24. G. H. Duhamel, 1 chestnut horse.

Sept. 16. L. H. Haumer, 1 pony.

I am informed that Mr. J. L. Legaré is expected to bring in about two hundred head of horses shortly.

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

A. STEWART,
S. Sgt.

AMERICAN CATTLE AT MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, 1st November, 1896.

SIR,—According to your instructions I have the honour to make a report on above.

In December, 1895, there were on 30th, reported by East End some 3,000 head between Stone Pile and East End, along White Mud River.

The majority had been seen by a flying patrol down there on 21st, heading north. They comprised cattle belonging to the Bloom Cattle Company and other brands.

About the same time cattle belonging to the San Raphael company and others are reported very numerous in Farwell district, some having been sent south of that post on the 24th, and 43 head being cut out of Bolton's bunch, about one mile south of detachment, were on 30th driven south; 39 more being seen same day south, making 82 head seen that day.

Department of Agriculture.

Ten mile does not say anything about American cattle in December, but they were round Medicinic Lodge north-west, as some were cut out of Payton's bunch about seven miles north of Old Bull's "A" detachment, about 27 miles from Medicine Hat, on 10th December, and drifted back by 18th.

Then in December, 1895, American cattle, chiefly those of Bloom Cattle Company and San Raphael Company, were distributed along boundary line up to within 30 miles of Medicine Hat, the greater number being in vicinity of East End.

In January, 1896, they are still on our side. On the 6th, Ten Mile reports driving 100 south of Spear Creek. On the 29th Medicine Lodge reports four amongst Mitchell's cattle. On the 31st, East End reports 100 twenty miles south-west.

In February the same recurs as on the 6th, East End saw 100 head 10 miles north-east; on the 11th, 37 head belonging to Bloom Cattle Company are cut out of Boltons at Farwell, driven east to Black Tail Coulee, where "there are some more," and on the 14th drift back again, being seen five miles east of detachment.

They are still trespassing in March and April.

March 6, Ten Mile sees "many" 25 miles south.

March 25, Ten Mile sees a bull E in Middle Fork.

March 27, twenty-three head are again driven south by Farwell, and on April 7 a bunch of cattle belonging to Bloom Cattle Company and San Raphael cattle company gave our men a similar trip. From January to April, 1896, American cattle are ranging along our side of the line, one bunch especially being frequently driven out of Bolton's bunch at Farwell.

Nothing is mentioned about the cattle until the 12th May, when an American round up of 11 men and 114 horses appear at East End, and are there joined by Bettles of 76 outfit (Canadian) and Williams and Simpkin representing company owning cattle of brand 76, McCarthy Bros., Parsons and Greely, all Canadian ranchers, with large bunches of cattle, west and south of Maple Creek.

Next day, 13th, the "round up" proceeds towards Farwell, sending two riders on to that post, but main body camping on Frenchman half way holding 250 head.

Two days after Servant (foreman) and eight riders from Farwell, going south at 6 a.m. with Bloom Cattle Company's, and as they are reported same day at East End, coming from the west, must have turned east along White Mud after passing Farwell. They brought back 250 head to East End. They may have thrown the 200 head, reported at Farwell, across the line south, and then brought the 250 said to have been held in Frenchman back to East End. They proceeded south next day, the 15th, leaving two men and twenty horses to work with the party connected with 76 brand cattle to gather remainder.

This "round up" does not appear to have made clean work as, although Farwell reports on the 20th May "no cattle" between White Mud and Maple Creek Gap, still two ranchers—Pierce and Weldon—reported to East End, having seen quite a number on the White Mud, near Black Tail coulee on 24th, and East End patrol saw, 20 miles N.W. "same" on same day—possibly same bunch.

On 28th again East End saw small bunch west.

There are good grounds to believe that another "round up" worked the south-western part of the country, while the one reported above was making the south-eastern, as Sergt. McMines heard on the 24th that a "round up" was started about 15th, and a half-breed, whom he found on Spear Creek later, told him that he had seen an American "round up" near where the trail to Assiniboia crosses the line with 2,000 head some days before.

Sergt. Allen, on 9th June, reported that settlers complained of Americans coming over and rounding up without giving any notice, saying that representatives from that country would accompany the Americans if they knew when they were coming in. He further stated that the "last round," probably referring to the south-western one, did not come further north than about two miles south of old Willow Creek, and had evidently not cleared up thoroughly, as there were still 60 head between that ridge and west to Saskatchewan, 40 of which were in Payton's bunch.

On 11th June, Ten Miles reports no cattle on Middle Fork.

Returning to East End matters, A. W. Cross on 1st June came to East End to assist in driving off American cattle. They were that day driven south, but drifted back by the 3rd as they were seen that day by a patrol returning.

On 15th June, between East End and Farwell, a flying patrol south of White Head reports seeing some. These might have been the same bunch driven south beginning of month.

On 18th June two are seen with 76 bunch 25 miles south of Stone Pile, but on 20th none are reported as being seen east of Old Man on his Back.

On 27th June two Americans representing two companies arrived at East End to join Canadian "round up" and went on next day to 76 camp.

On July 1st the Red Bat round up passed Red Lodge going home, they were accompanied by a representative of Montana Stock Association who was taking 100 head east and across line, and on same day Farwell reports seeing none.

On the 3rd July East End reports 150 head of cattle 5 miles south-east of Old Man on his Back and next day, the 4th, the 76 round up (Canadian) arrived at East End from eastward and south with 1,000 head.

The Americans reported on 27th June were with them. One Cutting, representing Parsons, here joined the 76 round up, and all next day, the 5th, is spent in gathering up in vicinity of East End, when some 2,000 were held. Some American cattle amongst them.

Next day, the 6th July, the two Americans who joined the round up on 28th June went south taking 600 head. All cattle have evidently now been gathered up, as on 10th July none are reported south-east of Stone Pile.

On 13th July, Ten Mile reports none at Old Man on his Back. Some must, however, have drifted back, or been turned back or got back somehow, as on 18th Ten Mile reports a mixed bunch between Old Man on his Back and Ten Mile, giving brands, and 12 miles from boundary line one bunch, chiefly freshly branded yearlings (giving brand).

23rd. East End reports a few 12 miles east.

26th. Ten Mile reports 100 Spear Creek.

On 27th. Another American round up 36 men and 375 horses, Charley Williams, foreman, were met by a flying patrol from Ten Mile at Wild Horse Lake. The patrol accompanied them next day to Cow Creek, and on next day they arrived at Willow Creek with 5,000 head.

This round up probably cleaned up the south-west country, as on 31st Ten Mile reports none on Middle Fork. Harking back to the beginning of the month where the 76 ranch were reported as working, and 600 American steers taken south on 6th.

On 28th three American cowboys came to East End from 76 ranch with another bunch of 150 (giving brand), gathered between Saskatchewan and White Mud and picking up 25 more on the river, went south.

During August they are still ranging as before, either missed or cut out by the round up.

11th. A few head on Swift Current.

13th. 50 head (giving brand) 18 miles south of East End.

15th. 200 head 5 miles south-east of East End.

22nd and 25th. A few head up Swift Current.

28th. Small band (giving brand) 5 miles east of Farwell down south side of White Mud.

But in September appear to be again drifting, or being put in in increasing numbers.

On 3rd. 1,200 chiefly (giving brand) 15 miles south-east of East End.

4th. 300 head off Lost River reported by Medicine Lodge.

8th. 1,000 (giving brand) 10 miles south of East End.

10th. Medicine Lodge reports influx of "American".

12th. 500 (giving brand) south of East End.

13th. Medicine Lodge reports 7 head in the bottom.

15th. "Any number" Seen by Flying patrol south of East End.

Flying patrol (Med. Lodge) reports 400 on Sage Creek, (giving brands).

16th. Ten mile reports "all steers", some freshly branded, mixing up in that vicinity, and said to be as far as Grayburn, and Grassy Lake in Fish Creek Gap.

Department of Agriculture.

Med. Lodge reports 15 head on Willow Creek.

17th. 30 head (giving brand) 6 miles east of Farwell.

21st. 300 head (giving brand) on Swift Current Bottom.

23rd. Two bunches in Grayburn, one 7 head, other 10 head

25th. East along Battle Creek, 40 head.

27th. West of East End, 200 head.

30th. East along Battle Creek a great number. Seven two-year olds at Grayburn.

On 30th September an American "round-up" again came in from Stone Pile to East End with 1,000 head and go on towards Farwell next day with 2,000 head. The additional 1,000 have probably been rounded-up round East End, as on leaving East End they had not worked north-west or west, but intended doing so en route to Farwell. The day they leave East End several are reported in Bolton's bunch at Farwell and some further west at Battle Creek on 2nd October.

This "round-up" after leaving East End on 1st October with 2,000 head arrived at Farwell on 2nd with this bunch (giving brand) and some railroad brands, and after picking up 80 more, leave on the 3rd, intending to work south-west along east side of Battle Creek, put the cattle across the line, and then return and work along west side of Battle Creek, Willow Creek, &c.

On 4th they camped west of Farwell half way to Oxecart, and 5 cow boys came to Ten Mile, picking up 9 head in that vicinity, which they took away.

Next day the 5th, Ten Mile patrol saw 4 of these identical animals back again along Battle Creek south-east. This "round-up" again does not seem to have done clean work, as on 14th Farwell reports American cattle south of White Mud, evidently drifting back or turned loose.

On 20th. Several again in Bolton's bunch.

24th. A large bunch south of Middle Fork of Battle Creek.

On 23rd October, a rider called at East End with "Let Pass" from Wood Mountain and reported an American "round-up" had crossed from U. S. A., near Wood Mountain and had between there and Swift Current gathered and taken away 600 head.

On 13th. Medicine Lodge Flying patrol saw south 20 head (giving brand) and on 30th 7 two-year old steers are seen at Grayburn.

From the forgoing it appears that American cattle chiefly (giving brand) are in this country from years end to years end. From Stone Pile in the east to Medicine Lodge on the west and north as far as Grayburn and the Saskatchewan River.

They are in large bunches towards south and east and get mixed up with small bunches of Canadian cattle in the more thickly settled districts.

The larger ranchers east and west, Canadian, appear to work with the Americans on "round-ups"; as when American round-ups work the East End country the Canadians interested there are represented, and also the American interests when they, the Canadians, are going to work, an American accompanies the Medicine Hat "round-up."

The American round-up, however, would appear either to do their work in a very perfunctory manner, or else willingly, take only what they want, as always, after they have left, cattle in various bunches are seen near detachment.

The cattle seem to have increased during end of August and September, the dry months, probably finding good feed and water along the "White Mud" River.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHITE-FRASER,

Comdg. Division.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, N. W. T.

Department of Agriculture.

RETURN of Horses inspected at the Macleod Quarantine—Season of 1896.

Date of Entry.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Foals.	Total.	Owner.	From	For
May 15		4	11	2		E. Tousault.	Deer Lodge.	St. Albert.
do 15			2			I. Prat	do	do
do 15			4			O. Landreville	Anaconda	do
do 15		2	2	2		J. Billadeau	Deer Lodge.	do
do 16		2	5			R. H. Wellman	Montana	Mountain View.
do 16			3			W. J. Bingham	do	Lees Creek.
do 16		2	5			W. P. Woods	do	do
June 2			2			W. Kruse.	Sweet Grass	St. Mary's.
do 4		1	6	1		Hy. Leaston.	Cut Banks	do
do 6		1	1			E. F. Morris.	Spokane	Pincher Creek.
do 11			3			Thos. Murphy	Dupeyer.	St. Mary's.
do 12		2	3			J. S. Dowdle	Utah	Cardstone.
do 12		2	2			J. P. Anderson.	do	do
do 12		2	1			S. Jessup	do	do
do 12			2			E. Anderson	do	do
do 12			1			Mrs. Anderson	do	do
do 12		3	2			G. W. Bass	Norton	do
do 12			4			J. W. Carpenter	Pullman	Edmonton.
do 12			1			G. Howe	do	do
do 12			1			R. W. Shafter	Paulet	do
do 12			1			J. Brennan	Norton	do
do 19			2			J. M. Wright.	Fergus	St. Mary's.
do 19			1			J. Dafficea	do	do
do 24		2				H. R. Sloan	Montana	Cardstone.
do 24		1	4			J. S. Sloan	do	do
do 24		2	2			J. C. Colquhon	do	do
do 26			2	4		J. Stews	Idaho	do
do 28		9				Lone Man	Montana	Macleod.
do 29		1	2			C. Rhodes	Wyoming.	St. Mary's.
do 30		2				R. T. Rowe.	Idaho	Cardstone.
July 1		3	7	1		Bull Child.	Peigan	North Peigan Reserve.
do 1			2	2		Crow Eagle	do	do
do 4		1	2			R. E. Brown.	Montana	Saint Mary's.
do 6			2			M. P. Madson	Utah	Cardstone.
do 10		1	1			A. Lawrence.	Helena	do
do 10		2				G. Hetcham.	Dupeyer	St. Mary's.
do 10		2	2			W. Kruse	Montana	do
do 10			1			F. Crane	Cheauts	Macleod.
do 10		1	1			G. Pidcock.	Dupeyer	Cardstone.
do 10		1				F. Smith	Butte.	Macleod.
do 10			4			P. Busher	Feathead	do
do 10		6	3			B. Plume	do	do
do 10		5	12	3		M. Lader	do	Buffalo Lake.
do 10		1	2			G. Gocen	Wyoming.	St. Mary's.
do 13			3			H. Crandell.	Montana	Macleod.
do 14		2				C. McCarty.	Utah	Cardstone.
do 14			1			T. A. Knowlton.	do	do
do 15			3			A. Woods	Seers River.	Lees Creek.
do 16		1	3			J. R. Kimball	Logan	do
do 16		1				C. Corrs.	Montana	Macleod.
do 17			2			H. C. Burner.	Utah	Cardstone.
do 17			2			R. Nelson	do	do
do 17		2		1		T. Davis.	Montana	do
do 20			3			Employ. Peigan Agency	Blackfoot Reserve.	Macleod.
do 20			2			C. McCarty.	Utah	Cardstone.
do 21			1			B. F. Williams	Montana	Kootenay.
do 22			2			W. A. Smith	do	St. Mary's.
do 23		23	2	4		A. O. & A. E. Endersly.	Montana	Kootenai.
do 23		2	14			C. A. Wallenberger	do	do
do 24			1			H. Powell	do	St. Mary's.
do 24		8	36			C. McArty	Utah	Cardstone.
do 24		1	1			E. Irvines	do	do
do 24		2				F. Madsen	do	do
do 24		1	1			N. Tanner	do	do
do 27			2			W. A. Smith.	Montana	St. Mary's.
do 28		3		1		D. A. Thomson.	Utah	do
do 28		1		1		C. Thomson	do	do
do 28			8			W. McArty	do	do

RETURN of Horses Inspected at the Macleod Quarantine—Continued.

Date of Entry.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Foals.	Totals.	Owner.	From	For
1896.								
July 29		3	3	3		H. Hewins.	Montana	St. Mary's.
do 30			5			R. Philipps.	do	do
do 30			3			J. M. Jenson.	Utah	Cardstone.
do 31		6	1			J. A. Barton.	do	do
do 31			4			A. Barton.	do	do
do 31		4	2			L. B. Young.	do	do
do 31			5			Ch. Burt.	do	do
do 31		2		2		Thos. Burt.	do	do
Aug 2			1			A. Hall.	Montana	Macleod.
do 6		1	1			W. Collins.	Washington	St. Mary's.
do 8			2			Mrs. Robertson.	Montana	Edmonton.
do 11	1	5	4	1		T. G. Reid.	Nebraska	St. Mary's.
do 11		3	4	3		F. Forge	do	Edmonton.
do 11		4	4			G. Forge.	do	do
do 11		3	3			H. Batz.	do	do
do 12			1			H. Murphy.	Great Falls	Calgary.
do 12			1			G. Murphy.	do	do
do 14			2			South Peigan Indian.	Blackfoot Agency	North Peigan Reserve
do 16		2	4	1		Z. Dehick	Oregon	Innisfail.
do 16		1	1			T. M. McGovern.	Montana	St. Mary's.
do 16			4			W. Webb.	Spokane.	Edmonton.
do 20		108	56	28		W. A. McIntyre	Utah.	Cardstone.
do 20		5	5	2		J. A. Cunningham.	do	do
do 20		2	7			G. H. Cropper.	do	do
do 20			2			W. B. Barneau.	do	do
do 20			1			J. Nailor.	do	do
do 20		1	1			C. Fitzpatrick	Montana	do
do 20			2			M. L. Deoine	do	do
do 21			3			A. Gardiner.	do	do
do 21			1			F. Waltram.	do	Boundary Creek
do 21			1			C. Stewart.	Nebraska.	do
do 24		3	5	1		C. M. Hall.	Montana	Macleod.
do 25		1				A. Talbot.	do	St. Mary's.
do 27			4			P. M. Hall.	do	do
do 27		4		3		G. Hall.	do	do
do 27		1	1			Mary Hall	do	do
do 28			1			Mrs. Hall	do	do
Sept. 2			10			F. A. Morris	Spokane.	Pincher Creek.
do 2			2	3		E. F. Morris	do	do
do 2			5	4	1	H. H. Baker	do	do
do 2			6	10		M. Cusper.	do	do
do 3			2			J. Bryant	Great Falls.	Boundary Creek
do 3	1		2			H. Blyholder	do	do
do 3			1			H. Burne.	Montana	Mountain View.
do 5			1			J. H. Scott.	do	Edmonton.
do 5		5	4	1		Wm. Bowen	Washington	Edmonton.
do 5	1		7	5		T. McClain	do	do
do 5			6	4		J. McClain.	do	do
do 5			8	8	2	M. McClain.	do	do
do 5			7	2	2	J. F. McClain	do	do
do 5			7	1		H. L. Kelsor.	Oregon	Beaver Lake.
do 5		5	7			C. Kennedy	Idaho	Edmonton.
do 9		1	1			F. Guardipie.	Montana	Macleod.
do 9		3				Many Tail Feathers	do	Peigan.
do 9		1	1			Wm. Bellfeur	do	Pincher Creek.
do 10			1			Wm. Walters.	Oregon	Macleod.
do 10			1			Alex. Walters.	do	do
do 16			2			Ch. Peterson.	Montana	Cardston.
do 16			2			Geo. Peterson.	do	do
do 19		1				J. Long.	do	Macleod.
do 22		4	2	2		T. B. Clifford.	Utah.	Cardston.
do 23		1	1			H. Case	Montana	Lethbridge.
do 23			2			W. Thompson.	Nebraska.	Macleod.
do 23		2				B. S. Thompson.	do	do
do 23		1	2			C. Thompson.	do	do
do 29			4			H. Mace.	Montana	Lethbridge.

Department of Agriculture.

RETURN of Horses Inspected at the Macleod Quarantine—*Concluded.*

Date of Entry.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Foals.	Total.	Owner.	From	For
1896.								
Sept. 29			1			M. Meyer	Montana	St. Mary's.
do 29		1	2			E. H. Rupert	do	Macleod.
Oct. 4		1	3			O. Briscoe	do	Red Deer.
do 5		1	2	1		H. Hawson	do	St. Mary's.
do 6		1		1		F. Gregson	do	do
do 6			2			W. Murphy	do	Cardston.
do 6			2			R. G. Belreder	do	Mountain View.
do 6			3			J. Pense	do	Lethbridge.
do 7			4			F. B. Hall	do	Belly River.
do 7			2			W. Gagnon	do	do
do 10			1			J. Findlay	do	Kootenai.
do 10			3			W. Shepherd	do	do
do 11			2			Mrs. Johnson	do	St. Mary's.
do 11		2				R. Tucker	do	Macleod.
do 11			1			C. Anderson	do	do
do 14			2			H. Byrnes	do	Mountain View.
do 18			2			E. F. Morris	do	Pincher Creek.
do 18		1	1			W. H. Begley	do	Macleod.
do 26			4	2		W. Walters	Oregon	St. Mary's.
	3	373	449	74	899			

NOTE—All of the above were inspected by C. W. J. Haworth, V.S.

S. B. STEELE, Captain,
Commanding District.

Quarantine, 1896

Date of Entry.	Bulls.	Cows.	Calves.	Steers.	Heifers.	Increase.	Decrease.	Owner.	From.	For.
1896.										
May 18	8	4	35	21	.....	1 heifer.....		Mrs. A. H. Wellman.	Sun Riv., Mont.	Mt. View.
Released 15th August.										
June 6	2	24	23	4	121	bull....	1 calf.....	Morris & Riggs	Spokane do	Pincher Ck.
Released 3rd Sept.										
July 18	14	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	B. F. Williams . . .	Sun River.....	Kootenai.
do 18	18	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Miss Cook.....	do	do
do 18	1	7	2	23	18	.....	.....	A. E. Enderly.....	do	do
do 18	13	18	18	16	.....	.....	.....	A. O. Enderly.....	do	do
Released 15th Oct., 1896.										
do 24	53	3	60	56	.....	.....	.....	C. McCarthy.....	Utah.....	Cardston.
do 24	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	E. Irvine.....	do	do
do 24	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P. Madsen.....	do	do
do 24	16	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. Madsen.....	do	do
do 24	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. Hansen.....	do	do
do 24	16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. Sloan.....	do	do
do 24	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	H. R. Sloan.....	do	do
do 24	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. Knowlton.....	do	do
do 24	15	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. Tanner.....	do	do
Released 21st Oct., 1896.										
July 30	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	D. A. Thompson.....	do	do
do 30	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	E. Thompson.....	do	do
Released 29th Oct., 1896.										
Aug. 1	1	.....	.....	5	56	.....	.....	J. A. Barton.....	do	do
do 1	.....	.....	.....	3	34	.....	.....	J. A. Young.....	do	do
do 1	1	3	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	A. Barton.....	do	do
do 1	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	L. B. Young.....	do	do
do 1	6	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	C. Burt.....	do	do
do 1	4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	T. Burt.....	do	do
do 1	4	4	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	C. P. Barton.....	do	do
do 1	3	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	Nellie Young.....	do	do
Released 29th Oct., 1896.										
do 5	.....	.....	735	855	.....	.....	.....	J. A. Cunningham.....	do	do
do 5	25	150	47	.....	1334	.....	.....	W. H. McIntyre.....	do	do
Three hundred and fifty-seven head seized from American round-up, 14th, released 15th.										
do 25	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	C. M. Hall.....	Nebraska.....	Macleod.
do 29	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....	P. M. Hall.....	do	St. Marys.
do 29	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Geo. Hall.....	do	do
do 29	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mary Hall.....	do	do
do 29	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	C. Hall.....	do	do
Sept. 1	1	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	Wm. Bowmen.....	Washington	Edmonton.
do 1	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	S. McClain.....	do	do
do 1	7	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	J. McClain.....	do	do
do 1	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	J. S. McClain.....	do	do
	31	470	201	894	2501	6	6			

Department of Agriculture.

RETURN of Horses Inspected at Quarantine during 1896.

Date of Entry, 1896.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Foals.	Entered by	From	For
May 15.		4	11	2	Enrie Tetrault.	Deer Lodge.	St. Albert.
do 15.			2		Villord Pratt.	do	do
do 15.			4		Oscar Lamdeville.	Anaconda.	do
do 15.		2	2	2	Jos. Billedeau.	Deer Lodge.	do
do 16.		2	5		R. H. Wellman.	Sun River.	Mountain View.
do 16.			3		W. J. Brigham.	do	Lee's Creek.
do 16.		2	5		W. P. Woods.	do	do
June 2.			2		Mr. Kouse.	Sweet Grass.	St. Mary's.
do 4.		1	6	1	Hy. Leastra.	Cut Bank.	do
do 6.		1	1		E. F. Morris.	Spokane.	Pincher Creek.
do 11.			3		Thos. Murphy.	Dupurir.	St. Mary's.
do 12.		2	3		J. S. Dowdle.	Utah.	Cardston.
do 12.		2	2		J. P. Anderson.	do	do
do 12.		2	1		Sam Jessup.	do	do
do 12.			2		E. A. Anderson.	do	do
do 12.		1	1		Mrs. Anderson.	do	do
do 12.		3	2		G. W. Bass.	Norton.	do
do 12.			4		J. W. Carpenter.	Pullman.	Edmonton.
do 12.			1		G. Howe.	do	do
do 12.			1 mule		R. W. Shoffer.	Panlet.	do
do 12.			1		Jno. Brennan.	Norton.	do
do 19.			2		J. M. Wright.	Fergus.	St. Mary's.
do 19.			1		Jno. Duffield.	do	do
do 24.		2			H. R. Sloan.	Montana.	Cardston.
do 24.		1	4		Jno. S. Sloan.	do	do
do 24.		2	2		J. C. Cahoon.	do	do
do 26.		2	4		Jno. Neas.	Idaho.	do
do 28.		9			Lone Man.	Montana.	Macleod.
do 29.		1	2		C Rhodes.	Wyoming.	St. Mary's.
do 30.		2			B. F. Rowe.	Idaho.	Cardston.
July 1.		3	7	1	" Bull Child "	South Peigan.	North Peigan.
do 1.		2	2	2	" Crow Eagle "	do	do
do 4.		1	2		R. E. Brown.	Mountain.	St. Mary's.
do 6.			2		M. P. Madsen.	Utah.	Coodston.
do 10.		1	1		A. Lawrence, rptd. 25, 6, 96	Helena.	Olds.
do 10.		2			G. Ketcham, 11, 6, 96.	Depuire.	St. Mary's.
do 7.		2	2		W. Kruss.	Montana.	do
do 7.			1		F. Cram.	Chateau.	Macleod.
do 8.		1	1		G. Pidcock.	Depuire.	Cardston.
do 9.		1			F. Smith.	Butte.	Macleod.
do 9.			4		P. Busher.	Flathead.	do
do 9.		6	3		B. Plume.	do	do
do 9.		5	12	3	M. Lader.	do	Buffalo Lake.
do 9.		1	2		G. Green.	Wyoming.	St. Mary's.
do 13.			3		H. Coondoll.		
do 14.		2			C. McCarty.	Utah.	Cardston.
do 14.			1		S. A. Knowlton.	do	do
do 15.			3		A. Woods.	Sun River.	Lee's Creek.
do 16.		1	3		J. R. Kimball.	Logan.	do
do 16.		1			C. Coro.	Augusta, Montana.	Macleod.
do 17.			2		H. C. Burman.	Utah.	Cardston.
do 17.			2		R. Nelson.	do	do
do 17.		2	1		T. Doris.	Sun River.	do
do 20.			3		Entered at South Pegan to Macleod; going back in a few days.		
do 20.			2		C. McCarty.	Utah.	do
do 21.			1		B. F. Williams.	Sun River.	Kootenai.
do 22.			2		W. A. Smith.	Montana.	St. Mary's.
do 23.		23	2	4	A. O. & E. Enderly.	Sun River.	Kootenai.
do 24.		2	14		C. A. Willianburg.	do	do
do 24.			1		H. Powell.	Montana.	St. Mary's.
do 24.		8	36		C. McCarty.	Utah.	Cardston.
do 24.		1	1		E. Irvins.	do	Cardston.
do 24.		2			F. Madsden.	do	do
do 24.		1	1		H. Tanner.	do	do
do 27.			2		W. A. Smith.	Montana.	St. Mary's.
do 28.		3		1	D. A. Thompson.	Utah.	do

RETURN of Horses Inspected at Quarantine during 1896—Continued.

Date of Entry, 1896.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Foals.	Entered by	From	To
July 28		1		1	P. Thompson	Utah	do
do 28			2		W. McCarty	do	do
do 29		3	3	3	H. Hewins	Montana	do
do 30			5		R. Philips	do	do
do 30			3		J. M. Jenson	Utah	Cardston.
do 31		6	1		J. A. Barton	do	do
do 31			4		A. Barton	do	do
do 31		4	2		L. B. Young	do	do
do 31		5			C. Bart	do	do
do 31		2		2	Thos. Bart	do	do
Aug. 2			1		A. Hall	Maitland	Macleod.
do 6		1	1		W. Collins	Washington	St. Marys.
do 8		2	2		Wm. Robertson	Montana	Edmonton.
do 11	1	5	4	1	T. G. Rind	Nebraska	St. Marys.
do 11		3	4	3	F. Forge	do	Edmonton.
do 11		4	4		G. Forge	do	do
do 11		3	3		H. Baty	do	do
do 12			1		H. Murphy	Great Falls	Calgary.
do 12			1		G. Murphy	do	do
do 14			2		South Peigan Indian	South Reserve	North Reserve.
do 16		2	4	1	Z. Dehick	Oregon	Inisfail.
do 16		1	1		T. M. McGorson	Montana	St. Marys.
do 16		4	2		W. Webb	Spokane	Edmonton.
do 20	108		56	28	W. H. McIntyre	Utah	Cardston.
do 20		5	5	2	J. A. Cunningham	do	do
do 20		2	5		G. W. Crapper	do	do
do 20			2		W. B. Barnes	do	do
do 20			1		J. Wailer	do	do
do 20		1	1		Chas. Fitzpatrick	Montana	do
do 20			2		M. L. Dennie	do	do
do 21			3		A. Gardner	do	Boundary C.R.
do 21			1		F. Waltram	do	do
do 21			1		Cal. Stewart	do	do
do 24		3	3	1	C. M. Hall	Nebraska	Macleod.
do 25		1	2		A. Talbot	Montana	St. Marys.
do 27			2		P. M. Hall	do	do
do 27		4		3	G. Hall	do	do
do 27		1	1		Mary Hall	do	do
do 28			1		Mrs. Hall	do	do
Sept. 2		10	6		F. A. Morris	Spokane	Pincher Creek.
do 2		2	3		E. F. Morris	do	do
do 2		5	4		H. H. Baker	do	do
do 2		6	10		Mrs. Cusper	do	do
do 3			2		J. Bryant	Great Falls	Boundary Creek.
do 3	1	2	1		H. Blyholder	do	do
do 3			2		H. Bryan	Montana	Mountain View.
do 5			1		J. H. Scott	do	Edmonton.
do 5		5	4	1	Wm. Bowen	Washington	do
do 5	1	7	5		T. McClain	do	do
do 5		6	4		J. McClain	do	do
do 5		8	8	2	W. McClain	do	do
do 5		7	2	2	J. T. McClain	do	do
do 5		7	1		H. L. Kelso	Oregon	Beaver Lake.
do 5		5	7		C. Kennedy	Idaho	Edmonton.
do 9		1	1		F. Guardapie	Montana	Macleod.
do 9		3			Many Tail Feathers	do	Peigan.
do 9		1	1		Mrs. Bulford	do	Macleod.
do 10			1		Wm. Walters	Oregon	Peigan.
do 10			1		A. Walters	do	do
do 16			2		Chas. Peterson	Montana	Cardston.
do 16			2		Geo. Peterson	do	do
do 19		1			John Long	do	Macleod.
do 22		4	2	2	T. B. Clifford	Utah	Cardston.
do 23		1	1		H. Case	Montana	Lethbridge.
do 23			2		W. Thompson	Nebraska	Macleod.
do 23		2			B. S. Thompson	do	do
do 23		1	2		C. Thompson	do	do
do 29			4		H. Main	Montana	Lethbridge.

Department of Agriculture.

RETURN of Horses Inspected at Quarantine During 1896.—*Concluded.*

Date of Entry, 1896.	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Foals.	Entered by.	From.	To.
Sept. 29			1		M. Myer	Montana	St. Marys.
do 29		1	2		T. N. Rupert	do	Macleod.
Oct. 4		1	3		O. Briscoe	do	Red Deer.
do 5		1	2	1	H. Hanson	do	St. Marys.
do 6		1		1	F. Grogan	do	do
do 6			2		W. Murphy	do	Cardston.
do 6			2		R. G. Belvedere	do	Mountain View.
do 6			3		J. Pierce	do	Lethbridge.
do 7			4		B. F. Hale	do	Belly River.
do 7			2		W. Gagnon	do	do
do 10			1		J. Findlay	do	Kootenai.
do 10			3		N. Sheppherd	do	do
do 11			2		Mr. Johnson	do	St. Marys.
do 11		2			R. Tucker	do	Macleod.
do 11			1		C. Anderson	do	do
do 18			2		E. F. Morris	do	Pincher Creek.
do 14			2		H. Byrnes	do	Mountain View.
do 14		1	1		W. H. Begley	do	Macleod.
do 26			4	2	Wm. Watters	Oregon	St. Marys.
	3	373	449	74	Total, 899.		

STATEMENT of horses entered and inspected by North-west Mounted Police at Maple Creek, from 1st November, 1895 to November, 1896.

Date.	Importer.	Number Horses.	Fees paid.	For what purpose.	Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.
1895.			\$ cts.		
Nov. 19	Paul Leveillie	1	1 00	Use or sale	Sergt. McDonald.
1896.					
April 9	Kelsey Moore	1	1 00	do	do
do 15	Bert Walsh	1	1 00	do	do
do 1	J. L. Todd	3	1 00	On let pass breeding*	do
May 26	J. T. Mtrie	1	1 00	Use or sale	do
do 27	G. Weatherby	20	15 00	Sale	do
June 1	Jos. Peter	2	2 00	Use or sale	do
July 7	J. L. Todd	9	7 50	Breeding let pass	do
Aug. 10	G. H. Coulter	1	1 00	Let pass	do
do 17	Alex. Fleury	8	7 50	Use or sale	do
do 17	Paul Goulet	2	2 00	Settlers' effects	do
do 31	J. L. Todd	2	2 00	Use or sale	do
Sept. 7	Geo. Sully	2	2 00	Let pass	do
do 23	G. Weatherby	15	12 50	Use or sale	do
Oct. 30	Phillip Miller	1	1 00	do	Acting Corp. Mountford.

* Two of these paid Inspection fee in September, 1895.

† There are nine head at Egg Lake property of Hy. Marshall not yet examined.

WM. STETHAM,
Insp. Comdg. Division.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 2nd November, 1896.

Officer commanding N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I beg leave to bring to your notice that there are a large number of American cattle in subdistrict.

Particularly after the prairie fires the cattle are a nuisance to the settlers who have not more than sufficient grazing ground for their own cattle.

Some time ago Mr. P. Bonneau, sr. informed me that the owners of the cattle were coming to take them across the line, but so far, they have not taken any action in the matter.

The cattle are chiefly branded (giving brand.) I am informed that there are about 1,000 head in the Willow Bunch district, and about 60 head in the vicinity of the Wood Mountain post.

I have, &c,

A. STEWART,
Staff-Sergeant.

Forwarded to the commissioner. Have sent the following telegram to American Stock Commissioner.

(Sgd.) A. B. Perry, *Supt.*

Regina, 11th November, 1896.

REGINA, 11th November, 1896.

Copy telegram to J. G. Rumney, Cascades, Montana.

About 1,000 head American cattle neighbourhood Willow Bunch. Settlers complaining. What do you intend doing to remove.

(Sgd.) A. B. PERRY.

Forwarded for information of Capt. Young, Inspector of Ports, Winnipeg.

Assistant Commissioner.

Regina, 13th November, 1896.

Re QUARANTINE.

FORT MACLEOD, 2nd November, 1896.

To the Commissioner N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 27th October, and to submit the following report on quarantine matters.

During the season Reg. No. 322 Sergeant Cotter was in charge, and special constable C. W. J. Haworth, V.S. was on duty as veterinary officer.

4091 head of cattle have been entered. The increase during the period was five, and the number of deaths eleven.

During the month of August 357, head of American stock which had been gathered by the American "round up" were seized for evasion of the quarantine regulations, and additional herders were engaged to look after them. This band was released a few days later by your order, and the expenses incurred were paid by the owners. 899 head of horses were inspected and passed, being free from disease.

The expenses in connection with the quarantine have been \$2,526.14 as per attached memorandum.

I also inclose a return of the stock entered and horses inspected.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,
Supt. Commanding District.

60 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 8A.)

A. 1897

REPORT

ON

CANADIAN ARCHIVES

BY

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

ARCHIVIST

1896

(Being an Appendix to Report of the Minister of Agriculture.)



OTTAWA

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

1897

[No. 8a—1897.]

Department of Agriculture—Archives

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REPORT ON CANADIAN ARCHIVES.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER, LL.D., F.R.S.C., ARCHIVIST.

The Hon. SYDNEY A. FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the report on Archives for 1896.

The transcription of the documents in the Public Record Office, London, is going on with regularity, the utmost care being taken both in London and here to secure absolute correctness. The last of those received up to this date include for Lower Canada part of the administration of Lord Aylmer and for Upper Canada part of the administration of Sir John Colborne. In the documents respecting both provinces details are given of the proceedings connected with land and land companies. The calendars for this year are brought down to 1818 for Lower and Upper Canada; these include the war of 1812 from an early date to its close.

Of the documents copied in Paris, 61 volumes have been received; that marked volume 1 is largely taken up with information respecting the proceedings of Jacques Cartier and of the establishment of the Compagnie de la Nouvelle-France; the others relate to subsequent affairs in New France. The work of transcription continues.

In consequence of the necessary absence of the Archivist in London to prosecute additional investigations, the usual preliminary report was not made in the year 1893. Many of the documents calendared in that year give informations on the differences with the United States during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson. In Note B of this year's report a selection of these is published in full, remarks on which will be found in a subsequent part of this report. An examination of the calendar for the two Canadas, contained in the report for 1893, will show the beginning of the war of 1812, which, as already stated, is continued in the papers calendared in the report for this year (1896), which show also that during the discussions with the United States there was a steady acquisition of lands by new settlers. The reports for the years 1894 and 1895 are occupied with the affairs of the maritime provinces and in part with the early affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The effect of the collection of Archives has been to modify greatly in many cases the histories of Canada and the United States and their relations to the mother country. The requests for the reports continue to increase more and more, and applications for them are received from the most divergent points as may be judged from the list of works presented; very many requests are also sent for information which are in all cases promptly attended to. As previously reported, the utmost economy is exercised in the expenditure of the amount granted by Parliament for the Archive service.

The documents published in Note A, furnish a contribution to the settlement of the question as to the extent of the grant to the Six Nations of Indians in 1784, of the lands on the Ouse or Grand River. Shortly after entering upon the lands a question arose as to the effect of the deed given by General Haldimand to the Six Nations. It was held by Brant and other chiefs that on the face of it (see enclosure No. 1, page 3 of Note A), the grant was made of land of six miles wide on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source; on the other hand it was contended that that grant was limited by the purchase made from the Mississaugas, who at the Council held with them on the 22nd May, 1784 (Note A, p. 22), stated explicitly that they did not possess all the lands lying between the three lakes—Ontario, Huron and Erie—but were willing to transfer to the King all that they had there, which they believed would be “sufficient for the King’s people and our brethren the Six Nations.” The latter was the view taken by Lieutenant-Governor Maitland in his letter of 22nd February, 1821, addressed to Earl Bathurst in anticipation of the demand to be made by the delegates sent by the Six Nations to urge their claim to the full extent of the lands on the Grand River from its mouth to its source. Lieutenant-Governor Maitland pointed out in the letter referred to (Note A, No. 1), that the description in the letter by General Haldimand respecting the lands arose from a misconception, the lands never having been surveyed and the course and extent of the river being unknown.

In the documents contained in volume 283 of the series Q. of the Archives, will be found an account of the transactions between Mr. Russell, President of the Council of Upper Canada, then administering the government of the province, described by Sir Peregrine Maitland as being conducted under the operation of terror or delusion. These may be referred to with advantage as bearing directly on the questions at issue between the Six Nation Indians and government.

It is altogether out of the scope of a report of this nature to express an opinion on legal points that may be under discussion, the duty being evidently only to supply such documents as may be useful to those entrusted with the management of such interests to help them to arrive at a fair decision of the questions involved. Both sides have, therefore, been given so far as documents are available. The decision come to by Earl Bathurst in his letter addressed to the delegates after consideration of their statements, which are not among the papers here, was decidedly opposed to the claims of the Grand River Indians. The arguments in support of this decision and those in Sir Peregrine Maitland’s letter of the previous month of February (1821) are of course dependent for their strength on the documents relating to the original grant by Governor Haldimand, on the transfer by the Mississaugas of the lands and their extent before the Six (or Five) Nations obtained the title under which they claim and the subsequent proceedings in regard to the lands.

Joseph Brant, the principal chief and the leading man among the Six Nations died on the 27th of November, 1807, and John Norton, always spoken of as a Mohawk chief, appears to have assumed the position of principal chief held by Brant, who when in London during Governor Haldimand’s residence there had, largely through his intervention, been received with great cordiality by the higher officials and others. In 1804, Norton brought a letter from Brant introducing him to Lord Moira, who sent him to Lord Camden, stating that all he knew of him was his intro-

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duction by Brant. He had also a memorial from the Six Nations in which he is described as an "adopted chief." (Q. 299 p. 218.) The memorial asked for the whole twelve miles on the Grand River from its mouth to its source and relied on the transaction with Mr. President Russell in support of this claim. Several memorials and letters from Norton, all to the same effect were sent during 1804 (Q. 299, various pages, see also Q. 303, pp. 95, 102-104, &c.).

In 1808 Norton was back on the Grand River, whence he sent a long memorandum recommending measures to unite all the Indians in event of hostilities with the United States; to change the tenure of the land and to adopt means to civilize the Six Nations. In a letter containing a running commentary on Norton's proceedings, Lieutenant-Governor Gore, charges both Brant and Norton with attempts so to dispose of the land on the Grand River as to turn them to account for their own private advantage. According to his statement Norton made use of Brant's introduction to impose upon what Gore calls "high and respectable characters" as an Indian and a chief, he being on the contrary a Scotsman, who had been a private in the 65th regiment, and obtained his discharge in 1788, by the influence of Mr. Coffin, with whom Norton's mother was a servant. His employments are described by Gore until he settled down on the Grand River and assumed all the appearance, habits and manners of the Indians. (Q. 312—1. p. 126.) In this letter are serious charges against Brant and objections to a change in the tenure of the Indian lands.

Till 1812, the documents are silent as to Norton's movements. On the 6th of November of that year he was at a "Council of condolence," held at Fort George, on the occasion of the deaths of general Brock and others, and on the 22nd of December, Robert Dickson, Indian agent asked for his services, if he could be spared at Niagara. In both documents he is called "Captain Norton." (Series C, vol. 256, pp. 194-228.) He acknowledged on 1st of June, 1813, the thanks of Sir George Prevost to himself and friends for their services against the enemy (series C, vol. 257, p. 81), but those marks of favour apparently gave him a feeling of self importance not conducive to discipline. His relations with Claus, deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, were apparently as a consequence, anything but friendly as appears, among other evidence, from a letter written by Norton to Major Fulton, A.D.C., to Sir George Prevost, dated the 26th June, 1813, which begins: "As the Five Nations themselves appointed me a leading chief many years ago and the late General Brock when he nominated me captain also added and Commander of the warriors of the Five Nations." Hence he refused to pay obedience to Claus and denied his right to interfere with the people he (Norton) was appointed to lead.

On the 31st of July, 1813, General de Rottenburg acknowledged receipt of a letter from the military secretary, intimating Sir George Prevost's pleasure that "the Indian Chief Norton, may be allowed to be borne on the pay-list of the Indian Department with the rank and pay of a captain," but General de Rottenburg says that that order was unnecessary, as Norton had been on the pay-list in that capacity since the 2nd of June, 1812, but that the additional power to distribute presents to the Indians serving with him would be granted according to Sir George Prevost's orders. Evidently, General de Rottenburg had no very high opinion of Norton as a man. He wrote on the 15th August, 1813, (Series C, vol. 257, p. 116,) that he had vainly tried to reconcile Claus and Norton, "the latter", he says, "is certainly a great intriguer, but is a fighting man and may do a great deal of mischief if not supported."

In a memorandum dated the 24th of February, 1814, Norton made demands for the complete control of the Confederate Indians and to have the power to issue presents to the tribes and chiefs. The decision of Sir George Prevost on each point and the demand are given in parallel columns, the first two of which show the character of the whole.

Norton's demands.

"That in order to act with propriety according to my appointment at the Head of the Five Nations or Confederates, I find it necessary to intreat that no interference be allowed from the Indian Department between these tribes and myself.

"That I may have it in my power to reward the faithful services of the warriors and know to what extent I may promise on this head and also to countenance the leading war chiefs, who assist in preserving good order."

Sir George Prevost's decision.

"Captain Norton is to be furnished with a commission as captain or Leader of the five nations or Confederates, and no interference will be allowed between the officers of the Indian Department and these tribes, but through the medium of Captain Norton.

"Captain Norton will have it in his power, by the means of presents, of rewarding the faithful services of the warriors serving under him."

There are nine clauses in these demands to all of which Sir George Prevost gave his assent.

The report made to Sir Gordon Drummond by Major General Riall, after attending a Council of Indians at the head of the Lake (Ontario) and transmitted by Sir Gordon to Sir George Prevost on the 19th April, showed that dissatisfaction existed amongst part of the Indians in regard to the appointment of Norton. Sir Gordon says (series C, vol. 257, p. 234): "I am much concerned to communicate to Your Excellency that the Major General [Riall] states, that three of the Six Nations, speaking through their principal chief have requested the Major General to represent to Your Excellency their dissatisfaction at the appointment of Captain Norton to be their Leader. They say they will not acknowledge him as such, will pay him no respect or obedience, nor look to him for anything they want, that they know him not except as a Disturber of the Peace and Harmony that ought to exist amongst them; they have a Head man whom The King has appointed and they want no other (Colonel Claus); the representation made to Colonel Drummond was the contrivance of a few, who had no authority to do so and it was not the opinion of the Nations. The Major General enquired if such was the general opinion. The Chiefs of three, viz: the Mohawks, Oneidas and Tuscaroras said it was theirs decidedly; the others, viz: the Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas refused to answer."

It has been thought necessary to give the above statement in full, so that the extract from the proceedings of a Council held at the Grand River early in the following June may be understood. The account of this Council was sent by Norton in a letter dated at Barton, 13th June; the concluding paragraph of the speech (series C, vol. 257, p. 293), addressed to Norton on behalf of the Council is in these words:

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“ Brother,

“ We conclude in assuring you that we shall shut our ears to the chattering of “ evil birds and request that you will do the same, so that nothing in future may “ disturb our united friendship.”

It was, however, alleged by Col. Claus that the popularity of Norton arose from his profuse expenditure and, according to Col. Caldwell, acting deputy Superintendent General, he was lavishing goods on the other tribes to win them over to be under his own control, and Col. Caldwell adds: “ It appears to be his wish to gain “ over the Western Indians at any rate and make Government pay any price, his “ ambition will impose.”

Neywash, one of the chiefs of the Western Indians, confirmed this and said: “ As to the Snipe (Captain Norton) having got some of our young men to join him, “ I only say, he speaks loud and has strong milk and big breasts, which yield plenti- “ fully. You know, Father, your children are fond of milk and he gives when they “ go to him and promises them provisions as they want and goods at discretion. If “ you will do so, Father, they will not go to him, but we cannot keep our young “ men in our hands. Now, Father, I have told you the cause of their going to the “ Snipo.”

The differences between Claus and Norton continued unabated, greatly, as Sir Gordon Drummond reports, to the detriment of the service, Norton issuing orders to Claus in an imperious style (see series C, vol. 257, pp. 373, &c.) In the Spring of 1815 the situation was not improved and Sir Gordon Drummond recommended that Norton should be allowed to retire with a pension during pleasure. The object of this, Sir Gordon stated, was to secure Norton's influence with the Indians, as otherwise he might exert it perniciously. A letter addressed to Lt. Col. Foster, Sir Gordon Drummond's Secretary, about a fortnight after (24th March, 1815), showed that Norton considered himself as principal chief of the Grand River Indians (series C, vol. 258, p. 47), and on the 18th of the following May he wrote again to Lt. Col. Foster, thanking Sir Gordon Drummond for liberating him from the disputes, and intricacies of the Indian department and offering to transfer his services to the seat of war in Flanders.

On the 26th of July, 1815, Sir Gordon Drummond gave Norton a letter of introduction to Lord Bathurst, as he was going to London, taking with him his wife and son, described by Sir Gordon as a lad. Sir Gordon spoke in high terms of Norton's knowledge of the Indian nations and added: “ This man is of the coolest and most “ undaunted courage and has led the Indians with the greatest gallantry and much “ effect on many occasions against the enemy, particularly at Queenston under the “ late Major General Sir Isaac Brock.”

Whatever might be the opinion entertained of his fighting qualities, his other characteristics, were not held in much esteem and Lieut.-Governor Gore interposed obstacles to the payment of the pension granted by General Drummond on the ground of Norton's unworthiness, alleging that authority must first be given by the King before the pension could be paid. The result of the confidence reposed in him by Sir George Prevost was, according to Lieut.-Governor Gore, to make him insolent and insubordinate to such a degree that Sir Gordon Drummond found it necessary that he should be allowed to retire from the Indian department with a

pension to himself and his wife. He further said that he had witnessed "the evil effect of the policy of rewarding acknowledged misconduct" so that he was anxious it should not take place in this instance.

A letter from Sir Gordon Drummond to Earl Bathurst, dated 21st January, 1816, marked confidential, confirms Lieut. Governor Gore's account of Sir Gordon's motives for recommending the pension to Norton. In this letter Sir Gordon says that he had recommended that Norton should be allowed to retire with a pension, "in consequence of the constant disagreements and disputes which took place in the Indian department from the insubordinate disposition and intriguing conduct of Captain Norton of that establishment and from the jealousy excited from his having been appointed by Sir George Prevost, Leader of the Six Nation Tribes." But owing to his services and his influence with the Indians, Sir Gordon urged in the strongest terms that the pension should be confirmed as a matter of sound policy, the pension to be £200 to himself and £100 to his wife on his death. The pension was confirmed during the course of 1816.

In November, 1815, Norton was in Edinburgh, where he had gone to place his wife and son until he should be ready to return to Canada and in January 1816, he informed Mr. Goulburn, under secretary, that he had been in London for six weeks waiting to have an interview with Lord Bathurst. During these six weeks he had not been idle for in the month of December, few days passed without a letter from Norton to Mr. Goulburn on the subject of claims (series Q, vol. 135-2, pp. 375 to 386). In January he sent an account of his services at and immediately before the battle of Queenston, which may be of use for comparison with other accounts, (series Q, vol. 140-2, p. 349).

Norton had gone to Dunfermline in Scotland for some time before leaving, which to some extent corroborates Gore's statement that he was a native of Scotland. He arrived in Quebec in September, 1816, and on the 30th of that month applied to the Governor General through Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, for a confirmation of the grant to the Indians of 1784; for a division of the land among the families; for additional land for the use of other tribes and a new demand of importance, namely, for an allotment of land for a seminary for the education of Indian youth of both sexes in reading, writing and agriculture. "Such an institution," he wrote, "might be formed either to the North West of Oxford or to the North of the settlement between the Grand River and York on lands yet held by the Chippawas and Missisagues." (Series C, vol. 260, p. 422). From the end of 1816 to the beginning of 1819, Norton's letters are chiefly taken up with complaints about the improper distribution by Claus of presents to the tribes, his ill feeling towards Claus not having apparently lessened. There are, however, two letters which may be of service, one dated the 1st of February, 1817, containing "A list of the chiefs and principal warriors whose conduct through the war has deserved approbation" (series C, vol. 261, pp. 27 &c.). The other dated 8th May, gives a statement of the distribution of the different tribes, their numbers, &c. (Series Q, vol. 144, p. 40). This account was apparently given because of the term "Five or Six Nations having become so indefinite in signification since these people have been scattered in various detached settlements" (Series C, vol. 262, p. 270). When, where and under what circumstances Norton died is not shown in the documents here. The last letter in the collection C, written by Norton's

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own hand is dated "Grand River, February 20, 1819" and is firm and plain, showing no sign of weakness (Series C, vol. 262, p. 288). In a letter addressed by Colonel Claus to Major Bowles, military secretary, dated at York, 3rd March, 1819, Norton is referred to as still alive, but after that date no mention of him appears in the collection of correspondence in the series C, until 1851, when application was made by Mr. T. Gladwin Hunt, of Toronto, in September of that year, on behalf of Norton's heirs for arrears of his pension. A certificate signed "R. Airey, acting military secretary", but without date, stated that the last payment of the pension was made on the 24th of February, 1826, but that nothing was known of Norton in the military secretary's department. Mr. Hunt said that he was ready to prove that Norton's death took place in October, 1831. (Series C, vol. 271, p. 107). In July, 1823, G. Martin, an interpreter, wrote to Colonel Claus that Norton had shot and killed Big Arrow, but whether in a duel or otherwise it is impossible to make out, the letter is so obscure, but Norton's life was in danger in consequence of the death of Big Arrow, for John Bearfoot sent a warning (Martin's peculiar spelling and composition are retained) "that the Major [Norton] had best to not come near them. If he dose he find Trouble they think he murter him for that reason he will be kilt." (Series M, vol. 115, pp. 185-6).

In relation to the other dealings with the Indians reference may be made to the calendars for Lower and Upper Canada in the reports for 1893 and for this year, to the series C, vols. 247 to 271 and to the series M, vols. 104 to 115, for original information.

In the report on Archives for 1890, were published documents concerning the "Relations with the United States after the peace of 1783," and preceding Jay's treaty of 1794, by which questions at issue were settled amicably although the treaty was very unpopular in the United States and detested by President Jefferson, who was elected to that office in 1800, and began his first administration in 1801. War was declared by France against Great Britain on the 1st February, 1793, and General Bowyer's letter (No. 1 of note B) will show the effect it had on the Indians in the Maritime Provinces, who did not appear to have given up their adherence to French interests. The intrigues of French emissaries have been noticed in the report for 1891, and the action of the Indians as reported by General Bowyer, is no doubt significant as to their intentions had any collision with France occurred in Canada. To discuss in full the questions involved in note B would require volumes instead of the limited space available in a preliminary report, so that reference must be made to the general histories of the times, in which are to be found accounts of the war with France, from 1793, the short peace of Amiens, the renewal of war, military and commercial, the decrees on the part of Bonaparte, the orders-in-Council by the British Government, the embargo by the United States, all of which, it is represented, did more harm to the powers who were their authors, than to those against whose interests they were directed, neutral trade being entirely destroyed. It may be well to state as briefly as possible the nature of Bonaparte's decrees, the best known being those of Berlin and Milan and that of the orders-in-Council, little being generally known of them except the names.

The Berlin decree was dated at the Imperial Camp at Berlin, 21st of November, 1806, by "Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of Italy." After stating the

reasons for declaring the British Islands in a state of blockade, the decree proceeds. I translate:

Article 1. The British Islands are declared in a state of blockade.

2. All trade and correspondence with the British Islands are prohibited.

In consequence all letters or packages addressed either in Britain or to a British subject, or written in the English language, shall not be allowed to go by post and shall be seized.

3. Every British subject, whatever his state or condition who shall be found in the countries occupied by our troops or by those of our allies, shall be made prisoner of war.

4. Every warehouse, all merchandise, all property, whatever its nature, belonging to a British subject shall be declared a good prize.

5. Trade in British merchandise is forbidden; and all merchandise belonging to Great Britain, or proceeding from its factories and colonies is declared a good prize.

6. The half of the produce of the confiscation of merchandise and properties declared good prizes by the preceding articles shall be employed to indemnify the merchants for the losses they have sustained by the taking of their vessels, which have been captured by British cruisers.

7. No vessel coming direct from Great Britain or from British colonies, or having been there since the publication of the present decree, shall be received into any port.

8. Every vessel which, by means of a false declaration shall contravene the above provisions shall be seized and the ship and cargo shall be confiscated as if they were British property.

Articles 9, 10 and 11, prescribe how the decree is to be published and enforced. (*Recueil de décrets*, etc., vol. 2, p. 946).

The decree begins at page 945, Talleyrand's report is at pages 942-5.

The Milan decree was dated at the palace of Milan, 23rd November, 1807. The title of Napoleon now reads "Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine." It is only necessary to give the first article, the others are regulations how the decree is to be carried into effect.

Article 1. All vessels which, after having touched at Great Britain, from whatever motive, shall enter into the ports of France, shall be seized and confiscated as well as their cargoes, without distinction of wares and merchandise. (*Recueil*, vol. 3, p. 190.)

On the 17th of December, an additional decree was issued at Milan, the following is a translation of two articles, all that is necessary to give, the others being regulations for the enforcement of the decree.

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Article 1. Every vessel, of whatever nation which shall have suffered the visit of a British vessel, or which shall have submitted to make a voyage to Great Britain, or shall have paid any impost whatever to the British government, is by that alone declared denationalized, has lost the protection of its flag and has become British property.

2. Whether the said vessels, thus denationalized by the arbitrary measures of the British government enter into our ports or into those of our allies or fall into the power of our ships of war or privateers, they are declared to be good and valid prizes. (Recueil, vol. 3, p. 192).

From the beginning of the war with France various orders-in-Council were passed by the British government in restraint of trade, but it seems only necessary for the present purpose to give that of 1807, in answer to the first Milan decree. The second Milan decree was a rejoinder to this order-in-Council. The French decrees are so asymmetrical and condensed that their republication does not require much space. The orders-in-Council are diffuse, but although those in question might be summarized, it has been thought better to publish them in full, that no doubt might be entertained of the exact terms of the order.

*At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of
November, 1807, present, the King's Most
Excellent Majesty in Council.*

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this Kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were some time since issued by the government of France, by which, "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions:

And whereas by the same order, "all trading in English merchandise is prohibited, and every article of merchandise belonging to England, or coming from her colonies, or of her manufacture, is declared lawful prize":

And whereas the nations in alliance with France, and under her control, were required to give, and have given, and do give, effect to such orders:

And whereas his Majesty's order of the 7th of January last has not answered the desired purpose, either of compelling the enemy to recall these orders, or of inducing neutral nations to interpose, with effect, to obtain their revocation; but, on the contrary, the same have been recently enforced with increased vigour:

And whereas his Majesty, under these circumstances, finds himself compelled to take further measures for asserting and vindicating his just rights and for supporting that maritime power which the exertions and valour of his people have under the blessing of Providence, enabled him to establish and maintain; and the maintenance of which is not more essential to the safety and prosperity of his Majesty's dominions, than it is to the protection of such states as still retain their independence, and to the general intercourse and happiness of mankind:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports and places in Europe, from which, although not at war with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports and places in the colonies belonging to his Majesty's enemies, shall, from henceforth, be subject to the same restrictions in point of trade and navigation, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, as if the same were actually blockaded by his Majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner:—And it is hereby further ordered and declared, that all trade in articles which are of the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, shall be deemed and considered to be unlawful; and that every vessel trading from or to the said countries or colonies, together with all goods and merchandize on board, and all articles of the produce or manufactures of the said countries or colonies, shall be captured and condemned as prize to the captors.

But although his Majesty would be fully justified, by the circumstances and considerations above recited, in establishing such system of restrictions with respect to all the countries and colonies of his enemies, without exception or qualification; yet his Majesty being nevertheless desirous not to subject neutrals to any greater inconvenience than is absolutely inseparable from the carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, and to retort upon his enemies themselves the consequences of their own violence and injustice; and being yet willing to hope that it may be possible (consistently with that object) still to allow to neutrals the opportunity of furnishing themselves with colonial produce for their own consumption and supply; and even to leave open, for the present, such trade with his Majesty's enemies as shall be carried on directly with the ports of his Majesty's dominions, or of his allies, in the manner hereinafter mentioned :

His Majesty is therefore pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall extend to subject to capture or condemnation any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not declared by this order to be subjected to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, which shall have cleared out with such cargo from some port or place of the country to which she belongs, either in Europe or America, or from some free port in his Majesty's colonies, under circumstances in which such trade, from such free ports is permitted, direct to some port or place in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, or from these colonies direct to the country to which such vessel belongs, or to some free port in his Majesty's colonies, in such cases, and with such articles, as it may be lawful to import into such free port:—nor to any vessel, or the cargo of any vessel, belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall have cleared out under such regulations as his Majesty may think fit to prescribe, and shall be proceeding direct from some port or place in this Kingdom, or from Gibraltar or Malta, or from any port belonging to his Majesty's allies, to the port specified in her clearance:—nor to any vessel or to the cargo of any vessel belonging to any country not at war with his Majesty, which shall be coming from any port or place in Europe which is declared by this order to be subject to the restrictions incident to a state of blockade, destined to some port or place in Europe belonging to his Majesty, and which shall be on her voyage direct thereto; but these exceptions are not to be understood as

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exempting from capture or confiscation any vessel or goods which shall be liable thereto in respect of having entered or departed from any port or place actually blockaded by his Majesty's squadrons or ships of war, or for being enemies' property, or for any other cause than the contravention of this present order.

And the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, and other vessels acting under his Majesty's commission, shall be, and are hereby instructed to warn every vessel which shall have commenced her voyage prior to any notice of this order, and shall be destined to any port of France, or of her allies, or of any other country at war with his Majesty, or to any port or place from which the British flag as aforesaid is excluded, or to any colony belonging to his Majesty's enemies, and which shall not have cleared out as is here before allowed, to discontinue her voyage and to proceed to some port or place in this Kingdom, or to Gibraltar or Malta; and any vessel, which after a reasonable time shall have been afforded for the arrival of informations of this, his Majesty's order at any port or place from which she sailed, or which, after having notice of this order, shall be found in the prosecution of any voyage, contrary to the restrictions contained in this order, shall be captured and, together with her cargo, condemned as lawful prize to the captors.

And whereas countries, not engaged in the war, have acquiesced in these orders of France, prohibiting all trade in any articles the product or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions; and the merchants of those countries have given countenance and effect to those prohibitions by accepting from persons styling themselves commercial agents of the enemy, resident at neutral ports, certain documents, termed "certificates of origin," being certificates obtained at the ports of shipment, declaring that the articles of the cargo are not of the produce or manufacture of his Majesty's dominions, or to that effect.

And whereas this expedient has been directed by France, and submitted to by such merchants, as part of the new system of warfare directed against the trade of this Kingdom, and as the most effectual instrument of accomplishing the same, and it is therefore essentially necessary to resist it.

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that if any vessel, after reasonable time shall have been afforded for receiving notice of this, his Majesty's order at the port or place from which such vessel shall have cleared out, shall be found to carry any such certificate or document as aforesaid, or any document referring to, or authenticating the same, such vessel shall be adjudged lawful prize to the captor, together with the goods laden therein, belonging to the person or persons by whom, or on whose behalf, any such document was put on board.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners, &c., are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them shall respectively appertain.

W. FAWKNER.

On the same day an additional order was passed in the following terms.

At the Court, &c., 11th November, 1807.

Whereas articles of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries cannot by law be imported into this country, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the countries of which such articles are the growth and manufacture, without an order-in-council especially authorising the same.

His Majesty, taking into consideration the order of this day's date respecting the trade to be carried on to and from the ports of the enemy, and deeming it expedient that any vessel belonging to any country in alliance, or amity with his Majesty, may be permitted to import into this country articles of the produce or manufacture of countries at war with his Majesty.

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, is therefore pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all goods, wares, or merchandizes, specified and included in the schedule of an act, passed in the forty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled "an act to repeal the duties of customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other duties in lieu thereof" may be imported from any port or place belonging to any state not in amity with his Majesty, in ships belonging to any state at amity with his Majesty, subject to the payment of such duties, and liable to such drawbacks as are now established by law upon the importations of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, in ships navigated according to law; and with respect to such of the said goods, wares, or merchandize, as are authorised to be warehoused under the provisions of an act, passed in the forty third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "an act for permitting certain goods imported into Great Britain, to be secured in warehouses without payment of duty," subject to all the regulations of the said last mentioned act; and with respect to all articles which are prohibited by law from being imported in this country, it is ordered that the same shall be reported for exportation to any country in amity or alliance with his Majesty.

And his Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall arrive in any port of the United Kingdom, or at the port of Gibraltar or Malta, in consequence of having been warned pursuant to the aforesaid order, or in consequence of receiving information, in any other manner of the said order subsequent to their having taken on board any part of their cargoes, whether previous or subsequent to their sailing, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and shall be allowed to proceed upon their voyages to their original ports of destination (if not unlawful before the issuing of the said order) or to any port at amity with his Majesty, upon receiving a certificate from the collector or comptroller of the customs at the port at which they shall so enter (which certificate, the said collectors and comptrollers of the customs are hereby authorised and required to give) setting forth that such vessels came into such port in consequence of being warned, or of receiving such information as aforesaid; and that they were permitted to sail from such port under the regulations which his Majesty has been pleased to establish in respect to such vessels. But in case any vessel so arriving shall prefer to import her cargo, then such vessel shall be allowed to enter and import the same, upon such terms and

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conditions as the said cargo might have been imported upon, according to law, in case the said vessels had sailed after having received notice of the said order, and in conformity thereto.

And it is further ordered that all vessels which shall arrive at any port of the United Kingdom, or at Gibraltar or Malta, in conformity and obedience to the said order, shall be allowed, in respect to all articles which may be on board the same, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco, to clear out to any port whatever, to be specified in such clearance; and, with respect to the last mentioned articles, to export the same to such ports, and under such conditions, and regulations only as his Majesty, by any licence to be granted for that purpose, may direct.

And the right honourable, &c., &c.

Another order of the same date (11th November) prohibited transfers, or pretended transfers of the shipping of France and her allies to neutral flags to guard against capture, following in this, the order states, the example of France towards Great Britain. An order of the 25th defines what would be considered a reasonable time for notice to be received in various parts of the world of the orders of the 11th November. Every vessel, it was provided, "sailing on or after these days, from "those places respectively, shall be deemed and taken to have received notice." Other orders of the same date (25th November) were issued, but it seems unnecessary to give them.

To meet those measures of France and Great Britain, Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, proposed to establish an embargo, by which all vessels belonging to the United States and goods of whatever description should not be allowed to leave the country. Madison, then Secretary of State, wrote the message to the Senate. The only member of Jefferson's cabinet who opposed the measure was Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, who held that if an embargo was imposed, it should only be for a limited period. "War", he wrote to Jefferson, "with all its "privations, with all the suffering, with all the loss of revenue it would bring, was better than a lasting embargo". (Gallatin to Jefferson, quoted by Mr. McMaster, "History of the People of the United States" vol. III., p. 277). The Act was passed and came into effect on the 22nd December, 1807.

The orders-in-Council were warmly discussed in Great Britain and in Parliament. The Opposition maintained that "the orders-in-Council were the real executors of "the Berlin decree. Under them", they held, "we employ our own shipping to "stop our own trade on the sea; we make prisons of our own ports to terrify the "neutral seamen, who otherwise would careen on our traffic and find a vent for our "manufactures, and play the very game of France, by throwing neutral powers into "her arms instead of our own". (Alison's "History of Europe", ed. 1854, vol. vii, pp. 177, 178).

Dissatisfaction with the Embargo law was not confined to words. It took the form of armed resistance amounting almost to rebellion; the Eastern States threatened secession from the Union; what Henry describes as taking place in Vermont was but a part of what was the case along the whole border, where the law was openly defied and violence, law breaking and even bloodshed were frequent.

Where the law was enforced the effect was disastrous; the condition of New York is described by Lambert in his "Travels". He had visited New York in November, 1807, when he found every thing in "motion, life, bustle and activity". He returned in the following April and found that every thing wore a dismal aspect. The embargo had lasted for upwards of three months "already", Lambert says, "had 120 failures taken place among the merchants and traders, to the amount of more than \$5,000,000 dollars and there were above 500 vessels in the harbour, which were lying up useless and rotting for want of employment. Thousands of sailors, were either destitute of bread, wandering about the country, or had entered into the British service". (Lambert, ed: 1810, vol. III., p. 77, also ed. 1814 vol. II., p. 64). He gives a vivid picture of the effect of such measures but the account is too long to quote.

The effect on the people of the United States of the decrees and orders-in-Council was an oscillation of feeling towards France and Great Britain, inclining at one time towards an alliance with the one or the other power, as their respective war measures affected injuriously the trade and shipping of the United States, or as some fresh cause of offence was given or imagined.

Much of the estrangement between the two countries arose from questions respecting the desertion of British seamen, their immediate employment on board United States ships of war and their at once obtaining naturalization papers, so as to protect them from impressment, the fraudulent papers being made the pretext for claiming them as citizens of the United States. The view taken by the Federalists who were opposed to Jefferson was that the state of the naturalization law was the root of all the misunderstandings and they argued that war was threatened for the protection of British deserters. In respect to the prevalence of desertions, Mr. Henry Adams ("History of the United States") says: "The desertion of British seamen and the systematic encouragement offered to deserters in every seaport of the Union were serious annoyances, which the American government were unable to excuse or correct.....At Norfolk the crew of a British ship deserted to an American sloop of war, whose commander, while admitting the fact, refused to restore the men, alleging his construction of official orders in his excuse. (Vol. II., p. 333.) If the captain of a British frigate went ashore, he was likely to meet on his return to the wharf some of his boat's crew strolling about the town, every man supplied with papers of American citizenship.....no pretence was made of concealing the fraud, but they [the papers] were issued in any required quantity and were transferred for a few dollars from hand to hand." (p. 335.) The State of Virginia went the length of enacting a law to prevent deserters from being given up, in spite of the terms of Jay's treaty of 1794.

Apparently President Madison, who succeeded Jefferson, believed that it was this state of affairs which led to, if it did not justify impressment from vessels of the United States, for Mr. Monroe, his Secretary of State, replying to Admiral Warren's propositions for an armistice, after the declaration of war in June, 1812, proposed that if the British government was willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the United States would exclude British seamen from their vessels, the regulation to carry these conditions into effect would be solely the object of the negotiation. The practice of impressment

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was not found fault with, except in so far as regarded vessels belonging to the public service of the United States, possibly because it was regarded as a question affecting the internal management of another country. The brutality of impressment cannot now be denied, but the practice had been the growth of many years, was regarded as essential to the existence of the navy and especially so at a time when Great Britain was contending almost alone for freedom to the world. During the peace between 1815 and 1854, the first year of the Crimean war, the practice ceased and was not in use during that war. The evidence is clear that naturalization papers could be procured in the United States, without difficulty by any one and this was considered as so usual, that no blame attached to those obtaining fraudulent papers, John Jacob Astor having ordered the French Canadian voyageurs, whom he had engaged to act as pioneers of his fur trade, to take the oaths of naturalization to prevent them from being impressed (Washington Irving's Astoria). Franchere who was one of the pioneers in his "Relation d'un voyage," says from the time the voyageurs arrived in New York from Canada till they sailed was about five weeks, so that they were not entitled to certificates of naturalization.

The affair of the "Leopard" and the "Chesapeake" naturally caused an intense feeling of indignation in the United States, but through the exertions of the executive peace was preserved, and on the 13th November, 1811, Mr. Madison, the President, informed Congress that the "subject of difference between the two countries" is terminated by an offer of reparation which has been acceded to." The affair of the United States ship "President" and the British sloop "Little Belt," appears to have led to this adjustment. The terms of reparations are contained in Mr. Foster's note to Mr. Monroe of 1st November, 1811, who first states that Admiral Berkeley's act had been disavowed and he had been recalled as an act of the King's disapprobation. He then proceeded to offer, as authorized, the restoration of the men taken from the "Chesapeake" and a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers and their families. Peace was thus restored for the time being.

There were other circumstances apparently remote from Canadian interests, which yet had an important bearing on our relations with the United States. The purchase of Louisiana and the seizure of Florida threw that country into the arms of France and into hostile relations with Spain. Mr. Jefferson, the President, and the Senate were charged with passing an act respecting the trade with Hayti, in subservience to Napoleon, who gave orders, according to McMaster (History of the people of the United States, vol. III., p. 219), that the trade must stop. McMaster says: "Having thus received the orders of Napoleon, Congress in turn made haste to obey, and on the last day of February, 1806, Jefferson signed another San Domingo bill. This stopped all trade for one year with every port in the island over which the French flag did not fly. Never since the United States had a President and a Congress had she been so disgraced. But there was no insult which Jefferson would not brook, no degradation to which he would not descend in order to please Napoleon and secure the Floridas." Henry Adams in his "History of the United States," vol. III., p. 141, whilst admitting the fact that the law was passed in accordance with Napoleon's desire, ("in consequence of Napoleon's positive order" are his words), puts another interpretation on the action of Congress. He says: "Nevertheless, this measure, which bore on its face the birth

“ mark of Napoleonic features, did in fact owe its existence chiefly to a different parentage. In truth the Southern States dreaded the rebel negroes of Hayti more than they feared Napoleon. Fear often made them blind to their own attitudes ; in this instance it made them indifferent to the charge of servility to France. The opportunity to declare the negroes of Hayti enemies of the human race was too tempting to be rejected and not only did the Southern Republicans eagerly seize it, but they persuaded their Northern allies to support them.” Instead of condensing and giving a summary of the statements of these authors, it has been thought best to give them in their own language.

Other effects springing from the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida not improbably prevented hostilities with Great Britain for a time, in addition it may be assumed to Jefferson's repugnance to war. These were the machinations of Aaron Burr and General Wilkinson to form a separate republic out of the newly acquired territories and the increased hostility of the Federalists to Jefferson, arising in part from general political considerations and in part from their dread of growing French influence with the Executive, but for these and other internal conditions reference must be made to the general histories of the United States, as to enter into any details on these subjects would be beyond the scope of this report.

In the papers and discussions preceding the declaration of war in 1812, in addition to the general charges against the British government in respect to impressment, orders-in-Council, &c., there are two points on which great stress is laid. One is the charge that the Indians were stirred up by the Indian officers, under the direction of the Governors of Canada, to levy war on the United States. An examination of the State papers from the date of the treaty of 1783, will show how unfounded is the charge. They are so numerous that only a general reference is possible, but the burden of all the orders and instructions is to restrain the Indians from attacking the United States ; indeed, so far was this carried as to involve the risk of the Indians throwing off their alliance with Great Britain. It is true that among the uninformed a belief prevailed that the agents were stirring up the Indians and supplying them with arms and ammunition, but the evidence is clear that all these reports and this belief arose from misapprehension of the facts. No serious author writing now, when the correspondence is easily available, could be excused for repeating such a stale charge.

The other point to which attention was directed by Mr. Madison, was the improper employment by the “ public minister”, that is the British Secretary of state, at the time he was holding the language of friendship, of “ a secret agent of his government in intrigues, having for their object a subversion of our government and a dismemberment of our happy Union”.

John Henry, the person referred to, whose letters are given in full in note B., at the time the letters were written was in business in Montreal, and in consequence of the failure of an agent was obliged to go to the United States to protect his interests and whilst there wrote to Mr. Ryland, then secretary for Sir James Craig. The letters were shown to Sir James, and in consequence he employed him to ascertain the state of feeling in the New England States and report.

In 1807, Henry had applied through merchants in Montreal for the office of puisné judge in Upper Canada, vacant by the dismissal of Thorpe. In a letter to Mr. Edward

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Cooke, an under Secretary of State, Lieutenant Governor Gore speaks in most unfavourable terms of Henry as an adventurer, not even called to the bar, but who had obtained the favour of the merchants of Montreal by defending their conduct in a party newspaper. Edward Ellice, on the other hand, spoke of him in the highest terms. In Note B. will be found his letters, the instructions by Sir James Craig, &c. Relying upon the services he had, or supposed he had, rendered to government he applied for a large reward, which was refused him and out of revenge he resolved to sell copies of the correspondence to Mr. Madison, the President, who believing he could make political capital from them against the Federalists bought the copies for \$50,000.

The so called copies, when sent to the Senate, were found to be worthless, not being copies but rather paraphrases, every thing of a compromising nature being omitted. An examination of the letters in note B, will show their nature, but the engagement of Henry, was not sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary, being entirely the action of Sir James Craig. Lord Liverpool, writing to Sir George Provost on the 15th May, 1812, remarks that whatever impression may have been produced by the publication of Henry's letters, he trusted that no hostile measures would be adopted before an explanation was given, which should have been required before Henry's assertions were credited. It was to some extent through the mediation of a *soi disant* Count Crillon, that Henry obtained the \$50,000, his first demand being for \$125,000; immediately on receipt of the money Henry sailed and shortly after it was discovered that Count Crillon was a spy of the French police. Both disappeared and no further trace of them can be found among the documents. Of the war itself, so much has been written, that it would be idle to attempt a summary, even were there room for it. Those who are anxious for fuller details than are in printed works, may find valuable materials among the original documents in series C and M and in the transcripts marked series Q. Those in the latter series are calendared; the volumes in series C are numbered from 673 to 695; those in series M begin at number 104; the accounts relating to Army Bills are in series C from 320 onward.

In note C, "the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada," the correspondence relates chiefly to the establishment of that Church in the district of Glengarry, under the Rev. Alexander McDonell, who accompanied the settlers there as chaplain.

Whilst there is ample information respecting the early missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church in the western part of the province of Quebec, which included Ontario and a part of the United States, very little can be found respecting that work subsequent to the conquest until a comparatively recent period. The Rev. Alexander McDonell, subsequently the first Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper Canada, arrived in 1804, and from the first had great influence among his co-religionists. In note C will be found some correspondence dated from 1784, which shows that the disbanded men of Sir John Johnson's corps asked to be settled separately, the Protestants and Roman Catholics in distinct bodies. Authority was sent on the 6th May, to grant these respective requests. In the following year the Rev. Roderick Macdonell, in a memorial, prayed to be allowed to join his Roman Catholic countrymen as their chaplain, a request which was granted, as appears by a letter dated 24th June, 1785, from Lord Sydney, to Lieut.-Governor Hamilton,

then administering the government of the province of Quebec, and in that year Mr. Roderick McDonell, was appointed to the Iroquois mission of St. Regis, where, according to a memorial by Bishop Hubert to Lord Dorchester, dated 20th May, 1790, Monsieur Roderique McDonell, as he is called in the memorial, fulfilled the duties for nearly five years, "with much success and edification" (*Mandements, &c., des Eveques de Quebec, Vol. II, p. 428*). This corroborates the statement that he was appointed missionary in 1785. In the report on Archives for 1833, is a return dated in 1790, entitled "Ecclesiastical State of Canada, Catholic and Protestant." It gives the names of Roderick and Alexander Macdonell, as serving in the district of Lunenburg, Roderick at St. Regis, Alexander at Oswegatchie (Prescott?). (Archives series Q., vol. 49, p. 350). In a report sent to Rome in 1794, giving an account of the diocese of Quebec, the Bishop states that as a consequence of the French Revolution he had obtained a supply (*renfort*) of clergy, which brought the number in the diocese up to 160, of whom 9 were in Nova Scotia, and vicinity (*lieux d'allentour*) under the superintendance of a superior, established in 1784, and 4 were in Upper Canada, of whom one was the Bishop's Grand Vicar; no names were given. In this report the Bishop spoke in very hopeful terms of the rapid growth of the new lands, that is Upper Canada, which he reported would soon require a greater number of workers (*Mandements, vol. II., p. 483*).

In the summer of 1801, Bishop Denaut, made a visitation to Kingston and Detroit, and in February, 1802, he returned to visit the remote parishes (*paroisses éloignées*) of St. André and St. Raphael. In these two visits he reported that he had confirmed upwards of 2,000 persons, but no statement is given of the numbers in the different localities. (*Mandements, vol. II, p. 505*). On the 25th of April following (1802) the Bishop addressed a pastoral letter "*aux habitants du Haut Canada*," the full address (translated) is:—"To all the inhabitants of the county of Glengarry and other places in the Province of Upper Canada, administered to (*desservis*) by Mr. Alexander McDonell, missionary," (*Mandements, vol. II., p. 525*). In this letter the Bishop referred to his previous visit in February, and now sent regulations for the proper organisation of the mission.

In 1806, Bishop Plessis reported to the "Cardinal Préfet de la Propagande" that he proposed in accordance with a plan suggested by the late Bishop Hubert, to have three coadjutors instead of one, the first to be in Montreal, the second in Upper Canada, and the third in the Maritime Provinces, the first appointment to be that for Upper Canada. (*Mandements, vol. III., p. 18*). As a reference will show, the Bishop reported in 1794, that he had a Grand Vicar in Upper Canada at that time, whether his proposal for a coadjutor in Upper Canada was granted or not does not appear, but the almost certain inference is that the proposal was rejected.

Until 1816, Upper Canada is not directly spoken of in the mandements, although it scarcely admits of a doubt that amidst the number of circular letters given in the volumes, some were addressed to Upper Canada. In that year (1816) Bishop Plessis, according to the biographical notice prefixed to his mandements, etc., went to Upper Canada, to give confirmation in the settlements formed at St. Raphael at Glengarry, at Kingston and at Sandwich, as far as the River La Tranche (Thames) on the borders of civilization.

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Some confusion has arisen as to the individualities of the priests from the similarity of names, and this confusion has crept into the meagre accounts that are accessible. A careful comparison of dates will, however, leave no uncertainty on the subject. Reference may be made to note C, for information to 1817. A memorial by Mr. Macdonell, dated in London, 15th June, 1817, show that he was then vicar-general, but when he became so is not ascertainable from the documents here. In the report by the bishop in 1794, already referred to, it is stated that of the four priests then in Upper Canada, one was a vicar-General. In a memorial by Mr. Macdonell dated in 1817, a circumstance is stated which shows how far the "No Popery Cry" raised by Lord George Gordon in 1780 had extended. Mr. Macdonell in 1791, according to the memorial, had gone to Glasgow to assist and encourage his fellow countrymen who had been obliged to leave their homes in the Highlands "although" as the memorial says, "with considerable danger to his personal safety, as no clergymen of his persuasion had hardly ventured to stay one night in that town since the mobs of 1780." In 'Barnaby Rudge' one of the novels written by Dickens, a striking account is given of the scenes that took place in London during the progress of the Lord George Gordon riots, which is as vivid a picture in the garb of fiction as Defoe's account of the great plague in London, which is entirely a fiction in the garb of history.

On the 21st December, 1814, continued to the 28th January, 1815, Major General Procter was placed on trial for his conduct in the retreat consequent on the loss of the fleet on Lake Erie on the 10th September, 1813. In the report of the Court Martial there are five counts or charges, substantially that he did not act with sufficient judgment or energy in conducting his retreat. The general summing up is in these words: "Upon the whole the court is of opinion that the prisoner, Major General Procter, has in many instances during the retreat and in the disposition of the force under his command, been erroneous in judgment, and in some deficient in those energetic and active exertions, which the extraordinary difficulties of his situation so particularly required.

"The Court doth therefore adjudge him, the said Major General Procter, to be publicly reprimanded and to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of six calendar months.

"But as to any defect or reproach, with regard to the personal conduct of Major General Procter, during the action on the 5th of October, the Court most fully and honorably acquits the said Major General Procter". (Archives, series C., vol. 166, p. 186.)

Whilst awaiting the decision of the Prince Regent on the findings of the Court Martial, General Procter endeavoured in the months of May and June to have them revised and should the subject be brought before Parliament he transmitted most voluminous documents in support of his case. These will be found in the volume 135-2 of series Q, those enclosed in the May letter begin, with the letter itself, at page 406 and continue to page 415, and the others for June are in the same volume pp. 417 to 547. It was not till the 9th of September, 1815, that a decision was come to by the Prince Regent. Some effect appears to have been produced by the appeal by Procter, through Lord Bathurst, for the Prince

Regent, whilst disapproving of part of the proceedings, acquiesced in and confirmed so much of the sentence as adjudged the prisoner to be publicly reprimanded, but said nothing of the suspension of rank and pay. The decision seems not to have been satisfactory to the Prince Regent, as the opening words of the paragraph confirming the sentence would seem to show. It sets out: "Under all the circumstances of the case, however, and particularly those which render it impossible to have recourse to the otherwise expedient measure of reassembling the Court for the revisal of their proceedings, the Prince Regent has been pleased to acquiesce in, &c. (Series C vol. 116, p. 186.)

Owing to the death of Sir George Prevost, the Court Martial which was to have been held on his conduct at Plattsburg never took place. On the 5th of March, 1815, he complained that the only notice he had received of disapprobation of his conduct was by a letter sent by a junior officer, and that although it was stated that the revocation of his commission as Governor General was not meant as a mark of the Prince Regent's displeasure, it bore every indication that such was the reason. On the 1st of March Sir George had received from Mr. Baker, ambassador at Washington, an official notification of the ratification of peace (the treaty of Ghent signed there on the 24th of December, the ratifications having been exchanged at Washington on the 17th of February). He had, he says, lost no time in promulgating the intelligence and in causing an immediate cessation of hostilities. As some balm to his wounded feelings the House of Assembly passed a resolution of confidence in his administration expressed in the strongest terms and voted a service of plate not exceeding £5,000 sterling in value "as a testimonial of the high sense this House entertains of His Excellency's distinguished talents, wisdom and abilities". (Series Q., vol. 131, p. 131). The Legislative Council not concurring in the grant, the intention of the Legislative Assembly failed of effect.

On the 23rd of May, Mr. Croker, the Secretary of the Admiralty, wrote to Mr. Goulburn, Under Secretary of State, that it would be necessary on account of the charges brought against Prevost that he should be directed to return for his justification and that the commodore should be on the spot during the inquiry (series Q, vol. 134-1, p. 10).

On the 6th June the Duke of York informed Lord Bathurst that a Court Martial would be assembled whenever he should be furnished with the specific charges, (series Q, 134-1, p. 57). The delay evidently irritated Sir George Prevost, as on the 11th August, he wrote a very emphatic letter on the subject to the Duke of York, the commander in chief, (series Q, vol. 134-1, p. 65).

Sir James Lucas Yeo, the commodore of the Lake fleet, the principal accuser of Prevost, wrote on the 19th August, 1815, that he would forward the charges with all possible dispatch, and indignantly denied that he had been searching for information in the United States to colour the allegations against Prevost, which were contained in his dispatches to the Lords of the Admiralty. (Series Q. vol. 134-1, p. 25).

On the 5th September, Sir James Yeo's charges were presented (Q., vol. 134-1, p. 42). These had previously been submitted to the Judge Advocate General (p. 39). These documents had not, however, been forwarded till the 9th of September and Sir George Prevost continued to urge the commander-in-chief to prevent further

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delay in assembling the Court Martial, a demand which His Royal Highness evidently regarded as justifiable, as he calls the attention of Lord Bathurst to the delay, which was the more unfortunate as the publication of the decision of the Naval Court Martial had the effect of prejudging the case of Sir George Prevost. (Series Q. 134-1, p. 69, see also 171). The proceedings of the Naval Court Martial referred to, with correspondence are in the same volume, beginning at p. 32. On the 9th of October, the Judge Advocate-General intimated to Lord Bathurst that the Prince Regent had issued a warrant for the trial of Sir George Prevost; but no date was fixed as appears by a notice sent to Captain Freer, by the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, dated the 20th October, which states that the Court Martial was to be held *as soon as conveniently may be*. Although dated the 20th of October it could not have been dispatched very expeditiously, as it did not reach Captain Freer till the 14th of November, as appears by his letter of the 15th of that month, dated at Lower Brook Street, (series M, vol. 144, pp. 9, 10).

The date for holding the Court Martial was postponed from time to time, but was finally fixed for the 5th of February, the reason for this latter date being chosen was stated in a letter from the Judge Advocate-General to be "on account of Sir George being much indisposed." (Series M., vol. 144, p. 14). Before the trial was held Sir George died and on the 9th the Deputy-Avocate-General informed the witnesses that in consequence of the death their attendance would not be required but the date of death is not given there. (Series M., vol. 144, p. 22). That is supplied by an application from Lady Prevost to the Secretary at War in which she states that the death took place on the 5th of January, up till which time she asks for the balance of his staff pay which was refused but by another application. Lady Prevost urged the reconsideration of the decision, pleading that in event of his acquittal, of which she expressed no doubt, he was to be immediately replaced. Another memorial, undated, was forwarded by the Duke of York to Lord Bathurst on the 27th of March, 1816, in which Lady Prevost prayed for some mark of the royal favour to vindicate the character of her late husband. Other documents accompany the memorial, which is followed by a long account of the occurrences at Plattsburg, unsigned and undated. (Series Q., vol. 138, pp. 132 to 162). The account of the military operations begins at p. 144. It is unnecessary to enumerate all the memorials sent by Lady Prevost to have her husband's reputation cleared of the charges brought against him. In a letter dated 28th May, 1816, Lady Prevost says: "Your Lordship cannot be surprised at my declaring explicitly that I feel not only justified but imperiously called upon by every tie of duty to my late husband and his family, to resort to every means I possess, of obtaining that justice to his memory which is denied me by Your Lordship." (Series Q., vol. 140-2, p. 399). Following up this resolution, she on the 17th June, made a demand for a peerage but without any pecuniary assistance, her sole object, she said: "being to exhibit my husband's unspotted fame, a good soldier's best possession and most valuable legacy. To attain this most important object of my solicitation, I must request that a General Order may emanate from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief expressive of the Prince Regent's entire approbation of my husband's eminent and meritorious services which should be separately stated and include his last command.

"Secondly, MY LORD, I claim that our family escutcheon should have the addition of appropriate supporters which several baronets are permitted to display

“ and that a new motto should be adopted in the following sense—*Le Canada est encore à l'Angleterre*—These royal favours would of course appear in the *Gazette* in such terms as being previously made known to me, I shall acknowledge to be, in your Lordship's words, *consonant to my feelings*.”

To these proposals she adds: “ These My Lord are my most moderate claims ”, but she winds up with a threat that if her husband's character is not justified she would withdraw the veil which clouded the judgment of the country in this singular case, a threat apparently aimed at Sir James Yeo. (Series Q. vol. 140–2, pp. 408,409). No peerage was bestowed, but in 1817, new supporters and motto were granted, which are thus described in Burke's “ Peerage and Baronetage ”.

“ *Supporters*.—Two grenadiers of the 16th (or Bedfordshire) regt. of infantry, each supporting with the exterior hand a flag, gu.; that on the dexter flowing “ towards the sinister inscribed WEST INDIES and that on the sinister flowing “ towards the dexter inscribed CANADA.

“ *Motto*—*Servatum cineri*.”

The issue of Army Bills during the war of 1812 was found to be a great convenience. On the 1st of August, 1812, a Board appointed to consider the establishment necessary to carry into effect the proposed plan for the issue of Army Bills reported the proper method for the establishment of an office to be called the Army Bill Office, entering into details of the manner of carrying on the work, the officers, &c. (Series C. vol. 329, p. 48). The want of small bills appears to have been felt before long, as on the 24th January, 1814, the Board recommended that Army Bills should be issued of one, two, three, five and ten dollars, redeemable by government bills of exchange on London. The bills had not been long in circulation till counterfeits began to appear, and Mr Neilson, of Quebec, was called on by Mr. Green, director of the Army bills office, to make a report on the method of detecting counterfeits which he did on the 29th October, 1814 (Series C., Vol. 330, p. 166). Apparently these counterfeits were increasing in number, and Mr. Green points out the difficulty of detection added to by the necessity of immediately meeting demands on the part of the vessels which at that season (November) were constantly departing (p. 187). A report dated 1st December, 1814, stated that at that time a sum of £475,131 currency in bills of ten dollars and under had been circulated, that so large a sum was no longer necessary and that it was expedient to cease all reissues of such bills on account of the number of forgeries. (Series C., Vol. 330, p. 192). Regulations recommended and remarks follow.

In Upper Canada, these bills became the medium of payments and took the place of gold and silver, but in April, 1816, the commissariat through which the bills had been introduced, refused to take them in exchange for bills on Quebec to the great inconvenience of the people of Upper Canada, holders of these bills, who complained of the refusal of the commissariat. In consequence of this complaint an order was sent by the Treasury, dated 4th September, that the Commissary general was to afford every facility in his power. On the first of May, 1818 a proclamation ordered all holders of army bills to present them for redemption before the 31st of October when the office would be finally closed; if not so presented, the holders could not receive or claim the payment. By a subsequent proclamation, however, the time was extended to the 1st of April, 1819, (Series C., vol. 336, p. 118). A recommendation by Sir John C. Sherbrooke to the legislature to continue the establishment to the 1st August, 1819, was not acted on, so that Sir John wrote to the Treasury to be furnished with the necessary power to make the required extension of time. (Series Q., vol.

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148-1., pp. 173 to 177). In May of 1819, Mr. Green, director of the Army Bills Office, represented that owing to the great extent of clerical work, it was impossible to close the office, and asked for another year, to the first of August, 1820. (Series C., vol. 337, p. 22). An extension of six months was granted by the Treasury, bringing the time down to February, 1820. (p. 24,) but the time was ultimately fixed for the end of 1820, and on the 24th of December of that year the clerks were discharged and on the 3rd of May, 1821, Mr. Green reported that he had transferred the balances and books to the commissariat, (Series C., vol. 338, p. 64), the receipt for which was dated 28th April, (pp. 65 to 74).

It may be of some interest to give the following undated table, but as near as can possibly be determined, prepared in October, 1819. It is called a *Memo*: with the title:

Grand total of the number of Army Bills, issued, viz.:

Bills of	\$400 each	\$ 5,500	£ 550,000.	
"	100 "	34,606	865,150.	
"	50 "	63,914	798,925.	
"	25 "	92,726	579,537.10	
			£ 2,793,612.10.0	
Bills at	10 "	127,600	£ 319,000	
"	5 "	72,000	90,000	
"	3 "	64,000	48,000	
"	2 "	106,500	53,250	
"	1 "	165,000	41,250	
			£ 551,500	
Bills redeemed)	\$4 "	52,131	52,131	
with specie only f	1 "	179,000	44,750	
			£ 96,881	
			£ 3,441,993.10.0	

It will be observed that the sums are in currency, each dollar being counted as five shillings, equal to four dollars to each pound currency.

In series Q., vol. 138, beginning at page 330 is a correspondence in relation to confining to a limited number on the lakes, the armed vessels of Great Britain and the United States, on a proposal by Mr. Adams, the United States minister at London on behalf of the President, it being his wish as stated in Sir Charles Bagot's letter to Mr. Monroe, "that some understanding should be had, or agreement entered into between the two countries, in regard to their naval armaments upon the Lakes, which while it tended to diminish the expenses of each country, might diminish also the chances of collision and prevent any feelings of jealousy." (Q. 138, p. 341). It appears to be unnecessary to give all the diplomatic correspondence.

It was originally suggested by Sir Charles Bagot that instead of a formal convention, it would be an easier course, if the two governments were left to take their respective measures in a spirit of mutual confidence, a suggestion in which Mr.

Monroe did not concur. On the 4th of February, 1817, Sir Charles Bagot was informed that the British Government was ready to confirm by a formal stipulation between the two countries, the naval force to be maintained on the Lakes on either side between the narrowest limits compatible with the immediate necessities of the public service. (Q. 146, p. 80). On the 5th of May, 1817, an agreement was reached, the terms of which are contained in a proclamation signed by Mr. Monroe, United States Secretary of State.

These are that

“The Naval Force to be maintained upon the American Lakes, by His Majesty and the Government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to the following vessels on each side; that is—

“On Lake Ontario, to 1 vessel not exceeding 100 tons burden, and armed with 1 eighteen pound cannon.

“On the Upper Lakes, to 2 vessels, not exceeding like burden each, and armed with like force.

“On the waters of Lake Champlain, to 1 vessel not exceeding like burden and armed with like force.

“All other armed vessels on these Lakes shall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of War shall be then built or armed.

“If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation and should give notice to that effect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of 6 months from the date of such notice.

“The Naval Force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect, interfere with the proper duties of the armed vessels of the other party.”

This proclamation is dated 28th April, 1818. (Series P. F., vol. 61).

Previous to and even during the war of 1812, emigration to some extent had been carried on, but apparently no systematic effort had been made till the beginning of 1815, when Mr. Campbell, of Edinburgh, was appointed to act as Government Agent, to forward emigration from the highlands of Scotland to Canada. At the same time, according to a report by Mr. Fitzgerald, agents from the United States were in Ireland offering very advantageous terms to men who would engage to go there, although nominally they were to be engaged to go to Newfoundland. The condition laid on those to be accepted by Mr. Campbell that a deposit should be paid by each intending emigrant acted as an obstacle, a great number being unable to obtain the amount necessary for the deposit. A memorial to that effect was drawn up, signed by discharged soldiers and others and sent to Mr. Campbell to be forwarded to Earl Bathurst. Besides the deposit, the time fixed for embarkation (April) was represented as being too short a period for preparation and the memorial prayed that the time might be extended to the 16th June. At the same time Captain McCaskill, of the 53rd Regiment proposed to collect in Ross shire from five hundred to a thousand families to be sent to Canada in the course of a year, whom he undertook to drill and fit for the defence of the frontier. It would occupy too much space to enter into details and proposals, made for settlements of people from Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, etc. The same remark applies to the military settlements on the Rideau and St. Francis, details of which will be found in the papers calendared in this report. It will be found that the Island of Anticosti was an object of desire in 1815, an application having been made for a grant of the

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Island by Donald McEachern on the 26th April of that year, (Q. 135-2, p. 364) with the object of settling it, the claim for the salary of £100 a year paid to two families placed there for the purpose of caring for the shipwrecked being abandoned.

Besides subjects of general interest, such as the trade with the United States, the fishery treaty, etc., there are others of a purely local nature, such as the acquisition of St. Helen's Island, the proposal of establish iron works at Gananoque, the establishment of McGill College, etc., which can be ascertained by an investigation of the calendar and need not be more minutely dealt with in this preliminary report.

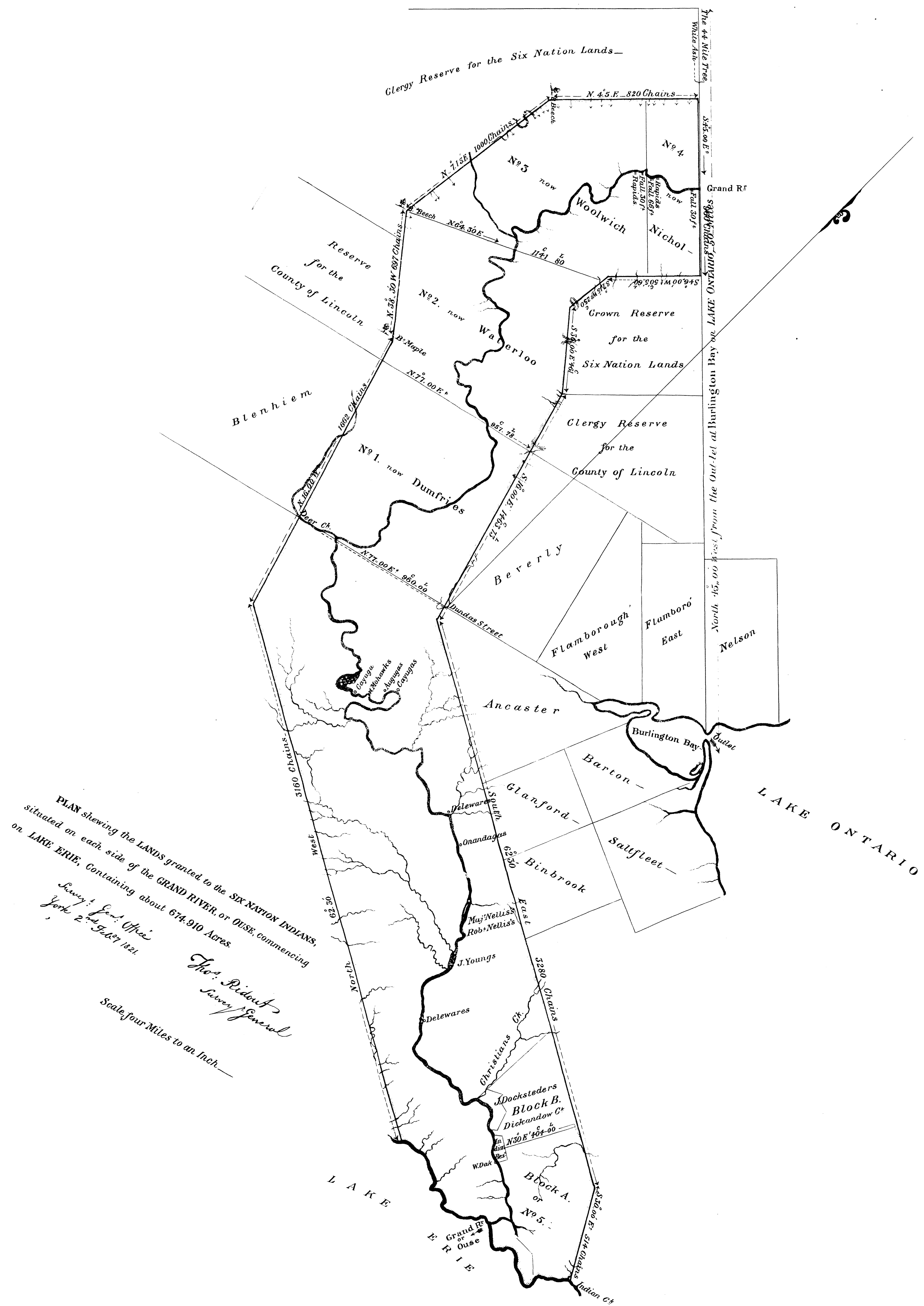
The whole respectfully submitted.

DOUGLAS BRYMNER,
Archivist.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1896.

List of Books, &c., presented, with Names of Givers.

Names.	Residences.	Works.
Bain, James	Toronto	12th Annual Report of Toronto Public Library.
"	"	Index to U. S. Gov. publications 1889-93.
"	"	Pamphlets.
Bate, Llewellyn N.	Ottawa	A Merchant Prince.
Bethune, Rev. C. J. S.	Port Hope	Manuscript.
Buffalo Historical Society	Buffalo	Annual Report.
Buffalo Library	Buffalo	Finding list of books and pamphlets.
Burton, C. M.	Detroit	Cadillac's Village, 1 Volume.
Campbell, Henry C.	Milwaukee	Exploration of Lake Superior.
Campbell, Henry Colin	Madison, Wis.	Radisson's Journal, pamphlets.
Coffin, Victor	Madison, Wis.	The Province of Quebec and the early American Revolution.
Geological Survey	Ottawa	Annual Report 1895 and Maps.
Girouard, Judge	Ottawa	Deed of Sale Zachary MacAuley, 1768.
Greenwood, I. J.	Washington	Pamphlets.
House of Assembly	Toronto	Publications.
Hallam, John	Toronto	Pamphlets.
Harbour Commissioners	Montreal	Report 1895.
Hind, H. Y.	Windsor, N. S.	Historical Gleanings.
Lambe, W. B.	Montreal	Pamphlets.
Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society	Winnipeg	Reports 1894, and 1895, Worthies of Old Red River.
Missouri Historical Society	Missouri	Report, 1896.
Murphy, J. J.	Toronto	Forestry Report.
Ontario Land Surveyors	Toronto	Pamphlets.
Parkman Club	Milwaukee	Publications 1-9.
Pennington, Wm.	Ottawa	Pamphlet.
Perry Right Rev. Bishop	Davenport Iowa	Pamphlets.
Porter, P. A.	Niagara	History of Old Niagara.
Record Commissioners	Providence, R. I.	Early Records of the Town of Providence, Vol. X.
Remington, Cyrus K.	Buffalo	Buffalo Historical Society Report. Annual Report of the commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara.
Shortt, Adam M. A.	Kingston	Early History of Canadian Banking.
Stickney, P. Gardner	Madison	Pamphlets.
Todd, A. H.	Ottawa	Memo. of General Winfield Scott on the death of Sir Isaac Brock. Parliamentary Government in England and the Colonies by Alpheus Todd, 2 Vols.
Toner, J. M. J.	Washington	Pamphlets.
Winsor, Justin	Cambridge, Mass.	Cabot Controversies.
Wisconsin State Historical S.	Madison	Collections Vol. XIII.
Witton, H. B. jr.	Hamilton	Indian Papers.
Wood, Judge	Chatham	Pamphlets.



PLAN shewing the LANDS granted to the SIX NATION INDIANS, situated on each side of the GRAND RIVER, or OUSE, commencing on LAKE ERIE, containing about 674,910 Acres

Surveyed by Genl. Office
 York 2^d Febr 1721

Thos. Ridout
 Survey General

Scale, four Miles to an Inch.

NOTE A.

INDIAN LANDS ON THE GRAND RIVER.

No. 1.—SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND TO EARL BATHURST.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 329, p. 47.*)

UPPER CANADA, YORK, 22nd February, 1821.

MY LORD.—Being informed that a delegation from the five nations of Indians on the Grand River is about to proceed to Europe in order to prefer to your Lordship a complaint that the promise held out to them by General Haldimand has not been fulfilled, but that part of the land designed for their use has been subtracted and applied to settlement of white people, I have the honour to present to your Lordship a concise relation which may apprise Your Lordship of the merits of this complaint.

The several tribes of Indians inhabiting the province of New York took different sides in the revolutionary war and such of them as joined the King's colonies came to Canada at the peace of 1783.

As lands were granted to other loyal adherents, a purchase was made from the natives for the accommodation of these Indian refugees and notice of this purchase was given to them in a letter from Sir Frederick Haldimand, commander of the forces in 1784, describing it as a tract of six miles on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source, and stated by the General to have been then recently bought from the Chippawas.

This description, however, was vague and indiscriminate for the source of the river was unknown and its course was winding. In fact, the purchase from the Chippawas did not extend to the source of the river, which turned out to be much further removed from its mouth than was first supposed and reported. The land, however, six miles on each side of the Grand River was by this document devoted to the use of the nations or tribes of Indians and their posterity.

Such a dedication was sufficient, for their habits required no further formality; they were incapable of taking a regular grant; they had no capacity to sell or lease or to circumscribe the possession allotted by Government to them or their posterity.

Some, however, of each of these tribes remained on their own lands in the United States and treated with that Government or licensed individuals for the sale of those lands in the produce of which sale that part of the tribes removed to Canada participated and the sum received may form some estimate of what they pretended to have lost.

This permission to sell land belonging to themselves in the United States suggested to Joseph Brant, and some few white adherents, the idea of disposing of the territory in this province which they were only permitted to occupy. Its boundaries had been settled and adjusted by a formal act of the tribes with commissioners in behalf of the Crown and the neighbouring district of Nassau and were simplified by a line drawn from one point to another in the Grand River and an extent of six miles on each side of that line.

The record of this Act, with a diagram explanatory, was lodged in the office of the Surveyor General and might appear conclusive on this subject, yet His Majesty's servants have been induced to sanction the pretension of these tribes to the full extent of the course of the Grand River.

A draft of a patent designed by Lord Dorchester gives to the Indians the full extent of six miles on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its source.

A patent under seal of the province of Upper Canada was signed by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, limiting the six miles on each side of the river to the extent of the purchase from the Chippawas.

It imports the present administration to show that there exists no more formal title in favour of the Five Nations than the letter from Sir Frederick Haldimand. That the description of the tract in the letter was a misconception is evinced from the fact, that the purchase from the Nations therein referred to did not extend to the source of the Grand River, and more than was bought could not be given.

The lands towards the source of the Grand River remaining unconceded, have recently been purchased from the natives and laid out in townships for the accommodation of the provincial Militia and European emigrants, who are already settled in large numbers upon the ground now claimed by the Five Nations as a gift from the Crown.

The copy of a supposed grant limited only by the source of the river may be referred to by the delegates, but is only the project of a patent never completed.

There is indeed an apparent grant under the seal of this province, signed by Lieut.-Governor Simcoe, but it was never registered, never audited. It is evident from these deficiencies that it was proposed for some event which never took place, was never delivered but kept as an Escrow of a private conveyance supposed to be useless and invalid until sanctioned by the fiat of the Attorney General, Registration, Audit and Delivery.

That this patent was unknown to the Attorney General is obvious from the case subsequently stated by him for an opinion on the legality of any grant to the Indians with power of alienation.

It may be also shown by the Delegates, that this Government did not consider the extent of the Six Nations territory as bounded by the act of the chiefs conjointly with the commissioner of the Nassau District, since it accepted from these Nations a surrender of territory beyond that demarcation, as part of the Royal Bounty bestowed upon them, in order to be regranted to the individuals named by them as purchasers for valuable considerations.

It is not only true that such a form of surrender does exist, but also that in conformity to its object, grants of the tracts so surrendered were made by the provincial Government to the individuals named in express defiance of His Majesty's commands signified by His Secretary of State on the particular occasion.

A transaction effected under the operation of terror or delusion, or from any less excusable motive, can never be cited as favourable to the parties immediately concerned, however it may be sustained in regard of strangers acquiring supposed Rights under the apparent sanction of a legal act of the Government.

Such irregularities speak volumes as to the influence acquired by these Tribes over the Councils of His Majesty's provincial Government, yet the actual administration entered not into useless investigation of the past. It was willing to admit that the tract designed for the use of the five nations should be deemed to extend to the most northern point of the purchase declared by Sir Frederick Haldimand to have been made for their use, but when it is ascertained by the Records of the Indian department and all other documents respecting the purchase that it did not extend to the whole course of the River and that the land within the limit of that course, required for the accommodation of settlers, was still to be purchased, there was no further hesitation as to the error in Sir Frederick Haldimand's communication. It was obvious that he supposed the purchase from the Indians extended to the source of the Grand River and that this source was south of the line tracing upon the map the limits of the purchase and which did not show the course of the River.

If the instrument had been more formal and clothed with all legal solemnities it could not have given more than there was to give.

So much is offered as to the actual claim of Right by the five Nations. The equity of their pretension to further indulgence remains to be considered. Each of

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these Tribes possessed in the old provinces considerable extent of hunting ground and village seats in which they resided with their families when not engaged in the hunt. So much they forfeited by expatriation, supposing them to have retained no interest in the lands abandoned.

Their fellow sufferers amongst the white people were grateful for the land assigned to them in Canada and the aid afforded to re-establish themselves.

The grant of land to each family was from one to three hundred acres, increasing with their Military Rank to three thousand.

One year's provisions and some tools of husbandry were added, and the liberality of the Crown was lauded by these people as without example. They have become a thriving and loyal colony.

The tract of land assigned to the five Nations of Indians, who to the amount of eight hundred families emigrated to Canada was in block, the manner best adapted to their capacity for enjoying it as hunters—subdivided it would have afforded to each family nine hundred and seventy acres.

Arms, ammunition and clothing were and still are supplied to them, to procure provision with these means is to them a source of health and enjoyment.

If the Indians have restricted their hunting ground by sales to the white people which they have done to the extent of Three hundred and fifty-six thousand acres, is it reasonable to listen to their pretension for a more extensive grant?

I have, &c.,

P. MAITLAND.

The Earl BATHURST, K.G.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1, EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF COUNCIL, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1798.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 329, p. 60.)

Frederick Haldimand, Captain General and Governor in chief of Quebec and Territories depending thereon, &c., &c., &c., General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the said Province and the Territories thereof &c., &c., &c.

Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians, and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the six nations who have either lost their settlements within the territory of the American States, or wish to retire from them to the British; I have at the desire of many of these His Majesty's faithful allies, purchased a tract of land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, and I do hereby in His Majesty's name, authorise and permit the said Mohawk Nation, and such other of the Six Nation Indians as wish to settle in that quarter to take possession of and settle upon the banks of the river commonly called Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie, allotting them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the River, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River, which them and their posterity are to enjoy for ever.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at the Castle of Saint Lewis at Quebec the 25th day of October 1784 and in the 25th year of His Majesty's Reign.

FREDERICK HALDIMAND,

Countersigned by H. E. command,
R. MATHEWS,

NO. 2.—COPY OF TREATY BETWEEN THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND MOHAWK
INDIANS, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1805.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 329, p. 62.*)

The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we having inspected the Records remaining in the Secretary's office do find there on file a certain original document in the words following, to wit:

At a treaty held under the authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians residing in the province of Upper Canada within the Dominions of the King of Great Britain—Present, the Honourable Isaac Smith, commissioner appointed by the United States to hold this treaty, Abraham Ten Broeck, Egbert Benson and Ezra L'Hommedieu, agents for the State of New York, Captain Joseph Brant and Captain John Desorontyon, two of the said Indians and Deputies to represent the said Nation at this Treaty. The said agents having in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioners proposed to and adjusted with the said Deputies the compensation as hereinafter mentioned, to be made to the said Nation for their claim to be extinguished by this Treaty to all Lands within the said State. It is thereupon finally agreed and done between the said agents and the said Deputies as follows that is to say. The said Agents do agree to pay to the said Deputies the sum of one thousand dollars, for the use of the said Nation to be by the said Deputies paid over to and distributed among the persons and families of the said Nation according to their usages, the sum of five hundred dollars for the expenses of the said Deputies during the time they have attended this Treaty and the sum of one hundred dollars for their expenses returning and for conveying the said sum of one thousand Dollars to where the said Nation resides. And the said agents do accordingly for and in the name of the people of the State of New York pay the said three several sums to the said Deputies in the presence of the said Commissioner. And the said Deputies do agree to cede and release and these presents witness that they accordingly do for and in the name of the said Nation in consideration of the said compensation cede and release to the people of the State of New York for ever all the Right or Title of the said Nation to Lands within the said State and the claim of the said Nation to Lands within the said State is hereby wholly and finally extinguished.

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner, the said Agents and the said Deputies have hereunto and to two other Acts of the same tenor and date one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the said State and one delivered to the said Deputies to remain with the said Nation, set their hands and seals at the City of Albany in the said State the Twenty-ninth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

Isaac Smith (L.S.) Abm. Ten Broeck (L.S.) Egb. Benson (L.S.) Ezra L'Hommedieu (L.S.) Jos. Brant (L.S.) John De Serontyon (L.S.) Witnesses Robert Yates, John Taylor, Charles Williamson, Thomas Morris, the mark x of John Abel alias the Corn Planter, a chief of the Senekas. All which we have exemplified by these presents.

In Testimony whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of our said State to be hereunto affixed: Witness our trusty and well beloved Morgan Lewis, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of Albany the twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five and in the Twenty-ninth year of our Independence.

MORN. LEWIS.

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No. 3.—COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL TO ALURED CLARKE, LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

(*Archives, Series Q. vol. 329, p. 66.*)

To His Excellency Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,

The Committee consisting of John Collins, Adam Mabane, George Pownall, Wm. Grant and Fran Baby, Esquires, appointed by His Excellency The Right Honourable Lord Dorchester, on the 4th January, 1791, to report on the claims of certain Indians to Lands assigned them on the Grand River and Bay of Quinté; pray Your Excellency to receive as their report thereon, the annexed journal of their proceedings—Humbly submitting the same to Your Excellency's great wisdom.

Signed by order of the Committee.

JOHN COLLINS, *Chairman.*

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, QUEBEC, 24th December, 1791.

JOURNAL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 31st January, 1791.

The committee appointed by His Lordship in Council on the 4th instant to acquire information and report upon claims of certain Indians of the Six Nations to a tract of land at the Grand River north of Lake Erie.

Met at the call of the chair:

Mr. Collins, Chairman,

Mr. Pownall,

Mr. Grant,

Mr. Baby,

Mr. Mabane, absent on the circuit.

His Lordship informed the Board that certain Indians of the Six Nations claimed a tract of land at the Grand River on the north shore of Lake Erie, stated to have been promised to them by Sir Frederick Haldimand in the year 1784. That some claimants actually resided there, and there was another settlement of Indians of the six nations in the Bay of Quinté. His Lordship pointed out the expediency of ascertaining the nature and extent of these claims to give full effect to any promises and to gratify any reasonable expectations in which the faith of government might be concerned in such a way as would best answer the end of making a permanent provision for the persons and their descendants and securing their comfort and tranquillity.

Ordered that Messrs. Collins, Mabane, Pownall, Grant and Baby be a committee to acquire the necessary information by correspondence with the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and otherwise, and to report the result of their enquiries with their opinion of the proper course to be taken and the draft of a Bill if they shall conceive the Legislative Interposition necessary.

Resolved that the chairman enclose a copy thereof by this day's post to Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and request his information on the business referred with all convenient speed.

Adjourned to the next call of the Chair.

March 10th, 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the chair at the Council Chamber. Present:

Messrs. Collins,

“ Mabane,

“ Baby.

Mr. Grant being absent on other public business.

The Chairman laid before the Committee a letter from Sir John Johnson, dated Montreal the 3rd February last, with two enclosures, as follows:

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 30th January by order of the Committee of which you are chairman enclosing His Lordship's order of Council of the 4th of same month, and the Committee's Resolve thereon, I have the honour to transmit herewith for their information the substance of Capt. Brant's wishes respecting forming a settlement of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations Indians on the Grand River, &c., together with extracts of two letters from General Haldimand upon the subject of the two Grants under consideration, all which I think I transmitted to His Lordship.

The purchase on the Grand River was made in consequence of the orders I received from the Commander in Chief and the Deed I think is lodged in His Lordship's office at Quebec; as no survey has yet been made of the tract it is uncertain whether the Course described in the Deed, commencing at a certain point at the entrance of the little Lake at the head of Lake Ontario, will intersect the Grand or Oswego River, so high up as the River La Tranche.

When at Niagara I proposed to the Land Board to employ Mr. Kotte to determine that point and the boundaries of the intended Grant, but the Commanding Officer objected to the proposal. I am not without hopes that Brant and all concerned will relinquish a small Township in depth from the mouth of the River upwards, so as to preserve a continuation of the settlements forming on the Lake side and in hopes the River may prove a harbour for small vessels. The original demand of the Mohawks was from the centre of the River Appenine to another River or Creek, the name of which I do not recollect. But you have their boundaries as last agreed on. I imagine they expect to extend in rear as far as the country was purchased from the Missisagues.

I have the honour, &c.

JOHN COLLINS, ESQUIRE.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Extract of a letter from General Haldimand.

QUEBEC, 23rd March, 1784.

SIR,—Enclosed I transmit for your information the substance of Joseph Brant's requisitions with my answer thereto. Since my letter to you of the 13th instant, I have had frequent conversations with Joseph on the subject of it, which have confirmed me in the opinion therein expressed respecting the settlement proposed upon the Grand River for such of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nations who shall chuse to retire to it. The enclosed will show you that Joseph is so sanguine in this business as to expect it may be immediately carried into execution. Desirous to gratify the wishes of these deserving people, no time should be lost in that part of it which falls to our share. You will please therefore to give Lieutenant Colonel Butler the necessary directions for purchasing without loss of time the tract of country as described in the enclosed, viz.: the Lands situated between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. Satisfied that you will be very particular in your instructions to Colonel Butler respecting the terms of this purchase, I shall only observe that the utmost attention to economy must be paid in this and all future expenses in a department which has had so great share in exhausting the public Treasury.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

Substance of Captain Brant's wishes respecting forming a settlement of the Mohawks and others of the Six Nation Indians upon the Grand River, &c.

That His Excellency the Commander in Chief should give the Superintendent and Inspector General of Indian Affairs instructions and empower Lieutenant Colonel Butler to purchase from the Missisagues or proprietors a tract of Land consisting of about six miles on each side of the Grand River, called Oswego, running from the River La Tranche into Lake Erie for the use of the Mohawks and such of the Six Nations as are inclined to join them in that settlement.

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Colonel Butler is fully acquainted with the views and inclinations of Captain Brant and the Mohawks respecting the settlement and only waits the General's approbation to make the purchase; the sooner this can be done the better, as they would remove time enough in the Spring to plant corn, &c., and Captain Brant would propose that some of his party be sent off upon this business to Colonel Butler, as soon as he returns to Montreal. The above mentioned limits are only meant for Indians of the Six Nations who may settle there but a more considerable tract of Land may at the same time be purchased on very reasonable terms whereon to settle Loyalists or for any future purpose.

N. B.—Sir John Johnson will be instructed to purchase the tract of country between the three lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, out of which the tract required by the Mohawks for the Six Nations will be granted to them by a Deed. The rest will be reserved for loyalists or any future purpose.

The Chairman read to the committee an Entry in the Council Book of the 9th March, 1785, in the following words, it appearing to concern the object in Reference.

Extract from the Minutes of Council on Monday, the 7th of March, 1785.

At the Council Chamber in the Chateau Saint Lewis, present:

The Hon. Henry Hamilton, Esq., Lieut.-Governor and Commander in Chief.

Esquires.	}	Hugh Finlay,
		François Levesque,
		Edward Harrison,
		John Collins,
		George Pownall,
		J. G. C. De Lery,
		Picotte De Belestre,
		Henry Caldwell,
		Francis Baby,
		Joseph DeLongneuil, and
Samuel Holland.		

His Honour the Lieut.-Governor laid before the Council a copy of His Excellency General Haldimand's speech to Captain John, the chief of the Mohawk Nation and his friends with Captain John's answer thereto, addressed to Major Potts, commanding at Cataraqui, dated Cataraqui, 12th January, 1785, also a letter from Joseph Brant of the 21st February last, concerning a writing given to him by His Excellency General Haldimand, as a Deed of Grant of Lands for him and the five nations on the Grand River and requesting a grant of Lands near his house at Cataraqui. These being read in English and French, His Honour informed the Council that he had written for a copy of said Grant which he expected to be able soon to lay before them for their consideration and advice.

The Council were of opinion that a lot of land for a garden should be granted to said Joseph Brant near his house and a portion of two hundred acres at some convenient place for firewood and pasturage.

Resolved that the chairman request the clerk of the Council to procure the speech of His Excellency General Haldimand to Captain John and his friends and Captain John's answer thereto mentioned in the above entry.

Mr. Williams called in, observed to the Committee that the Minute in the Council Book, mentioning a copy of a speech of His Excellency General Haldimand to Captain John, the chief of the Mohawk Nation and his friends with Captain John's answer thereto addressed to Major Potts at Cataraqui, 12th January, 1785, and a letter from Joseph Brant of the 21st February, 1785, is of the 7th March, 1785, when Mr. Williams was absent in England with leave, the duties of the Council Office being performed during his absence by Alexander Gray, Esquire, that he (Mr. Williams) has never seen either of the three papers above mentioned and therefore apprehends they were not lodged as official papers with Mr. Gray and for the ground of this idea he acquaints the Committee that on his return to this province and resuming his office, Mr. Gray delivered up various papers relating to Detroit affairs, among which is a Deed of Concession by the Indians of a tract of land bet-

ween Lake Erie and Lake Ontario to the King, and a Deed of Sale of the Island of Michilimakinac from Indians to His Majesty, that he found with these papers a list of them and in which list no such papers as are specified in the above minute are mentioned.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, 30th April, 1791.

The Committee met on the call of the Chair.

Present: Mr. Collins, chairman; Mr. Pownall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baby.

The chairman laid before the Board the following letter from Sir John Johnson and its enclosures.

MONTREAL, 25th March, 1791.

DEAR SIR,—I received your letter by post and now send you a copy of the Deed and purchase of the Land on the Grand River, &c., with the best description of the purchase near Toronto and up to the Rice Lake that I am able at present to furnish you with, as I never received any Deed from Crawford of the purchase he made about Kingston and the Bay of Quinté and the Deed I had drawn up at the head of the Bay was left in your hands to fill up the courses, since which I have never seen it.

I have, &c.,

JOHN JOHNSON.



JOHN COLLINS, Esq.



N.B.—The Indians have no other claim than those of John's and Brant's tracts. If I recollect right the course running from the head of Lake Ontario to the River La Tranche is wrongly expressed in the Deed as by running a north-west course it is thought it will not intersect any part of that river and the intention was that it should.

This indenture made at Niagara the twenty second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, between Wabakauyue, Namisbocure, Pokquan, Nanaghkaweskam, Paepaman, Tabendam, Jawarninik, Peasanish, Wapamouissehisqua, Wapeanghqua, Sachems, war chiefs and principal women of the Missisagas Indian Nation on the one part and Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c., on the other part witnesseth that the said Wabakauyue the above mentioned Sachems, war chiefs and principal women for and in consideration of Eleven hundred and Eighty pounds seven shillings and four pence lawful money of Great Britain, to them the said Wabakauyue the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women in hand well and truly paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and from every part or parcel thereof doth acquit, release, exonerate and for ever discharge His Britannic Majesty, His Heirs and Successors and every of them by these presents, hath granted, bargained, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, release and confirm unto His Britannic Majesty and to His Heirs and Successors, all that parcel or tract of Land lying and being between the Lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario, four miles south-westerly from the point opposite to Niagara fort, known by the name of Mississaga point and running from thence along said lake to the creek that falls from a small Lake into the said Lake Ontario known by the name of Waghquata, from thence a north-west course until it strikes the River La Tranche or New River, then down the stream of said river to that part or place where a due south course will lead to the mouth of Catfish Creek emptying into Lake Erie, and from the above mentioned part or place of the aforesaid River La Tranche following the south course to the mouth of said Catfish Creek, thence down Lake Erie to the lands heretofore purchased from the Nation of Missisagas Indians and from thence along the said purchase to Lake Ontario at the place of beginning as above mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters, water courses, advantages, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said tract or parcel of land situated as



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above mentioned, belonging or in any wise appertaining or which to and with the same now are and at any time hereafter have been held, used, occupied accepted, reputed, taken, or known as part, parcel, or member thereof or any part thereof and the issues and profits thereof of all and singular the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances and also all the estate Right, title Interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women of in and to all and singular the said premises above mentioned and of in and every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances To have and to hold all and singular the said Tract or parcel of Land, Hereditaments and premises in and by these presents released and confirmed and in every part and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever and to and for no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever—and the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women for themselves, their Heirs and Successors doth covenant, grant, promise and agree to and with His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, that they the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, war chiefs and principal women now are the true Lawful and Rightful owners of all and singular the said Tract or parcel of Lands, hereditaments and premises above mentioned and every part or parcel thereof with the appurtenances and also that they the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, &c., at the time of sealing and Delivery of those presents is lawfully and Rightfully seized in their own Right, of a good, secure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible state of inheritance in fee simple of and in all and singular the said premises above mentioned with the appurtenances without any manner of condition, limitation of use or uses, or matter, cause or thing whatsoever to alter change, charge or determine the same and also that His Majesty, his heirs and successors shall and may at all times for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular the said tract or parcel of Land, hereditaments and premises aforesaid with the appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof without trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or disturbance of them the said Wabakauyue, the Sachems, &c., their heirs and successors or any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim by, from, or under them or any of them and that freed, discharged and kept harmless and indemnified of from and against all former and other Gifts or Grants whatsoever. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date above mentioned.



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The chairman then laid before the committee a letter to Mr. Secretary Motz for the land board of Nassau, dated Niagara 26th February with its enclosure as follows.

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NIAGARA, 26th February, 1791.

SIR,—We beg leave through you to lay before His Excellency the Commander in Chief the transactions of the Land Board in a matter we think of material consequence to the future peace and quiet of this settlement.

The Grant of Land to the Indians on the Grand River extends to six miles on each side of that river from its mouth till a line running north-west from the mouth of the little Lake at the west end of Lake Ontario shall traverse it. The division lines between our settlement and their lands had never been ascertained; lest encroachments should imperceptibly be made we formed the Resolution found in the Minutes of the 20th December last. Fortunately at the meeting of the Board on the first February, Captain Brant, with several of the Chiefs of the Grand River happened to be at Niagara and we thought it highly essential to procure their opinion and concurrence in this business; this was done in the manner mentioned in the minutes of the 1st February and we have now sent Mr. Jones with a party provided as before to run the lines on each side of the river; as the plan of the river is rather bulky and as it cannot be complete till both these lines are included, we delay sending it down till the opening of the Navigation; by the same opportunity we trust to transmit a schedule of all the certificates granted by us through the settlement with the corresponding maps which we hope will then be finished.

That these measures may meet his Lordship's approbation is our most anxious wish. We are, &c., &c.

HENRY MOTZ Esq.

A. GORDON, Lieut. Colonel.
JOHN BUTLER,
R. HAMILTON.

Extract from the minutes of the Land Board for the District of Nassau, Niagara 20th Dec., 1790.

Representations having been made to the Board that the extension of the settlement to the westward approached the lands assigned to the Indian settlement on the Grand River and might soon without due care encroach on these, they thought it a matter of much consequence to ascertain the limits of this settlement and accordingly directed Mr. Jones acting as deputy surveyor to take the course of the Grand River from its mouth to the extent of the Indian claims and to lay this before the Board that they might arrange the division on the justest principles, and they request Colonel Gordon as commanding officer to assist him and his party as usual with provisions to enable him to complete this.

NIAGARA 1st February, 1791.

Mr. Jones having finished his Survey laid a plan of the Grand River before the Board, who having called in Captain Brandt Tekarchoken, Thascowanie, Odawanookta, Oghuasongeghton, Oghquarioghtsita, Ojaghtte, Goughsaneyonte, Kayendadinton, Chicklodes and several of the principal chiefs to aid the Land Board with their advice and counsel.

It was unanimously agreed upon and determined that the head of the River easterly nearly two miles from its mouth on issue into Lake Erie and the Mohawk village shall be the two fixed points and that a straight line drawn from one of these points to the other shall form the centre line of the Indian lands on the Grand River and that two parallel lines to this six miles distant on each side of the Grand River shall form the bounds between them and the settlement of Nassau.

This agreement is signed on the map of the Grand River by the members of the Land Board and the aforementioned Chiefs.

The chairman observed that until the survey taken by Mr. Jones mentioned in the foregoing minute comes down, it will not be in his power to form a sketch of the tract of the Grand River on Lake Erie assigned by the Land Board of Nassau to Captain Joseph Brant and other Mohawks, the tract however appears to be part of the purchase made of the Mississaga Nation by the Deed of the 22nd of May, 1784.

Then the chairman as Deputy Surveyor General laid before the Committee a Sketch of the Land claimed by Captain John and other Mohawks and informed that in the year 1787, he surveyed the Townships of Thurlow and Richmond on the north side the Bay of Quinté, leaving between them a tract or space of about Twelve miles front on the said bay for Captain John and about Twenty families of the Mohawk Nation who had then settled themselves on it. The Tract is bounded easterly by the line of the Township of Richmond and westerly by that of Thurlow to run northerly so far as it may please Government to assign.

This tract is part of a purchase made in 1784 by Captain Crawford of the Indian department, by order of Sir John Johnson from the Mississaga Nation by Deed bearing date _____ which deed it seems by Sir John Johnson's letter of the 23rd March, 1791, is still in the hands of Captain Crawford.

Ordered that the chairman obtain a copy of Mr. Jones's survey of the Lands on the Grand River assigned to Captain Brandt and other Mohawk Indians, with all convenient speed and lay the same before the Committee.

Saturday 24th December, 1791.

The Committee met at the call of the chair.

Present—Mr. Collins, Mr. Grant, Mr. Baby.

Absent—Mr. Mabane, indisposed, Mr. Pownall, in England.

The Chairman presented Mr. Jones's survey of the Lands on the Grand River promised to Indians of the Mohawk Nation, also a sketch of the tract assigned to Captain John and others at the Bay of Quinté.

The Committee having considered the whole are humbly of opinion that as the faith of Government is pledged to the Mohawk chiefs for the two tracts mentioned above, every precaution ought to be taken to preserve them in the quiet possession and property of them and the Committee submit that an Act of the provincial Legislature, or a grant under the Great Seal of the Province be made in favour of the principal chiefs on behalf of their nation, or persons in trust for them for ever.

Ordered that the Chairman report accordingly annexing thereunto the journal of the Committee's proceedings and the papers and surveys therein mentioned.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN COLLINS, *Chairman.*

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NO. 4.—PATENT UNDER THE SEAL OF UPPER CANADA OF THE GRAND RIVER
LANDS TO THE FIVE NATIONS, 14TH JANUARY, 1793.

(*Archives, series Q. vol. 329, p. 91.*)

J. GRAVES SIMCOE.

George the third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting—Know ye that whereas the attachment and fidelity of the Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Six Nations to Us and our Government has been made manifest on divers occasions by their spirited and zealous exertions and by the bravery of their conduct and We being desirous of showing our approbation of the same and in recompense of the losses they may have sustained of providing a convenient Tract of Land under our protection for a safe and comfortable Retreat for them and their posterity Have of our special Grace certain Knowledge and mere motion given and granted and by these presents Do Give and Grant to the Chiefs, Warriors, Women and people of the said Six Nations and their heirs for ever All that District or Territory of Land being parcel of a certain District lately purchased by us of the Mississague Nation lying and being in the Home District of Our Province of Upper Canada, beginning at the mouth of a certain River formerly known by the name of Ours or Grand River now called the River Ouse, where it empties itself into Lake Erie and running along the Banks of the same for the space of six miles on each side of the said River or a space co-extensive therewith conformably to a certain survey made of the said Tract of Land and annexed to these presents and continuing along the said River to a place called or known by the name of the forks and from thence along the main stream of the said River for the space of six miles on each side of the said stream or for a space equally extensive therewith as shall be set out by a survey to be made of the same to the utmost extent of the said River as far as the same has been purchased by Us and as the same is bounded and limited in a certain Deed made to us by the Chiefs and people of the said Mississague Nation, bearing date the seventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two to Have and to Hold the said District or Territory of Land so bounded as aforesaid of Us our Heirs and successors to them the Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the Six Nations and to and for the sole use and behoof of them and their heirs for ever freely and clearly of and from all and all manner of Rents, fines and services whatever to be rendered by them or any of them to Us or Our Successors for the same and of and from all conditions stipulations and agreements whatever except as hereinafter by Us expressed and declared Giving and Granting and by these presents confirming to the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the Six Nations and their heirs the full and entire possession Use benefit and advantage of the said District or Territory to be held and enjoyed by them in the most free and ample manner and according to the several customs and usages of them the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the said Six Nations Provided always and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these presents that for the purpose of assuring the said Lands as aforesaid to the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the Six Nations and their heirs and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same.

IT IS OUR ROYAL WILL AND PLEASURE that no transfer, alienation conveyance sale gift exchange lease property or possession shall at any time be made or given of the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by any of the said Chiefs Warriors Women or people person or persons whatever other than among themselves the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people, but that any such transfer alienation conveyance sale gift exchange lease or possession shall be null and void and of no effect whatever And that no person or persons shall possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof by or under

pretence of any such alienation Title or conveyance as aforesaid or by or under any pretence whatever under pain of our severe displeasure . And that in case any person or persons other than them the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the said Six Nations shall under pretence of any such title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said District or Territory or any part or parcel thereof that it shall and may be lawful for us our Heirs and Successors at any time hereafter to enter upon the Lands so occupied and possessed by any person or persons other than the people of the said Six Nations and them the said intruders thereof and therefrom wholly to dispossess and evict and to resume the part or parcel so occupied to Ourselves, our heirs and successors Provided always that if at any time the said Chiefs Warriors Women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said District or Territory or any part thereof the same shall be purchased for Us, our Heirs and Successors at some public meeting or assembly of the Chiefs Warriors and people of the said Six Nations to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or person administering Our Government in our Province of Upper Canada, IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel commanding our forces in Our said Province.

Given at Our Government House at Navy Hall this fourteenth day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

WILLIAM JARVIS, *Secretary.*

No. 5.—PURCHASE FROM THE CHIPPEWAS NORTH-EAST OF THE GRAND RIVER LANDS, 17TH OCTOBER, 1818.

Archives, series Q. vol. 329, p. 97.

Articles of provisional agreement entered into on Saturday, the seventeenth day of October, 1818, between the Honourable William Claus Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in behalf of His Majesty, of the one part and Musquakie or Yellow Head, chief of the Reindeer Tribe, Kaqueticum, chief of the Cattish Tribe, Maskigouee of the Otter Tribe, Manitonabe of the Pike Tribe, principal men of the Chippawa Nation of Indians, inhabiting the northern parts of the unpurchased Lands within the Home District of the other part, Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of Twelve Hundred Pounds Province Currency in Goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by his said Majesty to the said Chippawa Nation, inhabiting and claiming the said Tract, which may be otherwise known as follows:—Bounded by the district of London on the West, by Lake Huron on the North, by the Penetanguishene purchase (made in 1805) on the East, by the South shore of Kempenfelt Bay, the Western shore of Lake Simcoe and Cook's Bay and the Holland River to the North-West angle of the Township of King, containing by computation one million five hundred and ninety-two thousand acres, and the said Musquakie, Kaqueticum, Maskigouee and Manitonabe as well as for themselves as for the Chippawa Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without Reservation or limitation in perpetuity—And the said William Claus in behalf of his said Majesty does hereby promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned yearly and every year the said sum of Twelve Hundred pounds province currency in goods at the Montreal price which sum the said chiefs and principal people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the Lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.

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In Witness whereof the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of King.

[SEAL] W. CLAUS,
Dep. Sup. General on behalf of the Crown.

Musqueke Yellow head. 

(L.S.)

Kaquetium, or Snake



(L.S.)

Meskigonee or Swamp



(L.S.)

Manitonake or Male Devil



(L.S.)

Manitobence or Devil's Wind



(L.S.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered

In the presence of

J. Gwynes Sup. Ind. Affairs

Alex. M. Donnell Ass. Sec. I. A.

No. 6.—LIST OF TOWNSHIPS.

(Archives, series Q. vol. 329, p. 100.)

List of Townships in which locations have been made in the tract of land lately purchased from the Mississague and Chippawa Indians between the head waters of the Grand River and Lake Huron in the Gore and Home Districts.

DISTRICT.	TOWNSHIP.	NO. OF LOCATIONS
Gore	Nelson (new survey)	168
	Trafalgar (new survey)	175
	Toronto (new survey)	178
	Nasagiyawa	146
	Esquesing	350
	Chinquacousy	416
	Albion	229
	Caledon	271
	Erin	103
	Eramosa	142
Home	West Gwillimbury (new survey)	186
	Tecumseth	181
	Innisfil	100
	Essa	7
	Oro	75
	Vespra	30
	Medonte	7
	Flos	5
	Tiny	7
	Tay	15
		2,791

THOS. RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
York, 29th January, 1821.

No. 7.—PROJECT OF A PATENT FOR LANDS.

(Archives, series Q. vol. 329, p. 101.)

PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA.

George the Third, &c.,

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

Know ye that we of our special grace certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted &c.

To have and to hold the said Tract of Land and all and singular other the premises hereby granted unto the said Indian Nations commonly called the Six Nations and to their heirs and Descendants to the use and behoof of the said Indian Nations, their heirs and Descendants for ever with full power to use occupy cultivate and enjoy the said Tract of Land hereby to them granted in any manner which they shall think by cutting down the Trees growing thereon by cultivating the surface of the ground thereof or by any other method of improvement whatsoever to apply the profits and produce thereof to their own use and benefit and from time to time to make any Lease or Leases of the said Tract hereby Granted or any part thereof or other transfer of their interests therein, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, that is to say, Provided always that if at any time hereafter the said Six Nations shall be disposed to let or sell the said tract or any part thereof, then and in such

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case the chiefs of the said Six Nations shall give notice in writing of such their intention to our Governor of Our said Province or to our lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of Our said Province for the time being, and if upon such notice so given Our said governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the government of our said Province, within from the delivery of such notice shall signify to the said Six Nations or to the chiefs of the said Six Nations on the behalf of Us, our heirs or successors the intention of Us or them to become the Lessees of the said Tract or such part thereof as aforesaid at and upon the terms proposed by the said Six Nations, or at or upon the terms proposed to the said Six Nations by any person or persons wishing to become the Lessee or Lessees of the said Tract or such part thereof as aforesaid as shall happen then and in such case it shall not be lawful for the said Six Nations to lease the said Tract or any part thereof as aforesaid to any person or persons whatsoever, except unto us Our Heirs or Successors.

And if the said Six Nations or chiefs of the said Six Nations shall make default herein and shall at any time hereafter Lease the said Tract or any part of the said Tract granted without such previous notice to Our said governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the Government of Our said Province—or shall after such signification of the intention of Us, our Heirs or Successors to become the Lessees of the said Tract or such part thereof as aforesaid made in the manner aforesaid by Our Governor, lieutenant-governor or person administering the Government of our said Province, Lease the said Tract or any such part of the said Tract as aforesaid, then and in either of these cases, this present Grant so far as the same doth or shall in any wise respect the said Tract or any part thereof so leased, as the case may be, shall become void and the said Tract or such part of the said Tract so leased, as the case may be, shall revert and escheat to Us our Heirs and Successors and shall thereupon become the absolute property of Us and them in the same manner as if the present grant had never been made anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

The proviso must be repeated, *mutatis mutandis* to prevent any other transfer of their interest in the soil which the Indians may attempt without notice or after the Governor's declaration of his intention to purchase.

No. 8.—ATTORNEY GENERAL SEWELL TO LORD DORCHESTER.

(Archives, Series Q. Vol. 329, p. 105.)

MY LORD,—In obedience to your Lordship's commands I have now the honour of submitting to your consideration the proposed Grant of the Tract of Land lying on the Ottawa River appropriated by his Excellency Sir Fredrick Haldimand for the use of the Indians of the Six Nations.

The object is to accomplish the promise of Sir Fredrick Haldimand, but at the same time to prevent the Indians from making any disposition of the property which would be injurious to themselves and the King's interests. It will be difficult to effect this purpose. A Grant of the Tract with a limit for the use in fee to the Indians of the Six Nations and their Descendants only, determinable of course upon the extinction of the Six Nations, will probably be the best Deed, and most likely to be accepted by the Indians.

The Six Nations contend that they ought to have a Right to Lease the Tract and it does not appear practicable to refuse it.

The ill effects which the exercise of such a Right might occasion may be counteracted by a clause requiring them to give notice to the Governor and reserving to His Majesty the preference and privilege of becoming their Lessee, in all instances where they may be disposed to lease. And to secure the object as far as possible it might be prudent to insert a special proviso to effect the escheat of the property or certain parts of it if it should be leased by them to any person not being a member

of the Six Nations, without notice to the Governor of Upper Canada; or if any attempt should be made to convey their interest in the soil.

Another Idea has occurred to me, to Grant the Tract to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs to be held by him and his Successors in office in fee, but in Trust to the use of the Six Nations. But this plan upon reflection I do not think advisable.

I have the honour to enclose heads of a patent drafted according to the ideas contained in this letter and shall be happy if it should be found to answer in practice.

All which nevertheless is most humbly submitted by My Lord, &c., &c.

J. SEWELL, *Att. Gen.*

QUEBEC, 25th January, 1796.

NO. 2.—COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Archives, Series M. Vol. 114 p. 197.

Minutes of Council, held at Hamilton, near Burlington Heights on the 4th July, 1819, with the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River.

After the customary ceremonies had been performed, the Deputy Superintendent General addressed the assembled chiefs as follows. Having referred to other questions, he said:

Brothers:—I lost no time after I parted with you last March, to lay your proceedings before the Superintendent General, Sir John Johnson, who transmitted the same to His Grace the Commander of the Forces; and the proposal you made for the surrender of the land on the upper part of the Grand River, I forwarded to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland. Answers from both I now communicate to you.

On examining documents at York respecting the Grand River lands, it appears that in the year 1790, a survey was made by Mr. Jones and at a Land Board in Niagara in 1791, of which Lieutenant Colonel Butler, Mr. Hamilton and Colonel Jno. Brook were members, it was agreed on by them and Captain Brant, Ojagethe, Coughsemyoute, Atmouvaté, Aghsett and Kayondodethon, that certain lines that had been run by Mr. Jones were to be the Indian boundary and it appearing to the Government that the Six Nations have misconceived the extent of the land, I am commanded to undeceive them by informing them that the Government from these documents conceives that the ground above Block Nichol, known as Block 4, is now in the Crown by a recent purchase from the Mississaguas, for beyond that the King had not purchased from the Indians at the time of Sir Frederick Haldimand's gift, consequently, Sir Frederick, in behalf of the Crown, had no land to grant.

I have now, my brothers, communicated the answer which I have received to your speeches and shall be ready patiently to hear whatever you may have to say in reply.

Tekanboga, a Mohawk chief, then spoke:

Brother, we are happy that the great Spirit has preserved us to meet you here, I salute you and the officers with you in the name of the great Spirit. Brother, we spoke to you agreeably to our wishes when we met at Ancaster in the month of March, that is well enough. What was then proposed was right, we will not go back to our first troubles, we will only recur to what happened in General Haldimand's time. Brother, after the American war we were at Niagara and did not know where to go. In our distress the Senecas offered us lands on the Genesee River, but we did not wish to be near Americans, as they might again distress us and some of our people got land in the Bay of Quinté. Captain Grant then went to Quebec to see General Haldimand, who told him that he would give us lands in the Grand River from its mouth to its spring. During the Administration of General

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Simcoe he wished to obtain from us three miles on each side of Dundas Street, on both sides of the river. We replied that we would let him have the quantity required, but that it should be for our benefit, he declined the offer and the matter dropt. Sir John Johnson also wished us to surrender six miles on each side of the river at the mouth, we complied with his request, provided it was for our benefit, but that also dropt without anything being done. I remember very well before the lands were purchased by Colonel Butler, that the Mississaguas said: "We do not wish to sell the lands from the Grand River to the River Thames down to Lake Erie." The Government lessened the gift to six miles on each side of the Grand River from its mouth to its spring, yet we replied to the Mississaguas: "Since you have been so kind to us, we each divide our presents with you." We are surprised to find that Government says that we own the lands to the Falls only, as we have writings to prove otherwise, we have them here and are ready to produce them.

The original deed from General Haldimand produced by John Brant. Tekamboga, then turning to the Indians, addressed them saying: It is reported that I have sold Lands. Let any man step forward and say so; the superintendent knows whether I have sold lands or not.

Little Peter, of the Lower Mohawks, then got up and said: Brother, I was always present at different meetings and though I did not interfere, I listened to what was passing. When I came to see the land settling by white people, it disturbed my peace. I am a Lower Mohawk and belong to the Six Nations. The land is a thing that concerns us all and our posterity. I have heard my cousin (Tekamboga) say that a stop will be put to the sale of land. I am very glad of it, it is a custom among us to have land all in common. We do not wish it to run out in lots to be settled by the white people, which is the only thing that confuses us, by mixing with us. When I look around me, above and below, I see nothing but whites around me and we have nothing left but a spot to stand upon and what is to be the next event? Are we to be shoved off altogether? I am surprised to see so many settlers in different parts of the river. We deny having sold any land to them.

Brother, I belong to the Lower Mokawks and never disturbed the peace either among my own people or among the whites. I have never sold or leased any of our lands and never will; my grand children shall not say when I am gone, that I have left them destitute of a habitation.

It appears that my name is classed with another man, who is my cousin, to be in partnership with him in selling land. I know nothing of it. Those who lease the land, of course receive the rents, but I receive no rents from any one, never expect and never will receive any. We do not lease our land, because we do not know how to do it. If we were to require our rents, they would laugh at us.

Here the Deputy Superintendent General explained a part of his speech at the opening of the council.

I do not say that those chiefs whose names appear in the proceedings of the Land Board have sold the land, what I meant to convey was, that they had assented to the lines which had been proposed to them by the Board as their boundary.

Little Peter continued addressing himself to Tekunvoga: You say that you never sold any land. How does it appear that white people are settled above and below us? It is you that have sold it.

Then addressing himself to the Deputy Superintendent General and the officers, he said: I am very sorry to observe that you are now claiming a great part of our land, what are we to expect? Are we to be driven off our land? Shall I point back to my ancestors when they first took you by the hand, did they deceive you? Or have any of us? When we agree to anything in Council we expect it to be confirmed, because it is in the presence of all. The Council fire is the place to establish the truth.

Brothers with the red coats and Colonel Claus, this I wish to have continued when we meet again in Council. It is customary with us to talk with temper and do nothing rash. Whenever you call another Council, I will continue my subject.

Echo, Onondaga speaker, after having spoken to the assembled Nations generally, said:

Brothers, I receive your salute with friendship and satisfaction. I am happy that you and the gentlemen of the garrison and those with you are well. I return your salute.

Brother, we have just been informed that you had sent down the proceedings of the Council at Ancaster and it seems that Sir John Johnson immediately sent them down to the Commander of the Forces and you have got an answer. There are only two subjects on which anything is to be done: The schoolmaster and the blacksmith.

Brother, we will now communicate our sentiments and endeavour to be as brief as possible. We thought then we had given you the lands you asked for in a proper way.

Brother, there is one part of your communication which gives us pain. We were surprised very much when we heard what had been done at York. We never thought that the King would take from us what we considered as his gift. What is it? It seems that the King is going to take our land from us.

Brother, we wish to know if our Great Father, who we are told is coming up, would grant us a meeting with him; we would be glad that you would ask him when and where we could meet him and that you would inform us.

Brother, the reason that we wish to communicate with our Great Father that is coming up is because we know that he could inform us of everything we wish. Our Great Father at York we suppose has so much to do with his white children that he could not attend to our affairs. This is all I am going to say.

He then addressed the Six Nations, recommending union and friendship, as he had done frequently on former occasions, telling them to look at the Deputy Superintendent General, the officers and the gentlemen with him and take example by them.

Oneida Joseph next spoke: Brother, I remember very well what passed from the beginning of the settlement on the Grand River. I have gone through two wars, and must therefore have a recollection of what happened first about our settlement. It was granted to us from the mouth to the spring, six miles on each side of the Grand River. It may be supposed that we did not claim it, because it was neither surveyed nor sold, but we claim that as well as the rest.

Brother, we were told by our chiefs that whenever the land was purchased from the Mississaguas, the line would run to the spring.

If the commander of the forces will permit us to see him when he comes up, he will let us know how far we have a right to claim, agreeably to the paper which we hold as our title. I recollect that when the chief of the Six Nations requested of Colonel Butler to pay for the land which the Mississaguas had given them, they afterwards regretted having done so, because the Government by paying for it might hereafter claim and take it from us.

Clear Sky's eldest son addressed himself to the Deputy Superintendent General and said that they had nothing more to say.

Reply of the Deputy Superintendent General:—

My brethren, the officers and myself have sat patiently to hear what you had to say in your several addresses, as well to us as to your own people. I called you together to communicate to you the answer to your speech of last winter. Had the King conceived that the land he claims above the falls did not belong to him, he never would have directed me to communicate to you what I have on that subject. I shall see both your great fathers at York and shall lay before them the proceedings of this day and receive their orders thereon. If His Grace the Commander of the Forces is pleased to see you, I will inform you of the time and place. The advice given you by the chief who spoke last, but one is what I have always recommended when we parted. I now repeat my advice, and particularly to the young men, who look up to their sachems and chiefs and to pay attention to their advice and counsel.

In the name of the officers and myself I bid you good bye. I remove all briars and roots from the road, that no obstructions shall interrupt you on your way to your homes.

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Clear Sky's eldest son again rose and said :—Brother, I salute you, the officers and gentlemen with you, and hope that the Great Spirit will protect you all on your return.

NO. 3.—LORD BATHURST TO MESSRS. ROBERT J. KERR AND JOHN BRANT.

(*Archives, series M. vol. 115 p. 131.*)

DOWNING STREET, 28th September, 1821.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to me on the 7th instant, transmitting an official note in which you complain of a decision of the Colonial Government of Upper Canada, with respect to the extent of lands which ought to be permanently reserved for the five Indian Nations who settled in the Province at the close of the first American war.

As the Indian nations rest their claims entirely upon the terms used by General Haldimand in his proclamation of the 25th October, 1784, I shall confine myself to a statement of the reasons which convince me that it was never the intention of that officer to grant them the extent of territory to which they now lay claim of six miles on each side of the Ouse or Grand River, from its mouth to its source and that the proclamation does not warrant such a claim.

It is evident from the proclamation annexed to your note, that the land which General Haldimand intended to assign to the Indian nations was that which the Colonial Government had a few months before purchased from other Indian nations resident within the Province of Canada and that whatever disposition he may be presumed to have had to confer advantages on the Five Nations by giving them lands belonging to His Majesty, he could not intend (for he had not the power) to make over any Indian lands to which His Majesty had not then acquired a title. The description therefore of the land which is given in the close of the proclamation must be taken with reference to what the King had at the time the power to grant. It must be considered with reference to the general inaccuracy and contradictions of all geographical descriptions of America at the time, when the country was unsurveyed and unknown and when information as to the course of the rivers was derived either from reports of individuals, or from the source which afterwards proved altogether incorrect.

As the course of the Ouse or Grand River became known, it was found that the head of the river was not within the purchase made from the Chippawas in 1784 and that that purchase therefore did not comprise the lands to which the Five Nations now lay claim. I do not find indeed any claim of the nature now advanced by the Five Nations of this land, until the Colonial Government had many years afterwards, with a view to the settlement of emigrants, made a further purchase from these Indians which put His Majesty in possession of the land lying between the head of the Grand River and that purchased in 1784, which is the subject of your present application.

Under these circumstances His Majesty cannot but consider the Colonial Government justified in allotting to settlers, instead of reserving for your use, such part of the land now claimed by you as was not purchased in 1784 from the Chippawas. That the Indian nations never had originally in contemplation any grant so extensive as that for which you now contend is evident from the proceedings which took place in the colony in 1791, respecting the limits of the Indian lands and the agreement signed by Captain Brant and the other chiefs.

The intentions of General Haldimand must have been at that time perfectly well known; the extent of the Grant was then the subject of discussion and the chiefs of the Nations voluntarily acquiesced in an arrangement which excluded the claim now under consideration. I have only further to add that in coming to a decision upon this claim, adverse to the views which appear now to be entertained

by the chiefs of the Five Nations, His Majesty does not in any degree undervalue either the original services which led to the settlement of these Nations in the British Province, or those which they have subsequently rendered. The present question (as you have correctly stated in your interview with Mr. Goulburn) depends entirely upon the meaning of General Haldimand's proclamation. For the reasons I have stated and others arising out of contemporary documents, to which I have not adverted, that proclamation cannot warrant the claim which has been advanced and His Majesty has only, without reference to the merits of the parties, to approve of the decision upon this point to which the Governor of Canada has already come.

I have the honour, &c.,

BATHURST.

Messrs. ROBERT J. KERR and JOHN BRANT.

No. 4.—MEETING OF THE MISSISSAUGAS, 22ND MAY, 1784.

(*Archives, Series, Q. vol. 23, p. 349.*)

A meeting held at Niagara, 22nd May, 1784, with the Mississauga Indians accompanied by the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, &c.

Present.

Lieut.-Colonel Hoyes, 34th Regt.; Capt. Forbes, 34th Regt.; Lt.-Col. John Butler, Deputy Agent Indian Affairs; Capt. Hamilton, 34th Regt.; Major Potts, Corps. Rangers, with many other officers; Captain Parke, 8th Regiment of the Garrison; Mr. Nicholas Stevens and Mr. William Bowen, interpreters.

After the usual ceremonies and compliments were made Pohquan, a Mississauga Chief rose and spoke as follows.

Father, some days ago your message with this Belt was received desiring us to assemble at the great Council Fire, kindled at this place by the King our Father, we accordingly collected our people as soon as possible and are now ready to hear your business with us.

Returned the Belt.

Lieut.-Colonel John Butler then spoke:—

Children, I have received the Commander in Chief's order thro' Sir John Johnson, to purchase some land the property of you the Mississagas laying between the Lakes Ontario, Huron and Erie, for the use of such of your Brethren of the Six Nations as may wish to plant and Hunt thereon, as well as for an intended settlement for such of His Majesty's faithful subjects, who have assisted him during the late war, as wish to settle and improve the same; it would be needless for me to add more at present as I have already explained every circumstance of our present Business, as well as future intentions in as clear a light to you, the Chiefs, as in my power to do. Therefore expect your immediate Answer.

A BELT.

Pokquan, Mississauga, speaks.—

Father and Brethren Six Nations, we have received your request.

Father,—We the Mississagas are not the owners of all the Land laying between the three Lakes, but we have agreed and are willing to transfer our right of soil and property to the King our Father, for the use of His People, and our Brethren the Six Nations from the Head of the Lake Ontario or the creek Wayhguata to the River La Tranche then down that River until a south course will strike the mouth of Catfish Creek on Lake Erie, this tract of Land we imagine will be quite sufficient both for the King's people and our Brethren the Six Nations, who may wish to settle and Hunt thereon; your request or proposal does not give us that trouble or concern, that you might imagine from the answer you received from some of our

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people the other day, that difficulty is entirely removed, we are Indians, and consider ourselves and the Six Nations to be one and the same people, and agreeable to a former and mutual agreement, we are bound to help each other. Brother, Captain Brant, we are happy to hear that you intend to settle at the River Oswego with your people, we hope you will keep your young men in good order, as we shall be in one neighbourhood, and to live in friendship with each other as Brethren ought to do.

Colonel BUTLER.

Children, I have paid strict attention to your answer and I now thank you for the Friendly attachment you show to your Brethren the Six Nations, and I imagine that the lands you now have agreed to dispose of will be satisfactory, both to the Commander in Chief and Sir John Johnson. Your Brethren the Six Nations will answer for themselves.

NOTE B.

ANTICIPATION OF THE WAR OF 1812.

No. 1.—LIEUT. GENERAL BOWYER TO LIEUT. GENERAL HUNTER.

(Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 103.)

HALIFAX, July 9th, 1804.

(Secret.)

SIR,—An extraordinary occurrence took place in March last by the departure of all or most of the Indians able to carry arms from this province, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton, leaving their wives, children and old men behind under pretence, as they said, of going with the Canadian Indians against the Mohawks. The assembly was, we understand, in the confines of Lower Canada, and the real or supposed cause of it to meet certain French emissaries or others as ill-disposed to the British Government. They were absent from their respective abodes a considerable time and on their return gave out that an expedition was fitting out in France for the conquest of British North America and that 20,000 men with a suitable fleet might be expected in this country during the present summer.

I will not even surmise that an expedition could be prepared against any part of the foreign British dominions without the ministers at home having intelligence of it, who no doubt would take care of us, but I think it right to communicate to you that Lieut.-Gov. Sir John Wentworth on Friday last received a letter by a special messenger from some Federals and friends of the British Government residing in the State of Vermont that very considerable depots of arms are making in that Province also of powder &c., and that numbers of men of all descriptions were engaged and engaging to act with the cooperation of some French troops expected and of 1,000 or 1,200 Indians.

The letter further states that the Executive Government of the United States is not unacquainted with what is going on in Vermont and other parts, that there are considerable numbers of French in New Hampshire ready to assemble at any point they may be directed to go to, and that great secrecy is used in conveying arms, &c., into Vermont, which is done by carts and waggons covered with straw.

The Vermontese, it appears, are extremely jealous of any person leaving the State and Mr. Clark who brought the dispatch to Sir John Wentworth could not have got away had he not taken his two daughters who are now at Windsor, under the pretence of going to see a relation at Boston. The letter is signed by a Col. Sallisbury and a few others living in Vermont. If there is any foundation for this intelligence, you or Sir Robert Milnes will probably have had it, but it coming as it has done, I have thought it expedient to forward it to you.

I have the honour, &c.,

HEN. BOWYER.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

No. 2.—JOHN McDONELL TO COLONEL BROCK.

(*Archives, Series C, vol. 795, p. 58.*)

GLENGARRY January 28th, 1807.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose you the Proposals for raising a corps of Highland Fencibles in this county, which were submitted to your perusal. The alterations you made are adopted with very few exceptions. Should they meet with your approbation, you will be pleased to forward them to the War Office.

The permanent pay asked for the Field Officers and Chaplains may be considered unusual, but in this instance it is necessary and expedient for carrying the proposals into effect. The Field Officers must undergo a vast deal of trouble and their time will be as much occupied as if the corps were constantly embodied. The county is almost entirely inhabited by Highlanders and their de-cendants, naturally brave and loyal as subjects and firmly attached to the British constitution and Government, yet from their situation and circumstances, being in general possessed of some landed property, and the high run of wages in the country, they are reluctant to quit these advantages to become soldiers. Nothing but a scheme of this nature, headed by gentlemen whom they know and respect would induce them on any consideration to put themselves under the restraints of military discipline. The chaplain having served in that capacity in the late Glengarry Fencibles in Great Britain, Ireland and Guernsey has a claim to the favour of Government. He conducted a number of these people to this country and having rendered himself useful in many respects to the people at large has gained so far their confidence that his services in urging and forwarding this matter will be very essential. The adoption and successful issue of the present plan will greatly facilitate any future project for raising troops for a more general and extended nature of service.

I have, &c.,

J. McDONELL, *Lieut. of the County of Glengarry.*

PROPOSALS TO RAISE A CORPS OF HIGHLAND FENCIBLE INFANTRY IN THE COUNTY OF GLENGARRY, UPPER CANADA.

(*Archives Series, Q., vol. 102, p. 41.*)

To consist of:

- 1 Lieutenant Colonel.
- 2 Majors.
- 8 Captains.
- 10 Lieutenants.
- 6 Ensigns.
- 1 Adjutant.
- 1 Quarter Master.
- 1 Chaplain.
- 1 Surgeon.
- 1 Sergeant Major.
- 1 Quarter Master sergeant.
- 16 Sergeants.
- 16 Corporals.
- 16 Drummers.
- 384 Privates.

1st. The men to receive a bounty of Three Guineas and be subject whenever they assemble for military purposes to the Mutiny Act. The attestation will state precisely the terms upon which they engage to serve, the period of enlistment to be six years compleat.

2nd. Government to furnish arms, accoutrements and clothing, the Clothing to be renewed every three years.

3rd. The Clothing to be the Highland dress.

4th. The staff and one sergeant per company to receive permanent pay.

5th. To be embodied four months of the year in any convenient place within the Eastern District of the Province of Upper Canada. *

To be subject to attend daily Drills within the county of Glengarry, those days to be reckoned in the 120 which the men engage to serve during the year and at all times to be in readiness to march to any part within the two provinces on any great emergency at the discretion of the Governor or officer commanding His Majesty's forces.

6th. Whenever assembled for drill or embodied for service to be placed on the same footing in regard to pay and allowances as other troops.

7th. The men may claim their discharge on enlisting into corps of the line.

8th. The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant to have the recommendation of the officers.

9th. The Field officers to have permanent pay during the continuance of the corps. The Lieutenant Colonel Commandant having been Lieutenant Colonel of the late Royal Canadian Volunteers and the two majors captains in the same corps for nearly eight years, they are all of them on the half pay since the American war and were reduced from their last services without remuneration.

J. McDONELL,

Lieutenant of the County of Glengarry.

Note—The original offer was made on the 9th January. See copy in Archives, series Q., vol. 102, p. 39.

No. 3.—COLONEL BROCK TO RIGHT HON. W. WINDHAM.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 102, p. 36.*)

QUEBEC, 12th February, 1807.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your consideration a proposal of Lieutenant Colonel John McDonald (McDonell) late of the Royal Canadian Volunteers for raising a corps among the Scotch settlers in the county of Glengarry, Upper Canada.

When it is considered that both the Canadas furnish only two hundred militia who are trained to arms, the advantages to be derived from such an establishment must appear very evident.

The military force in this country is very small, and were it possible to collect it in time to oppose any serious attempt upon Quebec, the only tenable post, the number would of itself be insufficient to ensure a vigorous defence.

This corps being stationed on the confines of the lower province would be always in readiness and essentially useful in checking any seditious disposition which the wavering sentiments of a large population in the Montreal district might at any time manifest. In the event of invasion or other emergency this force could be easily and expeditiously transported by water to Quebec.

The extent of country which these settlers occupy would make the permanent establishment of the staff and one sergeant in each company very advisable.

I shall not presume to say how far the claims of the Field officers to the same indulgence are reasonable and expedient.

In regard to the Reverend Alexander McDonald (McDonell), I beg leave to observe that the men being all Catholics it may be deemed a prudent measure to

* A note by Colonel Brock says: "There is no convenient place in which the corps can assemble in Upper Canada, it ought therefore to be embodied at Montreal, where barracks and every other accommodation is to be found."

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

appoint him Chaplain, his zeal and attachment to Government were strongly evinced whilst filling the office of Chaplain to the Glengarry Fencibles during the Rebellion in Ireland, and were graciously acknowledged by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

His influence over the men is deservedly great and I have every reason to think that the corps by his exertions would be soon completed and hereafter become a nursery from which the army might draw a number of hardy Recruits.

I have, &c.,

ISAAC BROCK,
Colonel Commanding.

No. 4.—LORD CASTLEREAGH (BY SECRETARY) TO COLONEL BROCK.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 795, p. 69.*)

DOWNING STREET, 25th April, 1807.

SIR,—I am directed by Lord Castlereagh to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 12th February addressed to Mr. Secretary Wyndham that on a full consideration of the subject it appears to His Lordship that several offers similar to that now made by Lt.-Colonel McDonald have been made to His Majesty's Government, but it has not been thought advisable to adopt them on the ground that every attempt of this nature has generally failed and at this moment the Canadian Fencibles though endeavouring nearly three years to compleat consist of only 124 men by the last returns.

Lord Castlereagh, therefore, under the above circumstances deems it unwise to recommend or sanction the raising of a new corps until those already formed are compleat, but His Lordship at the same time feels much anxiety that every exertion should be used to fill these now established. Their completion might be an inducement for His Majesty's Government to avail themselves of further offers similar to that now made by Lt.-Col. McDonald.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HOWARD.

No. 5.—THE "LEOPARD" AND THE "CHESAPEAKE."

(*Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 105a.*)

Account given in the *London Courier* of 6th August, 1807.

We have received Halifax papers to the 14th containing an account of the proceedings towards the "Chesapeake" frigate. Captain Humphreys appears to have conducted himself throughout the business with the greatest propriety. He first sent Admiral Berkeley's order on board the "Chesapeake," with a letter from himself, stating that he hoped to be able to execute it in the most amicable manner. Commodore Barron said that his orders were most positive from his government not to suffer any foreigner to mueter his ship's company, but that he would write an answer to Captain Humphreys, which he did, asserting that he had no deserters on board. As Captain Humphreys knew that he had, he edged down to the "Chesapeake" hailed her, and said three times that he must obey Admiral Berkeley's order. The American pretended not to hear what Captain Humphreys said. The "Leopard" fired one shot across her bows and a second shot after a minute had elapsed; and then, no satisfactory answer being given, the "Leopard's" fire was opened upon her beginning with the foremost gun, a broadside was next poured into her, but it was directed chiefly at the rigging. Commodore Barron then hailed and orders were given to cease firing, but as he said he was only going to send a boat on board and as they were preparing to return the fire, it was

supposed to be only an artifice to gain time, and orders were given to renew the fire. After two more broadsides she struck. Commodore Barron wished to consider his ship as a prize, but Captain Humphreys replied he had nothing further to do with her; that he lamented the necessity of resorting to violent measures and that if he could render the "Chesapeake" any service, he would most cheerfully do it. Upon the "Chesapeake" being searched, three men were taken out who belonged to the "Melampus" and one to the "Halifax"; two more had been killed by the "Leopard's" fire, one had been gunner of one of His Majesty's ships and had acted in the same capacity on board the "Chesapeake." Many others were left on board the American by Captain Humphreys because they could not be identified.

The American populace appear in their senseless outrage, to be desirous of plunging into a war with this country. They seem unwilling to leave any chance of amicable adjustment between the two governments. All the most violent and scurrilous epithets that are to be found in the English language are heaped upon the country. Public meetings have been held in almost all the towns and each seems to be desirous of distinguishing itself by the superior intemperance and fury of its resolutions. Will the American Government be able to stem this torrent and act according to the dictates of reason and reflection? It is supposed that it will not be able to oppose the popular fury but will be forced into measures of immediate hostility. When the "Two Friends" left Charleston on the 7th July, it was apprehended that an embargo would be laid upon all British vessels in American ports. As to hostilities against us on the part of America, it would be idle to say that we can entertain the least apprehension respecting them. Two fifty gun ships would be able to burn, sink and destroy the whole American navy. That this country has sought a war with the United States, no man, the American populace excepted, will assert. We have carried moderation almost to meanness and forbearance to such an extent that the Americans seem to have begun to believe that it proceeds from fear. We again assert that Admiral Berkeley, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, acted in a manner that deserves the thanks of the country and we trust every other British officer who may be placed in a similar situation will act with the same decision.

No. 6.—ADMIRAL BERKELEY TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 310, p. 5.)

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 17th August, 1807.

(Secret.)

SIR.—Having received dispatches from His Majesty's minister to the United States, dated Washington, 1st August, in which he informs me of circumstances which seem to make the question of war inevitable and requesting me to make known to His Majesty's Governors of the dependencies of England such hints as may assist them in taking the necessary steps for His Majesty's interests in their respective provinces.

It appears that a categorical demand of renouncing the Right of Search is transmitted to England which if refused is to be considered as a declaration of war; as that is a question to which I think it impossible our government can accede, the return of Mr. Munroe, the messenger from England will probably be the signal for hostilities and as such I conceive every preparation ought to be made.

I am, &c.,

E. BERKELEY.

N.B.—It may perhaps be an additional incitement to the people of your province to know that from every information I have received, it is a secret article agreed to by the American government, if the events of the war should put them in possession of the English colonies in America, to transfer them to France, or erect them in a separate kingdom to be governed by a Frenchman.

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No. 7.—LIEUTENANT COLONEL GRANT TO JAMES GREEN, ESQ., MILITARY SECRETARY.

(Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 106.)

(Extract.)

AMHERSTBURG, August 7th, 1807.

SIR,

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As the affair of the "Leopard" and "Chesapeake" has occasioned much ferment at Detroit, and has also induced the Governor of the Territory of Michigan * who resides there to take steps by no means indicative of friendly intentions I conceive it my duty to acquaint you for Colonel Brock's information what is going forward there as also to lay before him the present state of this garrison. The militia at Detroit have been constantly assembled for the purpose of drill. They amount to about 400, are much better disciplined than could well be supposed, are very well appointed and two companies are kept in constant pay. There is besides a company formed of renegade negroes, who deserted from Captain Elliott and several gentlemen at this side. This company consists of, I was informed, 36 in number and are kept for such desperate services as may be required at this side, they being well acquainted with it. Great apprehensions are expressed at Detroit by the Governor and principal officers there of an attack from the Indians and they industriously spread a report that the Indians are instigated by the British officers at Amherstburg. A law has been passed at Detroit, for that colonial privilege is allowed the Governor, requiring the aid of all subjects to assist in erecting works, &c. for the defence of the place. The inhabitants in consequence have been called in from the distance of 30 miles to contribute in labour. They have picketed the whole town of Detroit and are erecting block houses at certain intervals. Every military preparation is going forward there and every violent declaration against this side. I have had information given me from a most respectable person at this side that the Governor of Detroit declares, if an Indian fires a hostile shot in Detroit or in the territory, he will treat the Canadians with the utmost severity. The apprehensions circulated at Detroit appear to me to proceed more from a policy to frighten the inhabitants into labour without food or reward, than from any real sense of danger from Indians. The regular force at Detroit consists of 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 4 sergants, 4 corporals and 67 privates mostly artillery. The works at Detroit are very confined, consisting of a small square with guns placed at intervals on each side of the square, a blockhouse and drawbridge at the entrance and ditches, frieze and picketting Guns cannot take effect at Detroit from this side. The force at Detroit is too inconsiderable to occasion any alarm here, however weak my garrison and circumstanced the situation of the works, but militia to the amount of 4 or 5,000 may be brought against us in about six weeks from Kentucky, and those are well inured to war, particularly of the Indian kind. The aid I should expect here from Indians and Militia is of a very precarious kind. Indians can never be brought to act within pickets.

The state of the works of this post must be known to Colonel Brock. There are four Bastions, one at each angle, but one is unserviceable and excluded from the works. The picketting is entirely decayed and fallen down.

I have, &c.,

J. GRANT,
Lieut. Col. Com.

*Hull.

No. 8.—SIR J. H. CRAIG TO LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 10 i, p. 209.*)

SIR,—Though a very severe malady with which I have been afflicted since my arrival here has put it out of my power before to pay that attention to business, which would be necessary to enter into a confidential communication with you, such as the urgency of public affairs demands, yet it has been with concern that I have found on enquiry that owing to some mistake or neglect, which I am afraid I must take to myself, my arrival here was not announced to you, otherwise than by the circulation of the military orders by the Adjutant General. I trust you will have the goodness to excuse what has certainly been an omission and attribute it solely to my temporary incapacity.

I was in hopes before now to have received some information, by which I might have been able to form a conjecture as to the probable issue of the pending controversy on which the continuance of our tranquillity with our neighbours depends, but there has not elapsed a sufficient time for the means that I have myself employed to have produced any effect and I have not been honoured with a single communication from our minister to the United States. I therefore know little more than what can be gathered from the papers and from the temper of the president's speech at the opening of Congress. Either of these afford but slender grounds on which to rest judgment. It must be our business therefore to take such precautions as may place us in a state of preparation for the event of Hostility and with this view to concert a general outline of co-operation that may, as far as it can be done, compensate for our deficiency in strength and at any rate to enable me to pursue that line of conduct that has been marked out for me by His Majesty's Instructions.

These Instructions, as far as they relate to the Canadas, as well indeed as my own view of the subject, in every light in which I can possibly turn it, point out the preservation of Quebec as the object of my first and principal consideration and that to which all others must be subordinate. It is the only post, defective as it is in many respects, that can be considered tenable for a moment, nor is the preservation of it of less consequence to the Province under your immediate direction, than it is to this, as affording the only door for the future entry of that force which it might be found expedient and which the King's government might then be able to send for the recovery of both or either, although the pressure of the moment in the present extended range of warfare would not permit the sending of that which would be sufficient to defend them and the considering it in this view will place its importance in its truest light, for if the Americans are really determined to attack these Provinces and employ these means which they may so easily command, I fear it would be vain for us to flatter ourselves in the hopes of making an effectual defence of the open country, unless powerfully assisted from home. And indeed, although we would certainly resist every predatory or ill concerted attack, which presumption might lead them to undertake without sufficient means, yet in every event of Invasion, not conducted on such principles of inefficiency, it might perhaps be wise to act with that caution, that would enable us to husband our own Resources for that future exertion to which I have alluded and I should therefore hesitate to recommend a more extended scene of operations than might be adapted to that object, were it not in the idea that such might be called for as immediately and essentially connected with the still more important object which I have laid down as that which must be our first consideration and must absorb all others — the defence of Quebec.

I am totally unacquainted with the state of the Militia of Upper Canada and unable to obtain any information on it upon which I can place any dependence. Indeed if it were otherwise, I should not feel inclined in the slightest degree to interfere or interpose my opinions as to the arrangements which you may think proper for your internal defence, the fatal effects of division and dissipating our Force, by attempting to act on too many points, have been too frequently illustrated of late for me to be under any apprehensions that you will not feel, that it is by concen-

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trated means alone, that adequate or powerful effects can ever be produced; the application of this principle may I am persuaded with safety be left to your prudence and judgment, which will be guided by a knowledge of the country of which I must be totally deficient. It is only to such circumstances of joint co-operation or union of effort as may be necessary that I shall beg leave to call your attention.

Even in confining myself to this object, general principles are all that can be adverted to, detail is scarcely possible, and the attempt to enter into it might be dangerous, as it might tend to embarrass under circumstances which I could not foresee or which might take their course in a very different [manner] from what I might have thought they would.

If the Americans should turn their views to this Province, which is certainly most probable, as their operations must ultimately terminate in a siege, the exertions that will be required to bring forward the artillery and stores necessary for that purpose, may I think exhaust all their means and occupy their attention, so as to prevent their being able to give at the same time any great molestation to your Province. I shall on my part endeavour to form a corps sufficiently strong to show themselves before them in the frontiers. If you should be without apprehension for yourselves at the moment, the re-inforcing of this corps by some of the Militia of the Lower part of your Province might be extremely serviceable. This is not with any hopes of being able to defend the frontiers, the gaining of time by obliging the enemy to advance with caution and the checking them by partial strokes when the opportunity presents itself will be my sole object; in the end we shall be obligad to shut ourselves up in this place and it is then by collecting all the force that you can possibly spare and sending it into the upper parts of this Province, where I shall hope that it will be joined by considerable numbers of our Militia, it may do essential service towards our safety. With this view it should advance as far in the rear of the Besiegers as can be done with any regard to their own security; the object must be to act upon their communication, to cut off their convoys and to harass them with continual alarms. In this way, if nothing more can be done, time may be gained and that in our situation is everything. It may be a fine field for an officer of some talents and much activity to distinguish himself. If the enemy should be in sufficient strength to leave a corps at Montreal, that would be able to bar his advance in a direct line the frontier towards Lake Champlain and the line from thence to Albany will probably be open to his incursions and they must have magazines or depots in these parts, the destruction of which would be distressing to them. I do not know whether among the officers of the 41st Regiment there are any who served in the American War, but among your loyalists you must have many who know how little the American Militia is to be feared when briskly attacked and in particular how open they are at all times to night assaults, a species of attack which I would strongly recommend whenever the opportunity presents itself.

I understand that you have given directions for repairing and putting in the necessary order for service the armed vessels of the Lakes; the command of these waters may be of great importance, more particularly of Lake Ontario. I do not know what force the Americans may have on it, but it will be a proper precaution to keep the superiority if practicable.

I have still a subject to refer to, which requires the most serious consideration and which is strictly an object of concert, as it is indispensably necessary that one uniform system should govern our conduct. I mean in what regards the Indians. If a war takes place, they will not be idle. If we do not employ them, there cannot exist a moment's doubt that they will be employed against us and in that event it is not merely the immediate consequences of their hostility that we should have in contemplation. the chain of our annexion which has subsisted for so many years would be broken and very great difficulty would be found in restoring it. All our valuable commerce now carried on in the Indian country would be lost and it would be years before our traders could venture to the parts necessary to resume it. On all these considerations, but particularly in the perfect conviction that if they are not on our side they will be against us, I have no hesitation in saying that we must

employ them if they can be brought to act with us. Much caution should indeed be used in the language that may be held with them, nor is it perhaps expedient to bring the subject forward at present until Hostilities are more certain, unless they themselves force it upon us, or unless the Americans are found to be gaining so much ground with them that it may be necessary to meet their progress by a direct address on our part.

By a copy of a speech made by Governor Hull of Detroit some time in August, now before me, I observe that he certainly restricts himself to the advising them to remain neutral. I am not inclined to place this to the sense of moderation, so much as to his having reason to believe that it would be in vain for him to attempt to engage their actual assistance; it will however always be brought forward as a proof of that disposition, but it is of too much consequence to us to run any risk of our Intentions being misunderstood by these people or of furnishing them with grounds for pleading such an excuse to admit of our too closely copying the affectation. Although, therefore, I would avoid coming to any explanation with them as long as possible, at least to any public explanation, yet whenever the subject is adverted to, I think it would be advisable always to insinuate, that as a matter of course we shall look for the assistance of our Brothers. It should be done with delicacy, but still in a way not to be misunderstood.

If indeed the Americans should make a direct proposal to the Indians to join them, either by any public act of their Executive Government or thro' the medium of the Governors of their Posts to any assembly of those people called together for the purpose, I think that in that case no time should be lost by messages to the different nations and by every other means that are usual in our intercourse with them to remind them of our long subsisting friendship, of the difference of the conduct which has been pursued towards them by the Americans and by us and that by joining the former and enabling them to drive us out of the country, if that were possible, they would only seal their own destiny, which would be almost immediate extermination.

I need not I am sure observe, if we should unfortunately be under the necessity of availing ourselves of Indian assistance, how desirous it will be on every principle of Humanity and of Policy that every practicable means should be adopted to restrain them in and to soften the ferocity of their usual mode of warfare. They should never be suffered to act alone if it can be avoided, but always with some of our people, though I am sensible that is very difficult, especially where the number of our Troops, either Regular or Militia, must be so small.

I shall be very glad to receive some information as to the history of the Prophet, as he is called, and the extent of his influence among the Indians; if this is great and some of our Indians Department can enter into an intercourse with him, it might be worth while to purchase it though at what might be a high price upon any other occasion.

I am aware that I have prolonged this letter by entering into much reasoning which might scarcely be thought required by the occasion. I have, however, been led into it from the reflection that as it was my object to avoid detail and to confine myself to what was necessary in the concerting of a very general line of co-operation, it might enable you to judge the better of the measures that might become expedient if you were made acquainted with the principles on which that line has been adopted. On your part I have to request that you will be so good as to communicate with me as to the state and strength of your Militia, as well as on the degree of dependence that can be placed on them. I shall like also to be informed of your other Resources and indeed of every circumstance that may suggest itself to you as what may be useful for me to know. I understand from the report of Lieut.-Colonel Bruyeres, that there is not one of your Forts that is in a state of making the slightest resistance and indeed judging by the plans of them, I think it is a fortunate circumstance that there is not a temptation for leaving Garrisons in them that would certainly be lost in eight and forty hours at any rate.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

His Excellency Lieut.-Gov. GORE.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

No. 9.—HON. JAMES BABY TO LIEUT.-GOV. GORE.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 247.)

May it please Your Excellency :

In my last letter, I entreated to receive further Instructions for my conduct, am now more in want than ever to know your Excellency's intentions and hop will be deemed a sufficient apology for my sending the present express.

On the 14th instant I called jointly with my Brother on the commanding officer of Amherstburg and consulted with him as to the propriety of calling out the Detachments we have received Orders to prepare and placing them at that Post in case of the arrival of the Reinforcement our neighbours expect from different parts, in addition to which they have within this last week raised two hundred men now on actual duty at Detroit. His answer was that he had no orders to receive any body of men in his Garrison and on the subject of provisions he said he would feel a scarcity by the great quantity daily consumed by the Indians and the non-arrival of the snow, the General Hunter, which from the lateness of the season we need not look for. The Colonel read to us the Orders he had got for the distribution of arms, which seemed to leave it to him to deliver them, when he may see occasion for. He recommended us at the same time to address ourselves to your Excellency.

I am at a loss what construction is to be put on the words *emergency* or *actual necessity*, if there be no formal declaration of war. In a few days our neighbours will in all probability have a force of from five to seven hundred effective men exclusive of their non drafted militia; this number will have the advantage over us of being drilled and disciplined. On the first news of a war they may overpower us before we could collect our own numbers, amounting in all as drafted, to one hundred and sixty or eighty men, some of who are spread over an extent of more than sixty miles from Sandwich or Amherstburgh.

It would greatly relieve my embarrassment and anxiety if your Excellency would be pleased to point out what course must be followed in what I beg leave to refer to your Excellency's consideration that is, if on the arrival of any extraordinary force, or of levying a greater number of men at Detroit, we should be justifiable in calling out the Detachment of the Militia, were we to wait until hostilities or for a declaration of war and at the same time upon whom is to devolve the finding the militia with provisions and other necessaries, if we should think ourselves sufficiently strong to guard the settlement opposite the Americans Garrison of Detroit, or otherwise to repair wherever necessity might direct.

I have come to this river to Review the Militia according to your Excellency's orders and it is with satisfaction I can state to your Excellency that the people of the county of Kent have appeared in a loyal manner. They have nearly all offered themselves as volunteers. One fourth of the whole is now in readiness for service.

My Brother having no opportunity to write, I may perhaps be permitted to say that I was present at the Review at Amherstburgh where the people of Essex exhibited great zeal and alacrity, offering themselves also as volunteers.

I have &c.

J. BABY.

RALEIGH, RIVER THAMES,
18th December, 1807.

NO. 10.—LIEUT. GOV. GORE TO JAMES BABY.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 250.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
YORK, 29th December, 1807.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 18th of this month and offer you thanks for your attention as Lieutenant of the County of Kent to the militia which you are entrusted with.

It gives me the highest pleasure to be informed of the zeal and loyalty discovered by that Body of men and beg that you would communicate to them how much I am satisfied with their conduct on this occasion.

Should further reinforcements be made to the Garrison of Detroit, I think it necessary that a Detachment of one Fourth part of the Militia should be called out to meet any Emergency that may occur; to wait for actual hostilities might render Defence ineffectual.

I also consider as necessary that arms and ammunition should be issued by Lieutenant Colonel Grant and the Lieutenants of the counties of Kent and Essex to the commanding officers of the Militia from time to time, in such Quantities as may be deemed expedient for which arms Receipts are to be given.

I shall direct Lieut. Colonel Grant to receive such a number of the militia into the garrison of Amherstburgh, as he may deem expedient and as the exigency of the case may require.

If one-fourth part of Militia does not appear to you to be of sufficient strength for the Defence of such parts as are most liable and exposed to attack, you will call out a greater number, and even if the exigency of the case would require it, the whole of the Body.

At this distance of place and having never had it in my power even to view the country, it is impossible that I can give particular Instructions. Your conduct must be regulated by that of the Americans, I mean so as to be prepared to oppose such measures as in case of a rupture they may probably adopt.

With respect to Provisions for the Militia, I shall instruct Lieut. Colonel Grant to give orders to the commissary to apply to the contractor to furnish such Quantity of fresh Beef as the Militia on actual Service may require, which when embodied are to be considered on the same footing with respect to Provisions as the regular Troops.

I am happy to find you consult with Lieut. Colonel Grant, respecting the measures proper to be adopted, that officer's experience and professional knowledge I trust will be of the greatest advantage to the Defence if necessary of your part of the Province.

I have only to add that I have the greatest confidence in your zeal and discretion, sincerely wishing that this unpleasant business may terminate in a favourable issue.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS GORE.

NO. 11.—LIEUT. GOVERNOR GORE TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 236.)

YORK, UPPER CANADA, 5th January, 1808.

SIR,—I have been honoured with your Dispatch of the 6th of December, marked secret, by Ensign Shaw of the 49th Regiment.

The reports that I received of Your Excellency's health gave me the greatest concern and prevented me from sending Lieut. Colonel Shaw sooner to lay before

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you the Situation of this province, for I do assure your that it never entered my mind to wait for an official communication of your appointment before I shall solicit to be honoured with your commands.

I am, sir, in a similar situation with you in respect to Intelligence. I never received any communication from Mr. Erskine but once, which was immediately after the affair of the 'Chesapeake,' containing only general observations respecting the displeasure of the Americans at that event, and I cannot certainly agree with your Excellency, that in such a state of uncertainty we ought to be prepared for Hostility if even it should take place.

The extent of this Province and its slender Population afford but too good grounds for the plan that is specified in His Majesty's instructions.

To defend this Province from any partial or sudden incursion may be practicable, beyond that your observations are but too well founded that it would be in vain. However convinced I am in my own mind of this truth, yet it must be carefully concealed from Persons of almost every description in this colony, for there are few People here that would act with Energy were it not for the purpose of defending the Lands which they actually possess.

I do myself the honour of enclosing for your Excellency's information a Return of the Militia, the fourth part of which I directed to be Ballotted for have voluntarily offered their Services.

I think I may venture to state that the generality of the Inhabitants from Kingston to the Borders of the lower province may be depended upon, but I cannot venture, from the Industry that has been used by certain characters now and lately in this Province, to assert that the Inhabitants about the Seat of this Government, Niagara and Long Point are equally to be relied on. I have also to observe that excepting the Inhabitants of Glengarry and those Persons who have served in the American war and their Descendants, which form a considerable body of men, the residue of the Inhabitants of this colony consist chiefly of Persons who have emigrated from the States of America and, of consequence, retain those ideas of equality and insubordination, much to the prejudice of this government, so prevalent in that country.

I have before mentioned that the Militia of this Province can only be expected to resist partial Incursions and on that account, if it meets with your approbation, it must be my endeavour to place them, as much as possible, at such points as are most susceptible of a sudden attack from an Enemy.

If I might presume to offer an opinion, I think that the plan which your Excellency suggests of harassing an Enemy, should an attempt be made to invest Quebec, would be productive of the most salutary effect, indeed the Provincial Force to be employed, aided by the Indians, point out this mode of warfare as most likely to succeed in distressing an Enemy.

I shall, whatever operations may take place, never lose sight of Quebec, for which purpose I shall endeavour to reserve as much as possible the Militia of Glengarry, Stormont, Prescott and Dundas, to act towards Lower Canada, in such a manner as you may be pleased to point out.

The Americans have not any other armed vessels on the Lakes and I conceive little doubt can be entertained of our retaining the superiority, at least for some time. It may be a subject worthy of your Excellency's consideration whether the Brig the 'Duke of Kent' should be repaired and orders given to employ an additional number of seamen, which I fear from the difficulty already experienced cannot be effected without increasing the wages.

With respect to Provisions, we have in this Province a quantity of Flour, Fresh Beef and fresh Pork. Ammunition is only to be found in the King's stores. As to money we must look to Great Britain, the whole Revenue of this Province has as yet not much exceeded Three Thousand pounds a year, and of these by much the greater part is already appropriated to colonial purposes.

It is of much importance to keep up the appearance of defending Amherstburg, on account of the confidence it would inspire the Indians with and although I do

not think it possible to retain that Post in its present state long against a superior force, yet I shall endeavour to reinforce it with Provincials till the Indian Nations can be assembled. It was on this principle that I was anxious that the Post of St. Joseph's should be reinforced by a few Regular Troops detached from the Lower Province by the Route of the Grand River.

Your Excellency will, I trust, pardon me for advancing an opinion that could we destroy the American Posts of Detroit and Michilimakinak that a great number of Indians would declare for us, of whose co-operation I am ever doubtful.

I feel the justness of your Excellency's observation, that in the event of war, if the Indians are not for us they will be against us. At the same time the delicate manner in which they ought to be managed and the danger of too precipitately pushing forward men so impatient, unthinking and ungovernable must always be kept in view. The mode of addressing them which you propose might, I think, have a sufficient yet not too violent an operation on their minds, but we must take care in this matter not to be too passive, for Reports do prevail, well or ill founded I know not, that some of the Indians have already discovered a degree of coldness in our cause.

Anxious not to mislead your Excellency with regard to the number of Indians who may be disposed to join the British Standard, I dare not venture to say further than that, on former occasions, between two and three thousand have been in the field. In these numbers I include the Indians round St. Joseph's, who are a powerful and active Race of men, having on former occasions come forward with alacrity when called upon and were distinguished by their Gallantry and Success. They consist of about six or eight hundred Warriors. As, however, directions have been given for a General Council to be held at Amherstburg, I shall hope to ascertain what assistance may be expected from them with some accuracy and I shall not fail to transmit the Proceedings of the Council to you.

The selection of the fittest Persons to be employed in conducting the Indians and restraining their impetuosity and ferocious disposition when engaged is an object of the utmost importance. I have no difficulty in communicating to your Excellency that I have for some time most anxiously wished for an influential character at the head of the Indian Department at Amherstburgh, where by far the greatest body of Indians assemble, and have used my best exertions to find out a proper person to head those Indians in the event of hostility as well as to take charge of their concerns at that Post. From every quarter where my enquiries have been directed the recommendation has exclusively fallen upon a Captain Elliott, who served with the Indians the whole of the American war, whose Influence and knowledge of their customs and Language point him out as the only person capable of producing a decisive impression on the minds of the several Nations and of conducting them with a temperate, though determined spirit, in any conflict with an Enemy. It is not to be conceal'd that Captain Elliott was removed from the situation he held in the Indian Department for supposed improper conduct by General Prescott and that this removal was confirmed by the King, but it is also to be stated that Captain Elliott's innocence is now universally believed in this Province and if I am to give credit to most respectable testimony, General Prescott was in that matter unfortunately misled by partial and unfounded representations, without being made acquainted with Captain Elliott's defence; under such circumstances however much I may believe Captain Elliott to be innocent I shall only feel myself justified in employing him till your pleasure shall be signified to me and then only in the event of an appearance of an immediate attack, or from other circumstances which require a prompt decision and where Captain Elliott's influence may be highly beneficial to His Majesty's service. In such case I trust the good of that service would prove a sufficient apology for my conduct.

I submit also to your Excellency's consideration that a Body of Indians will be very inefficient without they are accompanied by some regular Troops to direct and assist them and that other officers, besides those employed now in the Indian Department should be appointed to go on service with the Indian Nations; should you deem such officers to be necessary I believe that they could easily be found in this Province.

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In order to avail ourselves of Indian assistance on any emergency, it appears absolutely necessary to have the whole of the Indian presents for this Province deposited here, instead of being stored at La Chine, from whence it has been the custom to send every spring the supply for the ensuing year; from the great reduction made in these presents, the Indian stores are now nearly empty. I shall in consequence feel considerable embarrassment on the assemblage of a large Body of Indians; it is, therefore, for your Excellency to determine on the expediency of ordering every description of Indian Goods to be forwarded from Lower Canada immediately the navigation opens to the Province.

The speech of the Prophet, as he is called, and which I presume you have seen, is the only Document by which any judgment can be directed in forming an opinion as to his motives and designs. It is however certain that he discovered a spirit of Hostility against the United States and from his having lately sent Messengers to Amherstburgh to request clothing for a few of his People (which was immediately delivered) it may fairly be presumed that he has a reliance on our friendly disposition towards him. My Information states that many of the Indians, especially those about St. Joseph's, who have had a meeting with him, now pay him little or no regard. It is notwithstanding believed that there are about Eight hundred or a Thousand over whom He has a considerable influence. I understand Captain Elliott is personally acquainted with this Prophet, having been in service with his Nation (the Shawanese). Mr. Elliott is shortly expected here to attend his Legislative Duty. I shall endeavour to find out from him how far he thinks the purchase of this man is worthy of further consideration of which I shall acquaint your Excellency.

I shall not at present inter into a detail of the political transactions which have occurred since my arrival in this Province. I have had the pleasure of a secret and confidential correspondence with Mr. Chief Justice Alcock on these points, to whom I have written to communicate all, or such parts of my correspondence with him as may be necessary to afford you such information as you may be desirous to be made acquainted with. I cannot however quit this subject without informing your Excellency that I have too much reason to believe that the indefatigable industry and artful insinuations, made use of by certain characters, have had a considerable effect on the public mind, which I fear will not be easily eradicated.

I have thus endeavoured to give you a faithful statement of the situation of this Province, from my own observations and the best information which I am in possession of.

In subserviency to the general Plan which I have laid down, my conduct must often be guided by the events of a moment.

In the difficult duty which I am called upon to perform, it will afford me much satisfaction not only to obey your Excellency's commands but from time to time to be honoured by your advice and council.

I have &c.,

FRANCIS GORE.

Lt.-Governor.

(ENCLOSED.)

ANNUAL RETURN of the Militia of His Majesty's Province of Upper Canada.

YORK, 5th January, 1808.

Districts.	Counties.	Colonels.	Lt. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Cornets.	Chaplains.	Adjutants.	Qr. Masters.	Surgeons.	Asst. Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Absent.
Eastern.....	Glengarry.....	1	1	1	7	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	4	530	
	Stormont.....	1	1		5	9	6	1	1			1		30		527	
	Prescott.....		1		2	2	2							6	1	130	
	Dundas.....		1	1	4	5	6		1	1	1			14		238	
Johnstown.....	Grenville.....	1	1	1	10	11	12							30	1	418	
	Leeds.....	1		1	11	10	12		1					39	7	686	
Midland.....	Frontenac.....	1		1	6	6	6		1	1				12		279	
	Lenox.....	1	1	1	9	13	8	1		2	1			26		422	
	Addington.....	1	1	1	6	7	5	1		1	1			22	6	403	
	Hastings.....	1	1		6	4	6		1	1	1			20	2	205	
	Prince Edward.....	1	1	1	6	12	9	1		1	1	1		33	1	448	
Newcastle.....	Northumberland.....	1		1	8	7	6		1	1	1			21	4	322	
	Durham.....	1	1		2	2	1							5		86	
Home.....	York.....		2	2	17	21	20		2					55		1009	221
Niagara.....	Lincoln.....	2	5	5	47	44	40		6	5				109		743	49
London.....	Norfolk.....	1	1		5	7	4							20	7	307	
	Oxford.....	1			5	5	6		1	1				18	4	178	
	Middlesex.....																
Western.....	Essex.....	1	2	2	17	19	15		1					27		461	
	Kent.....	1	1	1	4	4	3							8		128	31
		17	21	19	177	198	177	3	2	19	15	7		525	37	8520	301

NOTE.—In the County of Middlesex no Militia have been formed as yet.

FRANCIS GORE.

Lt. Governor.

No. 12.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(Archives, Series Q., vol. 107, p. 113.)

SWANTON, VERMONT, 2nd March, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—You will have learned that Congress has passed a law, prohibiting the transport of any American produce to Canada and the collector at this frontier post expects by this day's mail instructions to carry it into vigorous execution. The sensibility excited by this measure among the inhabitants in the Northern part of Vermont is inconceivable. The roads are covered with sleighs and the whole country seems employed in conveying their produce beyond the line of separation.

The clamour against the Government and the measure particularly is such that you may expect to hear of an engagement between the officers of Government and the sovereign people on the first effort to stop the introduction of that vast quantity of Lumber and produce which is prepared for the Montreal market.

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This law is a comment on the Embargo of Jefferson intended only to preserve the commerce from falling into the hands of the Belligerent powers; he has done every thing commensurate with that object, but as no part of the policy applicable to that measure has the smallest relations to the suspension of intercourse with Canada, we may seek for the origin of this paltry attempt to deprive our navy of a few masts and spars in the inveterate hostility of the American executive towards Great Britain and an ardent desire to abet the designs of Bonaparte.

I scribe this news for you while breakfast is preparing for me and am in haste, &c.

J. HENRY.

No. 13.—JOHN HENRY TO W. H. RYLAND.

(Archives, Series Q., vol. 107, p. 115.)

WINDSOR, VERMONT, 6th March, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—I find that the Mail for Montreal will leave this place to-morrow and as it may be interesting to you to know the state of the public mind in the Northern part of Vermont, I shall send you a summary of what I have learned on my journey.

The prevalent opinion of the most judicious and best informed men is, that War with England is inevitable. I should ascribe this opinion to their fears but I have ascertained that the representatives from the several districts in Vermont of both the political parties write to their friends that "the administration and a majority of their colleagues in Congress are determined, if forced from their neutrality, to take part with France unless Great Britain will make an unconditional surrender of the right of search; that this surrender will not be made, nor indeed any concession which shall materially vary the existing practice of the British Navy," and they super add that "a general opinion prevails in Washington, that if a time can exist, when concessions can be extorted from Great Britain, it is the present time."

In this state of things the principal topic of consolation to which I can refer you is the general dissatisfaction of every cast of society against the Government. The bold talk publicly of an organized resistance and the timid who see nothing but general bankruptcy and the most extended individual distress in a contest in which they have everything to lose and nothing to hope for would consent to or guarantee an armed truce along the borders and even an union with Great Britain, to the extent of protection from the coercion of their own Government, which would perhaps attempt to force them into active measures. This is not a favourite opinion with a few individuals, it is a general sentiment, flowing from a sense of their danger in an alliance with Buonaparte, a consciousness of the benefits they derive from a state of amity with Great Britain and a well founded conviction, that the interests of the northern states are not now regarded and can never again predominate in the National Councils. I am not surprised at this revolution in public opinion in the northern States. General distress pervades the country and law suits are so numerous, that the defendants greatly exceed in number the suitors. Although few only can reason, all can feel and where there is no physical restraint, the politics of the multitude will naturally and necessarily be governed by their interests.

The collector at the frontier posts has not yet received the law prohibiting every species of mercantile intercourse with Canada, nor is it absolutely ascertained, that the bill has gone through the Senate and been ratified by the President, but I have not found a man of any description who would quietly submit to it and only a few who would not justify a forcible opposition to it. Even these few would be glad to see the mob hang the Collector and his assistants.

In addition to what I have stated, I am very happy to find men speak with more reason of the conquest of Canada, which you know was (a few months ago)

considered as a mere party of pleasure for ten thousand militia. They now inquire "where are our arms, military stores, camp equipage; where are officers of talents and experience, and why should we risk every thing on which we have been accustomed to set any value for the mere gratification of some political theory in which we take no concern and from the perfection of which we can derive no benefit, or to advance a project hatched in an evil hour beneath the influence of a french minister." They begin to see their own weakness now that a short period of suffering has a little repressed their vanity. They moreover know the character of our Governor General and infer from his being appointed the determination of Great Britain to preserve the colony.

The stage waits to take me on. I go to see what can be saved from the bankruptcy of my agent and have in some measure overcome my distress, by reflecting that the misfortune is not owing to any fault of my own or any want of vigilance. I shall draw what consolation I can from an old scholastic dogma, which was intended merely to show what little value we ought to set on human wisdom. *Vitam regit fortuna non sapientia.*

No. 14.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 119.)

BOSTON, Thursday night,
March 10th, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—By a gentleman about to set out for Quebec in the morning, I send you a paper of this morning, containing an account of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission and his intention of immediately quitting the United States and also a letter from Mr. Pickering (now a Senator and formerly Secretary of State) to the Governor of Massachusetts on the danger of a war with England. I need not comment on either. The men of talents, property and influence in Boston are resolved to adopt without delay every expedient to avert the impending calamity and to express their determination not to be at war with Great Britain in such a manner as to indicate resistance to the Government in the last resort. From all I can learn the mob is on their side, the Democrats are intimidated and my only apprehension is that the general government will yield to the wishes of the Northern States before these States are ready to solicit the aid and make a common cause with their natural ally. Despair and indignation are now operating powerfully on all classes of people as well they who have lost everything as they who have everything to lose and very active though secret measures are taken to rouse the people from the lethargy which if long continued must end in their subjection to the modern Attila. I fear however that the mass of the people will awake in the chains of the Corsican when their struggle will only accelerate their weakness. O! my country, exalted by every moral and political perfection above the most splendid nations of modern or ancient times with what delight do I feel my little destructive share of the glory and dwell on the deeds of thy heroes. The inflexible, uniform and splendid virtues of thy monarch, the excellence of thy institutions and thy lofty unbending part amidst the wreck of Empires and the abandonment of principles which marks the decline of every state in Europe, thyself alone excepted.

I shall return in ten days and in the meantime will transmit to you any important or interesting event that may occur.

I am, &c.,

J. HENRY.

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No. 15.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 121.*)

BOSTON, 18th March, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—By an arrival from England we have the King's speech, which you will see in the papers of this morning. His Majesty with his characteristic candour and decision refuses to concede any of the points which the American Government has connected with the affair of the "Cheapeake," so that the two nations are at issue. It now remains with Great Britain whether or not there will be a war, as the American Government has pushed coercive measures as far as the divided and distracted state of the public mind will authorise and only waits for England to commit such an act of violence as will unite the people of the United States, or rather deprive those who are now opposed to the Government of every excuse for further resistance to its measures. Until this can be accomplished Jefferson will persevere in the present vexatious irritating system. It is however to be expected that the evil will produce its own cure and that in a few months more of suffering and privation of all the benefits of commerce, the people of the New England States will be ready to withdraw from the confederacy, establish a separate government and adopt a policy congenial with their interest and happiness. For a measure of this sort, the men of talents and property are now ready and only wait until the continued distress of the multitude shall make them acquainted with the source of their misery and point out an efficient remedy.

Of local topics I find little worth communicating. The commander of the "Chesapeake" is acquitted. It is ascertained that he justified himself by orders from the president "not to resist." The conclusion is inevitable.

The captain of a ship arrived yesterday from a french port states that previous to his sailing two American vessels had been condemned on the charge of having been boarded by a British ship of war on their voyage and were with their cargoes confiscated.

I intend to return home next week. The failure of my agent occasions me the immediate loss of eight thousand dollars and my only indemnity is a new lesson of experience of the cruelty and perfidy of merchants when their interest favours an abandonment of principle.

I am, &c.,

JOHN HENRY.

H. W. RYLAND, Esq.

No. 16.—SIR J. H. CRAIG TO LORD CASTLEREIGH.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 111.*)

(Private.)

QUEBEC, 10th April, 1808.

MY LORD,—Thinking it possible that the enclosed letters may contain useful information on the subject of the disposition of the people of the Eastern States of America, I take the liberty of transmitting them to your Lordship, and however little secure I may think the mode of communication, I nevertheless hazard my packet by the Halifax mail, because its early arrival is the only means by which it can at any rate be serviceable and the writer will at all events be out of the reach of any inconvenience that might result to him by the circumstance long before it can be interrupted. Every account concurs in confirming that which he gives and it is certain that the communication with Vermont continues, as far as the badness of the Roads, which at this Season of the year are scarcely passable, admits of just as freely as before the passing of the Act for prohibiting it.

Mr. Henry is a Gentleman of considerable ability and I believe well able to form a correct Judgment on what he sees passing. He resided for some time in the United States and is well acquainted with some of the leading people of Boston to which place he was called very suddenly from Montreal where he at present lives by the intelligence he received that his agent was among the sufferers by the present measure of the American Government. He has not the least Idea that I should make this use of his correspondence which therefore can certainly have no other view than that of an unreserved communication with his Friend who is my Secretary.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 17.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 150.*)

MONTREAL, April 14th, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—I returned from the United States on Monday and as I possess some information that you cannot obtain from Newspapers, I hasten to communicate it. The anxiety which we all feel in relation to our country, assailed as it is on every side and depending for her political existence on the firm confederacy of all the virtues and talents she can call her own—all that every man can furnish of information or aid ought without reserve to be thrown into the public exchequer.

To considerations of this kind must yield all these notions of delicacy, which on ordinary occasions would deter individuals like myself from obtruding their opinions or advice unsolicited & probably unnecessary.

To begin with Boston. Only men of large fortunes can now subsist. Every thing by which personal exertion has been hitherto excited or rewarded has ceased to exist and the commercial cities present a dreadful spectacle of distress, despair and that abandonment of principle which grows out of poverty and disappointment.

You will naturally enquire, if this be true why do we not see some bold & efficient measures resorted to? The truth is that it is only within a few weeks that the men of talents and fortune could calculate on the co-operation of the mob, but now that public opinion is unanimous, spirited measures will soon be adopted. I attended a private meeting of several of the principal characters in Boston, where the questions of immediate and ultimate necessity were discussed. In the first all agreed that memorials from all the towns (beginning with Boston) should be immediately transmitted to the administration and a firm determination expressed that they will not co-operate in a war against England. I distributed several copies of a memorial to that effect in some of the towns in Vermont on my return. The measure of ultimate necessity, which I suggested, I found in Boston some unwillingness to consider. It was that in case of a declaration of war the State of Massachusetts should treat separately for itself and obtain from Great Britain guaranty of its integrity. Although it was not deemed necessary to decide on a measure of this sort at this moment, it was considered as a very probable step in the last resort. In fine, every man whose opinion I could ascertain was opposed to a war and attached to the cause of England. In the northern part of Vermont the general sentiment is favourable to a coalition with England and the moment war shall be declared I have reason to believe the northern district will convene and endeavour to negotiate with the Governor of Lower Canada for his protection. Those with whom I conversed in Burlington went so far as to suggest that it would be well for our Government to purchase the sloops (fourteen in number) which navigated Lake Champlain. From all I have been able to collect I can with confidence infer that in case of a war, the States on our borders may be detached from the Union and like the Germanic body, each State consult its own safety and interest. But to accomplish this important object Great Britain must use address and conciliation towards

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the friendly States. Of the probability of war in which all the measures I have referred to are predicated the government of the Province can better judge than any one else, but to the information of which it is possessed, I am desirous to add that I have had a long and serious conversation with Captain Dunham who has for several years commanded the post at Michilimackinac. He has spent the winter at Washington and is now on his return to his station instructed to expect war. He is although a federalist much in the confidence of the heads of departments and he assured me that when the King's address to Parliament arrived at Washington they all agreed in opinion that war was inevitable. "The present delay," he says, "is merely to wait the arrival of all the India ships and that the majority of Congress and the Executive Government are determined to put every thing to risk to maintain the pretension that American citizens natural and adopted shall be protected in public and private ships." A report has within a few hours reached town that Mr. Rose has sailed and a vessel been sent to England for Mr. Pinkney. I have not however been able to trace it to any satisfactory source.

I am &c.,

J. HENRY.

No. 18.—JOHN HENRY TO H. W. RYLAND.

(*Archives. series Q., vol. 107, p. 154.*)

MONTREAL, April 25th, 1808.

MY DEAR SIR,—In my last I omitted to mention to you, that among the details of the plan for averting from the northern states the miseries of French alliance and friendship, individuals are selected in the several towns on the seaboard and throughout the country, to correspond and act in concert with the superintending committee at Boston.

The benefits of any organised plan over the district and desultory exertions of individuals are I think very apparent. Whether this confederacy of the men of talent and property be regarded as a diversion of the power of the nation, as a sufficient means of resistance to the General government in the event of a war, on the nucleus of our English party that will be soon formidable enough to negotiate for the friendship of Great Britain, it is in all respects very important and I have well founded reason to hope, that a few months more of suffering and the suspension of everything collateral to commerce will reconcile the multitude to any man and any system which will promise them relief.

There are no laws in the United States sufficiently vigorous to prevent or punish combinations of this nature constructive treason is unknown to their criminal code, and the regular force at the disposal of Government has hitherto been deemed insufficient to evict a few hundred illegal settlers in the eastern district of Massachusetts.

I have this moment received from Burlington the enclosed paper which is the result of the proceedings which I led you to anticipate in my last letter. My correspondent writes to me "that it was deemed necessary to make some material alterations in the sketch I left with him, in order to render the whole transaction agreeable to a few individuals who have still confidence in the general Government." Although I am disappointed in not finding a bolder or more decisive language in the memorial, I still think it a strong evidence of the union of those people who have hitherto disagreed in everything political and an assurance of their cooperation with the Government of Canada in the event of a war. The accession of the northern part of Vermont and the command of the navigation of Lake Champlain would be an effectual barrier to any inroad that might be attempted by the usual and most practicable route into Canada. Nature has so fortified Vermont that

it could be maintained even by Militia against any army the United States could supply. The road from Burlington to the Connecticut River is alternately over mountains and through defiles.

I send you the last Boston *Repertory*, the receptacle of the political speculations of the last winter in Boston. You will perceive what the editor says of Champagny's letter. It is too true that a majority of Congress and the Executive Branch of that Government concur in everything the French Minister writes in this extraordinary State paper.

The Election of Governor in Massachusetts has (as was expected) terminated unfavourably to the federal party. It took place throughout the State on the first Monday in April. Too soon for any extensive revolution in the public opinion.

I owe you an apology for a letter so episodical and am &c.

JOHN HENRY.

I shall occupy part of my envelope with a recapitulation of the regular forces of the United States and their distribution, which I extract from minutes taken with a view to publish some general sketches of that country.

	Men.
4 Regiments of Infantry not complete	2,150
1 Regiment of Artillerists complete.....	750
2 Companies of Engineers and Cadets.....	150
2 Troops of Cavalry.....	130
Total.....	3,180

Distribution of the Army.

One Regiment assigned to the frontier of Tennessee and Georgia, and two Troops of Cavalry at the principal outpost in Georgia.

3 Regiments distributed along the Lakes from Niagara to Michillimackinac, upon the Miami, Ohio, Mississippi and Tombigbee.

4 Companies of Artillerists on the Northern, Western and Southern frontiers and six Companies on the seaboard from Portland in Massachusetts to St Mary's in Georgia. There are not in any fortress on the seaboard more than one full company consisting of about seventy men, nor is there one that could not be taken by the boat's crew of a frigate. Five thousand men might maintain themselves in the two Islands in the harbour of Newport against the whole Militia of that state and ten thousand against any disposable force in the country and that port has the peculiar advantage of being accessible with any wind and a safe harbour for an hundred ships of war. It is indeed the only harbour in the United States that can be entered with a violent North Wind. It may be useful to you to know these facts and as necessity requires communicate them.

No. 19—LORD CASTLEREAGH TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 110.*)

Secret and confidential.

7th May, 1808.

SIR,—I think it right to acquaint you that a communication has been made to His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs by Mr. Pinckney the Minister of the United States at this Court that he has received information from Mr. Armstrong at Paris, by which it appears that a demand made on the part of the United States that France should revoke or soften her Decree of blockade against Great Britain had been refused by Buonaparte; in consequence whereof he had no communication to make to the Court of London.

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This information undoubtedly diminishes the probability of any rupture with the American States, at the same time it is not considered of such a nature as to warrant the suspension or discontinuance of those measures of precaution and preparation which you have been instructed to take.

I have, &c.,

CASTLEREAGH.

No. 20.—SIR J. H. CRAIG TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 107 p. 103.*)

QUEBEC 6th April, 1808.

MY LORD,—I take the earliest opportunity of informing your Lordship that the present critical situation of affairs with the accounts I have received from His Majesty's Minister at Washington of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission have induced me to accede to the offer of the inhabitants of the County of Glengarry in Upper Canada, which your Lordship put into my hands, to raise a corps of Fencible men for these colonies of 500 Rank and file. As it is but within these very few days that I have come to a conclusion with them on the Terms, I have it not in my power by this opportunity to inclose the Details for your Lordship's Information; they are however pretty much as usual except that I have reserved to His Majesty's Government the power of disembodiment them at any time and for any period that may be thought proper during which the officers are to receive only half pay with the exception of the staff who as they may be in continual employment in the service of the Regiment it is reasonable should remain at all times in the full receipt of their Pay.

The Regiment is to be clothed every year if kept embodied, otherwise proportional to the time that it may be used. I shall have cloth enough in the store here for their Jackets and Waistcoats, but as they claim the Privilege of being in the Highland Garb, I must request that your Lordship will be pleased to give the necessary directions that we may be supplied with Bonnets and tartan stuff for the kilts together with the other articles that are necessary for the usual establishment of a corps of that strength.

At the unanimous desire of all parties, I propose appointing Lieut.-Colonel Aeneas Shaw, on the Half Pay of the Queen's Rangers to the command of the corps as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 21.—WAR OFFICE TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 795, p. 140.*)

HORSE GUARDS, 14th June, 1808.

SIR,—I have the Commander in Chief's commands to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 10th of February last, that in consequence of your having deemed it expedient to call upon the Canadian Fencible Regiment to take part in the discharge of the military duties of the Province, His Royal Highness has been pleased to recommend to His Majesty that this Corps should be placed upon the Establishment of the Army at 400 R. & F. with the usual proportion of officers and the non-commissioned officers and the same has taken place accordingly.

I have &c.

J. W. GORDON.

No. 22.—SIR J. H. CRAIG TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 107, p. 148.*)

Private.

QUEBEC, 5th May, 1808.

MY LORD,—Although I imagine the return of Mr. Rose will have furnished your Lordship with the most correct Information on the state of this country, yet I would not omit completing the series of Mr. Henry's Letters of which I forwarded the first part by the last packet and I therefore do myself the Honour to enclose two more written after that gentleman's return to Montreal (see Nos. 17 and 18), to which I have to add that his account of the disposition of the People of Vermont has been since completely verified in so far as relates to their opposition to the Embargo, Rafts of timber and Lumber, for which the People were under Engagements to our merchants here, having actually arrived at St. John's in defiance of a Vessel placed under the direction of officers of the Customs on the Lake at the Line which marks the Boundary between that State and this Province. It was apprehended that there would be some scuffle between them, none however happened as upon the Raftsmen declaring their resolution to proceed the People in the Boat declined any further opposition.

Although this Boat is stationed close to the Line yet I thought it prudent to avoid for the present taking any notice of her, so as to preclude the possibility of any Event that might occur among them being ascribed to any interference on our part. If however any affray should take place I shall immediately advance a Post to the Line on our side with Injunctions not to interfere in any case while the parties remain beyond the Boundary, but to give protection to either which may find it necessary to take refuge on our side, at any rate to preserve His Majesty's territory from violation. I will take particular care that this post shall be under an officer upon whose discretion a proper reliance can be placed.

I have, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 23.—SIR J. H. CRAIG TO JOHN HENRY.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 254.*)

Most secret and confidential.

QUEBEC, 6th February, 1809.

SIR,—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public Interests, I am to request that with your earliest conveniency you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavour to maintain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the Union which from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants and the known intelligence and ability of some of its leading men must naturally possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other Eastern States of America in the part that they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you will be most likely to obtain this important information. Your own judgment and the connections which you may have in the town must be your guide. I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguiness of an aspiring Party. The Federalists, as I understand, have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition and their being under its particular influence at this moment is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded grounds for their hopes of being nearer the attainment of their object than they have for some years past.

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In the general Term which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention, it is scarcely necessary to say that I should observe I include the state of the public opinion both with regard to their internal politics and to the probability of war with England, the comparative strength of the two great Parties into which the country is divided and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the Federalists of the Eastern States should be successful in obtaining that decided influence which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about separation from the general Union. The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our Government, as it may also be that it should be informed how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into a connexion with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an intimacy with any of the leading party it may not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that if they would wish to enter into any communication with our Government through me, you are authorised to receive any such and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some Document by which they may be assured that you are really in the situation in which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced in that view, but I most particularly enjoin and direct that you do not make any use of this Paper, unless a desire for that purpose should be expressed and unless you see good ground for expecting that the doing so may lead to a more confidential communication than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the State of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavours to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of. You will use your own discretion as to delaying your journey with this view more or less in proportion to your prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as frequently as possible and as Letters directed to me might excite suspicion, it may be as well that you should put them under cover to Mr. Richardson and as even the addressing Letters always to the same Person might attract notice, I recommend you sometimes addressing your Packet to the Chief Justice here, or occasionally though seldom to Mr. Ryland, but never with the addition of his official description.

I am, &c.,

J. H. CRAIG.

No. 24.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series, Q., vol. 109, p. 82.*)

BURLINGTON, 14th February, 1809.

SIR,—This goes by a Private Gentleman who will deliver it safely at Montreal.

I have remained here two days in order to converse with a person with whom I have been in correspondence, relative to the arrangements alluded to in my Letters written last year to Mr. R— as well as to ascertain the prevailing sentiments of the People in the Northern District of Vermont, on the political topics which excite such general Interest at this time in every part of the Country.

On the subject of the embargo Laws there exists but one opinion, namely, that they are unconstitutional, unnecessary and injurious, and impart such invidious authority to those who are charged with their Execution that the worst consequences of resistance are deemed preferable to submission and it has on several

occasions required all the influence of the leading men to keep the People quiet and prevent them from offering violence to the Detachments of Soldiers who have been sent near the frontier to aid the revenue officers, the more reflecting part judging very correctly that it is better to preserve that spirit for more important occasions, which could now perhaps be content with the massacre of ninety or one hundred miserable creatures, who are soldiers because they are scarce able to exist by labour.

It is no longer doubted that the measures of the general Government are directed by France. The lowest people and the best informed speak a common Language on this subject and under the influence of their indignation and their fears, are making such arrangements for their common safety as at least prove their sincerity and readiness to co-operate with any more efficient and powerful body. Massachusetts is looked to as the Dictator and from every sort of evidence I can venture to give it as my opinion that obedience will be promptly and willingly rendered. The resolutions of the principal Towns will be published in the Burlington Paper which will be sent to Mr. R——d. I have seen the manuscripts; they indicate more violence than judgment.

I have met with Mr. Tichenor the present Governor with whom I have long been intimate. He is visiting the Towns in the Northorn district and makes no secret of his intentions. He is desirous personally to inform the people that his own opinion of the measures of the Administration are perfectly congenial with theirs, but at the same time to urge the necessity of Union and the interposition of State Sovereignty in preference to detached and desultory efforts to obtain redress. As Commander in Chief of the Militia he is determined to select such officers as he can rely on and put himself at their head in case the State should be called on to furnish its quota of Troops and it is perfectly understood that he will not permit a man to march out of the State and in case of a war with England will maintain a perfect neutrality. Something more than neutrality is talked of in such an Event, but I doubt whether more can be expected, unless Massachusetts should set the example.

It will be easily seen that a pressure of unexpected events may impel this State from the path it has marked out, but this strong predisposition to oppose the embargo laws and war with Great Britain is a happy presage of a correct course of action. Should the other Northern States entertain corresponding intentions it is not easy to conceive with what force a war can be carried on. To what extent the Sentiments which prevail here exist in the Neighbouring States I am not informed. I only know that the Federalists act in concert and that the organization which commenced in March and April last and was the subject of a former correspondence includes now all the Talents and Property of the Northern States and if (as is now firmly believed) the common people are federal, at least a majority of them, everything that could be expected is already accomplished.

A report has this moment reached me that the House of Representatives has passed a resolution to repeal the Embargo laws on the 4th of March. It is not known that any substitute has been adopted nor is it considered probable that it will pass the Senate.

I am, &c.,

A——B——.

No. 25.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR JAMES CRAIG.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 86.)

BURLINGTON, February 15, 1809.

SIR,—After having sent off my letter yesterday, I waited the arrival of the Southern Mail in the expectation of receiving some intelligence of a late date from Washington. It brought the letter which I herewith transmit. It is from the Member who represents this District in Congress to a Gentleman with whom I have been in correspondence and who is active in promoting the views of the Federal

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Party in this part of the State. The writer of this letter is a man of character and veracity & whether competent or not to form correct notions of what is going on, is at least within reach of all the knowledge, which is possessed by his party.

If his statement be correct the relative strength of Parties in the new Congress stands thus:

Federalists	45	
Anti Administration Members.....	15	
	60	
Democrats in favour of the Administration.....	82	
Whole number	142	
Majority 22.		

Notwithstanding this sagacity on the part of the new President, there is good grounds at present to hope, that the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont will resist every attempt of the French party to involve the United States in a War with Great Britain. As far as I am now able to form an opinion the first measure of the States above mentioned will be to pass Laws contravening those of the General Government and support them by means of the Militia. The Laws already passed by the General Government are in many instances directly contrary to the constitutions of particular States.

Massachusetts standing first in power will undoubtedly take the law, (lead?) and with respect to the mere physical force, little more seems necessary to obtain the complete control of it than to strengthen the well founded apprehension which now exists of the ultimate tendency of the projects dictated by Buonaparte and concurred in by the Southern Democrats. I need scarce add that no means which can conduce to this end shall be neglected.

The men of talents, who untill lately have been oppressed with the hatred and Obloquy which the vile population have heaped upon them have now nothing to do but direct with skill and energy that very animosity towards the slaves of the Corsican.

No. 26.—MARTIN CHITTENDEN'S LETTER ENCLOSED.

(*Archives, series Q, vol. 109, p. 88.*)

WASHINGTON, February 12th, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favours of the 15th and 23rd ulto with the address or presentment of the G. Jurors for which I beg you to accept my sincere thanks. Everything is operating at Washington as fayourable as could possibly be expected we have operated so powerfully on the fears of the Troops of the *palace* that their ranks are broken in such a degree that they have not been able to hold a general caucus for many days. We have spent four days in debate on a resolution presented by Mr. Nicholas of Virginia for repealing the Embargo on the first of June next and granting letters of Marque and reprisal on the same day. In Committee of the whole we have negatived the proposition for the first of June for the repeal of the Embargo Laws with a view to insert an earlier day say the 15th of this month or the 4th of March, 73 to 40 with some hope of rejecting the other Branch of the Resolution which is the granting Letters of Marque & Reprisal but of this I cannot speak with confidence if not then all may be lost for the friends of the Liberty & prosperity of the country are determined if possible to prevent the administration from plunging the Nation into an unnecessary and ruinous war. The whole force and influence of the present administration and the President Elect is exerted to continue our present self destroying and ruinous measures untill they can send to France. Mr. Coles the private Secretary of the President is to leave this for France in a few days probably to communicate verbally what they dare not commit to paper. That there is a private under-

standing between T. J. and Napoleon on the subject of the Embargo there can be little doubt. Should the Embargo be removed without a substitute equally agreeable to him I think it probable he might disclose a scene of Iniquity which would damn King Tom and all his minions very few of whom I believe however are fully in the secret. This is the principal reason why the Embargo system was not abandoned at the commencement of the present session.

These are my own conjectures formed from an attentive observation of all their movements in addition to some private information both from France & G. Britain and I can assure you Sir that G. Britain stands very ready to close with any proposition from our Government which shall honourably and sincerely be made with a view to an amicable adjustment of all existing differences. It is astonishing what an effect so small a minority have had upon such an overwhelming majority but this is [in] a great measure owing to the firm stand which the people have made in many parts of the Union against the Tyrannical, oppressive and unconstitutional measures which are pursued. The independent and dignified Resolutions which have been passed in Town meetings have a very different effect from humble Petitions. I hope and trust that the good people of Vermont who are real friends to good order & to public and private liberty, will continue to conduct with prudence, but with firmness worthy of Freemen prepared to meet any event as everything which respects their real Interests and the welfare of their country is uncertain at this eventful crisis. Although I am in some degree a silent observer of passing events I am by no means an inactive one and this is a time which requires action in a peculiar manner.

The Eleventh Congress are to meet on the 22nd of May next when we can calculate on 45 Federalists of the old Washington School and at least fifteen who are called Democrats but whom I consider good Republicans, who will be anti-Administration men with such a minority I do not despair of the Commonwealth. You will please to accept of this hasty and imperfect sketch as I have no time to correct it.

I am, &c.,

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

No. 27.—ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 58.*)

(*The questions are not given.*)

Nos. 1 and 2.

To answer these Questions in all their extent would require a much longer time to result [reside?], in each state than an excursion so short as mine in which the greater part of the time has been employed in actual and rapid travelling would admit of; besides a person is liable to be deceived by the political feelings of the different Parties which agitate the country, unless he has a clew to many of their actions. But have no hesitation in saying from sources on which I think I can rely, that since the Democratic party came into power, by the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, which is eight years that a large majority from New York to Georgia have been in favour of Democracy of the grossest kind and have generally advocated the measures of their Government. Several causes contributed this Democratic ascendancy in the states generally and in the further states in particular, but the most efficient cause of the defeat of the Federal party was occasioned by a direct System of Taxation which had taken place to no great extent under General Washington's Administration and which had continued under Mr. Adams. This system had been continued by both with a view to the increase of the Naval Force of the Country and to the general improvement even in time of Peace of the Fortifications and general Military means of the Country.

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Whoever knows anything of American ideas must know that nothing is more alarming than the iden of Direct Taxation; the Party now in power excited a general alarm throughout the States on this ground—they decried the expenditure of Public Money on Fortifications, building ships or any other measures of Military preparation, as a waste of Public Money and calculated to keep up and increase the direct Taxes of the Country. And since the Party obtained power, the greater part of the Fortifications have been suffered to go to ruin—they have sold a great part of their Navy and the remaining ships have been laid up at Washington, where by the little care taken of them, they have been so much injured as to have ruined some of them and to have injured the others so as to have rendered it extremely difficult and expensive to repair them. This wasteful Economy has compelled the Government this year to keep employed in the Dockyard at Washington only upwards of 500 workmen besides an expensive Naval Yard at New York and one at Charlestown, near Boston. Besides this economical Tub to the Whale, other causes have contributed to the establishment of the democratic Party in the Southern States—one powerful and efficient cause of which has been the immense influx of Foreigners a large proportion of which were driven from their own countries and among this description of persons has been a large proportion of Emigrants from His Majesty's Dominions in Ireland. There are in New York 7 or 8,000 of these People. In Philadelphia the number is greater and the number dispersed through the State of Pennsylvania is estimated at more than four times the number in the Capital. At Baltimore they are overrun with this description of men. The enmity of these Foreigners to Great Britain is kept alive at Philadelphia by Duane, an Irishman, printer of the Aurora, who possesses Abilities and is supposed to be in French Pay, at Baltimore is another Irish Printer of the same stamp and of equal violence. The late Election in Pennsylvania in which the Democratic Party has obtained a majority of upwards of 20,000 has been partly occasioned by the influx of Foreigners and partly by the *tertium quid* or third party throwing away their votes, by voting for candidates of their own and so joining with neither. As far as respects foreign pecuniary influence, though it is supposed there are Persons in several of the States who are in the Pay of France, yet this kind of influence is difficult to detect but several other causes have contributed to this foreign influence—the resentment which the American War left on the minds of men, is often a pre-disposing cause which when any new circumstance of irritation arises is immediately resorted to by the Party opposed to Great Britain. The assistance which France rendered in that War is next resorted to, but an influence much stronger than either of these was that extraordinary spirit which the beginning of the French Revolution produced, by its extravagant Doctrines of Liberty and Equality, the Destruction of Thrones and the Establishment of Republics; this new Order of things gratified the pride of this Country, which supposed that the revolution had led the way to it—in this kind of enthusiasm Mr. Jefferson largely partook and during his residence in France and continual intercourse with the visionary theorists who have alternately rent asunder that ill fated country his mind, which readily received any new fangled theory, became so impregnated with French Ideas and so strongly attached to that Country, that no change of System there has been able to shake it, until the receipt of the last dispatches from Mr. Armstrong. These have led to a different way of talking about France even among the different members of Mr. Jefferson's Cabinet.

This change of opinion, as it respects France, is beginning to appear openly in the Speeches of the Government Leader in Congress and if the Spaniards should be able to maintain the ground in Spain against Bonaparte the French influence will continue to decline in this Country. His proceedings in Spain have produced him many enemies in America and of late it is operating among the Roman Catholic Foreigners who have emigrated to America, some of which are beginning to speak with great severity of his conduct.

Since the democratic Party obtained their power in this Country, they have by a variety of artifices retained that Influence. Every Federalist has been turned out of office and Democrats appointed in their stead. All taxes which could be dispensed with have been withdrawn and as the Trade which Mr. Jay's Treaty secured

to them has been uncommonly productive, though originally abused by the present party in power, their Revenue which results from Trade has furnished an overflowing Treasury and has rendered it unnecessary to resort to direct taxation. This source of Revenue the Impolitic System of Embargo effectually destroys and if the present order of things is persisted in, or if War ensues, direct Taxes must be resorted to. John Randolph warned the adherents of the Administration in the House, a few days before I left Washington, that as direct taxation has driven out of power the Federalist Administration, so would the same measure (and it appeared to him they must soon resort to it) ruin the influence and drive out of Power the present Dominant Party.

Among other artifices the present party have resorted to for perpetuating their power is the following. In the State of New York as soon as the Democrats had obtained a majority on the first meeting of their Legislature, they arranged a new division of the Counties to give decisive effect to their future Elections. In doing this they took from some Counties, where there was an overflow of Democracy, and added these Democrats to counties where Federalism prevailed. By means like these they consolidated their power in that State and have thereby made the most unnatural division of the State that could possibly be conceived; by the immense number of Foreigners that have been collected in the new settlements they have been enabled the more easily to effect these objects.

Another cause which gives a fatal preponderance to the Democratic Party is the perpetual recurrence to Elections, so universal is the Elective Suffrage that property and Talents are continually made to give way to those who have neither the one nor the other. Indeed men of Property and Talents have been so annoyed by the servile means necessary to obtain Power by the violence and licentiousness connected with it, that they are generally shrinking from the Scene. This last observation was rendered very striking to me while attending Congress, which in point of Talents is far inferior to any congress they have ever had since their Independence.

It has not been in my power to collect with that accuracy I could wish the names of the Leaders generally, but to the causes above stated more than to particular men themselves are to be attributed the general Democratic ascendancy.

No. 3.

In Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia two thirds are Democratic. This opinion is warranted by the late Election; the same proportion was last year to be found in Maryland, but in that state the Embargo has operated a change in the House of Representatives this year which has given a Federal Majority of five.

In the lower Counties of Delaware more than two thirds are Federal. In Pennsylvania this year their Elections have produced a Democratic majority of more than two thirds. In New Jersey there is this year a considerable majority in favour of Democracy but not equal to the majority of last year. The New York Elections taking place in the Spring months, the Federalists lost their Elections of State officers by a majority of about 1,000—this however was a great gain, as the majority of last year was upwards of 5,000 in favour of Democracy. A great change is however taking place in the public opinion in that State. The number of Federal votes for President when Mr. Jefferson was elected was only 18, in the present Election it was 45; though outvoted by the Democratic Electors, the gain under all circumstances was considered great. In Connecticut more than two thirds have been always Federal—this year their majority has been greater than ever. In Rhode Island, where democracy prevailed last year, all their Elections have been Federal by a large majority. In Massachusetts Democracy two years ago obtained a small majority, this year they have gained in the Senate and the House a majority of one third; the next Election will be more decidedly Federal. In New Hampshire, where for several years Democracy has prevailed there is this year a considerable Federal Majority. In the State of Vermont, the same change has taken place and

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Federalism is daily increasing in that State. In the choice of Elector of President by that State lately there was a Democratic Majority of 4 or 5, but Mr. Lyon explained the reason of it in Congress to be this. In some of the States the choice of Electors is by General Ticket or suffrage; in Vermont it is by Districts, which have in them so little population that he resembled them to old Sarem (*sic*), to give the same Votes as the most populous Districts of that State and in this way, he said, this small majority had been obtained directly in opposition to the general voice. The State of Tennessee is generally democratic.

4th.

The Federalists generally wish a reconciliation with Great Britain, a large proportion of them from a preference to Great Britain and others from a conviction that their commercial Interests will be more effectually promoted by a connexion with Great Britain than with any other nation. The Talents and the Wealth of this Country are almost invariably to be found in this party, there may be exceptions to this last Remark in some measure as it respects the States South of Pennsylvania. As the feelings of the Federalists are generally in favour of a reconciliation with Great Britain so, on the contrary, the feelings of the Democrats, with few Exceptions, have been until the late Dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, in favour of France. These dispatches have already had considerable operation and it now rests with His Majesty's Government if it pleases to give a more powerful effect to this new operative clause.

5.

The Election of President has created a partial division in the Democratic Party some adhering to Munro (*sic*) and some to Clinton; this division of Sentiments might by the Federalists have been improved to advantage by joining with either of the opposing Candidates, but that party had so little confidence in either of them that they preferred voting for the candidate they respected though they knew their votes would be thrown away.

6.

The Federal party on the divisions of the House of Representatives while I attended Congress were about 26 to 37—the late Elections will increase the Federal party in Congress to 60 or upwards, but I shall soon obtain a complete list which will enable me to ascertain this question more precisely. The States where the change of Politics has occasioned this difference are already noticed in the answer to No. 3. The causes are chiefly to be attributed in those States to the extreme pressure and impolicy of the Embargo System; to the fear that direct taxes must soon be resorted to if that system continues and in many instances to the shameful conduct of Bonaparte in his treatment of Spain & Portugal and to an approbation of the conduct of Great Britain in the honourable assistance she has afforded to these nations. In the Eastern States the universal feeling is warm for the success of the Spaniards.

7.

The first branch of this Question is answered by the above observations. As far as respects a third party in Congress Mr. Randolph appears to have a sort of influence over 8 or 9 of the members. This Gentleman possesses a strong mind, is a correct & interesting speaker and is always listened to with much attention, but he has so full a consciousness of his own power and so thorough a contempt for the greater part of the House, that he mixes very little with them and turns his talents to so little political purpose as to render them nearly useless—this may in part arise from his extreme feeble habit of body which often seems too weak to sustain him long.

8.

The President for the ensuing four years will undoubtedly be Mr. Madison. From the Diplomatic Correspondence in which this Gentleman has been engaged for years no change of politics was to be expected but from the late conferences of Mr. Erskine with Mr. Madison & other persons, who from some reconciliation between them will undoubtedly form his Cabinet, hopes may reasonably be entertained that they have become convinced that a change of system may make his Presidency much more comfortable to himself and more popular than the present course they are pursuing and which they candidly say cannot be much longer continued. The late letters received from France have exceedingly mortified them & strengthened their desire for a reconciliation with Great Britain. Among other measures brought forward by the Government Party in Congress which strengthens my hopes as to a change of conduct was a resolution offered to the House to exclude all foreign Seamen from Naturalization in the United States. This Resolution was received by the House and will form a clause in a New Bill for Naturalization now before Congress.

9.

As far as respects Mr. Jefferson, the present President, though he has a full share of mortification, which the late letters from General Armstrong are calculated to produce, yet was he to remain in power, I do not believe that Mr. Erskine or any person with whom I conversed (and I had conversations with some of the most excellent characters in the District of Columbia, who are thoroughly acquainted with the parties) would have any confidence in a change for the better.

10.

This question is fully answered in the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations and in the Documents laid before Congress both of which I transmitted from Washington.

11.

The cause of France is now abandoned by the Speakers on both sides the House. They are learning a new Lesson and though some of them recite it badly, they now disavow all friendly feelings towards her.

12.

When speaking of the means of annoying Great Britain no other ideas are ever suggested by the Advocates of the Government but the Non-Intercourse System or War. The friends of Great Britain in America are anxiously wishing that the orders in Council may be repealed and a commercial Intercourse opened; they do not know that their Government is itself, through Mr. Erskine endeavouring to effect the same object; they are alarmed at the prominent features of the measures their Government is pursuing and are afraid they will irritate our nation and shut the door to reconciliation. The Dispatches forwarded in the "Chesterfield" Packet have placed the facts of America in the hands of our Government.

13.

This question is answered by reference to the late conference of Mr. Erskine and to those Dispatches which he assured me he had transmitted to Sir George Prevost.

14.

The events in Spain and Portugal have had much effect on American politics; had Bonaparte succeeded in obtaining quiet possession of Spain and the Spanish

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Colonies had submitted to his sway, this Government would long since have pushed America into a war with Great Britain, though every sensible man in the Country viewed their own destruction as connected with the dominion of France over the Spanish Colonies by bringing so mischievous a power into their neighbourhood; the late events in Spain have saved this Government for the present from the mischievous effects of their own politics. It is highly to the honour of the Federal Party in this Country that they have continually rejoiced in the Spirit which the Spanish nation has shewn and that they receive with manifest exultation every account of their success; the most respectable of the Democratic Party appear also to wish them success, these people wish a Commercial Intercourse with Spain and Portugal and they are afraid if a reconciliation does not take place between Great Britain and America that the influence of our Government with Spain & Portugal will occasion their exclusion from the Trade of these Countries. The renewed commercial connexion of Great Britain with those Countries has had the best effect on America, in convincing them of the folly of their Embargo and the perfect imbecility of their attempts to injure Great Britain. It has also excited a strong fear for the safety of Louisiana least we should stimulate the Spaniards to retake a Territory they have been so shamefully swindled out of. I was present when in their speeches in Congress they expressed their strong fears that Sir George Prevost's Expedition was destined for that quarter.

15.

M. Feranda has arrived at Washington accredited by the Spanish Junta, as chargé d'affaires to Ferdinand the VII He has presented his credentials to the American Government, but when I left Washington he had obtained no answer from Mr. Jefferson, whether he would be received or refused. Some of the Consuls under the old Government still remain in the States, not knowing what course to pursue. But by an arrival from Bordeaux of the 2nd of November, it appears that an Ambassador appointed by Joseph Bonaparte was at Bonaparte's Levee before he proceeded from Spain and was soon to proceed to America—Should he arrive it will place the American Government in an embarrassed situation.

16.

Great apprehensions are excited for the safety of Louisiana—a part of the new Levee of 6000 men has been sent to that Quarter and an additional number sufficient to make the whole regular force lately sent amount to 2000 were in a few days march to Baltimore, where transports were taken up to transport them by water to New Orleans. It was supposed that Genl. Wilkinson who was at Washington was to go with them.

17.

The best regular data to judge of the proportion of suffering of the respective States are to be found in the calculations contained in the Speeches of Mr. Quincy, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Hillhouse and Mr. Lloyd, all of whom have taken great pains to ascertain this Subject. These Speeches are among the Papers I have transmitted the pressure of this ill judged measure has been felt severely in every part of the Union. I think however the Eastern States which have been so largely concerned in Shipping and had by their Enterprise obtained the largest proportion of the carrying Trade, are the severest sufferers. And if our Government should not be disposed to let them out of their own Trap and the Government of America should continue the present system, not a doubt can be entertained but that a separation of the Eastern States will ensue. If the answer of our Government should not meet the wishes of the ruling Party they will endeavour to preserve the Union by plunging the Country into a War with Great Britain in hopes that a common danger will excite a unanimity they will find no other means of effecting.

18.

If the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts were to continue as they have done the past year, Great Britain might countervail the non Importation system by prohibiting the Importation of all the Articles that Act permits—these Articles are all of the first necessity and many of the Manufactures they have established in the Country could not be carried on without these very articles, by means of which they are enabled to carry them on, but if the Non-intercourse System takes place and even War should not ensue, then no restrictive Acts would be necessary on our part.

19.

The Embargo will not continue longer than the Spring or until the Non-Intercourse supersedes it. If the Non-Intercourse should take place as it respects both Great Britain and France it is still uncertain whether by repealing the Embargo Laws they will open the Trade to Spain, Portugal and other Powers they suppose friendly to them, as they in all their speeches in Congress say that the Belligerents would in this way indirectly obtain all the supplies the Non-Intercourse system was intended to withhold from them. That the motive which induced the American Government to impose the Embargo was a hostile one to Great Britain and a servile compliance with the wishes of Bonaparte no sensible man in America entertains a doubt. As meanness always provokes contempt, so the late letters of Mr. Armstrong have furnished this Government with an ample dose of it.

20.

The whole Policy of Bonaparte has been to involve America in a war with Great Britain and had not the late changes in Spain have taken place he would before this time have effected his object, it was manifest to Mr. Erskine when I was in the States in the summer that all the measures were tending to that point, every chance of informations I had while in the country then led me to think that War with our Nation would at no very remote period be the result. The account of the Successes of the Spaniards arrived while I was in the States. I soon saw that the proceedings in Spain would disconcert all the Intrigues of the American Cabinet and probably be the means of ultimately preserving the peace of our respective Countries. If a reconciliation should take place much of it may be ascribed to this important cause.

21.

I am at present satisfied that Mr. Madison and those who are to compose his Cabinet, do not at present think it will be for their interest to be at War with Great Britain. They consider themselves as sure of their offices for four years and I am convinced from many circumstances that they would at present prefer a War with France to a War with England. They are convinced that they must have a contest with one or the other and they seem to have become sensible that a friendly Intercourse with Great Britain will do them the most good and that a War with our Nation will do them the most injury. It leads me to think that plain common sense Ideas are finding their way into the American Cabinet & that they will finally expel the visionary theories with which Mr. Jefferson's head has been most copiously stored.

22.

Mad as partisans are in this Country, I do not think that the majority of the Population wish a War with Great Britain; the warmest amongst them will frankly own they do not see any benefit they could obtain by it.

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23.

The Dispatches transmitted in the "Chesterfield" are the best answer to this Enquiry. If they furnish to our Government sufficient ground to remove the Orders in Council reconciliation will ensue, if they do not, we shall probably be at War soon after the Spring opens.

24.

It will be seen by reference to the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations & the Documents, that nothing which America views as conciliatory has turned up since the last Session of Congress.

25.

The Documents above referred to furnish the best view of American feeling on this subject.

26.

If the present American System continues and War does not ensue it would be wise in our Government totally to prohibit all neutral Trade with our Colonies, if we find we can do entirely without their supplies. Their most intelligent merchants are trembling with apprehension least the impolitic measures of their Government should drive our Government to it. Justice to Quebec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia & New Brunswick require that our Government should as far as possible adopt this system and the rapid manner in which these valuable Colonies are progressing with the other immense resources of Great Britain must soon place all the Dependencies out of the reach of the caprice of America or any other Country.

27.

The common regular Force of America amounts to about 4,000 men. This force has been chiefly employed since the Peace in the Garrisons on the Frontiers or in Forts situated at the Entrance of their principal Harbours. Congress last year passed An Act to add 6,000 men to the regular force of the country. Three thousand five hundred of these men have been raised. Recruiting Parties are employed throughout the States endeavouring to raise the remainder, but they meet with no great success and it is not probable that they will in another year raise the whole number. The 3,000 lately raised are the greater part undisciplined & it will take much time to bring them into military Order.

28.

It was suggested before I left Washington that it had been in the contemplation of the Government to apply to Congress for an addition of 20,000 to the regular force of the Country. I do not however believe that this measure will be immediately proposed unless it should be to empower the Government provisionally to raise them, as a political manœuvre. They cannot easily raise in America any great body of regular Troops.

29.

Answered by the subjoined Table which is generally supposed very accurate.

30.

The President has ordered 100,000 of the Militia to be selected, armed and equipped for actual Service to be ready at a moment's warning. This Draft has been generally complied with, but the general state of Equipment is very incom-

plete, indeed since I left Washington a Report was received at Boston that An Act was to be passed empowering the President to accept the immediate services of 50,000 of the Militia who would voluntarily enroll themselves for immediate service, but I am doubtful if even this object could be effected.

31.

Answered by the above.

32.

One of the new raised Regular Regiments commanded by Colonel Symonds has march'd to the Frontiers of Canada, but except drafting there has been no movement of any part of the Militia. The persons which compose the Militia are of all parties and taken indiscriminately from all parts of the country.

33.

Answered by Table No. 2.

34.

See List of Naval Force.

35.

The Principal Naval Arsenals of the United States are at Washington, New York and at Charleston near Boston; there are smaller establishments at Charlestown, South Carolina, at Newport, Rhode Island and at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. There is also a naval Establishment at Gosport near Norfolk; there are considerable deposits of Naval Stores in all the States; some of them are in the capital seaports of the States, but in general they are at a distance from the Sea; there is a large Establishment about 10 miles on the road from Philadelphia to Baltimore; I passed another, where there is also an extensive manufactory of Arms in Springfield Massachusetts. There are considerable quantities of Arms manufactured in the State of Pennsylvania. There is a cannon Foundry at Harper's Ferry on the Potomac, one or two miles above George Town and a very extensive one carried on by a Colonel Hughes near the Ferry on the Susquehanna. These Foundrys have for more than a year been all employed in executing large Contracts for Cannon of all descriptions for the Government—they are still busily employed in the same manner, the Government are in short employing all the Manufacturers of Arms in the Country to increase as much as possible its warlike Implements. Men have been voted to man all their little Navy and Salt provisions for victualling the Ships have been contracted for at New York and other places.

36.

In conversing, which I had a full opportunity of doing, with men of all Parties among them, on the measures America would pursue if a contest took place between our Countries, the universal opinion is that an Attack on Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would immediately ensue and they consider all the Military preparations they are making as assigned for these ends. For, they say, France is out of their reach and they cannot attack her. Against these Colonies therefore alone all their military array is expressly pointed. The Conquest of Canada they contemplate as a matter perfectly easy and whenever they speak of it they build much on the disposition of the Canadians as friendly to them—they reckon also on a ready welcome from a number of Americans who have of late years become settlers in Upper Canada. And this last circumstance, at least, may well lead His Majesty's Government to consider whether it is politic to admit as settlers near the Frontiers men of this description.

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They are more at a loss, as Nova Scotia is so much surrounded by Water, to ascertain the best mode of attacking it, but do not seem to doubt their ability to effect it. Men of all parties think, if a War should ensue, that the Conquest of these Colonies is certain. Precautionary measures of every kind are therefore highly necessary.

No. 28.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 283.*)

BOSTON, April 12th, 1809.

SIR,—If the letters which I have had the honour of writing to you have attracted your particular attention, it has probably not escaped your notice that, compared with the system marked out in my instructions, the matter of which my correspondence is composed is arranged in a manner rather loose & desultory. Two reasons will I trust satisfactorily account for this. I was desirous to transmit to you with the utmost speed a true picture of the public opinion on the most interesting and important topics and furnish all the facts and elementary matter I could collect for your own mind to combine and draw deductions from. Having in this way given you the benefit of your own judgment rather than of mine, upon the probable tendency of passing events, I have the satisfaction to believe that you are perfectly acquainted with the true state of public affairs and public opinion in the Northern States up to this period.

The Election of Mr. Gore the federal candidate is now ascertained to be effected by a majority of 3,000 votes, so that an insuperable barrier is opposed to a war between the Northern States and Great Britain. Since the plan of an organized opposition to the projects of the French faction was laid in the winter of 1808, the whole of the New England States may be said to have transferred their political power from the friends to the enemies of the Administration. The reason why the federal party is not stronger is, that the common people still have confidence in the pacific system to which Mr. Jefferson pledged himself at the commencement of his Administration. A very great number who would oppose a War adhere to the Administration because they consider that all the menacing and blustering was only a judicious trick to deceive England and obtain from her concessions on cheap terms. The leading Democrats fostered the delusion by every sort of artifice and misrepresentation while they endeavoured to persuade the populace that England alone was the cause of all the privations and restrictions which embarrassed and disgraced the country so that, while the democratic party affected to be exclusively bent on peace, they created amongst their followers an opinion that War was inevitable and to induce a general unanimity; they admitted that without an unqualified concurrence of all the States, War must be commenced without the prospect of advantage and probably end in disgrace. Had it been possible to carry on this scheme long in secret, it might have succeeded, but in a government composed of such base materials & requiring the concurrence of so many minds to carry it on, neither unity of action nor integrity of conduct could be found. It is an ancient proverb "that an ass laden with gold could find its way into the strongest city." The federal junto (as I shall call them by way of distinction) easily exemplified the truth of the proverb. By the aid of a small sum of money they found their way to the cabinet of Mr. Madison and unknown to him obtained copies of the Dispatches of the American Minister at Paris, from which were selected the letters afterwards published in a pamphlet, under the title of "Suppressed documents" a copy of which I sent to Mr. R——d. The notes and comments were written by a friend of mine, who is also author of "The Analysis" a work of singular merit and which has more than any other publication contributed to allay the ferment excited by Mr. Jefferson and his friends against England and demonstrates his partiality towards Buonaparte. By means like these, the alarm was spread among the thinking part of the community men of property who had

every thing to lose, and men of talents who from principle hate the administration and the mob, county demagogues who compose it, soon ranged themselves under the direction of the few who first commenced a systematic opposition and pressing the chance of succeeding in open resistance and a final separation, to a War with England and an alliance with France, marked out for themselves the course which I mentioned in my letter of March 5th. In this determination they continue and as the elections in all the New England States have terminated in their favour, I am of opinion that, if the General Government should declare War upon the grounds which at present exist, not one of the five New England States would be a party in it. This is a short sketch of the state of public affairs in this section of the Union and of the principal events which have led to it. I have given it without sufficient regard to the order of time and purposely omitted the detail of the particular occurrences, the means employed and the individual exertion which occasioned the change of public opinion because they are already known to you by means of my former and recent letters.

In my last letter, under date of the 6th of April, I expressed an opinion that the General Government would resort to every expedient before they would venture to declare War. I will take the liberty to express my reasons for this opinion.

Had the majority of the people in the New England States, who at the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's administration were strongly in his interest continued to support the gentleman's measures, there is no doubt that Great Britain would only have the alternative of War or concession. But now the aspect of things is changed. A war would occasion an incurable alienation of the Northern States and surely those who would bring about a separation cannot be insensible of the situation in which the separate Governments would find themselves with respect to Great Britain. The Southern States are agricultural; Great Britain commercial, between them there would no longer exist the least rivalry. The cotton, rice, tobacco and provisions of the Southern States which are now carried by the ships of New England would then be carried by those of Great Britain; the wages of her mariners and the cost of maintaining them would be so much less that she could carry cheaper than the people of New England, while by her naval superiority and command of nearly all the trade of the West Indies, the Northern States would be compelled to cultivate with her the most friendly relations. Thus they would all become virtually dependent. For these reasons I have most fervently desired that the General Government would push things to extremities, while the nation is divided. But for these reasons I apprehend they will wait until the nation shall be unanimous at least I think it highly improbable that the Democrats of the Southern States should fight without any object, consistent in theory or valuable in practice and yet as their past conduct presents nothing to the view but a turbid and unnatural compound of folly, intrigue and duplicity, it is extremely difficult to anticipate what course they will pursue. It would seem as if the spell by which the Tyrant of Europe has infatuated and weakened the powers of Europe had stretched its shadow across the Atlantic and rendered at least the Southern Section of these States blind alike to duty and interest. When I shall have ascertained with sufficient accuracy the number of democrats and federalists in the several Governments of the United States I will transmit it to you.

I am, &c.,

A. B.

No. 29.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 289.*)

Boston, April 26th, 1809.

Sir,—Since my letter of the 12th Instant, I have but little to communicate on local politics. I have not yet been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy, the members of the respective parties in the Legislative Bodies in New England. In

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New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the majority is decidedly federal. In Massachusetts the election of members of Assembly will be made next week and little doubt is entertained of a favourable result. In Vermont there is an annual session and the election is made in October. The executive branches of all these Governments are federal. The elections for congress in the Southern States indicate a change and afford reason to expect that the minority will be more numerous than Mr. Chittenden's letter stated it.

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State at Washington and the subsequent Proclamation of the President restoring the intercourse between the two countries you will have seen before this letter can reach you. This event is a source of great satisfaction to the federal party in New England because it promises an exemption from the evil they had most apprehended and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain, by proving her justice and sincere desire to preserve peace. The Democrats too affect to be pleased at it, as they contend that it demonstrates the efficacy and wisdom of Mr. Jefferson's policy. But the chief benefit of an accommodation of existing differences is that Buonaparte will no longer keep terms with the United States. Baffled in the attempt to exclude British Manufactures from the American Continent and involve the two countries in a war, it is extremely probable that he will think it most for his advantage to confiscate all the American property detained in France and declare War. Such an event would be productive of the most lasting benefit to the party & the interest of Great Britain in this country. The invidious occurrences of the rebellion, which the Democrats have kept alive for party purposes, would soon be forgotten in the resentments of the people against France and they would be soon ready to make a common cause with Great Britain against the common Enemy. While Great Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary, result of the recent accommodation is it not obviously inexpedient to conclude a treaty? Experience proves that the democratic party cannot maintain their ascendancy but by giving continual excitement to the prejudices long entertained by a considerable portion of the people against Great Britain and recent events demonstrate that they would have acted upon this conviction. Now as they must see in an accommodation with Great Britain the loss of their popularity they will in this stage of the negotiation advance such claims to commercial equality as could not & ought not to be granted and which a contest with Buonaparte would compel them to relinquish.

From an intimate acquaintance with all the facts and circumstances which contribute satisfactory proof, I do not hesitate to say that, under ordinary circumstances, the democratic party would not meet a disposition on the part of Great Britain to establish friendly relations on a lasting basis, with corresponding feelings. In the present instance, they submit to a very hard necessity and are mortified and disappointed to find Great Britain before hand with Buonaparte in taking advantage of the provisions of the Non Intercourse Law and should they act with spirit at the next Congress, it will be only because they have drained the cup of conciliation to the dregs and finding Buonaparte insensible to past favours and deaf to entreaty, they may think it best to float with the tide of popular opinion, which will set strongly against him, unless he keep pace with Great Britain in lenient and conciliatory measures. Whatever pleasing prospects the present situation of things may open to view, I am happy to perceive that the exertions of the federalists will not slacken until the termination of the pending negotiations.

When I began my letter, I intended to make some observations on the treaty to which the recent measures are probably a prelude, particularly that part of it in which the boundary line between the territory of the two countries will be adjusted. Great pains will undoubtedly be taken by the American Government to arrange this matter in such a way as to obtain a portion of the fur trade and with it that influence over the savage tribes, which is now possessed by Great Britain. But this subject is amply discussed in a memorial of the North-West Company addressed to the Governor General of British America. Should you think it important to refer to that document, the original draft is in the hands of Mr. McGillivray.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 30.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 203.)

BOSTON, May 6th, 1809.

SIR, although the recent prelude to an accommodation between the two countries has greatly quieted the fears of the federal party and they now riot in an imaginary exemption from the evils with which Mr. Madison's known hatred towards Great Britain had threatened them and although this change in the political aspect of America may have lessened the interest which at a more critical period you may have taken in my exertions and communications I think it incumbent on me to transmit by the mail of each week or by a private conveyance, a sketch of passing events or such opinions as my own experience and observation supply. Being in some measure relieved from the labour of anticipating probable events and adopting precautionary measures from the necessity of keeping up a very extensive correspondence and the anxiety which was superinduced by the consciousness of my own inability to do all that might be expected, I now feel more leisure and freedom to expatiate in general politics, without incurring that responsibility for opinions, which at a more inauspicious crisis I was willing to assume.

On local topics I have nothing to add to my last under date the 26th of April and as the parade in the Government paper of Mr. Madison's impartial and sincere disposition to be on friendly terms with Great Britain is in my opinion calculated to awaken vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence and hope I shall in this letter take leave to analyse his motives.

I am not surprised at the conditional renewal of the intercourse between the two countries, because it was in a great degree made necessary by the last Act of the Congress but the change of language in Mr. Madison's paper (*National Intelligencer*) in relation to the two great belligerents is most extraordinary and unexpected. For several years has that paper (of which Mr. Madison was the principal editor) been devoted to the cause of France and uniformly inculcating hatred and exciting prejudices towards everything British except her traitors and deserters. Besides his speech on the British treaty in 1796 and subsequent attempt to confiscate debts due to British subjects; his commercial resolutions grounded on the idea of America useful as a colony to France in the same year; his conduct while Secretary of State and the whole tenor of his political Life form an assemblage of evidence which at least convinces me that he does not sincerely desire a treaty on a permanent basis, in which the rights of Great Britain would be recognized. It seems indeed scarcely possible that at fifty, a man should all at once get rid of his habitual animosities, be suddenly divested of that pride of opinion which his present situation enables him to gratify and to which he has pledged himself to adhere and, above all, that he should deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those prejudices which the common people entertained towards Great Britain and which have been the moving, the vital, principle of Democracy. Be that as it may, it is certainly very harmless to speculate on the probable motives which have led to this apparent change. Mr. Madison probably is influenced by a conviction that, in the present temper of the Eastern States, a war with Great Britain would produce a civil war, national bankruptcy; an insurrection of the negroes, the ruin of the southern states and dissolution of the Confederation he has perhaps profited by the mistakes of his predecessor and is determined to be the president of a nation not a faction. In pursuance of his original purpose he may have gone thus far in order to remove the general belief that he was under the influence of France and with a better grace and more plausible pretexts, quarrel with Great Britain in the progress of negotiating a treaty. If none of these will satisfactorily account for his conduct, perhaps it may be ascribed to a certain knowledge that he cannot preserve the neutrality of the States and that a war with Buonaparte is inevitable, in which case he cannot begin too early to win over the talents and virtue and property to the service of the nation, as the only

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means of saving it from a Despotism, as arrogant, rapacious and unfeeling as that of Rome over the Asiatic provinces or the hordes of warlike Moors over the wretched nations of Africa. If this be his policy, the federalists will all support him and he will be inevitably led to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain and surely if providence has intended, by a combination of natural means, to counteract that dreadful revolution, which under a new form still desolates the fairest portion of the civilized world, none seems more easy, more congenial than an alliance between Great Britain & those countries where she has implanted her laws, her language and her institutions; who have grown to their present maturity by the protection she has rendered to their commerce & industry and whose future prosperity depends on the impunity which the British Navy may grant to their enterprises. Amidst all this hypothesis and conjecture one thing is very certain namely that Mr. Madison's party will not support him in any generous and manly policy with relation to England. With the exception of two or three men, they are a miserable set; they will temporise when great events call upon them for decision and be sluggish and inert, when the worst of possible things is inaction. They will cavil about the nature and extent of their duty to perform which effectually they have neither the inclination nor the understanding.

I have &c.,

A. B.

No. 31.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 298.*)

BOSTON, May 15th, 1809.

SIR,—Since my last under date the 5th [6th] inst. nothing new or interesting has occurred.

The sudden change which has taken place in the feelings of political men in this country, in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly offers of Great Britain, has caused a temporary suspension of the conflicts of parties, and they both look on him with equal wonder and distrust. They ascribe his conduct to various motives, but neither believes him to be sincere. However the increasing influence of the federal party, their talents, property and efficiency will furnish new motives to the president, to abandon the policy of his predecessor and to these, I confidently hope, will be superadded new causes of complaint against Buonaparte, who has uniformly declared "that he would have no neutrals." Should the passions of the Usurper in this instance predominate over his prudence and lead him to any acts of hostility, these States would be soon bound to Great Britain by the most indissoluble ties and every trace of partiality towards France obliterated. The federal party would then support the administration of Mr. Madison to the utmost of their power and with all their resources, indeed they have already pledged themselves to this effect, provided he will conclude a fair and honourable treaty with Great Britain & resent with spirit and energy the insults & injustice of France.

The last letters from Washington mention, that a dispatch is gone to France with an account of the recent steps towards an adjustment & the determination of the American Government to place Great Britain on a footing with the most-favoured nations.

Whatever may be Mr. Madison's motive for this apparent abandonment of the system of hostility towards Great Britain, in conformity to which his predecessor always acted and by means of which, they both obtained their power and influence, I must at least give him credit for acts, which as far as they go prove his sincerity; he has ordered the Governors of the several States to disband the Eighty thousand Militia & Volunteer corps and I saw a few days since an order from the Secretary of the Navy "to discharge the crews of the gunboats stationed in this harbour."

In addition to these he has partially withdrawn his countenance, & support from the paper called the National Intelligencer, because the proprietor of it choose to ascribe the recent accommodations rather to the efficiency of Mr. Jefferson's restrictive system, than his own impartiality and sincere desire to do equal justice to Great Britain & France.

This is the embryo state of the political relations of this country. Some time must yet elapse before it can assume the appearance of maturity. In the meantime the State Governments will be more under the control of the federal party.

I am, &c.,

A. B.

No. 32.—JOHN HENRY TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 109, p. 301.*)

SIR,—As soon as the result of the election in this state is ascertained, I shall be able to lay before you a correct view of the relative strength of parties in all the Northern States, including New York, which has "joined the league." The importance of the change in New York is incalculable and proves beyond all question that a faction anti-commercial and favourable to the projects of Buonaparte cannot long retain in their hands the political power of these States.

I now with the utmost confidence, founded upon a careful and extensive view of the power and resources of the two great parties, give my opinion, that a war with Great Britain, originating in causes which now exist, is scarcely a possible event and that whatever be Mr. Madison's real wishes or designs, he must adopt towards her a friendly and liberal policy. The tide of public opinion flows in her favour and the public agent who will not float with it must be overwhelmed by its waves. I hope it will be taken by the flood and permanent benefits derived from it.

Two months ago the State of New York was not marked among the allies of Massachusetts and every favourable change was exceedingly problematical, about that time (at the desire of the general committee in Boston), I went to New York had an interview with some leading men in that city and returned in four days. The distance is two hundred and sixty miles. I went in the mail coach in forty-two hours and returned in a packet by the way of Newport in thirty hours. The week which was occupied in this journey is the only one since my departure in which I have omitted to write to you (between the 13th and 20th March) and as it was an important part of the detail in which I have been occupied and its consequences altogether contingent, I have not thought it necessary to mention it before.

The election of members for the lower House in this State is going on and the result is a matter of much curiosity. By the constitution every town may send a representative for every 130 rateable poles it contains and the certificate of a Town clerk entitles an individual to take and retain a seat until the votes for Governor are counted and a committee of electors appointed. It is already ascertained that, for the express purpose of defeating the election of Mr. Gore, by miscounting and rejecting the votes in his favour, the democratic townships have returned more than the legal number of members to the House of Assembly. The only means to render abortive so daring a project is to march one of the Boston independent companies into the Assembly and expel by force those who have unfairly obtained seats, which I fancy will be done, should the democrats by illegal means obtain a majority.

However preposterous this anticipation may appear it is the natural and necessary result of the supreme Law of the Commonwealth. This modern Areopagus will assemble in a few days. The number will be about six hundred. The mode of their deliberations may be easily conjectured.

I am, &c.,

A.B.

P.S.—I have this moment received Mr. R——d's letter and shall return by the next mail and be at Montreal the first week in June.

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No. 33.—MAJOR GENERAL BROCK TO SIR J. H. CRAIG.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 117, p. 14.*)

(Extract.)

YORK, UPPER CANADA, Dec. 3rd 1811.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's dispatch, dated the 11th ulto, with the enclosures, My first care upon my arrival in this Province was to direct the officers of the Indian Department to exert their whole influence with the Indians to prevent the attack which I understood a few Tribes meditated ag^t the American frontier. But their efforts proved fruitless, such was their infatuation the Indians refused to listen to advice and they are now so deeply engaged that I despair of being able to withdraw them from the contest in time to avert their destruction, a high degree of fanaticism which has been for years working in their minds has led to the present state of things.

No. 34.—SIR GEORGE PREVOST TO LORD LIVERPOOL.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 117-1, p. 15.*)

QUEBEC, 22nd January, 1812.

MY LORD,—An attempt having been made at Washington to misrepresent and vilify the British Government in America, as a Promoter of the hostilities which have occurred on the Wabash between the forces of the United States commanded by Governor Harrison & the Indians under the influence of a Prophet of the Shawanese Nation.

I have considered it consistent with my duty to repel with indignation & contempt this most malicious & calumnious falsehood in the most public manner. Therefore in addition to the evidence transmitted to His Majesty's Minister at Washington of the generous and magnanimous conduct of the British Government in North America far anterior to the late disgrace of the Americans, I have obtained from an able pen the letter herewith transmitted signed Philaethes, which I purpose circulating throughout the United States through the channel of the federal newspapers.

Your Lordship may rest assured I am making every preparation at this very severe season of the year possible to meet the threats of the American Government against the Canadas whenever the practice of them shall be attempted confident His Majesty's Government will afford me in the course of a few months the proportion of reinforcements and supplies the state of affairs may then render indispensable for preserving the integrity of British America.

I have &c.

GEORGE PREVOST.

No. 34A.—PHILAETHES TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 117-1, p. 17.*)

QUEBEC, 18th January, 1812.

SIR,—There is no surer mark of the want of dignity and principle in a Government and of degeneracy in a People than the indulgence of a propensity carelessly to vilify and knowingly to misrepresent the character of any nation, with which they may happen to be at War, or between which and themselves some unfortunate misunderstanding may have arisen from a temporary collision of interests.

The Government which has reason to respect itself will understand the respect that is due to others and the nation which is itself brave and generous will disdain gratuitously to impute baseness and treachery to another, merely because circumstances may have placed them in a state of opposition.

The practice of endeavoring to injure a Country by a daring allegation of false facts and a profligate resort to groundless accusations has been digested into a regular system by Buonaparte and his Minions.

By means thus shameless they have laboured to deprive a magnanimous enemy of the esteem in which she has so long justly been held by the whole Continent of Europe, to rob her of which is dearer to her than her existence, her honour; to deny her that manly frankness of disposition, that plain, direct and pure integrity and that good faith which form the basis of her natural character; and to ascribe to her these acts of atrocious wickedness, for the utter abhorrence of which she has ever been pre-eminently conspicuous. And this to Britain! generous even to a fault (politically speaking) towards her enemies; abounding in mercy to the vanquished; prompt at all times to raise the fallen, to support the weak, to spend her blood and treasure in the defence of those who have yet virtue left to struggle for the preservation of their independance, and the vindication of their rights!

But the infatuated Nations that have been unworthily induced to withdraw their confidence from the only Country capable, under Divine Providence of resisting the career of that wild and unprincipled ambition, which aims at subjugating the world, have paid the forfeit of their credulity, in blood and shame, deluded and miserable victims! bowed to the Earth beneath the intolerable oppression of the low born Despot whom, with enforced submission they so lately hailed as their Protector, or with ignominious dissimulation welcomed as their friend!

I have been led to these remarks, Sir, by observing that the opprobrious system of national slander, this new species of warfare, against which neither virtue, nor valour can always furnish an adequate defence has been transplanted with other noxious productions from the polluted soil of France to the political Hotbeds of the United States, where they have for some time been shooting and spreading with a sort of forced and unnatural exuberance.

That the British Government in North America has instigated the Indians to make war upon the United States and has actually furnished arms for that purpose has not only been frequently advanced in the public prints, but has been more than insinuated in official papers and roundly asserted in the speeches of their legislators.

If I had access to these vehement Declaimers, I would beg leave to say to them, Where, gentlemen, are we to look for the source of this unmeasured enmity to England? Is there any cause in nature that makes these hard hearts? If you really wish to go to war with us is it manly previously to vent your hostility in endeavoring to traduce our character? Do you not see that the unmerited reproach, that you would cast upon us, will recoil, with double force, upon yourselves? Is it politic, if you are bent upon fighting us to irritate a future enemy by unworthy artifices and fabricated charges, which must put his feelings to the rack? To labour to provoke a great and powerful people to forego their natural moderation and to rise into more than ordinary resentment by injurious and insulting invective? By accusation heaped upon accusation without consistency, without probability, without even the shadow of proof?

In England, if nothing will satisfy you but making her your Enemy, you would have an Enemy, generous as she is brave—do you desire to goad her to a war *usque ad internecionem*? You cannot do it; it is not in her nature. But let me inform you, gentlemen, that there is nothing that an Englishman so warmly resents, nothing he is so slow to forgive, as a calumny upon the character of his country, as an Insult offered to her Honour. But I feel an asperity rising in me, that shall not be indulged. Let me then calmly endeavour to convince you of your injustice.

Many very unequivocal symptoms of a hostile disposition having made their appearance among you, it became the duty of the King's Government in North America to look to the possible consequences; and in so doing the magnanimity and the humanity, which direct and ever have directed the proceedings of that Government, were most clearly manifested; how? in taking the earliest measures to PREVENT the very evil the occurrence of which you have so confidently imputed to their continuance. [connivance?]

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

It is a fact well known to every public man, at least in this Country, that at a period far anterior to your famous Battle of Wabash, or your more famous speeches in Congress, the British Government in North America gave the most pointed directions to the person holding the Civil and Military command in Upper Canada to dissuade the Indians from having recourse to arms for a settlement of their differences with your Government, and that in pursuance of these Instructions, Major General Brock, who had as early as the month of October last, succeeded to the Civil and Military Command in that province did use every exertion and did employ all the means within his power to restrain the Indians from any hostile proceedings against the United States, to *withhold from them* the means of committing such hostilities!

This, Mr. Editor, is what I should wish to say to our accusers. If they would listen to me, well:—if not, I might perhaps raise my tone and tell them that every subject of His Majesty is prepared to repel, with indignation and contempt, the charge of treachery, brought against his government, as a most malicious and most calumnious falsehood.

I am, &c.,

PHILALETHERS.

No. 35.—SIR GEORGE PREVOST TO LORD LIVERPOOL.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 117-2, p. 181.*)

QUEBEC, 3rd April, 1812.

MY LORD,—Before your Lordship receives this letter you will probably be in possession of all the circumstances relative to Henry's treachery, as well as of the effect it has had, or is likely to produce, upon the Government of the United States; the official papers left to me by my predecessor furnished no other information of consequence upon this subject than what your Lordship will have found in the public prints, or in the communications you may have received from Mr. Foster; it may not however be unimportant to observe to your Lordship that from Mr. Henry's residence in this country and his Religion, from his thorough acquaintance with the Canadian Character and Language and above all from his deep resentment against its Government Bonaparte may be inclined to give him a favourable reception in France, with a view of keeping his Talents in reserve to suit the exigencies of the Government of the United States, in event of an alliance being formed between these Countries against England.

I have reason to expect the next measure of hostility which Mr. Madison will practise will be to cause to be laid on the Table of Congress a declaration of War against Great Britain; I have therefore deemed it expedient to address myself on the occasion to the General Officers in Command of Districts in the British American Provinces, recommending the utmost caution and prudence in their intercourse with the United States.

I have the honour of transmitting herewith an extract of my letter on this subject to Major Gen. Brock, that to Sir John Sherbrooke contains the same restrictions except as respects the Fort of Detroit. I hope my Instructions to those Officers will be found to accord with the sentiments & intentions of His Majesty's Government towards the United States at this period.

I have &c.,

GEORGE PREVOST.

No. 36.—SIR GEORGE PREVOST TO MAJOR GENERAL BROCK.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 117-2, p. 183.*)

(Extract.)

QUEBEC, 31st March, 1812.

I have carefully examined Colonel Macdonnell's report upon the American Fort at Detroit written at your desire from the information he had obtained during a residence of a few days in its vicinity.

Whatever temptations may offer to induce you to depart from a system strictly defensive, I must pointedly request that, under the existing circumstances of our relations with the Government of the United States, you will not allow them to lead you into any measure having the character of offence, even should a declaration of War be laid on the Table of the Congress, by the President's influence, because I am informed by our Minister at Washington there prevails throughout the United States a great unwillingness to enter upon Hostilities and also because the apparent neglect at Detroit might be but a bait to tempt us to an act of aggression, in its effects uniting parties, strengthening the power of the Government of that Country and affording that assistance to the raising of men for the augmentation of the American Army, without which their ability to raise one additional Regiment is now questioned.

You are nevertheless to persevere in your preparations for defence and in such arrangements as may upon a change in the state of affairs enable you to carry any disposable part of your force offensively against the common enemy.

No. 37.—THE SECRETARY TO STATE TO SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

(Archives, Series Q, vol. 117-2, p. 239.)

DOWNING STREET, 15th May, 1812.

SIR,—Before this dispatch can be received by you, you will doubtless have been apprised of the disclosure made by a person of the name of Henry to the American Government of certain documents relative to his employment by Sir James Craig, in the year 1809, on a service of a secret and confidential nature.

Whatever may have been the first impression which the Publication of Mr. Henry's Correspondence may have produced in the United States, I trust that no measure of an hostile tendency will be decided upon until His Majesty's Minister shall have had an opportunity of giving to the American Government that explanation which ought to have been required and received from him before the assertions of Mr. Henry were credited to their fullest extent and before the documents which he disclosed were laid before the House of Representatives.

I herewith transmit to you by the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the copy of a dispatch which has been addressed by Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Mr. Foster, signifying to him His Royal Highness's pleasure in respect to the Language which he is to hold to the American government.

In addition to the explanation therein given of the conduct and sentiments of His Majesty's Ministers on this occasion, it is right that I should assure you in the strongest manner, that when I enclosed Mr. Henry's memorial in my letter to you of the 16th Sept., in conformity with official usage, when similar references have been made, it was by no means my intention that you should infer either that I admitted the statement given by Mr. Henry of his own services to be a correct one, or that I approved of the Instructions of Sir James Craig under which he acted.

In expressing my opinion of the ability shewn by Mr. Henry on the occasion mentioned in his Memorial, I referred exclusively to the *mode* in which it appeared that he had executed a service upon the *nature* of which I did not think it necessary to express an opinion at a time when more than two years had elapsed after the whole Transaction was closed.

Whatever might have been my opinion, I should have felt the greatest reluctance to commence my correspondence with the successor of Sir James Craig with any expressions implying disapprobation of the conduct of that distinguished Officer.

I might undoubtedly have taken that opportunity of cautioning you against every act, at which the Government of a friendly Power could justly take offence and I should not have omitted it if I had felt less confidence that your own Judgment and Discretion would render such caution from me unnecessary.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

I shall conclude this Dispatch by expressing my firm hope and conviction that in making any arrangement for the Defence of the Provinces committed to your charge, even under the menaces of hostility and invasion, no measures will be resorted to by you from which the Sanction of His Majesty's Government must hereafter be withheld, or which, if disclosed to the world, could be cited as a proof of a want of good faith on their part towards a nation not at war with Great Britain.

No. 38.—SECRETARY OF STATE OF SIR GEORGE PREVOST.

Archives, series Q., vol. 117-2, p. 243.

DOWNING STREET, 15th May, 1812.

SIR,—Notwithstanding the irritation which may have been produced in America by the disclosure of Mr. Henry and the other existing causes of difference between the two Countries, His Majesty's Government are still disposed to hope that no immediate rupture with America is to be apprehended. Upon the receipt of any intelligence containing more certain Indications of Hostility such further measures shall be taken in this Country, with the view of enabling you to resist any attack that may be made upon the Provinces under your Government, as the pressing exigencies of the public service in other parts of the world may enable His Majesty's Government to adopt.

I feel confident at the same time that when the present circumstances of the Country & the active employment of so large a part of its disposable Forces are taken into consideration, you will not expect that the Forces under your command can receive any considerable addition by the Detachment of Troops from home.

In the event, or in the apparent certainty of actual hostility, you will consider yourself vested with the same general Discretion in taking measures for the defence of the North American Provinces, which was given to your predecessor, Sir Jas. Craig, under the same circumstances by the Instructions conveyed to him in Lord Castlereagh's dispatches.

I trust however that the expence which has been already incurred in strengthening the defences of Lower Canada will enable you to provide adequate means of resistance without making any considerable demand upon the Treasury of this Country.

It was my intention to have taken this opportunity of writing to you more at length upon the subject adverted to in this letter, but the affecting event which has so recently occurred, * and of which you will be doubtless appriz'd thro' other channels of information, compels me to defer for the present a mere detailed communication of the sentiments of His Majesty's Government.

I cannot however avoid repeating their earnest desire that you should continuously avoid any act which can have the effect of irritating the Government or the People of the United States, or can tend in any way whatever to accelerate the resort to actual hostility against this country.

No. 39.—REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

(Annual Register vol. 54, p. 310.)*

At the Court at Carlton House, the 23rd of June, 1812; present His Royal Highness the prince regent in council.

Whereas his royal highness the prince regent was pleased to declare in the name and in the behalf of his majesty, on the 21st day of April, 1812, "that if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall by some authentic act of

* This "afflicting event" was, there can be no doubt, the assassination of Mr. Perceval by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons.

the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth the order in council of the 7th January, 1807, and the order in council of the 26th of April, 1809 shall, without any further order be, and the same are hereby declared from henceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked."

And whereas the charge des affaires of the United States of America, resident at this court, did, on the 20th day of May last, transmit to lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, a copy of a certain instrument, there for the first time communicated to this court, purporting to be a decree passed by the government of France, on the 28th day of April, 1811, by which the decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitely no longer in force, in regard to American vessels.

And whereas his royal highness the prince regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said order of the 21st of April last, upon which the said orders were to cease and determine; is nevertheless disposed on his part to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations upon its accustomed principles; his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared that the order in council bearing date the 7th day of January, 1807, and the order in council bearing date the 26th day of April, 1809, be revoked, so far as regards American vessels, and their cargoes, being American property, from the first day of August next.

But whereas by certain acts of the government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the said United States, the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein; and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States is interdicted; the commercial intercourse between France and the said United States having been restored; his royal highness the prince regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, that if the government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this order shall have been duly notified by his Majesty's minister in America to the said government, revoke, or cause to be revoked, the said acts, this present order shall in that case, after due notice signified by his Majesty's minister in America to the said government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels and their cargoes, being American property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 20th day of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid orders in council alone, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this order; and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid, that shall henceforth be captured under the said orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation till further orders, but shall, in event of this order not becoming null and of no effect, in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expenses on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided, that nothing in this order contained, respecting the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly or in part the orders in council of the 11th of November, 1807, or any other order not herein mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled, under the order in council of the 21st of April, 1812.

His royal highness the prince regent is hereby pleased further to declare, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that nothing in this present order contained, shall be understood to preclude his royal highness the prince regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring, after reasonable notice, the orders of the 7th of January, 1807, and 26th of April, 1809, or any part thereof, to their full effect, or from taking such other measures of retaliation against the enemy as may appear to his royal highness to be just and necessary.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

And the right honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judges of the high court of admiralty, and the judges of the courts of vice-admiralty are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

No. 40.—DECLARATION OF WAR BY THE UNITED STATES.

(*Annual Register*, vol. 54, p. 342*).

An Act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories; and that the president of the United States be, and is hereby authorised, to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States to carry the same into effect; and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the subjects thereof.

June 18, 1812. Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

No. 41.—ADMIRAL WARREN TO MR. MONROE, SECRETARY OF STATE, U.S.A.

(*Annual Register*, vol. 54, p. 342*).

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Sept. 30.

SIR,—The departure of Mr. Foster from America has devolved upon me the charge of making known to you, for the information of the government of the United States, the sentiments entertained by his royal highness the prince regent, upon the existing relations of the two countries.

You will observe from the enclosed copy of an order in council bearing date the 23rd of June, 1812, that the orders in council of the 7th of Jan. 1807 and the 26th of April, 1809, ceased to exist nearly at the same time that the government of the United States declared war against his majesty.

Immediately on the receipt of this declaration in London, the order in council, of which a copy is herewith enclosed to you, was issued on the 31st day of July, for the embargo and detention of all American ships.

Under these circumstances, I am commanded to propose to your government the immediate cessation of hostilities between the two countries; and I shall be most happy in being the instrument of bringing about a reconciliation, so interesting and beneficial to America and Great Britain.

I therefore propose to you, that the government of the United States of America shall instantly recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territory of his majesty, or the persons or property of his subjects; with the understanding, that immediately on receiving from you an official assurance to that effect, I shall instruct all the officers under my command to desist from correspond-

ing measures of war against the ships and property of the United States and that I shall transmit, without delay, corresponding intelligence to the several parts of the world where hostilities may have commenced; the British commanders in which will be required to discontinue hostilities, from the receipt of such notice.

Should the American government accede to the above proposal for terminating hostilities, I am authorized to arrange with you as to the revocation of the laws which interdict the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States; in default of such revocation within such reasonable period as may be agreed upon you will observe, by the order of the 23rd of June, the orders in council of January, 1807 and April, 1809, are to be revived.

The officer who conveys this letter to the American coast has received my orders to put to sea immediately upon the delivering of this dispatch to the competent authority; and earnestly recommend, that no time may be lost in communicating to me the decision of your government, persuaded as I feel, that it cannot but be of a nature to lead to a speedy termination of the present differences.

The flag of truce which you may charge with your reply will find one of my cruisers at Sandy Hook, ten days after the landing of this dispatch, which I have directed to call there with a flag of truce for that purpose. I have &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the Blue and commander in chief &c.

No. 41.—JAMES MONROE, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO ADMIRAL WARREN.

(*Annual Register*, vol. 54, p. 344*).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Oct. 27, 1812.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ult. and to submit it to the consideration of the President.

It appears that you are authorised to propose a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, on the Ground of the repeal of the orders in council; and in case the proposition is acceded to, to take measures, in concert with this government to carry it into complete effect on both sides.

You state also, that you have it in charge, in the event, to enter into an arrangement with the government of the United States for the repeal of the laws which interdict the ships of war and the commerce of Great Britain from the harbours and waters of the United States, and you intimate that if the proposition is not acceded to, the orders in council (repealed conditionally by that of the 23rd of June last) will be revived against the commerce of the United States.

I am instructed to inform you that it will be very satisfactory to the President to meet the British government in such arrangements as may terminate without delay the hostilities which now exist between the United States and Great Britain, on conditions honourable to both nations.

At the moment of the declaration of war, the President gave a signal proof of the attachment of the United States to peace. Instructions were given at an early period to the late Chargé d'affaires of the United States at London, to propose to the British government an armistice on conditions, which, it was presumed, would have been satisfactory. It has been seen with regret, that the proposition made by Mr. Monroe, particularly in regard to the important interest of impressment, was rejected and that none was offered through that channel, as a basis on which hostilities might cease.

As your Government has authorised you to propose a cessation of hostilities and is, doubtless, aware of the important and salutary effects which a satisfactory adjustment of this difference cannot fail to have on the future relations between the two countries, I indulge the hope that it has, ere this, given you full powers for the purpose. Experience has sufficiently evinced that no peace can be durable, unless this object is provided for; it is presumed, therefore, that it is equally the interest of both countries to adjust it at this time.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

Without further discussing questions of right, the president is desirous to provide a remedy for the evils complained of on both sides. The claim of the British government is, to take from the merchant vessels of other countries British subjects. In the practice, the commanders of British ships of war often take from the merchant vessels of the United States American citizens. If the United States prohibit the employment of British subjects in their service and enforce the prohibition by suitable regulations and penalties, the motive for the practice is taken away. It is in this mode the President is willing to accommodate this important controversy with the British government and it cannot be conceived on what ground the arrangement can be refused.

A suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the armistice, seems to be a necessary consequence. It cannot be presumed, while the parties are engaged in a negotiation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the United States would admit the right, or acquiesce in the practice of the opposite party; or that Great Britain would be willing to restrain her cruisers from a practice which would have the strongest tendency to defeat the negotiation. It is presumable that both parties would enter a negotiation with a sincere desire to give it effect. For this purpose it is necessary that a clear and distinct understanding be first obtained between them, of the accommodation which each is prepared to make. If the British government is willing to suspend the practice of impressment from American vessels, on consideration that the United States will exclude British seamen from their service, the regulation by which this compromise should be carried into effect would be solely the object of this negotiation. The armistice would be of short duration. If the parties agree, peace would be the result. If the negotiations failed, each would be restored to its former state, and to all its pretensions, by recurring to war.

Lord Castlereagh, in his note to Mr. Russel, seems to have supposed that, had the British government accepted the proposition made to it, Great Britain would have suspended immediately the exercise of a right on the mere assurance of this government, that a law would be afterwards passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the service of the United States and that Great Britain would have no agency in the regulation to give effect to that proposition. Such an idea was not in the contemplation of this government, nor is it to be reasonably inferred from Mr. Russel's note; lest, however, by possibility, such an inference might be drawn from the instructions to Mr. Russel, and anxious that there should be no misunderstanding in the case, subsequent instructions were given to Mr. Russel, with a view to obviate every objection of the kind alluded to. As they bear date on the 27th of July and were forwarded by the British packet *Alpheia*, it is more than probable that they may have been received and acted on.

I am happy to explain to you thus fully the views of my government on this important subject. The president desires that the war which exists between our countries should be terminated on such conditions as may secure a solid and durable peace. To accomplish this great object, it is necessary that the interest of impressment be satisfactorily arranged. He is willing that Great Britain should be secured against the evils of which she complains. He seeks, on the other hand, that the citizens of the United States should be protected against a practice, which, while it degrades the nation, deprives them of their right, as freemen, takes them by force from their families and their country, into a foreign service, to fight the battles of a foreign power, perhaps against their own kindred and country.

I abstain from entering, in this communication, into other grounds of difference. The orders in council having been repealed (with a reservation not impairing a corresponding right on the part of the United States) and no illegal blockades, revived or instituted in their stead, and an understanding being obtained on the subject of impressment, in the mode herein proposed, the President is willing to agree to a cessation of hostilities with a view to arrange, by treaty in a more distinct and ample manner and to the satisfaction of both parties, every other subject of controversy.

I will only add that if there be no objection to an accommodation of the difference relating to impressment in the mode proposed, other than the suspension of the British claims to impressment during the armistice, there can be none to pro-

ceeding, without the armistice, to an immediate discussion and arrangement of an article on that subject. This great question being satisfactorily adjusted, the way will be open either for an armistice or any other course leading most conveniently and expeditiously to a general pacification.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MONROE.

No. 42.—W. JONES TO CAPTAIN EVANS OF THE "CHESAPEAKE."

(*Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 185.*)

NAVY DEPARTMENT May 6, 1813.

SIR,—I am much satisfied with the progress you have made in the equipment of the Chesapeake & hope this will find you ready for sea.

In this expectation the following outline is intended to designate your course which if pursued with vigour & vigilance, I am persuaded will result no less to your honour & advantage than to the advancement of the great objects of war. It is impossible to conceive a naval service of higher order in a national point of view than the capture & destruction of the Enemy's stores, ships with military & naval stores, destined for the supply of his armies in Canada & fleets on this station & the capture of transports with troops destined to reinforce Canada or invade our own shores. With this view no position can be better chosen than the range of the coast of Nova Scotia & the entrance of the Gulph of St. Lawrence & Straights of Belle Isle, along the coast of Labrador or around by the east coast of Newfoundland (as information & prospect may determine) to the coast of Greenland where the entire whale fishery of the Enemy being without protection may be speedily and completely destroyed.

By the time this could be accomplished the same route may be retraced home, so as to enter some eastern port in all the month of September. In this route you will find great resource & refreshment in the fish with which these seas abound as well as in that of the fishing vessels you may capture & destroy, moreover the moderate temperature & humidity of the climate will admit of a very moderate consumption of water.

The force of the Enemy now on our coast & the expected increase forbids a reasonable prospect of getting prizes safe into our ports during the summer months. The risk of recapture is so great that the public interest seems to demand rather the destruction of every prize than to weaken your crew by attempting to send them in, particularly these with *military or naval stores*. A question never can arise between the honourable patriotism of our gallant officers & the pecuniary interest they may be supposed to have in attempting to send them into port, when the doubtful chance of success & the very great advantage the enemy would derive from recaptures are considered.

The cruising ground herein designated also embraces a vast & valuable mercantile trade for the supply of the British Provinces & of the Indians also a rich return in furs & peltries.

The enemy will not in all probability anticipate our taking this ground with our public ships of war & as the enemy's convoys generally separate between Cape Race & Halifax, leaving the trade of the St. Lawrence to proceed without convoy the chance of captures upon an extensive scale is very flattering. It is of the greatest importance that our account of prisoners should be kept as full as possible & the returns regularly made to this Department in order that the exchange of our own gallant seamen may be effected without delay & that by the magnitude of the pledge in our hands the enemy may be induced from policy if not from disposition, to treat our citizens with less rigour than he is accustomed to do.

The fogs which prevail in the seas in which you are to cruize may be considered as forming an objection, upon the presumption that a superior enemy cannot be discovered until close on board, but admitting the fact, it is counterbalanced by the

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facility which it affords to a fast sailing vessel to escape from a superior enemy, that it conceals your own ship until an inferior in force and sailing is under your guns, that the [by] running close in with the land you are sure to have clear weather although the fog may be ever so thick two or three leagues off & that by taking a position off some known land fall usual for ships entering the St. Lawrence you may intercept them as they approach the land the moment they develope from the fog bank.

After all, vigilance and preparation are the only safeguards in any and every situation.

With these instructions you will proceed to sea as soon as the weather & the force & position of the enemy will permit & as the Hornet is now ready for sea, I shall furnish Captain Biddle with a duplicate of this letter & order him to pursue the same route with the same objects in view & to endeavour to join you off Cape Breton.

Wishing you a successful & honourable cruize.

I am, &c.,

W. JONES.

SAMUEL EVANS, Esq.

Commanding the U.S. Frigate "Chesapeake,"
Boston Harbour.

No. 43.—W. JONES TO CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 673, p. 191.*)

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1813.

SIR,—My last of the 4th inst. will have informed your of my intention to have ordered you to the command of the "Constitution" without reservation and the enclosed copy of a letter (note: This copy was not found) this moment received after I had sealed the cover of the enclosed letter to Captain Evans will explain to you the cause of the indispensable change of that determination.

Knowing your ardent desire for active service, I feel a pleasure in gratifying your laudable zeal & therefore desire that you will proceed immediately to Boston, take the command of the U.S. Frigate "Chesapeake" & proceed in conformity with the foregoing instructions which you will consider as if originally addressed to yourself. If in the course of your cruize you should derive such information of the force of the enemy, or other sufficient cause, as to render a strict observance of my instructions prejudicial to the public service you are at liberty to exercise your own judgment & pursue such other course as may in your opinion be best calculated to accomplish the important objects of your cruize.

Capt. Biddle will receive his instructions by this mail & may be probably in New York in 24 hours after. Perhaps you had better see him & confer upon the best means of ensuring his junction with you at whatever point you may determine upon.

Captain Evans will be ordered to the Navy Yard at New York, but you need not wait to be received by him.

I am, &c.,

W. JONES.

CAPTAIN JAMES LAWRENCE,
New York.

NOTE C.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA.

No. 1.—SIR JOHN JOHNSON TO GENERAL HALDIMAND.

(Archives, series B., vol. 115, p. 252.)

(Extract.)

MONTREAL, 26th April, 1784.

SIR,—The Highlanders and others of my Regiment of the Roman Catholic and Protestant persuasions have applied to me through their officers, to request that your Excellency will be pleased to Indulge them to settle in separate Bodies for the Benefit of their religion.

No. 2.—GENERAL HALDIMAND TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON.

(Archives, series B., vol. 63. p. 270.)

(Extract.)

HEAD QUERS, QUEBEC, 6th May, 1784.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I have no objection that the men who served in your corps of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Religion should settle as distinctly as possible; it may be effected by changing the Lotts they shall draw, or in such way you shall think most likely to satisfy both parties, having attention to a strict observance of the King's Instructions for settling lands.

No. 3.—LORD SYDNEY TO LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HAMILTON.

(Archives, series Q., vol. 24-2, p. 279.)

WHITEHALL, 24th June, 1785.

SIR,—Having laid before the King a memorial of Mr. Roderick Macdonell, stating that, at the solicitation of a considerable number of Scots Highlanders and other British subjects of the Roman Catholic Persuasion who, prior to the last war were Inhabitants of the Back Settlements of the Province of New York and to whom, in consideration of their Loyalty and Services Lands have been lately assigned in the higher Parts of Canada, he is desirous of joining them in order to serve them in the capacity of a Clergyman, in the humble hope that, on his arrival at their Settlement, he shall be allowed by Government an annual subsistence for the Discharge of that Duty. I inclose to you the said memorial and am to signify to you the King's Commands that you do permit Mr. Macdonell to join the above mentioned Settlers and officiate as their Clergyman and with respect to the allowance to be made to him, I shall take an early opportunity of communicating to you His Majesty's Pleasure.

I am, &c.,

SYDNEY.

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No. 4.—MEMORIAL OF MR. RODERICK MACDONELL.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 24-2, p. 280.*)

To the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, one of His Majesty's Principal secretaries of State, &c., &c., &c..

The Memorial of Mr. Roderick Macdonell
Most Humbly Sheweth,

That considerable number of Scots Highlanders & other British natives, who prior to the last War, were Inhabitants of the Back Settlements of the Province of New York, adhering strictly to their Duty & Allegiance, until being unsupported, they were overwhelmed by the numbers of the Enemy, then retiring thro' the woods to Canada, they served in the 84th Royal Yorkers & other Regiments upon the different Expeditions from that Province until the Peace, as Sir Guy Carleton, Lieutenant Governor Haldimand, Brigadier General Maclean, Sir John Johnson & other officers can testify.

That Lands have been lately assigned by the Commander in Chief to the above People in the higher Parts of Canada, but being of the Roman Catholick Persuasion, they are at a Loss for a Clergyman understanding their Language and having lost all their Property and reduced to commence new settlements in the woods, they are not in condition to support one.

That the memorialist being known and related to many of them, they have communicated Solicitations to him to go abroad & serve them in that capacity, in the humble hopes that from the above circumstances and considerations His Majesty's Government would be graciously pleased to give Permission to furnish him the means of defraying the Passage & Journey to their Settlement & to allow an annual Subsistence, as they are not able to afford it.

That accordingly the memorialist with satisfactory Documents of his Popularity and Character, having proceeded thus far from his Native Country and Settlement most humbly requests Your Lordship will be pleased to take the above Points into consideration, and to relieve the Exigency of that distressed and loyal Part of His Majesty's Subjects as far as to Your Wisdom and Goodness it may seem expedient and just.

No. 5.—BISHOP (ANGLICAN) OF QUEBEC TO MR. KING.

(*Archives, series, Q., vol. 69-2, p. 404.*)

POWELL PLACE, Nov. 20th, 1794.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose duplicate of a letter which I sent for you with my Lord Dorchester by the Regulus.

I take this opportunity of mentioning to you a mistatement which escaped me in my letter to Mr. Dundas of the 15th of Sept., (see p. 385).—I said that "from Montreal to Kingston, a distance of 200 miles, there is not one clergyman of the Church of England, nor any house of Religious Worship except one small Chapel belonging to the Lutherans, & one or perhaps two belonging to the Presbyterians." I should have said "nor any house of Protestant worship." For between Montreal & the Point au Baudet *, a distance of about 50 miles, where the people are chiefly Roman Catholics, I saw two Roman Catholic Churches (& I am since told by a priest of that persuasion that there are six more). The mistake in the expression arose from my having the Protestants exclusively in my mind, of whose situation alone I was then speaking. From the Point au Baudet to Kingston †, with the exception of a small body of Scotch Roman Catholics who have no Church,

* That is in Lower Canada.

† In Upper Canada.

the Inhabitants are universally Protestants as they are also on the Bay of Quinté. The mistake does not materially affect the question, but I thought it right to state it to you; you will best judge of the propriety of mentioning it to the present Secretary of State. We do not yet hear anything of the instruments.

I am, &c.,

J. QUEBEC.

No. 6.—SECRETARY OF STATE TO LIEUT.-GENERAL HUNTER.

(*Archives, series, Q., vol. 294, p. 41.*)

DOWNING STREET, 1st March, 1803.

SIR,—A Body of Highlanders mostly Macdonnells and partly disbanded soldiers of the late Glengarry Fensible Regiment with their Families and connections are upon the point of quitting their present place of abode with the design of following into Upper Canada some of the relations who have already established themselves in the Province.

The merit and services of the regiment in which a proportion of these people have served give them strong claims to any mark of favour and consideration which can consistently be extended to them and with the encouragement usually afforded in the Province they would no doubt prove as valuable settlers as their connections now residing in the District of Glengarry of whose Industry and general good conduct very favourable representations have been received here.

Government has been apprized of the situation and disposition of the Families before described by Mr. McDonnell, one of the ministers of their Church and formerly chaplain to the Glengarry regiment who possessed considerable Influence with their whole body. He has undertaken in the event of their absolute determination to carry into execution their plan of departure to embark with them and direct their course to Canada.

In case of their arrival within your Government I am commanded by His Majesty to authorize you to Grant in the usual manner a Tract of the unappropriated Crown Lands in any part of the Province where they may fix in the proportion of Twelve hundred acres to Mr. McDonnell and Two hundred acres to every family he may introduce into the Colony.

No. 7.—REVEREND ALEX. McDONELL TO JOHN SULLIVAN.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 299, p. 184.*)

EDINBURGH, — March, 1804.

SIR,—In the letter I had the honour to receive from you in Nov. last you approved of the Idea I had suggested of keeping the Scots Catholics in Canada entirely under the spiritual direction of pastors selected from among their own countrymen and who shall have been educated in Great Britain; and you expressed a wish that I should proceed according to my intention to assume the charge of the Catholics of the County of Glengarry with as little delay as possible. The season being now at hand, I am ready to take my departure in the first vessel that sails from the Clyde for Montreal, or Quebec, & only wait for those letters which you were so good as to say you would give me for Governor Hunter. Should you or my Lord Hobart think proper to honour me with any particular commands, or instructions for that Province I would set out for London to receive them, without a moment's delay.

If government thought proper to defray the expense of a schoolmaster for that County I could bring with me from this Country a person every way qualified for that important charge.

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I mentioned in my last how necessary it would be for me to have some assistance from Government for building a house, but shall leave that and every other indulgence that my exertions for my Country may have entitled me to entirely to yourself & to the favourable reports that Governor Hunter may chuse to make of my conduct.

I am, &c.,

ALEXANDER MACDONELL.

No. 8.—SECRETARY OF STATE TO LIEUT.-GENERAL HUNTER.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 297, p. 16.*)

DOWNING STREET, 7th April, 1804.

SIR.—Circumstances have prevented the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment from carrying into execution the resolution communicated to you in my letter of the 1st March, 1803, of proceeding in a Body to Canada. Mr. Macdonell, one of the Ministers of their Church, whom I then mentioned to you as having given notice to Government of their intention and who undertook to proceed with them, is still desirous of joining his countrymen who are already settled in the District of Glengarry within your Government. Should he execute this intention I am to desire that you will upon his application make as favourable an allotment of Land as may be consistent with the Regulations under which the Crown Lands are granted, and I make no doubt you will find Mr. Macdonell deserving of any protection and encouragement you may be enabled to extend to him.

No. 9.—LIEUT.-GENERAL HUNTER TO LORD HOBART.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 299, p. 49.*)

QUEBEC, 20th June, 1804.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's dispatch No. 24 of the 7th of April last acquainting me that circumstances have prevented the Disbanded Soldiers of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment from carrying into execution their resolution of proceeding in a Body to Canada which your Lordship had communicated to me in your letter of the 1st March, 1803; but that Mr. Macdonell, one of the Ministers of their Church, who undertook to proceed with them, is still desirous of joining those of his Countrymen, who are already settled in the District of Glengarry, and authorizing me, upon his application, to make as favourable an allotment of Land to him, as may be consistent with the regulations, under which the Crown Lands are granted.

I shall have much pleasure in paying every attention to Mr. Macdonell, upon his arrival in this country; and I should also have been very glad to have seen the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencible Regiment settled in Upper Canada. That Regiment served some short time under my command in Ireland in 1798, when I found them to be a remarkably well behaved and well disposed set of people.

I beg leave to mention to your Lordship that your letter to me, upon this subject, of the first March, 1803, has never reached me and probably is your dispatch, No. 17, which, in my letter, No. 47, of the 12th March 1st, I stated to be missing.

I have &c.,

P. HUNTER.

No. 10.—ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF QUEBEC TO GENERAL HUNTER.

(Archives, series C., vol. 63, p. 105).

LONGUEUIL, 22 8tre 1804.

MONSIEUR,—Le porteur de la presente qui j'ai l'honneur d'écrire à Votre excellence, est M. Macdonell, prêtre ecossois nouvellement arrivé dans ce pays pour procurer à ses compatriotes emigrés les secours spirituel dont ils ont grand besoin; il est très recommandé et je l'employerai avec plaisir auprès des ecossois; il va rendre à votre excellence les respectueux hommages et traiter avec elle sur quelques objets relatifs à l'émigration faite et à faire. Je connois trop bien la bonté de Votre excellence pour douter qu'elle fera tout ce qui est en son pouvoir pour favoriser les pauvres ecossois que la nécessité de pourvoir à leur subsistance a jettés sur nos côtes. Un autre prêtre irlandois arrivé icy depuis un mois emmené d'irlande par le Lord Selkirk est déjà placé dans le comté de glengari; son predecesseur Mr. Alexander Macdonell touchoit annuellement du gouvernement £50 sous le titre de missionnaire des sauvage de Swegatsi pour aider à sa subsistance.

Je suis charmé que le voyage de ce monsieur à York me procure le precieux avantage de renouveler les assurances du profond respect avec lequel j'ay l'honneur d'être, &c., &c.

† P. EVEQUE DE QUEBEC.

Translation.

LONGUEUIL, 22nd October, 1804.

SIR,—The bearer of the present, which I have the honour to write to your Excellency, is Mr. Macdonell, Scotch priest, newly arrived in this country, to procure for his emigrant fellow countrymen the spiritual help of which they have great need. He is well recommended and I will with pleasure employ him among the Scotch. He is going to pay his respectful homage to your Excellency and to treat with you on some matters relative to emigration past and to come. I know too well your excellency's goodness to doubt that you will do everything in your power to favour the poor Scotch, whom the necessity of providing for their subsistence has cast upon our shores. Another priest an Irishman, arrived here a month ago, brought from Ireland by Lord Selkirk and already placed in the county of Glengarry. His predecessor, Mr. Alexander Macdonnell, received annually from Government £50, as missionary of the Indians of Swegatchie to help his subsistence.

I am delighted that this gentleman's journey to York procures me the precious advantage of renewing the assurances of profound respect with which I have the honour &c &c.

No. 11.—WARRANT FOR SALARY TO REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL.

(Archives, warrants, vol. 3 of 1805.)

TO HENRY CALDWELL Esq. Receiver General.

You are hereby directed and required out of such Monies as are or shall come to your hands for defraying the Expenses of the Government of this Province, to pay or cause to be paid unto the Rev. Alexander Macdonell or to his assigns, £25 sterling being for his six months salary as Roman Catholic Missionary in Upper Canada from 1st November 1804 to 30th April 1805 Inclusive. And for your so doing, this, with the Acquittance of the said Alexander Macdonell or his Assigns shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

QUEBEC, this 31st July 1805.

ROBERT S. MILNES.

By His Excellency's Command,
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

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No. 12.—JOSEPH FROBISHER TO LIEUT. COLONEL GREEN.

(*Archives, series C., vol. 63, p. 121.*)

BEAVER HALL, 3rd February, 1806.

MY DEAR SIR,—At the request of the Reverend Mr. Alex. Macdonell of Glengary whom I believe is personally known to you having brought out letters of Introduction & Recommendation to our Deceased Friend General Hunter who had the goodness to interest himself on his behalf in speaking to Governor Milnes & I believe obtained for him a pension of £50, the same allowance as was made to Mr. Burke & other Missionarys. I would esteem it a particular favour if you would take the trouble to give me every information respecting this matter by return of Post, as Mr. Macdonell is waiting in Town to know the result & to whom he is to apply to for the payment of his salary (if there is any allowance made him)

With respectful compliments &c.

JO. FROBISHER.

No. 13.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO EARL BATHURST.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 321, p. 228.*)

3 SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,
Monday, Dec. 16th, 1816.

MY LORD,—Having a letter to deliver to your Lordship from my Lord Sidmoreth & some important communications to make respecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects of Upper Canada & other British Colonies of North America, I beg to know when it may be convenient for your Lordship to honour me with an audience.

I have &c. ALEX. McDONELL.

No. 14.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO EARL BATHURST.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 177.*)

SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, LONDON,
10th Jan. 1817.

MY LORD,—Presuming on Your Lordship's kind condescension & convinced by experience of the warm interest you take in the welfare of every class of His Majesty's subjects who merit the approbation of their Sovereign and His Government, I take the liberty of laying before your Lordship the following statement respecting His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects of Upper Canada in hopes it will obtain your Lordship's favourable consideration & approval.

The Catholics of Upper Canada are about fifteen thousand in number & are spread over a great part of the Province, the Scotch Highlanders of that persuasion are principally concentrated in what is called the Glengarry settlement although a good many have dispersed themselves up the country as far as Kingston & from thence to the head of the Bay of Quinty.

To administer to the spiritual want of all these & to afford the necessary instructions to their youth would require at least six clergymen & eight or ten schoolmasters, who ought to be selected from their own countrymen professing the same religion, & speaking the same (the Gaelic) language with themselves.

Of all the methods that can be devised to preserve to the children, the loyal principles of their fathers, it is obvious that none can prove so effectual as implanting in their minds these principles, & carrying moral and religious instructions to

them at an early age, in the emphatic language of their ancestors. Thus assured by the double barrier of their Language and Religion they might for a long time stand proof against the contagious politics of their democratical neighbours.

The encouragement held out last year by order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to public teachers (without any distinction of Religious persuasion) accompanying the Emigrants going to Canada, viz.: £100 sterling per annum & 200 acres of land to clergymen & £50 sterling per annum & 100 acres of land to schoolmasters, could be all that could be required or expected by the Catholics of that Province, for the people themselves would easily contribute whatever more might be necessary for the support of their public functionaries, & this bounty of Government could not fail to operate as an additional tie on the loyalty & gratitude of the former, and a powerful stimulus on the latter to make them exert themselves in the assiduous discharge of their important duty.

It is my intention to establish the principal School at my own place of Residence in the county of Glengarry, in order to be under my own superintendence & direction & for this school I wish to procure a few masters, in this country, of superior talents & learning, capable of educating Gentlemen's sons upon a more liberal and extensive plan than what would be necessary for the lower class of settlers. This would preclude the necessity of sending them to the United States or to the French seminaries of Lower Canada, as has been the case hitherto. Should your Lordship be disposed to consider an Establishment of this kind in so favourable a point of view as to merit the countenance and protection of Government, some aid might be afforded towards the support of it without any direct application to the public purse, either from the Provincial funds of the latter, which would require nothing more than a recommendation from your Lordship to the Lieutenant-Governor, to extend to this Catholic, the same allowance as the Protestant District schools receive from the provincial treasury.

Another part of this subject to which I would presume to draw your Lordship's attention is Female Education.

Boarding schools for young ladies in both the Canadas are kept principally by American women, & every book of instruction put into the hands of their pupils by these school mistresses are of American Manufacture, artfully tinged with the principles of their Government and Constitution & holding up their own worthies as perfect patterns of every moral excellence, whilst our public & private characters are represented in the most odious & disgusting colours.

To arrest the rapid progress of this growing evil, & to rescue the minds of Catholic children at least from the insidious arts of those active agents of our enemies, no plan could promise more certain success than the encouraging a few English nuns or Religious women capable of imparting proper education & the necessary accomplishments to young ladies to go from this country to settle in Upper Canada. Or, if any objections should be made to Nuns, Secular women might be found sufficiently calculated for such an undertaking, but upon higher terms, nor could it be expected that these would pursue an object of this nature with the same perseverance as those who had relinquished every other prospect in life with the sole view of rendering themselves useful to their fellow creatures.

All the encouragement necessary for the Nuns would be a trifling pension from Government or the Jesuits funds for a few years until they could establish themselves in the country, a grant of a few acres of land for their buildings, Garden & walking ground for their scholars in the town of Kingston, or wherever they might find it most convenient to reside, & a grant of two or three hundred acres of the waste lands of the Crown in the vicinity of their place of residence, from whence they could provide themselves with fuel & other necessaries of life.

When I inform your Lordship that with the exception of the eight district Schools which are principally taught by clergymen of the established Church, the education of youth of both sexes in Upper Canada is exclusively entrusted to American teachers, & that this Education consists of the perusal of such works, as I have already alluded to, your Lordship will allow that the danger against which I would wish to provide is of a serious & alarming nature & I feel confident

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that to the liberal & enlightened mind of your Lordship no apology is necessary for my present application in behalf of a numerous description of loyal Subjects, a great proportion of whom have been for six & twenty years under my own guidance & spiritual direction & who during twelve years of that period bore arms in defence of their country.

I have only to add that in consequence of the countenance which my Lord Sidmouth was pleased to shew to me, & to these people in 1803, I have been enabled so effectually to direct to our own colonies, the destination of Scotch Catholics, who have been under the necessity of quitting their native country, that since that period not one of them has emigrated to the United States, altho' during the same space of time thousands of Scotch Presbyterians & innumerable Irish Catholics have found their way to that country, who would have proved excellent subjects in the British Colonies & that these were not only lost for ever to their native country but became its most formidable & inveterate enemies & swelled the ranks of the American armies in their late attempt to conquer the Canadas, as will be certified by every British officer employed during that time in these Provinces.

I have &c.,

ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 15.—MEMORANDUM.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 184.*)

(Private.) (There is no date, place, or signature to this document.)

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec exercises at present spiritual jurisdiction over the two Canadas, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Magdalen. It was represented last year to the See of Rome, that one person could not possibly discharge the duties of a Bishop over these distant & extensive Regions, & a proposal was made of which the Pope approved, that Upper Canada, N. Scotia, N. Brunswick & the Islands above mentioned should be severed from the See of Quebec, that each of the Provinces should be formed into a separate Spiritual Jurisdiction, & the Islands into one by themselves, & that a vicar apostolic, invested with powers to ordain priests, & give confirmation should be appointed to each jurisdiction.

The Pope having no knowledge of proper persons himself left the nomination of Vicars to those several districts to the Bishop of Quebec and there is reason to believe that the latter has within these few weeks past forwarded recommendations of such persons to Rome. There is no doubt that Doctor Plessis, who is a good man, an excellent Prelate, & as sincerely attached to the British Government as any man in the Canadas, would recommend for those situations, proper characters and loyal Subjects, but it is natural to think, that he would prefer Canadians if he found them sufficiently qualified. As by far the greater part of the Catholics in Upper Canada and in the Islands are Scotch Highlanders & the Catholics of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick principally Irish it is most certain that clergymen of their respective countries ought to have the spiritual direction of them. This has been the opinion of the different Governors who have been in the British Colonies for some years past & His Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke the present Governor General of the Canadas, has given permission to mention to His Majesty's Ministers, that he found by experience that Irish priests are most fit to manage Irish Catholics & that Scotch Clergyman only can possess the entire confidence of their Catholic countrymen.

Should Govt. feel disposed to take any steps in this matter it is not yet perhaps too late as it is probable some time may elapse before it be finally arranged in Rome.

It is self evident that appointments of this nature ought to proceed from Great Britain in order to have every possible tie upon the Colonies that could bind them to the Parent Country & in that case the Rt. Rev. Doctor Paynt of London, & the Rt. Rev. Doctor Cameron of Edingburgh appear to be the properest persons to have

the recommendation of the Apostolic Vicars alluded to. In the present instance they might be referred to & the Rev. Paul McPherson at Rome would be a fit agent to manage the business there. It is further to be observed that the first appointments are of the greater consequence, as they may serve as a precedent & may establish a foundation for further claims to the same privilege & that any delay may occasion this opportunity to be irrecoverably lost.

No. 16.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO EARL BATHURST.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 187.*)

3 SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,
23rd January, 1817.

MY LORD,—The chief object of my present visit to Britain, is to procure a few public teachers, to take out with me to Canada, & I am on the eve of setting off for Scotland to look out for qualified persons of that description, but as the encouragement to be held out to these must depend on the answer to the statement I had the honour of laying before your Lordship on the 16th currt. I humbly beg leave to represent that it would be necessary for me to have some intimation on that subject previous to my departure.

I have &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 17.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO HENRY GOULBURN.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323 p. 188.*)

3 SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE
7th May, 1817.

SIR—In compliance with your kind request, I send you the names of three Persons, whom by the permission of my Lord Bathurst, I promised to be appointed Catholic Schoolmasters in Canada, viz.: Richard Hammond, an Englishman & John Murdoch & Angus McDonald, Scotchmen.

Mr. Hammond is now here ready to take his Passage on the first Government ship that will sail for Canada; the other two are in Scotland & will probably sail from thence.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 18.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO HENRY GOULBURN.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 189.*)

3 SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,
12th May, 1817.

SIR,—When I had the honour of seeing you last, you were so good as to say you would send me an answer to the letter I addressed to My Lord Bathurst previous to my departure for Scotland in January last, on the score of Education of Catholics in Canada. In that Letter, I took the liberty to assert, that were the settlers in that colony perfectly able to Provide for their own Clergy & School Masters, it would notwithstanding be wise policy in Government to secure the Loyalty & attachment of those to whom the instruction of youth, & the spiritual guidance of the People are entrusted, by contributing to their support, and I acknowledge that I

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feel extremely anxious to have it in my power to afford to the Catholics of Canada a substantial proof of the Liberal Disposition of Government towards them, in order to do away the very unpleasant sensation which the publication of instructions hostile to their religion sent out to a Governor in Chief of the Canadas, made upon their Minds.

The good conduct of these under my charge, who form a body of Catholics in the upper Province, has hitherto uniformly merited the approbation of their King & Country; but as the danger of infection from the Democratical Principles of their Neighbours will necessarily increase in Proportion to their growing numbers & the Range of Country over which they will spread themselves, I consider it my duty to press on my Lord Bathurst & you, Sir, the necessity of furnishing the Means to secure them from that danger.

I have already stated, in the letter alluded to, that employing teachers who should be connected with Government, by their Interest as well as their Principles, appeared to me, as the Means best calculated for that important End, & I have now only to add, that such teachers ought to be, as far as circumstances could Permit, born Britons, or at least educated in the Principles of the British Constitution.

I have &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 19.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO HENRY GOULBURN.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 199.*)

3 SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,

(No date, apparently about 25th May, 1817).

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favours, both of the 19th & 20th inst & I beg you will accept my grateful thanks for the kind attention you have paid to my application in behalf of the people under my charge.

Please to assure my Lord Bathurst that I shall consider it the most gratifying duty of my life, to bear testimony of this instance of his Lordships liberality & good will towards the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada, & to press upon their minds how essentially they will forward their own interest by continuing to merit by their good conduct, as they have hitherto done, the approbation of their Sovereign & his Government.

My Lord Bathurst is, I have no doubt, perfectly aware that Catholic Clergymen are no less necessary in Upper Canada than Catholic Schoolmasters. I took the liberty of mentioning a circumstance, the last time I had the honour of seeing you, which renders the necessity the more urgent of getting a few Scotch Catholic Clergymen to this Province.

These I could wish to be appointed are the Rev. James Sharp, the Rev. John McDonald & the Rev. William Chisholm. If Government would but condescend to assist in enabling a few proper clergymen & schoolmasters to settle amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada, I will pledge my life for their loyalty & good conduct.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 20.—REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL TO HENRY GOULBURN.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 197.*)

3 SOUTH STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, 9th June, 1817.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 6th inst., informing me that his Lordship Earl Bathurst has been pleased to order an allowance of one hundred pounds per annum to each of the three Catholic clergymen

whom I wished to get out to Canada. I find myself, sir, greatly at a loss for words to express the grateful sense I entertain of this additional instance of his Lordship's liberality towards the Catholics of Canada, & I shall not fail to impress deeply on their minds the value of this important concession to them, at a moment when so many other urgent demands are made upon the public purse. I would indeed consider my own representation in their behalf unworthy of attention if I did not exert myself to the utmost of my power to render them grateful for the essential favours granted to them on this occasion, & anxious to preserve a continuance of the kind protection of Government.

I should be glad to know whether it will be necessary to those clergymen & Schoolmasters going to Canada to be provided with letters from the Colonial Office here, in addition to the instructions that have been given to the Governor of the Province respecting them.

I have, &c., ALEX. MACDONELL.

No. 21.—MEMORIAL OF THE REV. ALEXANDER MACDONELL.

(*Archives, series Q., vol. 323, p. 201.*)

Unto the Right Honourable the Earl Bathurst,
Secretary for the Colonial Department,
&c. &c. &c.

The memorial of the Reverend Alexander
Macdonell, Vicar General of Upper
Canada, is humbly submitted.

The memorialist by means of the influence which his situation and discharge of duty enabled him to acquire, induced in the year 1791 several hundred of his countrymen who finding themselves turned out of their possessions in the Highlands of Scotland, in consequence of the system of converting small farms into large sheep walks were on the point of embarking for America, to settle in Glasgow and the neighbouring Manufacturing Towns and Villages, and by way of encouragement and forming a rallying point for them, went himself to reside in Glasgow, although with considerable danger to his personal safety, as no Clergyman of his persuasion had hardly ventured to stay one night in that Town since the mobs of 1780.

In 1794 when the infection of French principles was making alarming progress through every part of the United Kingdom, and all the Fencible corps raised in North Britain, with the exception of two, refused to march into England, the memorialist was deputed by the body of Catholics under his charge, to convey a loyal address to His Majesty, accompanied by an offer to embody themselves into a corps in defence of His person and Government, and to extend their services into any part of the British dominions where it might be found necessary to employ them, which being accepted, a Letter of Service was in consequence issued for Levying the Catholic Regiment of Glengarry Fencibles to serve in Jersey, Guernsey and Ireland, and their example in extending their service out of Britain was followed by all the Fencible Regiments that were raised subsequent to that period.

The Memorialist being nominated Chaplain to the Corps, attended it constantly for the space of eight years that it was embodied and shared in all its dangers and fatigues during the Irish Rebellion, while every other regimental Chaplain availed himself of the permission that was given of retiring upon four shillings a day, as the certificates of the commanding officer of the Corps and the secretary at War's letter of the 10th January, 1803 can testify.

After the reduction of the Fencible Corps while so many were emigrating to the United States of America, the Memorialist under the protection of Lord Sidmouth directed the destination of the disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Regiment in 1804 to Upper Canada, where they settled themselves among their countrymen

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previously established in that Province and the Memorialist has the satisfaction to assert that owing to the same protection and the encouragement which he had received for his adherents, he was enabled so completely to divert the destination of the Scotch Catholics into the British Colonies, that from that to the present time, not one of them to his knowledge has gone to the United States.

The Memorialist on the eve of the late American War formed and submitted a plan for embodying the second Glengarry Fencible Regiment, which being approved of, that corps by his influence in the County of Glengarry was in a few months completed, the gallantry and important services of which contributed so essentially to the defence of the Canadas.

The Memorialist in order to impress by his example as well as exhortation on the minds of his flock the necessity of defending their Country, was himself during the whole of that war constantly in the Field, participating in the privations and fatigues of the private soldier and he had the honour of receiving not only the thanks of the different Governors and Officers commanding His Majesty's Forces in those quarters, but also the acknowledgment of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, with an addition of Fifty pounds to his former salary, as a mark of the sense which His Royal Highness entertained of his exertions in defence of the Provinces.

The Memorialist on his arrival in Canada, in order to remove every cause of dissatisfaction amongst the Catholic inhabitants, found it expedient to do away the custom of levying Tythes upon them, which had been established by his predecessor, leaving it entirely in every man's option to give what he thought proper towards the support of his pastor, although he thereby very materially injured his own interest the Memorialist suffered also by damages during the War, which were estimated at about Five Hundred pounds, but unwilling to add to the heavy charges that were pouring in from all quarters against Government at the time and anxious to exhibit an example of moderation to others in a similar situation to himself, he accepted the inadequate sum of Fifty pounds as a compensation and granted full discharge to Government for his losses.

The Memorialist as Vicar General of Upper Canada has the charge and spiritual direction of all the Catholics in that Province, and is consequently obliged in the discharge of his duty, to travel from one part of the country to the other every year, which leads him to expense far beyond his present means, being only One Hundred pounds per annum from Government and the precarious contributions of his hearers.

The Memorialist therefore humbly submits to your Lordship's consideration, whether his zealous and unremitting exertions for six and twenty years in the service of his Country, the losses he has suffered and the difficulty of discharging his ostensible and important situation without more adequate means should be deemed reasonable grounds for making some addition to his present salary of One Hundred pounds a year.

The Memorialist wishes it to be perfectly understood that he considers what he actually receives or may receive from Government as a matter of favour and condescension and not right and that his attachment to his Sovereign and to his country is built upon the unshaken foundation of conscientious principle which cannot be strengthened by additional favours, nor weakened by disappointment.

ALEX. MACDONELL, V.G.

London, 15 June, 1817.

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STATE PAPERS LOWER CANADA—MISCELLANIES,
1813.

Q. 125.

1813.
March 23, Halifax. Barclay to Warren. See enclosure in Barrow to Bunbury, 8th July.
- April 12, Washington. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- May 8, Georgetown. Barclay to Monroe. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August, which see.
- May 12, Washington. Monroe to Barclay. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August, which see.
- May 14, Off Bic. Capt. Upton to Croker. Enclosed in Croker's letter of 6th August, which see.
- May 19, Chesapeake. Warren to Croker. See enclosure in Barrow to Bunbury, 8th July.
- May 20, Haarlem. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August, which see.
- May 26, Kingston. Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Croker's of 7th August, which see.
- June 3, Washington. Passport for the ship "Robert Burns." Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 7, Montreal. Extract from letter from Montreal. Enclosed in McGillivray's of 10th August, which see.
- June 9, Haarlem. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 12, Washington. Mason to Barclay. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
(The letter is only dated June—but stated by Barclay to have been written on the 12th).
- June 16, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Desires to know for Lord Palmerston's information, whether Bathurst thinks it necessary to send additional medical stores to Canada, asked for in Prevost's requisition. 2
- June 18, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. Sends list of transports with troops from Halifax to Quebec. 3
- June 19, Washington. Enclosed. List. 4
- June 20, Haarlem. Mason to Barclay. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 22, War Office. Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 22, New York. Merry to Goulburn. Orders issued by the Army Medical Board for the supply of medical stores, &c., for the forces in Canada. 5
- June 24, New York. Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 25, New York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 26, Admiralty. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see.
- June 26, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. A convoy about to sail for Halifax, Quebec and Newfoundland, one other will sail about 25th August. Supplies to be ready to be sent out with these convoys. 6
- June 28, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. An exchange of prisoners made at sea being contrary to the determination notified to the United States, has been declared null and void. 7

1813. June 29, Storekeeper's Office.	Barclay to Goulburn. Only a small part of the Indian presents can be ready to send by the convoy of 25th August.	Page 8
July 2, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Sends letter from the Army Medical Board, suggests the increase of the medical staff in Canada. The increase noted.	9
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Letter of the 26th June, from the Board.	10
	Medical staff estimated for.	11
	Medical staff proposed.	12
July 2.	Order for the production of the instructions to Prevost respecting the Roman Catholic religion.	13
July 2, Ordnance.	Crew to Bunbury. In reference to distribution of prize money asked for by Prevost, the Board of Ordnance sends paper showing the documents wanting to enable a correct valuation to be made. Nature of the returns stated.	14
	<i>Enclosed.</i> State of the claim for stores captured.	16
July 2, Ordnance.	Same to the same. Sends list of ordnance and stores shipped for Canada and asks of Bathurst further supplies beyond those mentioned in the two returns enclosed.	17
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Returns.	17a 18
July 3, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. The convoy for North America to sail on the 10th instead of the 25th August.	19
July 3, Treasury.	Wharton to Goulburn. Are there to be sent additional stores for the Indians besides what have been already ordered.	20
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from letter of the Commissary in chief on the subject.	21
July 5, Hampton Roads.	Beckwith to Bathurst. Transmits copy of letter to Admiral Warren, asking for the removal of the two independent companies of foreigners; the danger of attempting to land them.	24
July 5, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. Vessels with troops for North America have sailed from Gibraltar.	25
July 5, "San Domin- go."	Beckwith to Warren. Reports the bad conduct of the two independent companies of foreigners. An officer and thirty men of the second company have already deserted. The insubordinate conduct of the first company shown before leaving Bermuda; one of the men was actually shot for mutiny. The company mutinied on parade and the quarter master sergeant deserted, having first robbed his captain and other officers. At Hampton they dispersed in search of plunder, brutally treated peaceable inhabitants, so that they had to be withdrawn from the outposts and on the representation of their officers they had to be sent on board their ship; their continuous mutinous conduct; Capt. Smith, in command, has reported the men as desperate banditti, who he does not doubt will desert in a body on the first opportunity. Submits the necessity of having them sent away. Every effort has been made to conciliate them, but without effect.	44
July 8, Treasury.	Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letters from storekeeper respecting stores, &c., sent to Canada for the forces.	26
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Two letters reporting stores sent to Canada for the forces, dated 26th June.	27, 28
July 8, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Tonnage wanted for detachments for North America, namely, 1-8th foot 5; 41st 30; 1-49th 34; 2-89th 99; 100th 72; 103rd. 152; DeMouron's 20; Watteville's 25; total for North America 437. There is a detachment for Bermuda of 267, of whom 200 are foreigners.	29
July 8, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from Warren respecting the equipment of vessels in the Canadian waters, to forward the wishes of the Governor for opening the campaign in the Upper Province.	30

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Enclosed. Warren to Croker, dated Chesapeake, 19th May, 1813, sends letter from Barclay appointed to command one of the ships building on Lake Ontario, showing that every effort has been made for the equipment of the vessels in Canadian waters. The officers sent from his (Warren's) squadron he trusts must long ere this have reached their destination by way of New Brunswick. The guns, &c., to be sent by the "Minerva" up the St. Lawrence; they have already moved from Halifax to the Gut of Canso with transports, to push up the St. Lawrence as soon as the ice breaks. On the arrival of the 400 seamen from the United Kingdom, the flotilla on the lakes will be in a position to meet the enemy's squadron. Page 31

Barclay to Warren, Halifax, 23rd March. Is leaving to-day for Quebec, with dispatches to Prevost. The rest of the officers proceed by the same route, except the gunners who would retard their progress, and besides it was thought they would be of service in assisting to fit the gun tackle, &c. The Governor wishes that one or two lieutenants might be left to superintend the fitting of the rigging. Has therefore left the gunners with Lieuts. Gibbs and Inglis; orders given to pay strict attention to this and to proceed to Quebec by the same conveyance as the horses and to join their ship with all expedition. 33

July 8,
London.

Acheson to Bathurst. Transmits report of the proceedings of the committee of North American Merchants and asks for protection to the objects of the meeting. 35

July 9,
Haarlem.

Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 11th August, which see.

July 10.

McLeay to Goulburn. The transports with the 13th regiment, sailed from Halifax on the 10th June for Quebec. 36

July 10,
Carlton
House.

McMahon to Bathurst. Sends from the Prince Regent, £500 to the fund for relieving the Canadian sufferers. 37

July 13,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Prevost that he had drawn for £37,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 22

Enclosed. Letter, dated 17th March. 23

July 14,
Transport
Office.

Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 15th August which see.

July 15,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to stores for the Indians in Lower Canada, the Lords of the Treasury desire to know if it is intended to send an additional quantity beyond the usual annual supply. 38

Enclosed. Extract from the Commissary-in-chief on the subject. 39

July 23,
Potomac.

Beckwith to ——. Letter of 28th May just received, (that letter is not here, the present letter begins "My Dear Sir," as if the correspondence was private). The enemy much better prepared than had been anticipated; it would be easy to plunder and destroy the houses and property of the scattered inhabitants, but he had refrained from doing so notwithstanding the torrents of abuse with which the American papers are filled; regrets that there was some reason for the outcry against cruelties committed by those French scoundrels at Hampton, but it has turned out that they had intended to desert to the enemy in a body, at the same time murdering Capt. Smith and such of his officers as interfered to check their horrid proceedings. Had sent them away rather than run the risk of so glaring an event as their deserting in a body. Those who had deserted entered the United States service half an hour after they joined the Americans. Warren is sending a plan of Norfolk. Its strength preventing any naval operation, nothing, Bathurst, may be satisfied, would justify a land attack, as the loss would have crippled two marine battalions for further services, besides, even if successful, being a direct infringement of his instructions. The landing at Hamp-

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- ton was necessary, as the enemy were collecting troops and erecting batteries, which would have protected the gunboats from Norfolk and given them the command of the Hampton roads. Can say nothing as to the expedience of making the Chesapeake the scene of operations, but hopes that the alarm kept up has been of service to Prevost. Warren is writing to Bathurst and will no doubt fully explain his intentions. The two battalions of marines are healthy, and the detachment of the 102nd tolerably so. Page 40
- July 24, Potomac. Beckwith to Bathurst. Shall attend to instructions received. Hopes that nothing on the part of the American Government will render retaliation necessary. 48
- July 26, Pay Office. Pay Office to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison's letter of 4th August, which see. 48
- No date. Chapman to Goulburn. The supplies of ordnance stores sent to Canada for this year. The demand for 1814 not yet received; Lord Mulgrave desires to know if an additional supply is to be sent and in what proportions. 49
- July 31, Ordnance. Same to the same. Every exertion is using to ship the ordnance stores to Canada as soon as possible. 50
- August 1, Pall Mall. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. Royal West India Rangers, to Bunbury. Sends proposals for raising a battalion of light infantry in the Highlands of Scotland, with reasons for his hopes of success. 51
- August 1, Treasury. *Enclosed.* Proposals. 55
- August 1, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the Commissary General that the supplies at Fort George had fallen into the enemy's hands and the marine stores at York had been burned. Asks if any and what further supply of stores is to be sent in consequence. 57
- August 2, Treasury. *Enclosed.* Copy of the letter with the information. 58
- August 2, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter from Prevost, that he has drawn for £5,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 59
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison, 9th April. He has drawn for £5,000. 60
- August 3, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Steps shall be taken towards strengthening naval armament on the lakes. 61
- August 4, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from the Pay Office, respecting the repayment of a sum deducted from the grant to Capt. Gray of £350. 62
- Enclosed.* Pay office, 26th July. Respecting the repayment of the deduction to Capt. Gray. 63
- August 4, Treasury. Same to the same. Additional stores ordered to be sent for the naval department in Canada. 65
- August 6, Mark Lane. Inglis to Bathurst. Asks that the Lords of the Treasury will receive £6,000 collected by the committee for the management of the subscription in aid of the North American Colonies and order it to be paid to the committee in Canada at par. 67
- Enclosed.* Report of the meeting of committee. 69
- August 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends extract from a letter from Capt. Upton of H. M. S. "Sybille," dated at Bec (Bic) Island on 14th May, relative to the transports for Quebec under his convoy. 70
- Enclosed.* Report the safe arrival on the 14th of May of the transports which left Cove on the 17th April, with the 19th Dragoons, 2-41st Regiment and detachments for regiments in Canada. The victuallers for Halifax were detached on the 10th May, under convoy of the "Armide." 71
- August 6, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits list of naval stores unloading from the "Niobe" for the purpose of equipping vessels fitting for the Lakes of Canada. 72
- Enclosed.* List. 73

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1813.
August 7,
Horse Guards. Calvert to Bunbury. Sends return of four deserters from the American Army, who have been sent to London by Sir George Prevost. Page 75
Enclosed. Return. 76
- August 7,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Asks that passages for Canada may be provided on Ships of War for Lieut. Gen. Gordon Drummond and Major General Riall. 77
- August 7,
Admiralty. Croker to the same. Sends extract from letter from Yeo; if additional ordnance is to be sent, it ought to be shipped at once. 78
Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 26th May. Arrived on the 15th with 150 officers and seamen; the remainder have arrived between that date and the 24th. The ships and vessels in a weak state. The enemy have burned a ship at York intended to carry 30 guns. All hands since arrival have been actively employed in fitting the vessels. The superiority of the enemy's squadron, besides vessels nearly ready for launching at Sackett's Harbour. To check the advantages possessed by the enemy, is about to proceed to sea to meet them as the possession of Upper Canada must depend on the naval superiority in Lake Ontario. If successful, the superiority cannot longer be maintained without a reinforcement of seamen. 80
- August 9,
Transport Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th August, which see. 80
- August 10,
Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Passages will be provided for Gordon Drummond and Riall. 82
- August 10,
Cannon Street. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. Sends extract from letter from Canada, whilst there is yet time to send reinforcements to the St. Lawrence before the close of navigation. The letter contains remarks from a loyal and intelligent man on the system pursued in Canada since the beginning of the war. The letter being confidential enhances, he conceives, its value. The comments of individuals may be liable to error, but he knows that the universal opinion coincides with the observations in the letter on the impolicy of forbearance by which the American forces on the frontier have been allowed to accumulate and to collect means for invasion which have made them so formidable. As an instance, Brock the evening before the battle of Queenston, at which he fell, wrote to a friend in Quebec expressing his decided disapprobation of the system of forbearance, by which he was prevented from crossing the river to destroy the means the enemy was collecting in his sight to attack him, complaining that his hands were tied up. Next morning he was attacked and fell, and with him fell the last hopes of the people of Upper Canada. Hopes that effective succours may be sent to Canada before the close of navigation; seamen for Lakes Erie and Ontario are particularly and indispensably required if Upper Canada is to be defended. 83
Enclosed. Extract from a letter from Montreal, dated 7th June, of which the preceding gives a summary. The letter contains information as to military operations. 87
- August 10,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits report of the law officers of the Crown relative to the claim by the Court of King's Bench to exclusive jurisdiction over the whole of the river St. Lawrence, that the question should be settled by the highest law court. 101
- August 11,
Transport Office. McLeay to Gordon. Sends statement to show that no exertion had been wanting on the part of the Transport office. 102
Enclosed. List of transports under orders for North America. 103
- August 12,
Transport Office. Same to Bunbury. Application having been made by the Ordnance for tonnage for stores for Canada, no time should be lost in providing for the service. 105

1813.
August 13,
Ordnance. Chapman to Gordon. Guns of various calibres shipped for
Quebec. Page 106
- August 14,
Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Sends abstract of the quantity of stores for which
tonnage has been asked from the Transport office. 107
The abstract is embodied in the letter.
- August 14,
Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Sends abstract of Ordnance stores embarked in
the "Earl St. Vincent" for Quebec. 109
Enclosed. Abstract. 110
- August 14,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters from the Transport
office and from Barclay, agent for British prisoners of war, for directions
from Bathurst what answers are to be sent. 112
Enclosed. Transport Officers to Croker, 9th August, with copies of
letters from Barclay. 113
Barclay to Transport Office, 22nd. Transmits letter from American
Commissary of prisoners. The President will not allow him (Barclay) to
visit the American stations for prisoners, except on special occasions on
giving reasons. The President asks only for the same regulations for
the American commissary. It is for the Commissioners for transports
to decide whether the American agents in England should be similarly
restricted. The distrust and jealousy of the present American admini-
stration; this is not without reason as men of property and respectability
are opposed to the measures of their government, so that the British
agent and sub-agent are not to have an opportunity of communicating
with those who are opposed to their policy. Encloses letter from
General Mason on the subject of seducing British seamen into the Ameri-
can service. 114
- Barclay to General Mason, Commissary of Prisoners, 13th April.
Acknowledges satisfactory manner in which Monroe and he (Mason)
had informed him of the humane intention of Government towards the
prisoners. He (Mason) is in possession of his (Barclay's) instructions,
which show that the sentiments in them comport with those of the
United States Government. Asks that permission be obtained for him
to visit all the depots for British prisoners; for a list of all British
subjects detained as prisoners of war, with names, &c.; for information
if any are entitled to parole; besides the daily subsistence, he is to
make each prisoner a daily allowance, which he asks leave to do; as
prisoners may be carried in by French cruisers, asks that he be per-
mitted to negotiate with the French officers for their exchange. 118
- Mason to Barclay, 19th June. The ship "Robert Burns" has been
placed as a conveyance for prisoners and for Richardson's family, with
whom arrangements should be made. If there are any prisoners in
New York they shall be released and sent to his (Barclay's) order. With
respect to prisoners taken by the French, he will do all he can to have
them returned to England; they cannot be sent to Nova Scotia or
Canada. The prisoners noted, may return by the "Robert Burns," on
condition they shall only be landed in England. No aliens, except
prisoners of war, to be allowed to embark in the "Robert Burns." 122
Names of persons captured in the ship "Lady Johnson" by the French
privateer "Carnet." 124
- Barclay to Mason, 20th June. Has received notice that the President
will not grant liberty to the agent and sub-agent to visit the depots for
prisoners; were regular depots established much of the inconvenience
of this would be remedied, but so long as prisoners are landed indis-
criminately it will be for mutual advantage for both countries that they
should be visited by the agent or sub-agent. How are British prisoners
to be supplied with clothing in Massachusetts, Salem being the only
depot there, and prisoners are carried into a great variety of posts, with
no one to supply their wants, and consider themselves neglected by

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their King and country and either enter the American service or escape into the interior of the country. The same thing applies to other States with seaports. Six British prisoners were at Baltimore in extreme want, whom he was unable to assist. The necessity of having depots; the rules guiding nations in time of war respecting prisoners, &c. Page 125

Mason to Barclay, 12th June. That means are taken to prevent the escape of prisoners or from their entering the American service. 133

Barclay to Transport Office, 24th June. Has been unsuccessful in obtaining the release of persons who were in the United States on their private affairs prior to the declaration of war, held as prisoners, whom the President refuses to exchange and has had them removed from their respective residences; suggests that a similar measure should be taken with respect to American citizens in Great Britain and Ireland, so as to obtain an exchange. Recommends the release of W. DeLancy, taken prisoner in the schooner "Antelope," as he belongs to a most respectable family. 135

Barclay to Transport Office, 25th June. Respecting the leave given to Richardson to sail in the "Robert Burns." Shall only give a special passport so that no responsibility may attach to the Transport Office to allow American prisoners to return. The refusal may bring the United States Government to reason. 139

Passport granted to Richardson by Monroe, Secretary of State, for the "Robert Burns," 3rd June. 142

Barclay to Mason, 9th June. Requests leave for persons, not prisoners of war, to take passage in the "Robert Burns." 144

Mason to Barclay, June (12th according to Barclay). Rules laid down by the President for the government of agents and sub-agents of prisoners. Shall send list of prisoners asked for. He is at liberty to furnish the prisoners with the daily allowance. No general arrangement can be made for exchange of prisoners taken by French cruisers. Asks for a list of American prisoners. 145

Barclay to Transport Board, 19th July. Is not allowed to enter New York, so cannot see to the embarkation of prisoners by the "Robert Burns." Is afraid that those allowed to embark may be taken out after the ship has dropped down from New York; a comparison of the list of those landed with the list of those embarked will show how many have been taken out. Recommends Richardson going in the "Robert Burns," and that he be paid a shilling a ration for the men mustered at Liverpool arrived in the "Robert Burns." 151

Transport Board to Croker. Transmits letter from Barclay, with copy of cartel agreement and their Lordships' observations. 209

August 14,
Transport
Office.

Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of agreement for a cartel entered into between Barclay and Mason, with accompanying correspondence. 153

Enclosed. Transport Board to Croker, 14th July. Transmit copy of letter from Barclay, with copy of agreement for cartel, and of letters respecting the detention of certain British prisoners, which appears to be objectionable. Ask for consideration of the documents. 155

Barclay to Transport Board, 20th May. Transmits copy of the cartel, to be ratified by the American Secretary of State and by the Admiralty, the ratification of the latter to be transmitted to the United States Government, but that may be delayed until Sir George Prevost's opinion be known. He is sending off the British prisoners as fast as cartels arrive; as soon as he has lists and receipts for American prisoners delivered, he shall proceed to a general exchange. Has written to the agents in the West Indies, Halifax and Bermuda, and also to Sir George Prevost on the subject. Understands that there is a disagree-

August 15,
Admiralty.

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ment between Provost and the United States Government on the subject of exchange. Will not, therefore, make military exchanges till he hears fully from Provost; is he to keep them distinct or exchange them indiscriminately? Has not yet received lists from the United States Commissary; shall send copy when these are received. British subjects principally merchants, who were in the United States on the declaration of war and remained beyond the six months' leave given them to depart, have been ordered to remove from the sea ports, where they resided, to 40 miles from tide water, and reside there on parole; some wished to return to His Majesty's dominions, others to return to their former abodes. With the latter he did not wish to interfere during war, but he asked the delivery of the former as non-combatants. The President directed the Commissary for prisoners to cease correspondence with him (Barclay), who was to communicate anything he had to say to the Secretary of State. Sends copy of letter to and answer from the Secretary of State, by which it will be seen that they are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but kept for retaliatory measures, should these be decided on. Considers his right to interfere, denied by the United States Government, justified by the terms of the warrant of his appointment. Has returned to Monroe a general answer, and that he had submitted the correspondence for consideration. It is for His Majesty's Government to treat Americans in the same way as British subjects are treated in the United States. He (Barclay) is not allowed to come to within two miles of New York City, it being considered a military post; he is not otherwise restricted and the limitation will not be attended with inconvenience. Has exchanged the officers and men of the United States sloop "Viper" for those of the "Peacock," and some others, to make the exchange equal. Page 156

Copy of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners. 163

Barclay to Monroe, 8th May. Points out the extent of his powers in respect to all British subjects detained as prisoners in the United States. 187

Monroe to Barclay, 12th May. The British subjects referred to can neither be classed as non-combatants or prisoners of war and, therefore, do not fall within the scope of his (Barclay's) appointment. 191

Observations on the cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. Each article of the cartel is considered separately. 194

August 16,
Ordnance.

Crew to Bunbury, That although the chief part of the ordnance for Canada might be supplied from Portsmouth, yet as the whole, with the particular portion of ammunition and stores are ready at Woolwich, the equipment will more readily be embarked from the latter place. 200

August 16,
Admiralty.

Barrow to the same. Passages have been ordered on board H.M.S. "Ethalion" for Gordon Drummond and Riall. 201

August 16,
Admiralty.

Croker to the same. Had laid before the Admiralty copies of letters from Provost, respecting British prisoners of war held as hostages by the United States Government, for the same number of men taken from the enemy and sent to England for trial as British subjects. Copies have been sent to Warren with directions. 202

August 16,
Admiralty.

Croker to the same. Orders sent to Warren to have the two independent companies removed to Halifax. 210

August 17,
Commissary's
Office.

Harris to Bathurst. Two transports at Cork appointed to convey flour to North America having been assigned to another service and no other conveyance could be afforded, points out the urgent demand for the flour for the forces in North America. The requisition arrived too late for a supply by the present convoy; the measures taken to meet the demand as effectually as possible. Submits the case that he (Bathurst) may judge whether measures should not be taken for providing a conveyance. 203

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1813. August 17, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. Orders given to ascertain what quantity of ordnance can be taken by the "Eolus" and "Ethalion," but as they can take but a small proportion the Lords of the Admiralty suggest the propriety of sending the remainder as freight by merchant vessels. Page 206	206
August 17, Admiralty.	Same to the same. Acknowledges receipt of letter from Prevost and Kerr, on the subject of establishing a prize court at Quebec; the Lords of the Admiralty do not consider it expedient to comply with the request for such a court.	207
August 17, Admiralty.	Same to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the commissioners for transports, for directions respecting the cartel agreement.	208
August 18, Transport Office.	McLeay to Bunbury. By directions of Bathurst. the transports "Herald" and "Mary" have been allotted to convey flour to Quebec as originally intended.	211
August 18, Storekeeper's Office.	Baker to Harrison. The remainder of the 20,000 pairs of shoes ordered for the service of Canada (7,400 pairs), have been shipped by the "Coventry."	212
August 19, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. The "Eolus" can take 150 and the "Ethalion" 25 tons of the ordnance stores asked for by Prevost. What description of ordnance stores should be sent. The "Ethalion" is now ready to sail.	213
August 19, Ordnance Office.	Crew to Bunbury. Orders forwarded to Portsmouth to ship ordnance stores on board the "Eolus" and "Ethalion" to replace captures made on the Niagara line.	214

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1812. November 9, Montreal.	McGill to Brickwood. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn of 6th November, 1813, which see.	
1813. June 24, Kingston.	Prevost to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 15th October, which see.	
June 30, Quebec.	Denniss to Russell. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 20th August, which see.	
July 14, Haarlem.	Barclay to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.	
July 21, Kingston.	Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 19th November, which see.	
July 27, Haarlem.	Barclay to Mason. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.	
August 2, Haarlem.	Same to Talbot. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.	
August 3, Kingston.	Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 19th November, which see.	
August 3, Haarlem.	Barclay to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see.	
August 11, Commissary's Office.	Herries to Harrison. Enclosed in Wharton to Bunbury, 27th August, which see. The copy is not dated, but the date is given in the original letter from Herries.	
August 13, Army Depot.	Taylor to Adjutant General. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 20th August, which see.	
August 14, Admiralty.	Tucker to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 25th August, which see.	
August 20, Ordnance.	Crew to Bunbury. The Transport "John and Thomas" has completed her loading of Ordnance stores for Quebec, and the master has received sailing instructions.	2
August 20, Treasury.	Harrison to the same. Sends returns of provisions shipped to Canada, since 10th April.	3
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	4

1813. August 20, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter addressed to the Adjutant General to ascertain if Bathurst objects to the enlistment of the men mentioned in it.	Page 5
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Taylor to Adjutant General. 13th August. Arrival of four deserters from the United States army, three of whom are willing to enlist. Are their services to be accepted; if so, to what regiment should they be attached and what bounty are they to receive?	6
	Denniss to Capt. Russell, R.N. 30th June. Sends descriptions of four privates of the 100th sentenced to transportation and of four deserters from the United States army to be handed over to the officer commanding the military depot at the Isle of Wight.	7
August 21, Ordnance Office.	Crew to Bunbury. All the ordnance and stores to be shipped by the "Eolus" and "Ethalion" are ready for embarkation, but if the carronades are to be put on board the tonnage is not sufficient; asks for instructions as to the preference to be given. The same number and description of ordnance are now shipped in the "Earl of St. Vincent" for Quebec.	8
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report from the respective Officers on the subject of Ordnance.	10
August 21, Chesapeake.	Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury of 15th October, which see.	
August 23, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Admiral Bickerton and asks to be informed of the description of stores that Bathurst would prefer to be sent by the "Eolus."	13
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bickerton to Barrow, 21st August. Asks for instructions as to ordnance to be shipped by the "Eolus" now ready.	14
August 25, Admiralty.	Barrow to Goulburn. It is now too late to make any alteration in the loading of the "Eolus," which is now receiving carronades, shot, &c., and will stow such other stores as may be thought by Admiral Bickerton most proper.	16
August 25, Treasury.	Wharton to Bunbury. The arrangement for remitting the £6,000 by the committee for the management of the subscription for the North American Colonies.	17
August 25, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter relative to a project for mortar boats for the lakes of Canada.	18
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Tucker to Croker, 14th August. Points out defects in the proposed mortar boats, which would be of service on the lakes.	19
August 25, Transport Office.	McLeay to Goulburn. As it was thought that the detachment of artillery for Quebec would be more wanted there than the detachment of the line, 50 of the latter were disembarked to make room for 50 artillerymen in the "Earl St. Vincent," the remainder of the artillery men are to be sent by the "Ethalion."	20
August 25, 19 George St.	Glenie to Bathurst. Observations as to the proper method to have begun the war and remarks on the boundaries between Canada and the United States with descriptions of localities.	21
August 25, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Taylor, respecting detachments for Canada.	49
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Taylor to Quarter Master General, 25th August. Has not tonnage for the detachment for Canada. About 100 men unprovided for.	50
August 26, Transport Office.	McLeay to Goulburn. Sends list of transports and ships on freight, which sailed yesterday (25th) for North America, under the convoy of the "Ethalion."	47
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List.	48
August 27, Treasury.	Wharton to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from the Commissary in chief respecting the recovery of the money taken by the Americans on the retreat of the British from Fort George.	51

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- Page 52
- August 28,
Horse Guards. Herries to Harrison, 11th August. Couche, Commissary, reports that on retreat of the British troops from Fort George, the prisoners, public stores, about \$7,000 in money and the accounts were left in possession of the enemy. A subsequent letter states that the money and papers were recovered. 52
- August 8,
Ordnance Office. Darling to Goulburn. Transmits report of the arrival of two Frenchmen, deserters from the United States army; what is to be done with people of this description? 53
- August 8,
Ordnance Office. *Enclosed.* Extract from letter of 27th August, reporting the arrival of two Frenchmen. 54
- August 30,
Treasury. Crew to Bunbury. Respecting the shipment of carronades and other ordnance. 55
- August 30,
Treasury. Wharton to Bunbury. Transmits extract from letters from the store keeper's department respecting the shipment of various stores. 57
- August 30,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* The extracts. 58 to 71
- August 30,
Treasury. Wharton to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters from Prevost, that he had drawn for £10,000 sterling and £30,000 currency, in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper and Lower Canada. 72
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison 28th April. He has drawn for £10,000 sterling in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 73
- Same to the same. 3rd May. Has drawn for £30,000 for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 74
- August 31,
Ordnance Office. Crew to Bunbury. Sends return of ordnance shipped but ordered to be relanded. 75
- September 1,
London. *Enclosed.* Return. 76
- September 1,
London. Atcheson to Bunbury. The sum of £6,000 has been paid into the Bank of England to the credit of the Paymaster General; certificate sent to the Treasury. Asks that a copy of the resolution may be sent to the Commissary General in Canada, so that he may be apprised to whom he is to pay the money. 77
- September 1,
Halifax. *Enclosed.* Copy of the resolution of the committee for the management of the British American subscription. 78
- September 1,
Halifax. Griffiths to Commissioners for transports. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 18th October, which see. 79
- September 2,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Orders to be sent Portsmouth for the "Hydra" to proceed to Cork to embark troops for Canada. 79
- September 3,
New York. Barclay to Hamilton. Enclosed in Hamilton to Bunbury, 10th November, which see. 80
- September 6,
London. Major-General Stewart to Bathurst. Encloses a letter, to which he asks an answer. 80
- Enclosed.* Grant, Lord Lieut. of the county of Inverness, to Bathurst. Asks that his brother-in-law, Stewart, may be given letters of service to raise a fencible corps for service in North America. 81
- September 8,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits letters respecting two independent companies of foreigners, sent by Warren to Halifax. 82
- Enclosed.* Warren to Croker. Transmits letter from Beckwith, dated 5th July, respecting the conduct of the two independent companies of foreigners whom he had been obliged to send to Halifax. 83
- September 9,
Hudson's Bay House. Beckwith's letter, dated 5th July, is in vol. 125, p. 44. 83
- September 9,
Hudson's Bay House. Lean to Secretary of State (Bathurst). Encloses letter respecting 48 cases of shot returned to know if they are to be retained or transferred to the ordnance store. 85
- September 10,
Horse Guards. *Enclosed.* Letter to the ordnance store keeper, 1st September. 86
- September 10,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Refers to extract enclosed for information as to troops to be sent from Cork by the "Hydra." 87

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- Enclosed.* Extract from Macdonald, that men of the 78th were left in Ireland for Quebec, the remainder having been distributed amongst the Quebec fleet. Page 88
- September 14, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty regret they were not informed that the men of the 78th had been distributed among the Quebec fleet, as the "Eolus" has been detained for some weeks in order to give protection to the "Hydra." 89
- September 16, Admiralty. Same to the same. Asks directions as to the proceedings to be taken in regard to W. Kittoe and Henry Bedingfield, carpenter and boatswain of the "Swallow" temporary packet, detained as hostages for the carpenter and boatswain of the "Vixen," and encloses correspondence. 90
- September 18, Halifax. *Enclosed.* Correspondence. 91, 92
- September 18, Halifax. Sherbrooke to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 3rd November, which see.
- September 20, Halifax. Beckwith to the same. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd November, which see.
- September 20, Halifax. Same to the same. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd November, which see.
- September 23, Halifax. Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 3rd November, which see.
- September 24, Halifax. Same to the same. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd November, which see.
- September 26, Montreal. Prevost to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 10th November, which see.
- September 25, Hudson's Bay House. Lean to Goulburn. The 48 cases of shot are to be exported to Hudson's Bay in May next, when the Governor and committee will apply for permission to do so. 93
- September 27, Treasury. Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury desire Bathurst's opinion as to the establishment of a provincial corps to be commanded by commissariat officers and called the Commissariat Voyageurs; sends correspondence. 94
- September 27, Treasury. Same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury desire Bathurst's opinion on Commissary General Robinson's proposal for the establishment of a Naval department in Canada. 95
- September 28, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends letter from the Commissary General with statement of the articles intended as presents for the Indians. Asks that a communication be made to Sir George Prevost so that he can make a requisition for the supply for next year, and that he be informed that a sufficient supply is in store to meet the first demand. 96
- Enclosed.* List of papers sent by Commissary-in-Chief. The list is here but not the papers. 97
- September 28, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends list of warrants for £80,555 11s. 1d. in aid of the civil expenditure for Upper and Lower Canada. 98
- Enclosed.* List. The sum for Lower Canada is £28,000; for Upper Canada £52,555 11s. 1d. The list is signed by W. H. Robinson, Commissary-General. 99
- October 10, Ramsgate. Archbishop of Canterbury to Bathurst. The unsatisfactory condition of the affairs of the Church of England in Canada. 100
- October 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of a letter from Capt. Falcon of the "Melpomene," respecting prisoners brought by him for trial; desires to know Bathurst's wishes as to their disposal. 103
- Enclosed.* Falcon to Croker, 7th October. At Halifax 58 prisoners of war, British subjects, were put on board his ship to be taken for the disposal of the British Government. 104
- October 14, Halifax. Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 10th November, which see.
- October 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letters and enclosures from Warren relating to the measures taken for a supply of seamen to man

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the navy on the lakes, of which the Lords of the Admiralty had approved. Page 105

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 21st August. Transmits requisition from Prevost for a supply of seamen for the lakes. Had ordered the crew of the "Indian" to Quebec and that of any other sloop requiring much repair making up the number to 170 or 200. 106

Prevost to Warren, 24th June. For a reinforcement of seamen for the squadron under Yeo. 108

October 18,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Admiral Griffiths, relating to the severities exercised on British subjects, prisoners in the United States. 110

Enclosed. Griffiths to Commissioners for transport, 1st September. Owing to the large number of prisoners sent to Halifax, the prisons are crowded beyond what is consistent with health or security, has, therefore, sent to England 100 of them in the hopes that it may deter American seamen from serving in privateers; it would also show the American Government that prisoners will no longer be released till regularly exchanged. British subjects taken in arms in Upper Canada sent by the "Melpomene." In return for the severities exercised by the United States on prisoners of war, has ordered two American prisoners to be confined in gaol for every British prisoner thus treated. Sends correspondence between Barclay, Warren and Mason. The insecure state of the prison at Melville Island; has ordered repairs. Should the exchange of prisoners cease the prison must be enlarged. 111

Barclay to Warren, 14th July. Discusses the treatment of the British prisoners in the United States and the contradictions by the officers of that Government to the statements that enlistments had been made among them. Details given by Kellett of the men enlisted, with their names and those of the gun boats in which they were; believes, if the statement of Gibbons and Kellett were reduced to writing, some of the seamen would depose in support of the statements. Respecting the situation of the two men of the United States ship "Vixen" and of the four British prisoners sent to gaol in retaliation. Calls attention to the habit the Americans have of shutting up British officers and men when British subjects are taken in their service or when Americans have misbehaved and are confined; instances given. Suggests that the American system be followed and that double the number of Americans should be put in prison for the British they confine, and to try, sentence and execute every British subject taken in the service of the enemy. A few examples would remedy the practice of entering the American service, which if allowed to spread would be the ruin of the navy. Had recommended that exchanges should only be made man for man and he was astonished to see the arrival of all the prisoners from Bermuda, released on parole, unsolicited by the American Government. Prisoners are of too much value for this and it is an inducement for them to re-enter the navy or privateers, knowing that after a few weeks confinement they would be released; common sailors pay no regard to paroles; the day after they land they again go on service. British prisoners sent to Halifax, leaving only a few at Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, for whose departure he is now in treaty. 114

Barclay to Warren, 3rd August. Will do all in his power to obtain the release of the men of his (Warren's) ship and of the "Plantagenet" but he does not believe the United States Government will consent to them being delivered in the Chesapeake; they may be permitted to be sent to Halifax. So many of their prisoners have been returned without exchange that the United State Government believe they cannot be subsisted and are sure of their speedy return, so that they are indifferent about an exchange; hopes no more shall be sent without his

1813

(Warren's) orders at his (Barclay's) request. A cartel has arrived at Boston in which he shall send every prisoner, the moment he gets Mason's consent, but it is no easy matter to get an answer from him. Sends duplicate of letter respecting men of the "Vixen," &c. Officers confined on account of the confinement of Nichols of the "Decatur" privateer " matters are arrived at a fine pass if we are not permitted to punish Americans who are guilty of crimes and their States are allowed to exercise this right." Page 121

Barclay to Mason, 27th July. Respecting the imprisonment of Barss (Brass in previous letter) on account of Nichols of the "Decatur" sent for trial. Account of the crime with which he is charged. 123

Barclay to Talbot of the "Victorious." Lightbody is exchanged; his detention was justifiable. The imprisonment by the United States Government of four men for two of the "Vixen" is incapable of justification. Has done all in his power to have them released; if not successful recommends retaliation. 127

November 3,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures from Warren, that 220 seamen had been sent from Halifax to the Lakes. 130

Enclosed. Warren to Croker 24th September. Sends details of the 220 seamen forwarded from Halifax to the Lakes. Has received a private application from Prevost for 300 or 400 marines; seeing the impossibility of receiving reinforcements from Britain, has sent the second battalion of marines under Malcolm, with Beckwith as Quarter Master General, for the troops under Prevost; hopes they will arrive in time to be of service. 131

Beckwith to Warren, 20th September. The want of a Quarter Master owing to the severe wounds of Myers and death of Gray; asks permission to go with the expedition to join the commander of the forces in Canada. 133

November 3,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letter and enclosures respecting the forwarding of troops to England. 135

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 23rd September. In consequence of a letter from Sherbrooke regarding the independent companies of foreigners, he has ordered a detachment of 70 officers and privates to be received on board the "Shannon" and 100 to go in the "Marlborough"; the rest will be sent by a future opportunity, as their services may be wanted. 136

Sherbrooke to Warren, 18th September. Did not wish to send away the independent companies of foreigners without consulting Prevost. As he does not want them and as they are not wanted at Bermuda, leaves them to his (Warren's) disposal. 137

November 5,
London.

Hauchett to Barrow. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 11th November, which see.

November 6,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. Transmits application from Capt. Hauchett to be remunerated for the conveyance of Beckwith. Hauchett was informed that Beckwith was to furnish his own mess and that no allowance could be made on his account. The Lords of the Admiralty regret that after the distinct communication to Beckwith, he should have allowed Hauchett to defray the expense which he knew should fall on himself. Asks whether anything can be done under the circumstances. 139

Enclosed. Hauchett to Barrow, 5th November. Asks to be reimbursed for his expense for providing for Beckwith and suite. 141

McGill to Brickwood, 9th November, 1812. He has been appointed to the Council; asks him (Brickwood) to take out the mandamus and pay the fees, but will only accept on condition that he has precedence of the members of Council, appointed since Prevost assumed the Governorship. 143

November 10,
Foreign office.

Hamilton to Bunbury. Sends copy of a dispatch from Barclay. 144

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Enclosed. Barclay to Hamilton, 3rd September. All the regular American troops have been withdrawn from the garrison, &c., and sent to the lakes; 10,000 of the militia of New York State have been drawn out, a part of them to be employed in the garrisons; the rest to go to Canada. The attack will probably be made on three points, Lakes Champlain, Ontario and Erie; their best officers have been selected and great exertions will be made; fears Sir George will not be able to meet the three divisions, but will be compelled to fall back to defend Lower Canada. Lowermost Canada will be safe this year, but if the Americans are tolerable statesmen, they will raise a large army next spring. It is to be regretted that the military force in the Chesapeake was not sent to Canada. The unpopular Acts of the United States Government; they are prepared to go all lengths; the only chance of their preserving a majority being success in Canada. Page 145

November 10,
Admiralty,

Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of despatches from Warren and enclosures. 147

Enclosed. Warren to Croker, 14th October. On receipt of letter from Prevost, dispatched the 1st battalion of marines, with the marine artillery and marine rocket-ship. Loss of the flotilla under Barclay on Lake Erie; there was no lack of skill or gallantry on the part of British officers or men. Has disposed of all the military force under his command, except a part of the 102nd, which he would return to Bermuda. Shall station a division of ships under Griffith to continue the blockade of Boston and Rhode Island and protect the Bay of Fundy. Intends to employ Cockburn with a squadron attending the Chesapeake, Delaware and off New York. 148

Prevost to Warren, 26th September. Thanks him for the prompt supply of seamen. Regrets that letter of 24th June did not arrive in time to send the reinforcement earlier; had the reinforcement arrived some weeks earlier, it would have prevented the disaster on Lake Erie. Owing to the want of provisions, Barclay was obliged, with his squadron, very weakly manned and imperfectly armed, to sail in pursuit of the enemy, to open communication with Long Point where provisions were stored. After an action of three hours, nothing has been heard of Barclay's fleet for two days, so that Procter is afraid it has either been taken or destroyed. Owing to the loss, Procter will probably have to retire from Amherst Bay. Presses strongly for a reinforcement. 151

November 19,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters from Prevost, respecting warrants for the civil expenditure of the Canadas. 155

Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 21st July. Has drawn for £20,000 currency for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 156

Same to the same, 3rd August. Has drawn £5,000 sterling for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 157

November 21,
Quebec.

Unsigned and unaddressed. The militia returned to their homes, the enemy's forces having moved into winter quarters. The second campaign ended, without an impression being made on the province. 158

November 25,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits a paper, signed "A Loyalist," respecting the defence of the lakes. 159

A Loyalist, 23rd November. Proposes that, to obtain the superiority on Lakes Ontario and Erie, three to five frigates should be built and sent out in frame for conveyance to the lakes. 160

December 6,
Mark Lane.

Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee of Merchants interested in the North American trade to Bathurst. Represent the injury that would be caused to themselves and connections in the Colonies by the repeal of the duties on foreign timber. 162

1813.
December 10, War Office. Palmerston to Bathurst. Was the circular of 1802 respecting allowances to the Deputy Judge Advocate, communicated with instructions to Prevost, sent to any and what other foreign stations? Page 164
- December 15, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Bathurst. Calls attention to the change in the terms of the warrant for the allowance to the Rev. M. Plessis, from "the Superintendent of the Romish Church in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada," to "the Rev. J. O. Plessis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, pursuant to a dispatch from the Earl of Bathurst, dated 2nd July, 1813." Is withheld by respect from making any comment on the policy of the measure. 170
- December 24, Liverpool. H. F. Wood to——. Sends copy of a letter to Vice-Admiral Thornborough, which he has reason to think was not delivered. Has learned that Warren has declared the ports of Sunbury and Darien under blockade, but Frederica, St. Simon's and St. Mary's are not included, so that clearances can be obtained from these ports, though the vessels from them come out of the same inlet as the other two. A strict examination required. 165
- December 24, Treasury. *Enclosed.* Wood to Thornborough (?) Calls attention to the fraud committed by neutral vessels carrying American produce from the Southern States. 166
- December 24, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Prevost's requisition for stationery. 172
- December 27, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letter and enclosure from Warren. 173
- Enclosed.* Warren to Croker. As he was leaving to join the squadron off Rhode Island, he received the application (enclosed) from Prevost for a reinforcement of seamen; this it is out of his power to grant. Has already spared 220 seamen and every seaman and artilleryman of the marine, military stores and rockets attached to the squadron; these have arrived and will probably contribute to the defence of the Canadian frontier. Trusts that 400 seamen and a sufficient number of marines may be sent as they are required by the first week in May, and that three ships and three brigs may be built in frame during the winter to be set up at Long Point on Lake Erie and Matchedash Bay on Lake Huron; guns, men, sails and rigging will be wanted for these vessels. 174
- Prevost to Warren, 13th November. Requisition for seamen for the Lakes, &c. 176
- (A note of vessels building at Kingston and Isle aux Noix is attached to the letter).
- December 28, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits requisition for goods to complete the supply of presents for the Indians. 179
- December 31, Croydon. Brickwood to the same. As the time for manufacturing articles to go by the first ships for Canada is too short, asks him to forward the demand to the Treasury with as little delay as possible. 180
- December 31, Westminster. Acheson to Bathurst. Submits extracts from a letter from the committee of trade in Lower Canada. 181
- Enclosed.* Extracts, dated 16th and 23rd October from a letter from the chairman of the committee of trade at Montreal and Quebec, urging that a strong reinforcement be sent out and for a rearrangement of the boundaries, &c. 182

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Sir GEORGE PREVOST, 1814.

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1813.
December 20,
Malone. Wilkinson to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost's of 13th January, 1814,
which see. 2
1814.
January 4. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 120). Sends return of ordnance, stores, &c.,
taken from the enemy at the posts of Burlington, Beaver Dam, Fort
Schlosser and at Black Rock during the summer of 1813. Asks that
they be valued that a distribution be made to the troops. 2
 Enclosed. Lists of ordnance, &c., taken at Burlington Heights. 3
 12 Mile Creek, 4, 6
 St. David's, 7
- January 6,
Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 121). The strength of the enemy reduced
at Fort George and Niagara, and that frontier, to strengthen Wilkinson
for the attack against Lower Canada; Drummond instructed to have
the army under the immediate command of Riall ready to act with
promptitude when required to take advantage of the weakness or neglect
of the enemy. Sends report of the capture of Fort Niagara on the
morning of 19th December and the flight of the enemy from Lewiston
on the approach of the corps under Riall. His admiration of the arrange-
ments of Drummond and the brilliant manner in which they were
executed. After the dispersion of the enemy's force at Lewiston, Riall's
brigade pressed forward to Black Rock and Buffalo, and on the march
took possession of the mills and rope walk of General Porter, one of the
principal contractors for the United States army; an officer and a few
men killed and an officer and eleven men of the Americans taken
prisoners, but not a British soldier suffered. Riall's advance impeded
by the destruction of the bridge over the Tonawanto creek; hopes to be
able to report his success as the enemy is in great consternation. It
having been necessary to employ the Indians, Drummond has been
enjoined to restrain them from all excess or cruelties. The enemy set
an example in his retreat from Fort George by burning the town of
Newark, which has produced calamitous consequences to himself, trans-
ferring the war to his own territory. Hopes retribution may not again
be required. Cochran, who carries the dispatches, carries with him a
stand of colours taken at the fort of Niagara. 9
- Enclosed.* Drummond to Prevost, 20th December. Details of the
attack on and capture of Fort Niagara, with 27 pieces of ordnance,
3,000 stand of arms, ammunition, blankets, clothing, several thousand
pairs of shoes, &c., besides 14 officers and 330 others taken prisoners;
eight respectable inhabitants who had been dragged in as prisoners
were released, together with some Indians. The number of the enemy
killed was 65 and only 12 wounded, showing how irresistible a weapon
the bayonet is in the hands of British soldiers. The loss on the British
side was only 5 killed and 3 wounded. Regrets the loss of Lieut. Nolan
of the 100th regiment, killed. The good services of Murray, Hamilton
and the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who so gallantly
achieved this most daring and brilliant enterprise. The services of the
militia. Capt. Norton, the Indian Chief, volunteered and accompanied the
troops. Recommends Elliot of the 103rd, Dawson, Fawcett and Martin
of the 100th, Generals Riall and Vincent, Harvey, Deputy Adjutant
General and the officers of his personal staff. Forwards American
colours taken on the occasion. 14

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Murray to Drummond, 19th December. Arrangements for the attack on Fort Niagara and its success. Page 19

Riall to Drummond, 19th December. Capture of Lewiston with ordnance, provisions, &c., left behind when the place was abandoned by the enemy. 23

Drummond, 20th December. The capture of Lewiston to prevent the enemy from destroying Queenston. Regrets that several acts of violence were committed by the Indians. 24

Return of killed and wounded at the assault on Fort Niagara, 19th December. 26

The enemy's loss follows.

January 9, Prevoist to Bathurst (No. 122). The clothing required for the embodied Militia and the Canadian Voltigeurs. 28
Quebec.

January 12, Same to the same (No. 123). Transmits report from Drummond of the successful attack on Black Rock and Buffalo by troops under the command of Riall; eight pieces of ordnance and 130 prisoners were taken; the towns of Buffalo and Black Rock have been destroyed, the inhabitants having previously abandoned them; four of the enemy's armed sloops and schooners burned. Recommends various officers. 30
Quebec.

Drummond to Prevoist, 2nd January. Details of the attack on and capture of Black Rock and Buffalo. 32

Riall to Drummond, 1st January. Report of the operations, with list of troops engaged, &c. 38

Casualty return, showing 31 killed, 65 wounded and 9 missing, and the names of the officers wounded. 45

Return of ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo. 46

January 13, Prevoist to Bathurst (No. 124). Transmits letter from Wilkinson, United States General. Has allowed Winder to go to the United States on parole, as he is sanguine he can obtain the release of British officers from the close confinement to which they have been subjected. 47
Quebec.

Enclosed. Wilkinson to Prevoist, 20th December, 1813. For the release of Capt. Fitzgerald on parole. Defence of the course of the United States Government, &c. 49

January 14, Prevoist to Bathurst (No. 126.) The necessity for a reinforcement of troops to meet the increasing exertions of the enemy. Had understood that his command was to be extended by the addition of four regiments, but the correspondence does not show this. His experience is that troops sent from England, even when coming direct, never arrive in time to give a decided character to the campaign. In order to diminish the advantage of the enemy, he has determined to order the second battalion of the King's regiment to proceed overland from Fredericton to Quebec. Sherbrooke's last letter stated that the four companies of the 98th had not arrived at Halifax on the 1st of December. They cannot, therefore, be brought to Quebec until the St. Lawrence is practicable. The harassing effect of the long line for defence has compelled him to bring the troops to winter quarters, to give them a short rest, enable them to re-equip themselves and return to the state of discipline to maintain the high character they had attained. 94
Quebec.

January 16, Prevoist to Bathurst (No. 125). The provincial Parliament opened on the 13th. Transmits speech and address in reply, also a proclamation respecting the burning of Lewiston, Black Rock and Buffalo as a retaliation for the destruction of Newark. 54
Quebec.

(Through error the letter is dated 1813).

Enclosed. Speech at the opening of the Legislature. 55

Transactions in French. 62

Address of the Council. 69

The same of the Assembly. 75

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*Proclamation (in French) respecting reprisals for the destruction of Newark. Page 83

The same in English. 186

(Both documents are dated 12th January.)

January 28,
Plattsburg.

Wilkinson to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 10th February, which see.

January 30,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 128.) Transmits proceedings of the Council on matters of State. 105

February 4,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 127). Transmits report of the Council on the petition of Young for a grant of land. There will be so many claims at the close of the war, for grants promised to the Glengarry Fencibles and Canadian Voltigeurs, that he cannot approve of so large a grant to Young as that recommended. Transmits also report on the petition of Mrs. Davidson, which he has been induced to confirm, subject to approval. 97

Enclosed. Report on the petition of John Young. 98

Report on the petition of Mrs. Davidson. 103

February 8,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 129). Dispatch received relative to establishing a naval force on Lake Erie, and to make an effort for the destruction of that of the enemy; had already directed Drummond's attention to this subject. His exertions for the preservation of Michilimakinac, to maintain communication with the Western Indians. Provisions sent but had been unable to reach, so that the garrison must have suffered, but there are potatoes and horned cattle on the island, and fish may be obtained. Measures taken to send by the Ottawa and by Nottawasaga Bay, a reinforcement of troops and a supply of presents for the Indians, stores and provisions. From the importance of the island, has selected for the command, McDouall of the Glengarry Fencibles, who is now in Upper Canada making arrangements. A builder and shipwrights ordered from Kingston to construct gun boats for the conveyance of the reinforcement and supplies. Is happy to find these measures have anticipated the wishes of government and that the misfortunes to the squadron on Lake Erie may be retrieved. Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, has carried final instructions to Drummond.

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 21st January. Plan given in detail for the destruction of the enemy's fleet on Lake Erie. An expedition against Detroit and the fleet there is proposed as the means by which the end can be obtained. For the defence of the Niagara frontier, thinks 1,200 men would be enough. For the attack on Detroit, which he estimates does not contain more than 500 men, he thinks, a force of 1,750 should be sufficient, made up of—

The 100th Regiment.	500	
Light Company Royal Scots.....	100	
do 41st.....	100	
do 89th.....	50	
	750	
Marines.	100	
do Artillery with two 6-pounders and one 5½ ton howitzer.....	40	
Militia.....	250	
Western Indians.....	400	
Capt. Coleman's Provincial Troop.....	20	
Seamen.....	200	
	1,010	
Total	1,760	

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The arrangements for their transport, provisioning, &c.; how the troops should be armed, the tools to be carried, &c. Page 110
- Prevoſt to Drummond, 29th January. Remarks on his (Drummond's) plan, the importance of ſucceſs and the proſpects. 118
- February 8, Quebec. Prevoſt to Bathuſt (No. 130). Transmits memorial of the juſtices of King's Bench of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and recommends its prayer. 123
- Encloſed.* Memorial for an increaſe to their ſalaries. 124
- February 9, Quebec. Prevoſt to Bathuſt. (No. 131). Transmits copy of proceedings of Council in matters of State, from 15th June to 31ſt December. 132
- February 9, Quebec. Same to the ſame. (No. 132). The Indian preſents received and thoſe to be ſhipped in ſpring will be a ſufficient ſupply for 1814. The requeſtion for thoſe for 1815 was ſent on the 30th October laſt; aſks that the prices may be given in the invoices, as a help to the diſtribution. 133
- February 9, Quebec. Same to the ſame. (No. 133). Is gratified at the approval of his method of diſtributing the prize money. Rules for the diſtribution of prize money to the navy ſhall be adhered to; where the land and ſea forces have co-operated the caſes ſhall be ſubmitted to His Lordſhip. Has made every exertion to ſecure naval ſuperiority on Lake Ontario; ſends ſtatement of the naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain; is aſſured that the veſſels building will be ready to launch as ſoon as the navigation opens. Is informed that the keels of three veſſels have been laid down by the enemy at Sackett's Harbour, to mount 44, 32 and 26 guns, reſpectively. They are alſo building on Lake Champlain. 135
- Encloſed.* Statement of His Maſteſty's naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain. 137a
- List of gunboats on Lakes Ontario and Champlain and on the St. Lawrence. 137b
- February 10, Quebec. Prevoſt to Bathuſt (No. 134). Sends copies of letter from Wilkinſon and answer. 138
- Encloſed.* Wilkinſon to Prevoſt, 28th January. Is directed by the Executive of the United States to diſavow the conduct of Brigadier General McClure, of the Militia of the State of New York, in burning the town of Newark, and as a proof of this ſends copy of the order under colour of which that officer perpetrated the deed abhorrent to every American feeling. The authority to deſtroy the village was limited to the defence of Fort George. Thinks retaliation has been carried too far; it is imputed more to personal feeling than to a ſettled policy. The American Government will not reſort to the deſtruction of private property except in the laſt extremity. 139
- The order encloded, dated War Department, 4th October, 1813: "Underſtanding that the defence of the Poſt committed to your charge "may render it proper to deſtroy the town of Newark, you are hereby "directed to appriſe its inhabitants of this circumſtance, and to invite "them to move themſelves and their effects to ſome place of greater "ſafety." Signed by John Armſtrong. 141
- Prevoſt to Wilkinſon, 10th February. His ſatisfaction at the receipt of the diſavowal by the Executive of the United States of the action of McClure in burning Newark. If any outrages have been committed beyond juſt retaliation, they muſt be attributed to the influence of irritated paſſions on the part of the ſufferers, which in a ſtate of active warfare it has been impoſſible to reſtrain. It is as little congenial to the diſpoſition of His Maſteſty's Government as to that of the Government of the United States to adopt any policy for the deſtroyment of private property. Refers to proclamation for his determination, which he is happy to learn that any meaſures on the part of the United States Government will not oblige him to depart from. 142

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February 18,
Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 135). Transmits report of the Council and letter from the Collector and Comptroller of Quebec on the subject of emoluments for collecting the revenue. Has in the meantime directed them to pay to the Receiver General the emoluments they had retained. Page 144
- Enclosed.* Report of Council, 12th January, on the questions whether the Collector of Customs was entitled to receive Army Bills in payment of duties and whether he is authorized to pay them to the Receiver General at a higher rate than that at which he received them. On the first question the Council was equally divided; on the second, the Council unanimously resolved that he was not authorized to pay them over at a higher rate than that at which he received them. 145
- Collector and Comptroller of Customs, 30th January. Long argument in support of their claim. 147
- February 18,
Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 136). In consequence of the removal of Edmund Burke from the province the office of Auditor of Land Patents has become vacant. Has appointed Brenton, his civil secretary, to the situation. 154
- February 18,
Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 137). Transmits prices current and rates of exchange for October, November, December and January. 155
- Enclosed.* Prices current. 156 to 167
- February 19,
York. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 4th March, which see.
- March 4,
Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst, (No. 138). Has received dispatches regarding emigration from Scotland to Upper Canada; transmits Drummond's letter on the subject. 168
- Enclosed.* Drummond to Prevost, 19th February. In relation to the Scotch emigration his decided opinion is in favour of the introduction of so valuable a portion of subjects into a country too much inhabited by aliens from the United States, many of whom are avowedly disaffected. Besides the addition to the population the ranks of the militia will be filled by a brave and hardy race whose desertion would not be apprehended. The want of provisions is an obstacle, but he recommends that these people should have every assistance on their passage and for a fair length of time after their settlement. A large supply of provisions and felling axes should accompany them, requisite implements, scarlet militia clothing, shoes, &c. The lands for them must be taken from those unappropriated as those confiscated from the persons who have gone over to the enemy are to be appropriated for sufferers by the war. 169
- March 10,
Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 139). The expedition for the destruction of the vessels on Lake Erie abandoned on account of the mildness of the season. Movements of troops reported by Drummond towards the Thames. The re-occupation of that part of Upper Canada must tend to diminish the scanty resources of Harrison, whilst it adds in a slight degree to those of the British army. Notwithstanding the prospect of relief he has not relaxed his efforts to forward stores and provisions for the army and navy. The necessity for many depots for the supply of the forces over so extended a line, but obstacles have arisen from want of specie; a paper currency has proved an indifferent substitute, in consequence of the prejudice of Canadians, the frequent attempts of the enemy to imitate it and the introduction of forged army bills into the province by Wilkinson's army. The difficulty of obtaining supplies for the force; the proneness to desertion, in spite of capital punishment and the pains taken by the officers to make the men contented. The corps last sent out brought a very bad description of men; the 13rd comes under this description, having lost 51 men by desertion when in the enemy's country; the consequent apprehension that would attend

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March 12,
Quebec.

carrying on offensive operations in the territory of the United States with a force numerically inferior to that of the enemy. Page 172

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 140). Wilkinson's army which on the 9th February, was on the frontier of Lower Canada, at the French mills on the Salmon river near St. Regis and at the Four Corners, retreated between the 12th and 16th February, after partially burning their block houses and barracks and destroying their river craft and bateaux, several hundreds of which had been frozen up, but removing the ordnance, part of their provisions and stores; two regiments have proceeded to Sackett's Harbour, the rest have gone to Burlington and Plattsburg, where Wilkinson has taken up his headquarters. At Burlington the United States force amounted to 4,000 men and at Plattsburg to about 5,000. The frontier troops were withdrawn by order of the United States Government owing to the difficulty and expense in supplying the troops with provisions and from their daily decrease from sickness and desertion. Expedition by Colonel Scott, of the 103rd, from Coteau du Lac and Cornwall over the ice to Salmon River, where it attacked the rearguard of the enemy, which made a precipitate retreat, about 100 sleigh loads of provisions and stores were captured and the destruction of the block houses, barracks and boats completed. Scott advanced to Malone and Madrid and within a few miles of Plattsburg and returned by the Four Corners to his post at the Coteau du Lac; 90 men were lost by desertion on the expedition. The intention of the United States government is to secure naval superiority on Lakes Ontario and Champlain; no exertion shall be wanting to frustrate this design. Has ordered a third ship of a large class to be laid down at Kingston, which is to be ready for launching by the middle of July, without interfering with the two ships to be launched when the ice permits. Requisition has been made on Halifax for the equipment of the vessels with guns and carronades. Arrival of 200 picked seamen from New Brunswick, who are now on their way to Kingston, the second battalion of the King's regiment from Fredericton has also arrived. The New Brunswick Fencibles are increasing, there being 300 men now at headquarters and nearly 100 recruits in Canada. Arrangements made to maintain Michilimakinak; a small establishment for constructing gunboats and bateaux is made on the Nottawasaga. Owing to the earlier opening than usual of Lake Huron, McDouall must be satisfied with 25 bateaux which, besides the artillery and two companies of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, will enable him to take five months' provisions and about half of the ammunition and ordnance stores proposed. Bullock, of the 41st regiment, commanding at Makinak, represents the distress of the garrison from want of food. The enemy are no doubt aware of the defenceless state of Makinak and of the advantage of an early attack; he is endeavouring to have the reinforcements and supplies there before them, as with the loss of the island the fur trade would expire. 177

March 18,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 144). Address of the Assembly of Lower Canada to the Prince Regent and articles of impeachment against Sewell and Monk, Chief Justices. 222

Enclosed. The address of the Assembly respecting the judges. 223

The same in French. 229

Address and resolution of the Council on the same subject. 236, 238

March 18,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 145). Sends address from the Executive Council and the puisne judges of Quebec and Montreal, founded on the resolutions of the Assembly, for the impeachment of Sewell and Monk to be laid before the Prince Regent with the proceedings of the House of Assembly. 247

Enclosed. Address of Executive Council, &c. 248

Memorial. 250

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March 18,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 146). Transmits address and memorial from the Legislative Council respecting the impeachment of Sewell and Monk. Page 254

(For address, &c., see pp. 236, 238.)

March 18,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 148.) The session of the Provincial Parliament closed; sends copy of speech made by the Speaker on delivering the Army Bill Act, with a list of the Acts assented to. The amendments to the Army Bill Act will relieve the service from difficulties; to show the relief, sends copy of the last return from the director of the Army bill office of the bills then in circulation. The scarcity of silver and gold, but even the small quantity has been of service; hopes to receive a supply either from Halifax or the United States. No new Act of importance has been passed except the Army Bill Act; the amendments to the militia law were lost by a disagreement between the Council and Assembly. Revenue bills and other productive bills have been lost, by the Assembly having annexed exceptional appropriations in which they knew the Council would not concur. Respecting the proceedings relative to the impeachment of Sewell and Monk; he attributes much of the opposition to those judges to the personal animosity of Stuart. By his influence and that of leading Canadians the resolutions were carried by a small majority, with only about half the members present. The address from the Executive Council and puisne judges will show the opinion entertained of the proceedings by the highest authority. Since his (Prevost's) arrival he has heard nothing till now against the character of the judges impeached. As the opinion of the Council was against the suspension, an opinion in which he agreed, he had no hesitation in addressing the Assembly in a speech of which he sends copy, which was followed by a violent and intemperate discussion, and a resolution was passed distinguishing between him and those called "evil disposed advisers." Appropriation of £2,000 to defray the expense of an agent to prosecute the impeachment, was one of those annexed to the revenue bill which caused its rejection. Stuart, it is understood, intends to proceed to England to support the articles of impeachment and, it is said, some of the party have subscribed money to pay his expenses. The Chief Justices have been furnished with copies of the impeachment and Sewell has obtained leave of absence to go to England for the defence should he be called on; he will embark by the first opportunity. Address prepared by the Assembly to the Prince Regent, which he has been asked to forward and to advance a sum for the expenses of the messenger, not to exceed £1,000 currency which the House will make good. Sent a written answer; copies transmitted and also furnished to the Council, which was refused access to the journals of the Assembly. Sends copy of the resolutions passed by the Council, the last of which must have arisen from a misapprehension by the Council of his intentions as he did not mean even to take into consideration the appointment by the Assembly to present the address to the Prince Regent. The appropriation of £1,000 was one of the causes of the rejection by the Council of the revenue bill and the Assembly in consequence of the rejection did not think proper to present the address, that it might be transmitted. The intemperate spirit manifested and the constant disagreements between the Council and Assembly have made him happy to recur to the sense of the people for the new representatives. The provincial Parliament will be dissolved by proclamation on the 31st and the writs made returnable on the 13th May. From the ineffectual opposition made by the English members in the last and preceding sessions few, if any, of them will be induced to offer again as candidates, so that nearly the whole of the next representation will be Canadian. Notwithstanding the measures of the late Assembly, he has no reason to

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distrust their loyalty. Many of them regret the loss of the revenue bill, and he hopes the next Assembly will make good the grants and give him their cordial support. Page 264

Enclosed. Governor's speech at the close of the session. 276

Answer of the Assembly. 279

"List of Acts passed in the Fifth Session of Seventh Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, 17th March, 1814." 280

Account of Army bills. 283

Report of the Council on the Address to the Prince Regent and other papers relative to the Address, &c. 284, 287, 288, 290, 292, 299, 300.

March 26,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 141). Transmits Wilkinson's notice of the disavowal of McClure's burning of the Town of Newark. 185

(See letter of 10th February; the enclosures in this letter are duplicates of those contained in letter of that date).

March 27,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 142). Had reported his permitting Winder to proceed to Washington and the reasons; he has returned to Quebec and is now in confinement as a hostage; encloses copies of letters received from Winder the day after his arrival. The negotiations for peace lead him to prevent a further effusion of blood; by acceding to an armistice he would preserve the Canadas during the negotiation; transmits copy of correspondence on the subject. Winder has not succeeded in his object of inducing the United States Government to relinquish the retaliatory system. Symptoms that a change is taking place in the disposition of the United States Government. 198

Enclosed. Monroe to Winder, 1st March, 1814. Sends extract from a letter from Elish J. Winter respecting the opinions of Adjutant General Baynes on the subject of an armistice, which he may show to Prevost. 202

Extract, dated House of Representatives, 7th February to Monroe, respecting the armistice. 203

Prevost to Winder, 22nd March. The conversation with Baynes, reported by Winter, was private and unauthorized, but he is inclined to give effect to the suggestion for a convention for an armistice to avoid the unnecessary effusion of blood and to meet the proposal of the Secretary of State will direct the Adjutant General to proceed to the headquarters of the United States army on Lake Champlain or elsewhere to arrange details, but the United States officers must possess the full powers which will be vested in Adjutant General Baynes, otherwise he may make proposals of a positive nature subject to approval by the Executive of the United States. 204

Winder to Monroe, 22nd March. Had shown to Prevost Winter's letter and sent him copies. To-day received His Excellency's letter, copy of which is enclosed. Is satisfied of his sincerity and that the favourable views of the United States will be met with corresponding sentiments. Had desired to know whether His Excellency could make an armistice extending to naval operations on the ocean, so that persons appointed by the United States might be clothed with corresponding powers. Will say nothing on the latter part of the letter, as he is too much interested in the question of prisoners of war and hostages not to be convinced (the word *convinced* is written *correct* in the letter) that the agent for the United States should be clothed with the most liberal powers. 207

March 27,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 142 repeated.) Transmits letter from Capt. O'Connor, of the dock yard, Kingston. Has not accepted his resignation and recommends him for promotion. 209

Enclosed. O'Connor to Prevost, 16th March. Sends his resignation as retaining his appointment would be an obstacle to his advancement in the navy. Commodore Yeo has offered him a ship, which besides being immediate promotion would give him an opportunity to

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distinguish himself. The importance of the commissionership of the dock yard makes him reluctant to resign; asks, therefore, that his services, although not actually afloat, may be made known to the Admiral. Page 210

March 30,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (147.) Sends copy of Act respecting the division of Lower Canada reserved in accordance with the opinion of the Advocate-General. 255

Enclosed. Opinion, signed George Pyke, Advocate-General 256
The reserved bill. 259

The full title is "An Act to repeal and amend certain parts of an Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of His Majesty's reign intituled an Act for the division of Lower Canada for amending the judicature thereof and repealing certain laws therein mentioned."

March 31,
L'Acadie.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 143). The enemy concentrated a considerable force at Plattsburg. Wilkinson advanced to Chazy on the 19th and detached McCombe with a force in sleighs across the ice to Isle LaMothe and thence to Swanton. On the 22nd the corps took possession of Phillipsburg; Beckwith was sent against them with a force previously collected at St. John's and vicinity. He (Prevost) then left Quebec and on the road learned that the enemy had retired precipitately from Phillipsburg to join the main body near Champlain-town. On the 30th the enemy entered Odle Town (Odelltown) with three brigades under Smith, Bisset and McCombe, with cannon, etc., drove in the piquets on the road leading from Odelltown to Burtonville, which latter they attacked but were so well received that they did not persevere. The advanced brigades were directed upon the post at La Cole (Lacolle) for the result of which refers to report from Williams. In consequence of the sudden rise of water the enemy had difficulty in withdrawing their cannon and it is almost impossible for either party to make a movement. The troops brought forward to support those at Burtonville and Lacolle were obliged to wade through mud and water up to their knees; only the Indians could follow the retreating enemy. The loss of the American army exceeded 300; many of their officers its is stated, suffered on this occasion. 213

Enclosed. Lieut.-Col. Williams to Vincent, 31st March. Report of the attack on Lacolle Mill on the 30th March. 217

List of killed, wounded and missing. 221

April 6,
Montreal.

Report of officers on the transport of frames of vessels. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst of 9th May, which see.

April 11,
Washington.

Monroe to Pinkney. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

April 18,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 149). Transmits list of Acts passed, with a complete collection of the Acts to the end of the last session. 304

April 18,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 150). Transmits prices current and rates of exchange for February and March. 305

Enclosed. Quebec prices for February. 306

The same for March. 309

April 22,
Kingston.

Yeo to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 9th May, which see.

April 24,
Isle aux Noix.

Pring to Freer. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 9th May, which see.

April 29,
Longueuil.

Prevost to Baynes. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

May 1,
Champlain-town.

Baynes to Pinkney. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

May 1,
Champlain.

Pinkney to Baynes. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.

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May 1, Champlain-town. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.
- May 3, Montreal. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 17th May, which see.
- May 7, Off Oswego. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 18th May, which see.
- May 7, Off Oswego. Fischer, Lieut.-Col. de Wattoville's regiment, to Harvey. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 18th May, which see.
- May 9, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (151). Dispatches received. Has been seriously considering the means of conveying to their destination the frames of two frigates and two brigs, which are to be sent out early in the year. Sends report of a board of officers on the subject and copies of letters from Yeo and Pring. These will show the impracticability of carrying out the wishes of Government without the sacrifice of more important objects, and that the delay would defeat for the year the purposes for which it would be undertaken. Page 312
- Enclosed.* Report of the officers, 6th April, signed by W. H. Robinson, Commissary General, I. W. Clarke, Acting Deputy Commissary General, and Noah Freer, military secretary. 314
- Yeo to Prevost, 22nd April, on the same subject. 321
- Daniel Pring to Freer, 24th April, on the same subject. 324
- May 9, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 152). Has received dispatches respecting grants of land to the Glengarry Fencibles and Canadian Voltigeurs. Had no intention in recommending the grants from the Crown reserve in the township of Sherrington for these men to receive a more valuable allotment than had been given to men serving in the army. The land had not been reserved owing to any superiority, but is of the same quality as the lands adjoining. His chief object in proposing to settle the men there was for the purpose of defence, the lands being near the lines and the men having served, and he desired to bring together as many hardy and useful settlers as possible within a small compass. Trusts the explanation may induce His Lordship to recommend that his proposal be granted. 326
- May 10, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. Transmits copy of an official document published in the United States upon the failure of the American arms in the last campaign. The strength of the enemy as detailed in the work will show the difficulties of his situation, and, he trusts, will lead to a due appreciation of the small and gallant band placed under his command by which the provinces have been defended. 329
- May 12, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 153). Transmits exemplifications of the Acts with a schedule and a manuscript copy of the journals of Council, all for Lower Canada. 330
- (The list of the Acts is a duplicate of enclosure in letter of 18th March.)
- May 16, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 154.) Sends copy of convention between the American Government and himself for a general exchange of prisoners, with the exception of 23 British soldiers put into close confinement as hostages by the United States and of the 46 American officers and non-commissioned officers closely confined in retaliation for the confinement of these men. Refers His Lordship to copies of letters transmitted by Monroe for information as to the beginning and progress of the negotiations and copies also of those by Baynes, adjutant general of the forces. In conformity to the convention nearly all the American prisoners have been forwarded to the lines and he is in daily expectation of receiving his own troops by the same route. 332
- Enclosed.* Baynes to Prevost, 16th April. Reports, with remarks, the convention for the exchange of prisoners. 334

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Convention.

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The original is among the Archives, series C., vol. 692 p. 222. A supplementary convention dated 16th July, is in the same volume 223, signed by Tobias Lear and Baynes; the latter was enclosed in a letter from Prevost to Bathurst, 18th July, the duplicate will be found in series Q. vol. 128, p. 671.

Monroe to Prevost, 19th March. As Barclay can conclude no arrangement respecting prisoners without reference to him (Prevost) believes it best to open direct communication. Winder is authorized to enter into an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, including hostages. Proposes that before Winder enter on the negotiation he be declared exchanged; and a British officer of equal rank shall be exchanged for him. Four officers have been paroled for three months in return for the indulgence shown to Winder. If any of these officers be designated for exchange they may be retained. Sends sealed packet for Winder, containing his instructions and powers and containing nothing except in relation to the exchange. Should Winder be given authority to negotiate, the packet to be sent him, otherwise to be returned. 353

Additional articles of exchange.

356

May 17,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 155). Had in consequence of a letter from Munroe (Monroe) American Secretary of State, directed Baynes to meet the officers appointed by the American Government to treat for an armistice; transmits copy of his report with other papers. No answer has since been received from the United States Government and measures for the prosecution of the war are pursuing with the same vigour as if there had been no proposal. 360

Enclosed. Prevost to Baynes, 29th April. In the belief that the negotiations at Gottenburg will lead to an adjustment of the difficulties between the two countries and not merely for a temporary cessation of hostilities, has, in conformity with the principles of the British Government, not the aggressor in the war, resolved on his (Baynes) proceeding to the village of Champlain to discuss the arrangements for an armistice with the officers appointed by the United States. 362

Baynes to Prevost, 1st May. He has met Pinkney instead of Winder; Pinkney has no authority to agree to an armistice except for a cessation of hostilities to be cancelled by either party on giving twenty days notice, a condition that cannot be acceded to according to his (Baynes') instructions. 364

Monroe to Pinkney, 11th April, authorises him to treat for an armistice. 366

Baynes to Prevost, 3rd May. Reports having met Pinkney, who had been substituted for Winder. Pinkney had no definite knowledge of the views of the United States Government and would therefore, confine himself to the letter of the instructions he had received. His objection to the terms proposed by Prevost, he urged, might not be considered a breaking off in the negotiations, as he felt confident that Winder would still be sent. Believes nothing more could be done for the present and had returned to headquarters. Judge Moore at Champlain stated that the proposal for an armistice had not proceeded from any report he had made of a conversation on that subject with him (Baynes). He had mentioned in a letter the liberal spirit shown respecting the exchange of prisoners and that he had no doubt that he (Prevost) would feel inclined to renew the armistice so imprudently rejected by the President, but that it could not be expected that any overture for an armistice would again originate with Prevost. 367

Pinkney to Baynes, 1st May. He is instructed by the Secretary of State to enter into an arrangement for an armistice and although he cannot say a conciliation would follow as a matter of course, yet he has

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no doubt the President sincerely desires the negotiations at Gottenburg may result in an honourable adjustment of differences. Page 371

Baynes to Pinkney, 1st May. The proposal in the first paragraph of his (Pinkney's) instructions corresponds with that from Prevost, and although a conciliation may not follow as a matter of course, the rupture of the negotiations at Gottenberg should be the sole ground for dissolving the armistice. 372

(For General Drummond's opinion of the motives for the proposed armistice, see Archives, series C. vol. 683 p. 1 and of Commodore Yeo's in the same volume, p. 19.)

May 18,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 156). Since the 31st March, the enemy has gradually withdrawn its force from the frontiers of Lower Canada, having placed garrisons at Plattsburg, Burlington and Vergennes, and has marched either to reinforce Sackett's Harbour, or to add to the army at Batavia forming to menace Riall's position on the Niagara frontier. McDouall has had 30 large bateaux built at Nottawasaga and has begun his descent to Lake Huron with provisions, ordnance, troops, &c., for Michilimakinak; so far as he can learn the enemy has made no preparations on Lake Huron or that a force has been pushed across Lake St. Clair or up the St. Clair River, to intercept the reinforcement for Michilimakinak or the supplies sent by the Ottawa River; hopes that McDouall has reached his destination before this and placed the post out of danger. The two new ships built at Kingston were launched on the 14th April and completely equipped, armed and manned. Had, therefore, determined to destroy the depots of provisions, naval stores and ordnance formed at Oswego for transport to Sackett's Harbour; transmits Drummond's report of the success of that expedition. The object being to cripple the enemy's resources for fitting out the fleets, had determined to do the same on Lake Champlain and instructed Pring to that effect, but he abandoned the attempt and returned to Isle aux Noix. The alarm caused by the appearance of the fleet. Prisoners report that two vessels would be ready for the lake in eight or ten days. A ship building at Isle aux Noix will make the fleet equal to that of the enemy. 374

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 7th May. Reports the success of the expedition against Oswego, with details of the plan of operations, troops engaged, &c. 379

Fischer to Harvey, 7th May. Report of the storming of Oswego. 388

Return of the killed and wounded of the navy in the action at Oswego, 6th May. 391

Similar return of the troops. 392

Return of ordnance, &c., taken and destroyed at Oswego. 393

Memorandum of provisions, stores, &c., captured. 394

May 18,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 157). Sends by Fitzgerald, who has lost a leg on service in Upper Canada, the flags taken at Michilimakinac on the 17th July, 1812, at Fort Niagara on the 19th December, 1813 and at Fort Oswego on the 6th May, 1814. 395

May 18,
Montreal.

Same to the same. (No. 158). Has respited John Placket, private in the 103rd, convicted of murder, and recommended him as a fit object of clemency. 396

May 19,
Montreal.

Same to the same. (No. 159). Recommends Robinson, Commissary General, and gives an account of his services. 397

May 19,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 160). Sends return of militia officers present at the capture of Detroit, entitled to receive a badge of honour. Calls attention to the eminent services of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Clark, of the 2nd Lincoln Militia, whom he has included in the list. 400

Enclosed. List. 402

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Officers of Militia in the Canadas, eligible to receive honorary medals, namely:—

Colonel Matthew Elliott, superintendent, and commanding a body of Indians equivalent to a battalion.

Lt.-Col. Robert Nichol, Quarter Master General of the Militia of Upper Canada.

Lt.-Col. John McDonnell, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, and performing the duties of military secretary to Major-General Brock.

For eminent services in the Canadas.

Lt.-Col. Thomas Clark, commanding 2nd Lincoln Militia, Upper Canada, recommended for having eminently distinguished himself on different occasions during the two last campaigns in that Province.

June 3,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. Introduces Sewell who presents himself to explain and disprove the charges against himself and Monk. Page 403

June 8,
Montreal.

Same to the same (No. 161). Reports the arrival of artillery and of the 16th regiment, also of artificers for the Lakes; officers, seamen and the frames of two frigates and two sloops of war. From the unaccountable detention of the 90th in the West Indies was under the necessity of sending transports to Halifax to bring up the 98th which has been replaced by the 7—60th. Page 404

June 8,
Montreal.

Same to the same (No. 162). Reports the unfortunate result of an attack on the enemy's flotilla on Lake Ontario. Refers for details to Popham's letter to Yeo. The undertaking was entered upon contrary to Yeo's repeated warnings. Before this time, the loss will have been repaired by the arrival at Kingston of the first division of the officers and seamen lately landed; the second and third divisions have also passed on their way to Lake Ontario. Even with this reinforcement between 300 and 400 men are still wanted. Riall reports all quiet on the Niagara frontier; having no report of McDouall's proceedings since he left, believes he reached Michilimakinac safely and is fully prepared to defend it. 405

Enclosed. Popham to Yeo, 1st June. Report of the abortive attempt to capture the enemy's stores, &c., in Sandy Creek, in which 18 men were killed and 50 dangerously wounded. 408

State of H. M. ships and vessels on Lake Ontario, 2nd June. 412

June 15,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 163). Transmits memorial of the widow of Pierre Louis Panet. 413

Enclosed. Memorial (in French). 414

June 16,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 164). Sends return of ordnance taken from the enemy at Fort George, Fort Niagara and Black Rock in December last; asks that the value for distribution may be obtained. 417

Enclosed. Return of ordnance, &c., captured at Black Rock on the 30th December, 1813, by the troops under Drummond. 418

The same of ordnance captured at Fort George on the 12th December, by a detachment of the troops under Vincent. 419

The same of ordnance and stores captured at Fort Niagara on the 19th December, by a detachment of the troops under Drummond. 420

June 27,
Chambly.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 165). The 90th regiment has arrived in the St. Lawrence from the West Indies, and the transports are now on the way to Montreal; has in consequence directed Sherbrooke to retain the 98th at Halifax. Has learned that the Nova Scotia Fencibles are to be sent to Canada to be replaced in Newfoundland by the 93rd. The Nova Scotia regiment may be expected early next month. It is reported that the 6th and 82nd regiments from Bordeaux are in the river above Quebec. 427

June 28,
Chambly.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 166). Sends returns of ordnance and stores taken from the enemy at Ogdensburg and Chrysler's Farm in November, and requests they may be valued for distribution. 428

1814.

Enclosed. Return of iron and brass ordnance captured at Ogdensburg and delivered into store between the 7th and 13th November, 1813. Page 429

Same of ordnance and stores captured at Chrysler's Farm on 11th November by a detachment commanded by Lt.-Col. Murray. 430

Same of ordnance captured at Ogdensburg and delivered into store between the 7th and 13th November, 1813. 431

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Q. 128—1.

June 22,
Montreal.

Board of Officers to Prevost. Report; enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 1st July, which see.

June 28,
Kingston.

R. O'Connor to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 19th July, which see.

July 1,
Chambly.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 167). Transmits report from a board of officers on the subject of the transport of the frame of a frigate to Kingston. The offer of Forbes is so reasonable that it has been accepted; the frigate in pieces is actually on its way to Kingston. Page 2

Enclosed. Report 22nd June. Forbes offers to take the frame of the frigate complete to Kingston, without the assistance of boats, men or money from Government, rendering an account of the actual expenses, leaving the remuneration for his personal exertions to the liberality of His Excellency. 4

July 10,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 168). Reports the arrival at Michilimakinak of McDouall with the reinforcement of troops and seamen, the stores and provisions. The difficulties from the ice, gales, &c., could only have been surmounted by the zeal and abilities of the officers commanding. The hardships were enough to discourage the boldest, but all the boats arrived except one, whose lading was saved. Measures taken by McDouall to strengthen the defences. The works had assumed so formidable an appearance that he is under no apprehension from any attack that could be made. Nearly 200 Western Indians arrived at the fort under Dickson, a warlike race on whom reliance can be placed. The attempts of the United States on the Indians would have been successful but for the resolute conduct of Dickson and the seasonable arrival and distribution of presents. Other causes of their fidelity and the necessity of attending to their interests in any negotiations for a peace, otherwise they will become rancorous enemies. Transmits speeches at the Council held with the Indians at Michilimakinak. The importance of the island and fort of Michilimakinak, from its geographical position, &c., owing to the influence exercised by them over the Indians. How supplies shall be forwarded. 7

Enclosed. Speech of the Sioux Chief, named the Leaf, Indian name Wabasha. 13

Speech of the Sioux Chief Little Crow, Indian name Chatewacouanimi. 15

Speech of Manominie Chief Thomas. 17

Speech of the Winnebago Chief Sassanemie. 19

Speech by McDouall, 5th June. 20

July 12,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 169.) Shortly after the disaster at Sandy Creek, Yeo relinquished the blockade of Sackett's Harbour and Oswego and did not deem it prudent to resume it after the arrival of officers and seamen from England; the enemy has thus uninterrupted communication with their ports on Lake Ontario, which facilitates the armament and equipment of additional vessels, which will place the superiority on the Lake in the hands of the Americans, until the month of September, 30

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when a new ship building at Kingston will be ready. The difficulty of transporting the necessary material, &c., renders it impossible to send forward the frames by any other means than those now in operation. The guns, etc., are anxiously looked for. Hopes on the arrival of the "Centaur" to be able to supply the new ships with thirty 32 pounders.

Page 30

July 12,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 170). Dispatches received. Arrival of the 6th and 82nd regiments at Montreal; will push them forward with the 90th to Upper Canada. The Nova Scotia fencibles and the right wing of the 4th battalion of the Royals have also arrived, but not the left wing. Had the reinforcements arrived a month or six weeks earlier, when the squadron had command of Lake Ontario could have protected Upper Canada and prevented the advance of the enemy. Availing themselves of the weakness on the Niagara frontier, the enemy crossed at Fort Erie on the 20th with 6,000 men and compelled the garrison there of 120 men to surrender. Riall made an attack with 1,500 men, but from the disproportion of force, he was compelled to fall back on Chippawa with a severe loss. Sends general order with the only particulars he has, Riall's official report not being yet received. Trusts that the reinforcements he has sent will check the enemy's advance, until the arrival of the troops he is sending from Montreal will enable the Major-General again to act on the offensive, but so long as the enemy has the naval ascendancy that officer's talents will be exposed to a severe trial. As soon as the whole force arrives the secret instructions shall be obeyed, but until the complete command of Lakes Ontario and Champlain shall be obtained, he must confine himself to defensive measures; this cannot be expected before September. Transmits sketch of the Niagara frontier, with the last secret intelligence of the enemy's preparations near it and at Sackett's Harbour.

Enclosed. General orders, 9th and 11th July. 33

Sketch of the Niagara frontier. 38

Secret intelligence respecting Sackett's Harbour to 30th June, dated 2nd July (extract). 39a

July 12,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 171). Transmits extract from letter from the Bishop of Quebec, respecting repairs to the Cathedral church at Quebec, with estimate of the cost, which he recommends for favourable consideration. 40

Enclosed. Bishop of Quebec to Prevost (Extract). Sends estimate of the cost of repairing the Cathedral church. 42

Estimate. 43

July 13,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 172). Transmits Riall's official report and copy of Drummond's letter. Does not understand the enemy have attempted to advance since the action. 44

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 10th July. Forwards Riall's official report of the enemy's landing between Chippawa and Fort Erie and of his (Riall's) attack. 49

Riall to Drummond, 6th July. Official report of the action. 50

Casualty return. 51

Names of officers killed and woundad. 57

July 14,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 173). No armistice has taken place and no negotiations since the date of his letter of 17th May. 58

July 14,
Montreal.

Same to the same (No. 174). Had sent to Drummond the instructions contained in letter of 5th March. Forwards copy of letter from Drummond, reporting his having ordered the execution on the 20th instant of eight persons convicted of high treason. 59

Drummond to Prevost, 11th July. Reports the trial and conviction of 15 persons accused of high treason and treasonable practices, who were respited to the 20th instant when eight are to be executed, the

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other seven shall be kept in security till he shall receive further orders. Page 61

July 18,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (175). Had informed his Lordship of the convention for the exchange of prisoners and sent copy of the agreement. He (Prevost) had at once executed the convention. Owing to the delay on the part of the United States a correspondence took place, and the President proposed a meeting to settle the objections. A definitive ratification was the result, with a supplementary article for the mutual release of the hostages. Sends copy of the ratification; having been assumed by Lear, the American negotiator, that orders will be immediately issued for the release of all prisoners not already sent to Canada or Halifax, he shall release the 46 hostages when these orders shall be complied with. 64

Enclosed. Convention, dated 16th July. 67

(The original in series C. vol. 692, p. 233.)

July 19,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 176). Transmits for favourable consideration, copy of letter from O'Connor, commissioner at the dock yard, Kingston, for the same rate of pay since his appointment as is now granted. 71

Enclosed. O'Connor to Prevost, 28th June. Application respecting his salary. 72

July 20,
Michilimackinac.

McDouall to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 14th August, (No. 186), which see.

July 21,
Montreal.

Prevost to Adam Gordon. The disposition of the Lord Bishop of Quebec for politics rather than for theology. His influence over Milnes; his strong prejudices do away with the good effect of his local knowledge, especially against the Roman Catholic religion and its ministers. By his (Prevost's) liberality to the Catholic clergy he had strengthened their loyalty and zeal, for which he had incurred disgrace in the opinion of the Anglican Bishop. The talents of Young would have secured him the appointment of director to the Army Bill office, but for the representation of the merchants. Sends copy of letter respecting an address to be presented by Young, prepared by the Anglican Bishop of Quebec. 75

Enclosed. Ross Cuthbert to Prevost, 21st July. Respecting the address from the Council, prepared by the Bishop, which he (Cuthbert) signed, but to which he had added a modifying paragraph after his signature. 78

July 23,
Montreal.

Prevost to Cuthbert. It has been a source of great disappointment to learn that he (Cuthbert) had participated in the address. He having more important affairs to attend to, shall postpone serious consideration of an act prejudicial to colonial constitutions. Will no doubt receive instructions from His Majesty's Government. 80

Other documents relating to the address, including a protest (in French) against the attacks made on his Excellency and the judges by the House of Assembly, but approving of the address of the Council, which, however, they maintain should have been laid before his Excellency. The letter is signed by F. Baby, Michel Percival and O. Perrault, members of the Executive Council. 82 to 91

July 24,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 177). Transmits papers relating to the claims of Grace and other officers of the Provincial Marine; the compensation awarded was authorized by him (Prevost) to be paid through the Quarter Master General's Department. 92

Enclosed. Noah Freer to Lt. Col. Drummond. Prevost authorizes half pay to be given to officers named in the report of a Board of Officers. 94

Extract from the proceedings. 95

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 July 27, Fort McKay. McKay to McDouall. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, of 20th September, which see.

July 29, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 178). Has frequently called attention to the good conduct of the Voltigeurs. The sacrifices made by the officers; recommends them for half pay should peace be concluded. Page 98

July 29, Montreal. Same to the same. (No. 179). Mrs. Lynd's application for extension of the lease of the Jesuits farm near Quebec, has been before three Governors, no one of whom has thought proper to recommend that the prayer of Mrs. Lynd should be granted. Transmits extract from letter from Sir James Craig of 6th June, 1810. 100

July 29, Montreal. *Enclosed.* Extract. The whole letter is in Q. 112, p. 255. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 180). Had reported the arrival of the right-wing of the 4th battalion Royal Scots, the left wing has now arrived, having left the "Leopard" at Anticosti, where she is a total wreck; the troops and crew, with the greater proportion of the baggage, were saved. The 97th from Ireland has also arrived; the "Warspite" and "Ajax" are in the St. Lawrence with Powers' brigade from Bordeaux, consisting of the 3rd, 5th, 1-27th and 1-58th, and a brigade of artillery; three of the transports have reached Quebec, but owing to the prevalence of westerly wind, it will probably be the 20th August before the whole brigade can reach Montreal. Since his dispatch of the 13th (No. 172) nothing extraordinary is reported from Upper Canada; Riall with his remaining troops had retired to Fort George after the action of the 5th; having placed a sufficient force for its defence and a force in Forts Missisauga and Niagara, he proceeded to Twenty Mile Creek with 900 men, where he was joined by 600 from Burlington, under Col. Scott and some small reinforcements of Militia and Indians. The enemy were occupying Queenston Heights on the 17th. On the 15th the enemy was repulsed in an attack in force on Fort George. Drummond has been ordered from Kingston with reinforcements. The united force would then amount to—rank and file. These should be sufficient for offensive operations. Hopes to report a favourable result. 105

(By none of the returns is it possible to ascertain the exact number, so as to fill up the blank in the letter. In Prevost's secret letter to Drummond of 25th July the regiments are given but not the numbers.)

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 181). McDouall reports from Michilimakinak that the U. S. General Clarke had ascended the Mississippi and occupied Prairie des Chiens with a view to crush the South-west fur trade and to impose restraint on the Indians. The Winebago chief, Tête de Chien, has asked for help to expel the invaders; his high qualities. Aware of the bad effects of allowing the Americans to remain, McDouall has entered heartily into the views of the enlightened warrior. McKay sent in command of an expedition. McKay's force consisted of the

	Cpts.	Sergts.	R.&F.
Michigan Fencibles and volunteers...	2	1	76
Royal artillery.....		1	
Sioux.....			63
Winebagoes			46
Chippawas			32
Ottawas.....			14
	2	2	2

Mackay will be joined at Green Bay and Winebago Lake by about 500 more; he is to push rapidly forward to surprise the enemy. Has approved of the measure. 108

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(McDouall's original letter, dated 16th July, is in series C, vol. 685. p. 62; it and the report from McKay of the capture of Fort Shelly, the name of which was changed to Fort McKay, were printed in full in Archives report for 1887).

August 2.
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 182). Sends copy of secret despatch addressed to Drummond with suggestions for plan of operations in Upper Canada. Page 112

Enclosed: Prevost to Drummond, 25th July. His letter of 20th received, with four letters from Riall, Tucker and Evans. Suggests that on the arrival of reinforcements, troops should be detached to Lewiston to cut off the enemy's retreat by that route. The sooner he (Drummond) attacks the communication by which the enemy obtains supplies, the easier will be his task. Is in hopes Brown's army will not escape without retribution for the evils it has inflicted. Not to lose sight of the main object, the destruction of Sackett's Harbour. 113

August 5.
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 183). Having learned of the crossing the Niagara by the enemy and the reinforcements, he pushed forward the troops from Lower Canada not immediately required to oppose Izard on the Richelieu frontier to reinforce the right division, to which Drummond had repaired before his (Prevost's) wishes on that subject were known. Transmits accounts of the meritorious conduct of the Generals and troops on the 25th of last month, to which solicits the Prince Regent's consideration. Arrival of Couran with a wing of DeWattville's regiment on the 29th, the remainder of that corps with the 6th and 82nd regiments were fast approaching York. The ships "York" and "Vengeur" are in the river and the transports with troops from France are arriving at Quebec. 116

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 27th July. Left York on the 24th and arrived at Niagara next morning. Troops pushed forward to meet the enemy posted at Street's Creek. A force under Tucker to dislodge the enemy at Lewiston, but the American troops had retreated before his arrival. The 41st and 100th sent back to form the garrisons of Forts George, Missisauga and Niagara. He (Drummond) advanced with 800 men to join Riall's force at the Falls. On a report that the enemy was advancing in force, he pushed on and joined Morrison's column as it reached the road leading to the Beaver dam over the summit of the hill at Lundy's lane which he found occupied by the enemy, and the woods filled with light troops. The advance of Riall's division having begun the retreat upon Fort George, he countermarched them and formed other troops in rear of the hill, with two 24 pounder brass guns a little advanced of the centre; the Glengarry Light Infantry on the right of the incorporated militia and the detachment of the King's regiment on the left of the great road. The whole front was almost immediately closely engaged and the enemy obtained temporary possession of the road during which time Riall was wounded and made prisoner. Incidents of the battle during the darkness. Two of the enemy's guns captured, but one of his taken by mistake so that only one gun has been gained. Shortly after nine o'clock the enemy renewed the attack, but was everywhere repulsed. The enemy's attempt to carry the hill was continued till midnight, but he suffered so severely that he retreated with great precipitation to his camp beyond the Chippawa; this he abandoned next day, throwing the greater part of his baggage, camp equipage and provisions into the rapids, burning Street's mill and destroying the bridge at Chippawa; he then retreated in great disorder, followed by light troops in pursuit. The enemy's loss cannot be estimated at less than 1,500 men, including several hundred prisoners. Generals Brown and Scott are reported to have been wounded; his whole force was engaged, never rated at less than 5,000 men; his

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(Drummond's) force for three hours did not exceed 1,600, the reinforcements under Scott did not increase it to more than 2,800 of every description. Calls attention at some length to the good conduct of the officers and troops, whose services he particularises. Page 119

Casualty return. Killed 84; wounded 559; missing 193; prisoners 42; total 878. 132 A

"Sketch of an action fought on the night of the 25th of July 1814, near the Falls of Niagara, between a British Force under Lieut. General Drummond and an American Force under Major General Brown." 135 A

Explanation. 133

Names of officers killed, wounded, missing and prisoners. 136

August 5,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 184). Has just learned that Chauncey's Squadron was coming out of Sackett's harbour, probably to proceed to Niagara to co-operate with Brown, but will arrive too late to be of service to the American army there. It is perhaps intended to take on board troops for Sackett's Harbour, to be reinforced there and to attempt to cut off the communication between the two Provinces. The transports with troops from Bordeaux are approaching Quebec; arrangements have been made to push the troops forward without delay, but it will be impossible to collect all the troops in the neighbourhood of Montreal before the end of the month (August). This is of less consequence as the fleet cannot be ready to co-operate before the 15th of next month. Vermont having shown a disinclination to the war and as it is sending in specie and provisions he will confine offensive operations to the west side of Lake Champlain. 137

August 6,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 185). Sends copy of letter addressed to Vice Admiral Cochrane respecting the wanton and disgraceful conduct of the enemy in burning the villages of Queenston and St. David's on the Niagara frontier. 139

Enclosed. Prevost to Cochrane, 3rd August. Summary of military operations on the Niagara frontier. The wanton destruction of private property by the enemy calls for retribution. 140

August 9,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. Introduces Bouchette, who goes to England to superintend the publication of a map of Canada. 144

August 14,
Michilimackinac.

McDouall to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst 20th September, which see. 148

August 14,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 186). Express from Sault Ste. Marie reports the destruction of the establishment on 23rd July by a fleet of gun boats proceeding to attack Makinac. Severe firing heard on the 24th and 25th in that direction, but Makinac was not considered to be in danger. A large fire seen was supposed to be from the burning of the village below the fort. The North-west Company's canoes with furs returned to Fort William, on hearing of the enemy being on Lake Huron. Canoes sent by the Ottawa with provisions were met within four days paddling of Makinac; they retired to a place of safety till the result of the engagement could be known. Sends copy of letter written by McDouall a few days before the attack on his post. 145

Enclosed. McDouall to Prevost, 20th July. His anxieties from the scarcity of provisions, aggravated by the influx of Indians from various quarters; explains the causes of the demand for provisions and for Indian stores, &c. The judicious manner in which he and Dickson have distributed the presents to the satisfaction of the Indians. Trusts Drummond may be enabled to supply provisions to last till June next, to provide against being blockaded. Indians reported an attack is meditated for next month; the works are now very formidable, but the enemy may be induced to attack from the garrison being weakened on account of the expedition to Prairie des Chiens. 148

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August 14,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 187). The enemy's squadron left Sackett's Harbour on the 4th with reinforcements for Brown's army, which were landed on the 6th below Fort Niagara. The fleet is now blockading Kingston. The command of the lake enables the enemy to perform in two days what it takes troops from Kingston 16 to 20 days of severe marching; their men arrive fresh, the others fatigued and with an exhausted equipment; the distance to the Niagara frontier exceeds 250 miles, part of the way being impracticable for the conveyance of supplies. The right division has been placed beyond the fear of material want before Yeo takes the Lake with his augmented fleet. The difficulties in the way whilst Kingston is blockaded. Had returned from an inspection of the frontier posts; he was accompanied to Isle aux Noix by Admiral Otway and Lord James O'Brien, whom he desired to impress with the importance of supplying the flotilla on Lake Champlain with seamen and stores from their ships. The new ship cannot be ready before the 15th of next month; the troops from Bordeaux will have reached their points of formation by the 25th of this month except Kempt's brigade destined for Kingston. The correspondence with Drummond will show the state of affairs on the Niagara frontier. Couran disabled by a fall; another Major-General shall be sent to take his place. Page 153

Drummond to Prevost, 4th August, Camp before Fort Erie. Sends report of Tucker's expedition against Buffalo and Black Rock. In consequence of this movement the enemy has strengthened Black Rock, so that the next attempt must be made in considerable force. Description of the works at Fort Erie of which he had obtained a good reconnaissance. Has determined not to assault till he has proper battering guns which he has sent for; with these and what he has, believes he can compel the enemy to surrender or make a sortie which can only terminate in his defeat. Should an opportunity offer to attack the fort in any other manner he shall avail himself of it. Has sent off a party to reconnoitre; should the report be favourable he may attack on two points on the arrival of the right wing of DeWatteville's regiment. Capt. Dobbs, R.N., is here with 30 seamen; his services. 157

Tucker to Couran, 4th August. The failure of the enterprise with which he was entrusted; the unsteadiness and panic of the men, etc. 161

Casualty return of the force under Tucker; killed 1 sergeant and 11 rank and file; wounded 17 rank and file; missing 4 rank and file. 164

Prevost to Drummond, 13th August. Had anticipated the suggestion respecting Kingston. His pain and mortification at the conduct of the troops under Tucker. From the exertions made by the enemy for the defence of the position chosen, commends his caution in preparing measures for an attack; hopes the fire of his batteries will have all the effect expected. The return of Chauncy to Sackett's Harbour leads him to hope that the 6th and 82nd will have no difficulty in joining him (Drummond). With such a reinforcement he will be competent to resist any attack. 165

August 15,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 188). In obedience to orders the Royal Marines will be transferred to ships on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, arrangements having been made for the relief of that corps at Isle aux Noix. Has not withdrawn the two artillery and the rocket companies of the Royal Marines till further orders, their withdrawal would have caused great inconvenience. 168

August 27,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 189). The success against the enemy's small vessels off Fort Erie encouraged the hope of success in an attempt on Fort Erie. The attack; its failure caused by an explosion. The

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probable arrival of reinforcements since the date of the last letter he (Prevost) had received. Page 170

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost 13th August. Capture of two of the three armed schooners anchored off Fort Erie. 172

Drummond to Prevost, 15th August. Details of the attack on Fort Erie and its failure. Encloses the arrangements, &c. 173

(The paper of arrangements marked "Secret" is in series C of the Archives, vol. 685, p. 83).

Report by Fischer to Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General, 15th August. 181

Casualty return. 182a

August 27,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 190). Launch of the "Confiance" at Isle aux Noix; she is to mount thirty long 24 pounders and may be ready to take the lake on the 15th of September, but the United States have built a similar vessel at Vergennes, thus retaining the naval superiority on Lake Champlain and cramping the movements of the land forces into the State of New York. Cannot tell exactly when the first rate will be launched, at Kingston, but it will not probably be before the middle of September. The most pressing service of the fleet, when ready, is to convey troops and provisions to York and the Niagara frontier, before the navigation closes and to bring to Kingston the exhausted troops, sick, &c. In letter from Drummond respecting supplies, it will be seen there is cause for anxiety. The resources of the Upper Province being exhausted a large supply must be thrown in before navigation closes. Two-thirds of the army are supplied with beef by American contractors, principally of Vermont and New York, so that Congress may take steps to stop this. Encloses report from the Commissary General, showing the difficulties of obtaining supplies. 183

Drummond to Prevost. His disappointment at learning by a return he has received that the provisions would not be sufficient for another month. Urges that Yeo should hasten preparations for the fleet to bring a supply. 187

Return of provisions. 189

Robinson to Prevost, 27th August. Report on the state of the provisions. 190

Weekly state of provisions, liquors and forage at Kingston. 195a

August 30,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 191). Transmits report of committee of the Executive Council on the bonds entered into by Campbell & Greece (Greece) for the execution of a plan for the cultivation of hemp. 196

Enclosed: Report dated 3rd August. 197

September 4,
Chazy.

Prevost to Bathurst (private). Does not apprehend the evil consequences anticipated from the divisions between the two houses of the legislature; the loyalty of the House of Assembly; the difference with the Council arising, upon points of privilege and of a personal nature and not from a desire on the part of the Assembly, to embarrass Government. It was only by conciliating the Canadian interest he could hope to carry his measures and had therefore given his attention to cultivate the good will of this class; his success; the charges against these members may be true as regards a few, though he doubts it, but are unfounded as respects the majority, whose loyalty is proof against seduction. The quarrel between the two houses may, if continued, materially impede the public service. To add to the present Council is necessary and he will be prepared to submit the names of several who will give it more weight. To make the office hereditary would only excite more jealousy. 208

September 11,
Plattsburg.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 191, a second letter of same number). On the arrival of reinforcements, he assembled three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada and formed them into a division under deRotten-

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burg; as it advanced the American Army abandoned its entrenched camp on the Chazy, which he seized and occupied on the 3rd, and next day advanced the left division to the village of Chazy, without opposition. On the 5th it halted within eight miles of Plattsburg to which it advanced next day in two columns, the right led by Power's brigade, the left by Brisbane's. Retreat of the enemy; capture of Plattsburg; leaving only the gun boats. The defences of the enemy on the south branch of the Saranac, with a flotilla at anchor out of gun shot from the shore. The co-operation of Downie, recently appointed to command the fleet, was asked for and batteries erected. The flotilla seen steering for Plattsburg on the morning of the 11th, when a force under Robinson was ordered to advance on the enemy's works and to force the ford of the Saranac. Failure owing to the defeat of the navy. Sends casualty return. Page 220

Enclosed. Return from 6th to 14th September. 225a

September 20,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 192). Transmits letter from McDouall, reporting the failure of the attack on his post at Michilimakinak and the withdrawal of the enemy from Lake Huron; has sent a detachment to reinforce the post, but does not think it advisable to send a reinforcement to Fort McKay, as it could not reach until the season is too far advanced, there being no means of transport since the burning of the schooner "Nancy," at the Nottawasaga when the place was blockaded. 226

McDouall to Prevost, 14th August. Report of the attack on Michilimakinak and its repulse; the insufficiency of the garrison; the importance of retaining possession of Fort McKay. 229

McKay to McDouall, 27th July. Report of the capture of the American fort of Prairie du Chien; destruction of vessels, &c. 237

September 20,
Quebec.

Cochran to Adam Gordon. Account of the battle of Plattsburg. 245

September 21,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 193). Explains why H.M.S. "Eolus" was not supplied with medicines. 252

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September 7,
Michilimakinak.

Bulger to McDouall. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 7th October, (No. 198), which see.

September 9,
Michilimakinak.

McDouall to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 7th October, (No. 198), which see.

September 22,
Woodhouse.

Hill to Harvey. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 2nd October, which see.

September 22,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (Private). Explains the cause of his withdrawing from the enemy's country after the flotilla on the lake was defeated. Sends a comparative state of the force of the two squadrons; if all had done their duty, he might have had a very different report to make. Page 254

Enclosed. Comparative state of the flotillas on Lake Champlain on the 11th September. 258

September 24,
Falls of
Niagara

Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 4th October, (No. 197), which see.

An extract of same date also enclosed. Drummond to Prevost.

September 24,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 194). Death of Cumberland, agent for the province; recommends Adam Gordon to succeed. 259

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September 30,
Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 194 repeated). Sends copy of report from Drummond of a sortie from Fort Erie and its repulse with great loss. Sends also copy of DeWatteville's report with return of killed, wounded and missing. In consequence of the incessant rain and consequent sickness, Drummond felt it his duty no longer to persevere in the blockade of a vastly superior force, but to retire towards the Chippawa. Page 260
Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 19th September. Details of the repulse of the sortie from Fort Erie; the American force was about 5,000; the number of prisoners taken was 200, and in killed and wounded the number cannot be less. As no further offensive operations are now possible he will leave the command with Stovin and return to the lower part of the province. 262
DeWatteville to Drummond, 19th September. Report of the action 271
Casualty return. 274a
American account contained in an intercepted letter. 275
- October 2,
Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 196). Sends copy of letter from Drummond, reporting the arrival at Long Point of the first division of prisoners of war that had been kept in Kentucky. As soon as the remaining 600 are received, he shall order the hostages to be restored. 279
Enclosed. Hill to Harvey, 22nd September. Prisoners from Kentucky received. 280
(The number was 120 soldiers and sailors and 16 women and children.)
- October 3,
Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 195). Has sent Brenton to London to explain the causes of the party spirit that prevails; his qualifications for the duty. 277
- October 4,
Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 197). Sends letter from Drummond to show the difficulties of military operations without adequate naval support. The large ship, expected to be on the lake by the 15th, should secure the superiority there. Proposes to proceed to Kingston to consult with Yeo and Drummond. 282
Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost 24th September. Extract respecting the difficulties of supplying provisions, etc., even with the assistance of the fleet. 285
(The whole letter is in series C. vol. 685, p. 257).
Drummond to Prevost, 24th September. Extract reporting the march of the troops to their cantonments, &c., according to a sketch enclosed 287
(The whole letter is at page 266 of the above volume in series C.)
Sketch of the route from Fort Erie to Fort George showing the stations of the troops. 289a
- October 7,
Cornwall. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 198). Sends report of the capture of the two American schooners left on Lake Huron to blockade Michilimakinak. The activity and abilities of Worsley, R.N., who suggested the attack, which was concurred in by McDouall, the military force being placed under Bulger of the Royal Newfoundland regiment. 290
Enclosed. McDouall to Prevost, 9th September. Report of the capture of the two schooners. 293
Bulger to McDouall, 7th September. Details of the capture. 298
Casualty return. 302
- October 11,
Kingston. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 199). The blockade of Kingston discontinued; the want of provisions caused by the vigilance of the cruisers. The large ship "St. Lawrence" will, it is expected, be ready to take the Lake on the 15th or 16th, the squadron will then proceed to Niagara with a small proportion of the supplies. Yeo declines to take reinforcements as he may be brought to action by Chauncey, but when he has ascertained that the United States fleet is in Sackett's Harbour for the winter, he will be disposed to take an extensive supply for the Niagara

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frontier and to remove the sick and disabled thence, and from Burlington and York, provided a change of weather does not make the navigation hazardous. He (Prevost) has, in consequence of this risk, ordered the 90th regiment by land to York. It is too late now to attempt the reduction of Sackett's Harbour, as the naval ascendancy lately acquired can be made no otherwise useful than in relieving the wants of the troops on Niagara frontier and at York, and Sackett's Harbour being now a place that can offer considerable resistance, exertions must be made during winter for the construction of gun and mortar boats and craft for the conveyance of a large body of troops, and he has so arranged with the Commodore. During the occupation of Fort Erie by the enemy it would not be prudent to form a naval establishment on Lake Erie, nor expand the force while provisions continue to be scarce in Upper Canada. The equipment and armament of the "St. Lawrence" having engaged the transport, the supply of provisions at Kingston is not sufficient for the two divisions during the winter, he has called on Lower Canadians to continue their zealous exertions in bateaux for a few more weeks. It has been decided to establish a military post and naval dock-yard in the neighbourhood of Matchedash Bay to secure the naval supremacy on Lake Huron. "The only course practicable for the conveyance of the stores and other requisites of vessels in that unfrequented country is from York to the shore of Lake Simcoe, and from thence across that sheet of water to Matchedash River, descending it and passing through a wilderness for about forty miles until you come to Lake Huron. No transport can be attempted until Lake Simcoe is sufficiently frozen to admit of burthens upon it." Has called Drummond's attention to this important object. Page 303

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 6th October. Reports that the enemy has formed a strong encampment opposite Queenston; probabilities of an attack, which must be made quickly if at all. His arrangements. If the enemy attacks Fort Niagara he will find its recapture not to be easily effected. Scarcity of provisions. 308

Prevost to Drummond, 11th October. Regrets the inconvenience he encounters from want of provisions; is making every exertion to remove his apprehension. The "St. Lawrence" will be ready in two or three days, and with the rest of the squadron will sail for Niagara with the first fair wind. Sends return of the supplies he may expect; in addition to these supplies the squadron has six weeks' provisions. The enemy's fleet has disappeared; the "Montreal" has gone on a reconnaissance; on the result of this the commodore will conclude his arrangements; the 90th is held in readiness to embark or to proceed by land as circumstances may direct. Should the enemy's squadron remain in Sackett's Harbour, Yeo intends to order three vessels from the head of the Lake to transport reinforcements and supplies. 311

Prevost to Drummond, 11th October. The secret intelligence sent by Kempt had prepared him (Drummond) for Izard's movements; his preparations are judicious. Is inclined to believe the movement is for the relief of the militia and not for offensive measures at so unpromising a time of the year. Believes the reinforcements to be intended to hold Fort Erie as a set off to Fort Niagara, not to be submitted to quietly. Nothing shall be left undone to remove his alarm on account of provisions. 314

October 18,
Kingston.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 200). The reinforcements to Buffalo and Lake Erie placed Drummond with his scanty resources and reduced force in a critical position. Owing to the impracticable state of the roads for the movement of men and provisions, he can only hope for relief from Yeo's exertions. Chauncey's fleet in Sackett's Harbour to await the result of the superiority his (Prevost's) force had obtained on

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the Lake and to assist in defence of the place; Yeo had consented with reluctance to take on board the 90th with stores, etc., for Niagara and has promised to return as soon as possible with the sick and disabled of the right division and convey a much more ample supply of provisions previous to the close of navigation. The probability of an early attack on Drummond, who is prepared. The armament, etc., of the "St. Lawrence" has absorbed nearly all the summer transport; this and the transport of the supply of provisions to the right division postpones an attack on Sackett's Harbour. The belief of the naval commanders that the war is to be decided by the fleets, instead of by co-operation with the army, has led to applications for transport being regarded as hampering the movements of the fleet and endangering its safety. Suggests establishing a transport service by the construction of small vessels at Kingston. Page 316

October 23,
Kingston.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 201). Has given Kempt leave of absence; he can give His Lordship much valuable information. The nature of the information he can give. Yeo's fleet in sight, returning from Niagara. The enemy's fleet shows no indication of resuming offensive operations before the close of navigation: has, therefore, called on Yeo to proceed as expeditiously as possible with a reinforcement and provisions for Drummond; so that he may be able to force Brown to retire to the American side of the Niagara. 321

October 31,
Kingston.

Same to the same (No. 202). Report brought by Yeo, that on the evening of the 21st an express arrived at Niagara bringing word that the enemy was blowing up Fort Erie, that the American army was retreating and that Izard had crossed the river. A dispatch from Drummond contradicts the report and that the enemy has no intention to relinquish the position unless forced to do so. 324

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost; 26th October. Dispatches received &c., the ungarded state of the enemy, as if inviting attack. Brown has crossed the river and is reported to have gone in the direction of Sackett's. If he obtain good information of the position, strength, &c., of Izard, he may be induced to attack, but without good information shall not commit himself. 326

(Only an extract, the whole letter is in series C, vol. 686, p. 106, which contains a notice, without details, of the murder of Capt. Francis "by a party of ruffians." See letter from Salmon and from Talbot, both to Perry, dated respectively 22nd and 24th October, in same series and volume, pp. 101 to 104).

Enclosed. Prevost to Drummond, 23th October. The propriety of dislodging the United States army from Fort Erie before a reduction of his (Drummond's) forces can take place. 328

Prevost to Drummond, 31st October. Has received his letter of the 26th. Refers him to former letter that he should perform the service pointed out before leaving for Kingston. 330

November 1,
Kingston.

Same to Bathurst. (No. 203). Yeo's squadron sailed with a fair wind, carrying a reinforcement to the right division, with additional provisions and stores. 331

November 5,
Montreal.

Same to the same. (No. 204). The arrival of Brown to take command at Sackett's Harbour and the removal of 2,000 men from Buffalo to the same place, has led him to remove his temporary headquarters from Kingston and return to Montreal. Had made arrangements for naval establishments on Lakes Erie and Huron; transmits correspondence on the subject, measures are in operation for the latter, but not those for Lake Erie as transport for armament, etc., is not to be obtained. Had communicated to Drummond and McDouall the adherence of the Prince Regent to his sentiments respecting the care of the interests of the Indians in event of a peace. 332

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	<i>Enclosed.</i> Provost to Drummond, 27th October. Arrival of the "Zealous" with 250 shipwrights and carpenters for the Lake. The greatest exertions to be made for the construction of vessels on Lakes Huron and Erie.	Page 335
	Provost to Drummond, 29th October. Cockburn to proceed to Lake Huron to ascertain the best means of opening roads between Lakes Ontario, Simcoe and Huron; Cockburn is to be attended by 50 axemen and a detachment of sappers and miners who are to be put under Payne, R. E., to build a blockhouse at Penetanguishene.	336
November 5, Montreal.	Same to Bathurst (No. 205). Sends requisition for stationery for the civil department of Lower Canada.	337
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Requisition.	338
November 5, Montreal.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 207). Sends statement of the imports and exports of Lower Canada for 1813.	340
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Exports.	341
	Imports.	345
November 5, Montreal.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 208). Sends return of vessels entered and cleared at Quebec for the quarter ended 5th July, 1814.	347
November 5, Montreal.	Same to the same (No. 209). Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council from 1st January to 30th April, 1814.	348
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings, 12th January. Report on petition of Theresa, widow of Hon. J. M. Perrault, for a royal ferry.	349
	Report on petition of Jones, White and Melvin and on petition of Woolsey, Attorney for Reilly, for return of duties paid on rum. The report recommends the repayment.	350, 351
	28th February. Heads of impeachment against Sewell and Monk received from the Assembly.	352
	(The proceedings of the Assembly in this case are in printed volume marked OP58).	
	16th March. Report of the Advocate General on Army Bills.	353
	22nd March. Report by Council on the same.	355
	The same on the bill to regulate the baking or selling of bread.	356
	The same on order in Council regarding the salary and allowances to the superintendent of post houses.	357
	26th March. Report of Committee of Council on heads of impeachment against Sewell and Monk declining to express an opinion whether the justices should or should not be suspended, as asked for by the Assembly.	359
	Report on reference respecting a claim from Young and Duchesnay, members, and from Ryland, Clerk of the Council, for reimbursements of expenses in proceeding from Quebec to Montreal to attend the Council. The report recommends the payment of £50 currency to each.	362
	Report on the statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Crown from 6th January 1813 to 5th January, 1814.	365
	Report on the memorial of John Richardson and others trustees for a bequest made by the late Hon. James McGill for founding a college in the neighbourhood of Montreal.	367
	Same on the establishment of the Surveyor General's office.	369
	Order to lay an embargo on the exportation of wheat, flour and meal of every kind, barley, rye, oats, pease, potatoes, biscuit, salted pork and beef for a limited period.	370
	Reference for a report on the appointment of managers for the Jesuit estates.	371
	Report on the petition of P. E. Desbaras, Government printer, recommending the continuance of extra allowance.	372
	Report on the petition of Augustus Willing and H. McDonald, searchers and waiters in the Customs, that their provincial salaries be	

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£50 currency and their allowance for attending ships five shillings a day. Page 373

Report, recommending that P. A. DeBonne, J. Irwin, H. W. Ryland, J. Blackwood, and Joseph Bouchette be appointed to manage the Jesuit estates. 374

Report recommending the 21st of April to be a day of Thanksgiving for the late success of the arms of His Majesty and Allies. 375

Report on the petition of Moses Hart for a water lot in Three Rivers recommending that it be granted. 376

Report relative to the repairs required for the bridge over the Jacques Cartier. 377

Report on the public accounts. 379

The proceedings of the Committee on the accounts are given from day to day. 380 to 419

November 6,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 210). Dispatches received; his concern at his being apprised that the expectations of the Prince Regent and of the country would be seriously disappointed if he had allowed the campaign to pass without offensive measures. The failure on the part of the naval armament at the very outset. The certainty of defeat had he attempted land operations independent of the fleet. Naval superiority on Lake Ontario was obtained at too late a period to be of further use than to relieve the right division on the Niagara frontier from its difficulties. Contending demands of Vice-Admiral Cochran for marines for Halifax, and of Yeo for the same for Lake Ontario; has sent the 1st Battalion of the 27th (800 rank and file) to Halifax in command of Power. Refers to his long services, and confesses that the purport of the dispatch has produced indescribable agony of mind. The difficulties of the situation in which he was placed. 420

November 8,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 211). The enemy has been repulsed by the Indians in the attempt to ascend the Mississippi to re-take Fort McKay. The defeat of so large a force, and the attempt being twice frustrated, will give confidence to the confederacy now in arms against the enemy. If a post is established at Penetanguishene, many of the difficulties of transporting presents to the Indians will be removed. The American Government is in vain endeavouring to obtain peace with the Indians. Sends statement of the force and distribution of troops. 425

Enclosed. Returns. 427

November 10,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 212). Sends official report from McDouall, of the repulse of the enemy in the attempt to re-capture Fort McKay. 428

Enclosed. McDonall to Drummond, 2nd October. Official report of the action at Rock River and the defeat of the Americans. 430

November 16,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst. (No. 213). Reinforcement of the right division; retreat of the enemy from Fort Erie after blowing up the works; the reinforcements could not come in contact with the enemy, who are on their own shore seeking winter quarters at Buffalo, Batavia and Nine Mile Creek. An expedition against Burlington, of 1,000 Kentuckians, passed Moravian town; Indians and regulars to attack the force. Refusal of Yeo to co-operate in an attack on the right bank of the Niagara, grounded on the lateness of the season and the uncertainty of the weather endangering the fleet. Drummond and Yeo have determined to form a naval establishment on Lake Erie; believes it to be impracticable. Has urged the consideration of the proposed establishment at Penetanguishene. Sends copy of correspondence. 434

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 5th November (extract). Has given up the intention to return to Kingston and will remain on the frontier till the close of navigation; his view is directed to the right bank of the Niagara, not to Fort Erie, and with the co-operation of the navy he would

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not despair of the destruction of Izard's army; without that co-operation it cannot be done. Shall go to discuss the subject with Yeo and the Commissioner and return, unless the evacuation of Fort Erie and the refusal of Yeo to co-operate should render his return unnecessary. A P.S. reports the evacuation of Fort Erie. Page 439

(The whole letter is in series C, vol. 686, p. 121.)

Drummond to Prevost, 9th November (extract.) Yeo's positive refusal to co-operate with the movement on the right bank of the Niagara; decision to establish a naval post at Turkey Point on Lake Erie, that at Penetanguishene being impracticable. A detachment to proceed to Turkey Point. 443

(The whole letter is in series C, vol. 686, p. 144.)

Prevost to Drummond, 16th December (extract.) His satisfaction at the evacuation of Fort Erie. McArthur's expedition against Burlington, he believes to be combined with Izard's operation. From the spirit of the Indians and with the force placed under de Watteville, he (Drummond) should be enabled to inflict a severe punishment on the Kentuckians. 447

November 17, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 214.) The difficulties of transport to Upper Canada; encloses proposal from Commissary General Robinson for a canal from Montreal to Lachine, and for the improvement of the rapids in the St. Lawrence. The bateaux to go to Fort Wellington only and transfer their loads to large Durham boats, &c. 449

Enclosed. Robinson to Prevost, 14th November. Respecting transport; the construction of a canal, &c. 452

(The original of the enclosure is in series C, vol. 38, p. 88.)

Sketch of the land between Montreal and Lachine, to show the course that might be adopted for the proposed canal. 458a.

November 19, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (private). The growing importance of the naval service in Canada. Suggests sending a rear admiral to take command of the lakes, leaving Yeo on Lake Ontario, and selecting proper officers for the other lakes. The rear admiral's powers should not be confined to one lake, but he should have superintendence over all and be instructed to co-operate with the commander of the forces. 459

November 21, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 215). The progress and termination of McArthur's expedition, with a horde of 1,500 mounted Kentuckians armed with rifles, tomahawks and scalping knives; the defeat of their attempt to cross the Grand River and their retreat towards the Thames. Their principal object was the destruction of the mills, and to force their way to Fort Erie to join Izard. In their advance and retreat their progress was marked by plunder, without regard to private property. If they had not been checked they would have effected the ruin of the whole country. 462

November 26, Kingston. Yeo to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst (private) 12th December, which see.

November 26, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 216.) Refers to letter of 1st July (No. 167) and now sends copy of account from Forbes for the transport of the frame of a frigate and stores to Kingston and report of a Board of Officers on the same. Has ordered a warrant for £12,588 2s. 5d. currency for payment to Forbes. 464

Enclosed. Account. Besides the cost, the sum of £1,000 was awarded to Forbes, which makes the total shown above. 465

Report of the Board on the account. 467

November 30, Montreal. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 217). Had reported the convention for the exchange of prisoners. The evasion, delay and bad faith on the part of the United States Government. He (Prevost) had promptly executed the terms of the agreement. Sends documents to confirm the truth of his charges. 469

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December 2,
Montreal.

Enclosed. Extract from letter respecting prisoners detained by the United States in contravention of the treaty. Pages 474 to 491
 Prevost to Bathurst (No. 218). Close of campaign on the Niagara frontier. The spirit, gallantry, patience and perseverance of the troops brought it to a conclusion so honourable to the right division. The plan of subjugation formed by the American Government from having acquired the naval superiority of the Lakes and from the numerical superiority of their forces, was completely frustrated by the skill of the generals and the valour of the troops, so that the American army had to surrender the narrow strip of British territory on which they stood, and to retire to their own shore. The arrival of a horde of Kentuckians; their retreat has closed the campaign. By a letter and enclosure from Yeo, it will be seen that the naval establishment of Penetanguishene is in operation. He (Yeo) and Drummond soon discovered how impracticable it would be to construct at Turkey Point the two vessels proposed by Yeo. He is now employed in putting together one of the frigates brought out last autumn, but her armament and equipment have been appropriated for the "St. Lawrence," so that all required for her and for the naval establishment on Lake Huron must be sent from Montreal. The irruption of the Kentuckians has added to the difficulties of forming a naval establishment on Lake Erie, but the evil has not been so extensive as to prevent the cantonment of troops at Turkey Point and Long Point, where they are to be employed in constructing blockhouses on the site of the proposed dockyard to form part of a more formidable defence. 492

Enclosed. Yeo to Prevost, 26th November. Sends report on the progress at Penetanguishene. He intends to build a 44-gun frigate, to be armed with 24 and 32 pounders. A vessel is engaged carrying guns, &c. She will proceed to York, where Collier will take charge of the armament and outfit. The two schooners have gone round to Penetanguishene to cut timber. 497

December 3,
Montreal.

Poyntz to Yeo; 19th November. Reports the result of his survey of Penetanguishene Bay. 499
 Prevost to Bathurst (No. 219). Safe arrival of the convoy which left Cork on the 2nd October; the vessels are frozen in at Quebec for the winter. 502

December 4,
Montreal.

Prevost to Bathurst (No. 220). Had reported the capture of the "Scorpion" and "Tigress"; sends valuation. Recommends that the prize money be distributed in Canada to those entitled to it and that the garrison of Michilimakinak be included. 503

December 10,
Montreal.

Enclosed. Inventory and valuation. 506
 Prevost to Bathurst (No. 221). Transmits claims from Johnston and from persons representing the North-west Company for losses sustained from the depredations of the enemy, also letter from Johnston, one of the principal sufferers at the Falls of St. Mary. Recommends the claims for favourable consideration. 511

December 19,
Quebec.

(Part of these claims are in series C, vol. 363, pp. 80, &c.)
 Prevost to Bathurst (222). Transmits letter from Drummond, highly recommending Harvey for his valuable services. 512

December 20,
Quebec.

Drummond to Prevost, 14th December. Recommending Harvey. 513
 Prevost to Bathurst (No. 223). Reports that the excesses committed by the mounted Kentuckians in their late incursion had been much exaggerated. 515

December 20,
Quebec.

Prevost to Bathurst (private). Transmits letter which will account for his inability to show who did do their duty in the naval combat off Plattsburg on the 11th of September. Is under the impression that the naval commander desires to stifle an inquiry. 516

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Enclosed. Yeo to Prevost, 26th November. Reports that the officer who commanded the gunboats on the 11th September and was brought to Kingston for trial, escaped and cannot be found. Page 517

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November 21,
Quebec.

Estimate of expense for making a set of accoutrements. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

November 21,
Quebec.

Minute of Respective Officers. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

1813.
March 15,
Ordnance.

Griffin to Goulburn. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.

April 6,
Plymouth.

Beckwith to Torrens (extract). Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 15th March, 1814, which see.

November 18,
Haarlem.

Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, 1814, which see.

November 24,
Washington.

Mason to Barclay. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, 1814, which see.

November 30,
Haarlem.

Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd February, 1814, which see, and another from Barclay of 7th December, in same letter.

December 16,
Halifax.

Sherbrooke to Warren. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 28th January, 1814, which see.

December 16,
Barbados.

Prevost to the Duke of York. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 24th May, 1814, which see.

December 18,
Halifax.

Miller to McLeay. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 3rd March, 1814, which see.

December 30,
Bermuda.

Warren to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 28th January, 1814, which see.

1814.

January 3,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty do not intend to prepare the frames of a frigate and two brigs in addition to the ships already ordered, as Warren proposes to have these built at Matchedash Bay and their Lordships are not aware that it would be practicable to transport from Montreal to Matchedash Bay such large timbers, but if Bathurst thinks otherwise they shall have the frames prepared. Shall send the necessary number of seamen for the Lakes. Page 3

January 5,
Admiralty.

Same to the same. Orders have been given to prepare the frames of two sloops to be shipped to Montreal with materials for rigging and equipping them. 5

January 10,
Admiralty.

Admiralty to Bathurst. Immediate measures shall be taken to put the vessels on the establishment of the navy. The duration of this arrangement should be left for determination, to the return of peace. 6

January 10,
Admiralty.

Same to the same. Ask a wharf and storehouse at Quebec to receive the naval stores for the lake service, also that the Governor of Canada be directed to give assistance in the transport of stores from Quebec and Montreal to such places as the Commodore of the navy may require. 8

January 18,
Admiralty.

Same to the same. Ask that orders be given to the Master General of the Ordnance to supply one 5½ inch howitzer and one nine pounder field piece to each line of battle ship on the North American station. 10

January 18,
Haarlem.

Barclay to Griffiths. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 4th March, which see.

January 24,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. The officers of Ordnance have not yet received instructions to issue the howitzer and field piece asked for in letter of 18th. 11

January 24,
Admiralty.

Same to the same. The order by Bathurst of 18th respecting the howitzer, &c., has not yet been received by the Ordnance. 12

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1814.
January 27,
Admiralty. Croker to Coulburn. Prevost is to be informed that the second bat-
talion of Royal Marines, excepting the artillery company, is to be trans-
ferred to the command of Yeo for manning the squadron. The artillery
company is to continue with Prevost. Page 13
- January 27,
Transport
Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 28th
January, which see.
- January 28,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters, &c., respecting the
removal of prisoners of war from Halifax to Louisbourg. The Lords of
the Admiralty are inclined to recommend: (1.) To remove all prisoners
on parole from Halifax to Louisbourg; (2.) To send all other prisoners
to England by every opportunity; (3.) To treat Mitchell, the American
agent for prisoners, exactly as Barclay is treated. 14
- Enclosed.* Warren to Croker, 30 December, 1813. Approves of the
proposed removal of prisoners of war from Halifax to Louisbourg. 16
- Transport Office to Croker, 27th January, 1814. Agree with Warren
and Sherbrooke as to the removal of prisoners of war to Louisbourg. 17
- Sherbrooke to Warren, 16th December, 1813. Ten vessels carrying
British and colonial manufactures and produce from Halifax to Ameri-
can ports have been condemned on information furnished by Mitchell
and prisoners on parole; the depot should be removed to some less ob-
jectionable place; suggests Pictou or Louisbourg. 19
- January 29,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn (secret). Sends drawings and papers respecting
two frigates and two sloops, the frames of which are in course of being
set up at Chatham to be sent to Canada and there completed; attention
to be paid by Prevost to the place where the frames are to be set up in
Canada. The importance of speed in the execution of the work. The
dispatches to be thrown overboard in event of the mail boat being
captured. 21
- February 2,
Transport
Office. Transport Board to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 3rd
February, which see.
- February 3,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence respecting prisoners
of war. 24.
- Enclosed.* Transport Board to Croker, 2nd February. Transmit
copies of three dispatches from Barclay, agent for prisoners of war. 25.
- Barclay to Transport Board, 18th November. Respecting the refusal
of the United States to supply bedding to the prisoners of war. 26.
- Same to the same, 30th November. Reports the progress of the ex-
changes; the confinement of British prisoners, on the ground, it is al-
leged, of retaliation. 31.
- Same to the same, 7th December. Strongly advises that no more
American prisoners should be released. 36.
- Mason to Barclay, 24th November, 1813. Informs him that retali-
atory measures have been adopted against British prisoners of war for
improper treatment towards United States prisoners. 38.
- February 9,
Quebec. Prevost to Warren. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 23rd May,
which see.
- February 10,
Quebec. Same to Adjutant General. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 25th
April, which see.
- February 11,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. In accordance with a suggestion of Bathurst
that part of the black population of Virginia being probably disposed to
place themselves under the protection of His Majesty's ships, may be
allowed to enlist in the New Brunswick regiment, if not obnoxious to
the people of the province; orders have been given to that effect. The
contradictory reports of Sherbrooke and Prevost as to the prospects of
recruiting for that corps. 302.

1814. February 11, Transport Office.	McLeay to Goulburn. How much tonnage will be required for the conveyance of stores to Canada ?	Page 353.
February 13, Haarlem.	Barclay to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 21st May, which see.	
February 14, Whitehall.	Beckett to Goulburn. Sends memorial of Pugsley, offering to raise men and horses in America. (The memorial is missing).	340
February 15, Admiralty.	Barrow to Goulburn. On what day will the vessel be required that Bathurst has asked for to convey dispatches to Canada ?	42
February 16, New York.	Barclay to Hamilton. Enclosed in Hamilton to Bunbury, 5th May, which see.	
February 19, Quebec.	Freer to Kempt. Enclosed in McLeay to Goulburn, 3rd June, which see.	
February 25, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Sends duplicates of the drawings, etc., transmitted on the 29th January, of the vessels to be set up in frame, and asks that the duplicates be sent to Prevost.	43
February 26, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. Measures shall be taken to provide stores for the marine department in Canada.	44
March 1, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. The Navy Board has provided the means to cover the present year's demands for the establishment at Quebec.	45
March 2, Admiralty.	Croker to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty recommend that instead of troop ships bringing the 7-60th regiment from Guernsey to Cork to be reshipped in transports for Halifax or Quebec, the transports now at Portsmouth should be sent to ship the regiment at Guernsey.	46
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Transport Board to Croker, 2nd March. The transports intended for Cork are now at Portsmouth.	47
March 3, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Sends triplicates of drawings, etc., of vessels to be sent to Canada in frame.	48
March 3, Admiralty.	Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter to the Transport Board respecting the treatment of British prisoners of war.	49.
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Miller to McLeay, 18th December, 1813. The United States prisoners of war are detained at Halifax until it is known whether or not the British prisoners are ready to embark at Salem, as there are doubts on the subject.	50
	Extracts from Barclay's letters follow.	52 to 54
March 3, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn, The Lords of the Admiralty desire to know if the regiment from Guernsey for Canada is to go to Halifax or Quebec. If to the latter place, the transports should come back to Spithead, instead of losing time by going to Cork.	55
March 4, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same. The British prisoners of war, according to a letter enclosed, who were kept in close confinement, have now been placed in the situation of ordinary prisoners of war.	56
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Barclay to Griffiths, 18th January. British prisoners kept in confinement have been put in the situation of ordinary prisoners of war.	57
March 5, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Applies for tonnage for detachments for Canada, Nova Scotia and the Bermudas.	304
March 5, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same. A convoy has been ordered for transport for the 7-60th regiment from Guernsey.	58
March 7, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Admiral Bickerton, that the transports for the 7-60th have been sent from Spithead to Plymouth.	59
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Bickerton to Croker, 6th March. The transports for the 7-60th have been sent from Spithead to Plymouth, from what appears to be satisfactory reasons.	60
March 8, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Applies for a passage for Major General Couran to Quebec.	305

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1814. March 8, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Receipts sent for stores supplied by the "Niobe" to the "St. Lawrence," the amount to be paid on account of the treasurer of the navy.	Page 349
March 9, Ordnance.	Crew to Goulburn. Asks for an answer to the reference of 15th March, 1813, respecting the requisition for 5,000 sets of accoutrements, the expense of which should not fall on the Ordnance.	406
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of the letter of 15th March, 1813, on the subject.	407
	Minute of the Respective Officers, 21st November, 1812.	409
	Estimate of expense for making a set of accoutrements.	411
	Freer to Fleming, ordnance storekeeper, 5th November, 1812. Order for 5,000 sets of black pouch accoutrements.	412
March 11, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Is the vessel held to carry dispatches to Prevost still to be retained?	62
March 11, Admiralty.	Same to Bunbury. The transports for the 7-60th from Guernsey have sailed for Cork. Troopships shall be ordered to convey the regiment to Cork.	63
March 11, Admiralty.	Same to the same. Two troopships have been ordered to Guernsey to embark the 7-60th for Cork.	64
March 12, Admiralty.	Same to the same. Orders have been given to provide a passage for Major General Couran to Quebec on board of the "Dover."	65
March 12, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Couran ought to be provided with a passage in a ship of war.	307
March 12, Whitehall.	Board of Trade (Lack) to the same. Sends minute with result of inquiries as to the situation of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in respect to a supply of flour and grain.	331
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Minute 10th March, that after hearing evidence it appears that no flour or grain need be sent to Canada or New Brunswick. A supply of 10,000 barrels authorized to be sent to Nova Scotia under proper restrictions, &c.	332
March 15, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Hauchette respecting his receiving the usual allowance for Beckwith's conveyance to America. The Commander-in-chief trusts that such an explanation may be made as will induce the Admiralty to grant the regulated allowance.	308
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Hauchette to Torrens, 11th March. For remuneration for messing Beckwith and staff on board his ship.	310
	Beckwith to Torrens, 6th April, 1813. How the cost of his messing could be settled with Hauchette.	312
March 16, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. The vessels carrying supernumerary seamen to Quebec, are directed to repair to Halifax for American prisoners. Orders should be sent to ship the invalids for England on board of these vessels.	66
March 17, Admiralty.	Same to the same. Ships for Canada leaving Spithead are to call off Cork for the transports with the 16th regiment; hopes they will be in readiness when the ships arrive. Sends copies of orders, of an account of stores sent, and extract from letter to Yeo.	67
March 17.	McLeay to Goulburn. Are the 1,400 men for whom tonnage for Quebec is required, additional to the detachments previously specified?	354
March 18, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Had applied to the Secretary of State for payment of articles supplied to the "St. Lawrence" schooner. Being mistaken, the Board desires to know to whom to apply.	350
March 26, Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. The only additional information the Board can give relative to the supply of stores to the "St. Lawrence" schooner is, that the "Niobe," by which vessel they were supplied, was in the River St. Lawrence at the time.	351
March 26, Quebec.	Ratty to Creighton. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.	

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March 27, Quebec. Creighton to Prevost. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.
- April 4, Portsmouth. List of transports which sailed this day from St. Helens to Quebec. Page 355
- April 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to allowance for passage to Beckwith, was any embarkation allowance made him and the amount? 69
- April 16, Transport Office. List of transports which sailed on the 10th instant, from Cork for North America. 356
- April 19, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. The 93rd regiment ordered to Newfoundland to relieve the Nova Scotia Fencibles, whose removal to Canada is authorized. 313
- April 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Convoy ordered for 93rd regiment for Newfoundland, and the Nova Scotia Fencibles thence to Quebec. 70
- April 22, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends names of transports for the conveyance of the 93rd regiment from Portsmouth to Newfoundland, and to take thence the Nova Scotia Fencibles to Quebec. 357
- April 23, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. In reference to sending the 29th Foot to North America, the clothing as well as a detachment of 200 men should be sent in the same vessels as are to take the 12th Foot to Gibraltar. 314
- April 25, Horse Guards. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost. Under the circumstances stated, Prevost may send home the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 2-41st regiment. 315
- May 5, Foreign office. *Enclosed.* Prevost to the Adjutant General, 10th February. In consequence of the reduction in the numbers of the two battalions of the 41st, recommends that they be incorporated into one battalion. 316
- May 5, Foreign office. Hamilton to Bunbury. Transmits extract from a letter from Barclay. 337
- Enclosed.* Barclay to Hamilton, 16th February. The increase in the bounty and in head money for prisoners; hundreds of privateers are as a consequence, fitting out in the States. There are now 120 long 32 pounders on their way to Sackett's harbour by land. Vessels building to receive them. 338
- May 9, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The troop ships "Leopard" and "Diomedé" with the Royals on board, are ordered to call off Cork for the transports with the 97th, if they have not sailed thence with the last convoy. 71
- May 9, Montreal. Freer to Creighton. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.
- May 12, Quebec. Ratty to Creighton. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.
- May 13, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. There is no objection on the part of the Ordnance to the exportation by the Hudson's Bay Company of shot to their settlement. 413
- May 14, Barbados. Rear Admiral Durham to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 21st June, 1814, which see.
- May 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Barclay, that he has been removed to Bladensburg, nine miles from Washington, in which he asks he may be superseded. Asks that the letter be laid before the Prince Regent for his pleasure as to the steps to be taken. 72
- Enclosed.* Barclay to Transport Board, 13th February. Had been ordered to remove near Washington to a place called Bladensburg, nine miles from there. As this would prevent him from doing his duty to the prisoners of war, he asks that his resignation be accepted; he had applied for this reason to the President to be left at his post until the arrival of his successor; this application was refused and the original order repeated. Sends copies of correspondence. Should the negotiations

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- at Gothenburg promise to end in peace, he has no objection to remain, but if the war is to be renewed, urges that he be superseded. The extravagant cost of blankets will make this quarter's accounts heavy. Page 73
- Barclay to Monroe (undated). The inconveniences that will attend his removal. The restrictions imposed on him are greater than those on the United States agents. 77
- May 22, Quebec. Creighton to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 4th July, which see.
- May 23, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The first battalion of Royal Marines, serving in Canada, are to be disposed of for the naval service; Prevost to be notified that the battalion is no longer under his orders. 84
- May 23, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost to Warren and copies of the statements of the naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and of the gunboats on these waters and on the St. Lawrence. 85
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Warren, 9th February, 1814. Transmits statements of the naval force. He is assured that the two ships building at Kingston and the brig at Isle aux Noix will be ready to launch as soon as the navigation opens. 86
- Statement of the naval force on Lakes Ontario and Champlain. 87
- List of gun-boats on Lakes Ontario and Champlain and on the St. Lawrence above Montreal. 88
- May 24, Horse Guard's. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends copy of the only letter received from Beckwith respecting the 90th regiment. 318
- Enclosed.* Beckwith to the Duke of York, 16th December, 1813. Six transports with the 90th regiment, naval stores and provisions for the army have arrived at Barbados. Does not know if the Admiral has received orders for a convoy to the transports for Bermuda. 319
- May 24, Transport Office. McLeay to Bunbury. Sends names of transports that sailed on the 19th instant from Cove of Cork to Quebec and St. John's Newfoundland. 358
- May 26, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. It being stated that there is room in the "Mars," for the clothing for the sappers and miners and a large iron chest, these have been ordered to be embarked. 414
- May 29, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty have no information on the subject of the delay in the arrival of the 90th at Bermuda. 89
- June 1, Horse Guards. List of regiments which it is supposed the Duke of Wellington will select for service in North America. 321
- June 1, Montreal. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 25th August, which see.
- June 2, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The "Granicus" has been ordered to convoy specie to Quebec. 90
- June 2, Montreal. Prevost to Cochrane. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 25th August, which see.
- June 3, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends copy of order by Prevost for the reception of prisoners of war on board ships. The Board submits that a building on shore should be allotted for these prisoners. 359
- Enclosed.* Freer to Kempt, 19th February. Prevost desires that transports should be allotted for the reception at Quebec of prisoners of war. 360
- June 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Has received letter respecting the retention by O'Connor of his office of acting Commissioner of the Navy at Kingston. 91
- June 9, Admiralty. Same to the same. Specie for Quebec ordered to be put on board H.M.S. "Antelope." 92
- June 10, Admiralty. Same to the same. A passage on board H.M.S. "Antelope" has been ordered for Lord Arthur Somerset with dispatches for Prevost. 93

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June 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Measures to be adopted with regard to Beaseley, agent for United States prisoners of war in every respect corresponding to those adopted by the United States Government toward Barclay. Page 94
- June 11, Admiralty. Same to the same. The convoy for Quebec is ordered to sail on the 15th, if the wind permit. 95
- June 12, Gibraltar. Fleming to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 14th July, which see. 95
- June 13, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. All the detachments, except the men of the 28th, will arrive at Portsmouth on the 15th; a detachment of the 58th will be sent instead of that of the 28th. 322
- June 13, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. A passage to Quebec ordered for Rev. Mr. Osgood and his assistant. 361
- June 15, Transport Office. Same to the same. Transport ordered for Osgood's books with the rest of his baggage. 362
- June 18, Off St. Pierre. White to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 9th July, which see. 96
- June 21, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Rear Admiral Durham, containing intelligence from Canada. 96
- Durham to Croker, 14th May. Letters received at Barbados from Canada, represent its fate as very precarious and express hope that the 90th is on its way. Thinks himself fortunate in having facilitated its departure. 97
- June 22, Bermuda. Cochrane to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Goulburn, 9th August, which see. 97
- June 24, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends list of transports which sailed on the 23rd from St. Helen's for North America. 363
- List. 364
- (The date of the list is the 25th, but it is evidently the one referred to in letter dated 24th.)
- June 30, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The ship "Saratoga" to proceed from Dartmouth to the United States with released American prisoners is to sail immediately after the arrival of the post office bag to be forwarded from London on Saturday. Has Bathurst any dispatches to go? 365
- June 30, War Office. Merry to the same. Sends letter from Sergeant Cooke of the 14th regiment U. S. infantry, apparently intended for Bathurst. 420
- (The enclosure missing).
- July 4, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copies of letters and correspondence relative to the supply of medicines, etc., for the sick on board H.M.S. "Eolus." 98
- Enclosed. Creighton to Prevost, 27th March. Applies to have the deficiencies of medicines, etc., for H.M.S. "Eolus" supplied. 99
- Ratty, surgeon, to Creighton, 26th March. For a supply of medicine for H.M.S. "Eolus." 100
- Creighton to Croker, 22nd May. Transmits copy of letter from Freer that no medicine case be supplied to the "Eolus" till Prevost shall be informed when the vessel is ready to proceed to sea. Encloses also letter from Ratty, surgeon, that the medicine is absolutely necessary, has therefore, directed him to purchase. 101
- Freer to Creighton, 9th May. Medicines have been ordered for the "Eolus" to be delivered when the vessel is ready for sea. 103
- Ratty to Creighton, 12th May. The immediate necessity for medicines. 104
- July 8, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of correspondence respecting proposed armistice with the United States. 105
- Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 14th April. It is impossible to determine what the naval force of the United States will be at the opening of

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navigation. It is "highly necessary an officer should see his enemy before he makes up his mind he is to be beat by him." Page 106

Prevost to Yeo, 7th April (extract). Has desired Drummond to communicate the contents of secret letter respecting an armistice proposed by the United States Government and sends statement from Sackett's harbour respecting the United States fleet to assist his judgment. 107

Yeo to Prevost, 13th April. Does not think the United States fleet will have the advantage at the beginning of the campaign and the British fleet was never so competent to engage the enemy. Discusses the relative strength of the two fleets. "These considerations induce me to be decidedly of opinion that were your Excellency to accept of the proposed armistice it would neither conduce to the credit of His Majesty's Government or the honour of his arms, whilst it would enable the enemy to gain time for the launching and equipping more ships; augmenting and concentrating his forces and bringing them to bear (should a rupture of the armistice ensue, a measure, I fear, from the known enmity and insincerity of the American Government, too likely to occur), with redoubled force against us." 108

Statement of the forces of His Majesty's fleet on Lake Ontario, as it will appear in the spring of 1814. 112

Prevost to Admiral Cochrane, 11th May. Reports the steps taken towards an armistice. The successful result of the attack on Oswego. Sailing of Pringle from Isle aux Noix to reconnoitre and to destroy, if possible, the enemy's ships building at Vergennes. Yeo's next object will probably be the depot of provisions on the Genesee River and at Sodus. Has had bateaux built at Nottawasaga Creek and sent off with provisions, &c., to strengthen McDonall at Michilimakinak. 113

July 9,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits letter from White, H.M.S. "Centaur," respecting the convoy of transports with the 6th and 82nd regiments. 119

Enclosed. White to Croker, 18th June. The convoy has arrived off St. Pierre and Miquelon on the way to the St. Lawrence. 120

July 14,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Admiral Fleming, that the transports with troops left Gibraltar on the 11th June. 121

Enclosed. Fleming to Croker, 12th June. Sailing of transports on the 11th; the ships of war to convoy them had arrived on the 4th. 122

July 14,
Whitehall.

Addington to Croker. To move the Lords of the Admiralty to grant to Jean Chanson a free passage to Quebec. 124

July 15,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. Has Bathurst any objection to a free passage being given to Jean Chanson, a poor French emigrant, whose friends are settled in Quebec? 123

July 18,
Bermuda.

Cochrane to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 25th August, which see.

July 18,
Admiralty.

Croker to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Goulburn, 19th July, which see.

July 19,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. Has laid before the Lords of the Admiralty letter respecting the setting up of the frames of vessels to be sent out. Transmits copy of letter written to Yeo on the subject. 125

Enclosed. Croker to Yeo, 18th July. The proposal to set up the frames of vessels on Lake Ontario having been abandoned, they are to be set up at Quebec. Pring reports that by lengthening the vessels the draught of water might be reduced so that they might be available in Lake Champlain; measures are to be taken for that purpose. 126

July 19,
Transport
Office.

McCrery to Bunbury. Transmits extract from letter respecting the arrival of Lieut. Saunders, R.N., at Portsmouth. 366

Enclosed. Patton to the Transport Board, 18th July. Arrival of Saunders; his list of transports sent, with which he sailed from Quebec, but was parted from in a gale. 367

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July 26,
Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Lord Sidmouth desires to know the grounds on which Prevost recommends Plackett, condemned to death, to be a fit subject for pardon. Page 341
- August 9,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Cochrane, representing "the aggrieved state of the Indians since the American revolution." 128
- Enclosed.* Cochrane to Croker, 22nd June. Since the revolution the Indians have been constantly subject to aggressions. Suggests that in any treaty with the United States the Indians shall be replaced in the possession of their lands and the full enjoyment of all the privileges they enjoyed under the British Government. 129
- August 16,
Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. The "Zealous" will receive on board at Portsmouth money intended for Quebec. 130
- August 17,
Admiralty. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from the chiefs of the Creek Nations. 131
- Enclosed.* Address of the Creek chiefs (undated) to Cochrane. Thanks for arms; the horrors of war inflicted on them by the Americans. Suggest an attack on Mobile, which would secure the alliance of all the other Indians. 132
- August 18,
Patuxent
River. Cochrane to Secretary of State of the United States. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 27th September, which see.
- August 23,
Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Has received copy of the dispatch, &c., respecting the exchange of prisoners. Sends copy of a report on the subject from the Transport Board; the Lords of the Admiralty approve of the prisoners therein referred to being given up. 135
- Transport Board, 22nd August. Report that there is nothing objectionable in the convention for the exchange of prisoners. Desire to know whether they are to inform Beasley that the prisoners will be delivered up. 136
- August 25,
Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Transmits letter, with enclosures, from Cochrane, reporting retaliatory measures in consequence of the disgraceful conduct of the American troops in the wanton destruction of private property. 138
- Enclosed.* Cochrane to Croker, 18th July. The readiest way of inflicting retaliation on the United States for the wanton destruction of private property is to bring home to the supporters of the Government which authorizes this unnatural system of warfare a full share of its dreadful calamities. 139
- Order to the officers of the navy to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts on the coast as may be assailable, in view of the conduct of the American army towards His Majesty's unoffending Canadian subjects. "This order to remain in force until I receive information from "Sir George Prevost that the Executive Government of the United States have come under an obligation to the injured and unoffending "inhabitants of the Canadas for all the outrages their troops have committed." 141
- By a secret memorandum, Cochrane states that he sends private instructions that forbearance is to be exercised towards the inhabitants, but magazines, harbours or shipping belonging to government to be taken away or destroyed. 144
- Prevost to Cochrane, 2nd June. Asks him to assist in inflicting such punishment on the United States as shall deter them from outrages on private property. 146
- Same to Drummond, 1st June. Under the belief that the retaliation for the destruction of Newark had been effectual, he had issued the proclamation which had been scrupulously adhered to. Is reluctantly compelled to return to the system so abhorrent to the principles of

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- humanity. He is to send a flag of truce to the nearest United States officer to inform him that severe retaliation will be inflicted for every act of cruel outrage committed on the defenceless and peaceful settlers on the frontier. Page 147
- August 29, Montreal. Freer to Kempt. Enclosed in McCrery to Bunbury, 17th November, which see. 368
 (There are two letters of same date enclosed in the letter).
 McCrery to Bunbury. The applicants for a passage (named) can be accommodated on board the "Charlotte."
- August 31, Transport Office. Enclosed. Application for free passage to Quebec for F. Freytag, his wife and wife's sister and F. Farro. 369
- September 1, Isle aux Noix. Downie to Upton. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 2, Washington. Commissary General of prisoners to Cochrane (extract). Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 26th November, which see.
- September 7, Off Ashe Island. Downie to Prevost. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 8, Pointe au Fer. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 8, Plattsburg. Prevost to Downie. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 9, Plattsburg. Same to the same. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 10, Quebec. Kempt to Transport Board. Enclosed in McCrery to Bunbury, 17th November, which see.
- September 12, Plattsburg. Robertson to Pring. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 22nd November, which see.
- September 12, Plattsburg. Pring to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 22nd November, which see.
- September 14, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter and report, explaining why the 16th and 97th regiments did not sail with the Quebec and Halifax convoys. 323
 Enclosed. Carey to Torrens, 9th September. Transmits copy of letter from Major O'Donoghue, reporting the cause of the 16th and 97th regiments not having sailed with the convoys. 324
 O'Donoghue to Quartermaster General, 6th September. It was impossible to get the "Brutus" transport ready for the convoy, which would not wait, owing to the lateness of the season. 325
- September 14, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. A. Sarony and F. Linpp can be accommodated with a passage to Quebec in the "Wear." 371
- September —, Off Plattsburg. Robertson to Pring. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 17, Isle aux Noix. Pring to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November, which see.
- September 18, Chesapeake Bay. Michell to McLeod. Enclosed in Griffin to Bunbury, 19th October, which see.
- September 24, Kingston. Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 22nd November, which see.
- September 27, Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from Cochrane to Secretary of State for the United States, acquainting him with the order issued respecting retaliation for the disgraceful conduct of the American troops. 149
 Enclosed. Cochrane to Secretary of State of the United States, 18th August. Has received orders for retaliation for the wanton destruction

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committed by the United States army in Upper Canada. Had hopes that the contest would have ended without resort to severities that are contrary to the usages of civilized warfare; it is with great reluctance he has been obliged to adopt them, and he shall be gratified if the conduct of the Executive of the United States authorises his staying such proceedings. Page 150

- September 27, Commissary General of prisoners to Cochrane. Enclosed in Barrow
Washington. to Bunbury, 26th November, which see.
- September 29, Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 18th November,
Kingston. which see.
- September 30, Mason to Transport Board. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury 26th
Washington. November, which see.
- October 5, Sawyer to Croker. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 10th October,
Cork harbour. which see.
- October 5, Forbes to Sawyer. Enclosed in Croker to Bunbury, 10th October,
Cork. which see.
- October 8, Kempt to McLeay. Enclosed in McCrery to Bunbury 17th November,
Quebec. which see.
- (There are two letters enclosed of the same date.)
- October 10, Croker to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Sawyer, relating
Admiralty. to the embarkation of troops at Cork. 152
- Enclosed.* Sawyer to Croker, 5th October. Sends copy of letter from
Forbes, relative to the embarkation of troops; has detained the "Sul-
tan" till the 28th regiment is embarked. 153
- Forbes to Sawyer, 5th October. The arrangement for the embarka-
tion of troops at Cork. 154
- October 18, McLeay to Gordon. The transport "Alexander" is appropriated to
Transport receive at Portsmouth, 10,000 stand of light arms, with ammunition
Office. and accoutrements for conveyance to Bermuda. 372
- October 19, Same to the same. The transport "Mariner" should be added to
Transport the "Alexander" for the conveyance of arms, &c. 373
- Office. *Enclosed.* Patton to Transport Board, 18th October. The "Alex-
ander" is not of sufficient tonnage to carry the arms, &c.; proposes to
appropriate the "Mariner" in aid of the service. 374
- October 19, Griffin to Bunbury. The Board desire to know if the ultimate desti-
Ordnance. nation of the 10,000 stand of arms would render it prudent to embark
in the same ship the ammunition asked for. 415
- Enclosed.* Michell to McLeod, 18th September. Desires to have guns
and ammunition; clothing, &c. 416
- Requisition. 417
- October 20, McLeay to Bunbury. The broker for the "Elizabeth," loaded with
Transport flour and bread for Quebec, reports her capture. 376
- Office.
- October 21, McCrery to Gordon. The transport "Hero of the Nile" parted from
Transport the convoy in a gale and returned to Plymouth. 377
- Office. *Enclosed.* Cheesman to Transport Board, 19th October. Reports the
return to Plymouth this day of the transport "Hero of the Nile," having
parted with the convoy on the 24th ulto.; her damaged condition. 378
- October 25, Memorial of the masters of transports. Enclosed in Transport
Quebec. Board to Bathurst, 2nd December, which see.
- October 26, McLeay to Gordon. The report inclosed will show that there has
Transport been no delay on the part of the Board in bringing forward ships for the
Office. Cork service. 380
- Enclosed.* List of store transports under orders to assemble at Cork
for a particular service. 381
- October , Barrow to Gordon. Passages for the Deputy and Assistant Commissary
Admiralty. ordered in the "Statira"; the other commissariat officers must wait
for another opportunity. 155

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October 26, Quebec. Kempt to Woodruff. Enclosed in Transport Board to Bathurst, 2nd December, which see.
- October 29, Ordnance. Chapman to Bunbury. Applies for a passage by the "Statira" frigate, for Officers of the Royal Artillery and Engineers. Page 418
- October 29, Quebec. Kempt to Hancock. Enclosed in Transport Board to Bathurst, 2nd December, which see.
- November 5, Quebec. Freer to Fleming. Enclosed in Crew to Goulburn, 9th March, 1814, which see.
- November 17, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. Sends extract from letter and copies of enclosures from Kempt, transport agent at Quebec. 382
Enclosed. Kempt to Transport Board, 10th September. Sends copies of letters from the Military Secretary, relative to fitting the dispatch vessel and sending assistance to the fleet on Lake Ontario; has obeyed all the orders, except in procuring ten extra seamen to defend the "Mariner." Half of the crews are now with Yeo's squadron. Did not feel authorised to expend £110 for crimps to procure the ten men, as neither the senior officer nor Major Glasgow would give an order to incur such an expense. The extra defence of the "Mariner." The June convoy not arrived; all unoccupied transports shall be returned, but it is probable a number must remain in Quebec all winter. 383
Freer to Kempt, 29th August. He is to select a small fast sailing transport to carry dispatches; how she is to be manned, &c. 385
Freer to Kempt, 29th August. He is to send to Yeo men from the transports to be returned at a time to be agreed on. 386
Kempt to McLeay, 8th October. Sends list of transports under convoy of the "Antelope." Lieut. Tregartha is unable to sail from illness; list of the officers employed by him (Kempt). 387
Kempt to McLeay, 8th October. Arrival of transports and ships on freight from Falmouth; list of the vessels. Shall do all in his power to have them sent back before the close of navigation. Sixteen transports, half whose crews are on Lake Ontario, must winter at Quebec. 388
- November 17, Transport Office. McCrery to Bunbury. Arrival of transports from Quebec; names given. Others from Ceylon and the Cape reported to be in the Downs. 389.
- November 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits correspondence respecting the engagement at Plattsburg. 15
Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 29th September. Has received from Pring copies of correspondence between Prevost and Downie, by which it appears that the latter would not have risked the action so unprepared but for being goaded on by Prevost. 157
Downie to Upton; 1st September. The "Confiance" must soon be before the enemy, yet she has not a lock to any gun or carronade on board. Asks for a supply. 159
Downie to Prevost, 7th September. It will be a day or two before the "Confiance" can be ready, but it will take that time to reach Chazy, where he shall be happy to receive further communications. 160
Prevost to Downie, 8th September. Has sent Coose, his aide-de-camp to give him (Downie) correct information of the disposition of the enemy's naval force. Only waits his (Downie's) arrival to attack Macomb; the destruction of the enemy's fleet is his (Downie's) share in the first instance; if that fleet runs away, there must be a consultation as to ulterior movements. 161
Downie to Prevost, 8th September. He is advancing to Chazy as fast as the wind and weather will permit. His ship is not ready and it is his duty not to hazard her before an enemy which will be of superior force. Will anchor at Chazy till his guns are ready. 162

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Prevost to Downie, 9th September. Has postponed his advance till the squadron is ready; the evils of delay; the enemy's fleet undermanned. Page 163

Downie to Prevost, 9th September. Will weigh anchor about midnight and get to Plattsburg about dawn; will attack the enemy's fleet if there is a chance of success. Relies on assistance from the troops. Has applied for a company of the 39th, the flotilla being shortmanned. 165

Prevost to Downie, 10th September. In consequence of his letter expects him to be rounding Cumberland head at dawn, the troops are held in readiness to storm the works when the naval action should begin. Ascribes his disappointment to the change of wind. 166

Robertson to Pring, 15th September. Sends return of the killed and wounded on board the "Confiance." The expectation held out to the crew that the enemy's works should be stormed when the action began; their refusal to fight owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the army and the gun boats keeping at a distance owing also to the state of the "Confiance" and the danger to the wounded of being drowned from her leaky condition, he agreed to the surrender. The whole fire was ordered to be directed against the "Confiance." 167

Pring to Yeo, 17th September. The disappointment of the squadron at the want of co-operation on the part of the land force. Downie urged by Prevost to make the attack on the promise that the land forces would act against the enemy at the same moment. It was confidently expected that the enemy's gun boats would be driven from the shelter of the forts, but the failure of the land attack prevented the attempt from being crowned with success. If the works had been stormed even after the action terminated, the squadron could have been saved. 170

November 21, Transport Office McCrory to Bunbury. Arrival in the Downs, on the 19th, of the "Retrieve," and of the "Lord Cathcart" this day at Deptford, both loaded with plank and stores for Messrs. W. and E. Stewart. 390

November 22, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Yeo, with returns, containing report of the action on Lake Champlain. 172

Enclosed. Yeo to Croker, 24th September. Sends copies of letters from Pring and Robertson. It appears that Downie was urged and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy. The fleet should not have been sent into the bay; it could not have assisted in storming the batteries; had that been done first, the enemy's squadron would have been forced to quit the bay and give the British squadron a fair chance. 173

(This letter by mistake is dated 1812.)

Pring to Yeo, 12th September. Details of the preparations for and the action on Lake Champlain. 174

Return of the killed and wounded in H.M. squadron. 184

Robertson to Pring, 12th September. Report of the action. 185

Statement of the enemy's squadron. 190

November 24, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Counsel that by his commission, the powers of Prevost as Governor and Commander-in-Chief cannot be transferred to another so long as he resides in the province. 343

Enclosed. Bathurst to Attorney and Solicitor General, November. Reference for opinion of Counsel on the powers under the commission of Prevost. 346

November 26, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copies of letters from Mason explaining the reason of the United States Government for suspending the functions of Barclay as British agent for prisoners and for refusing to receive Robertson, appointed to succeed Barclay. 191

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1814. By a note of same date only the copy of letter respecting Robertson was sent, there not being time to copy the other for immediate transmission.
- Enclosed.* Mason to Transport Board, 30th September. Reasons for refusing to receive Robertson. Page 194
- Extract from letter from the Commissary General of prisoners to Cochrane, 2nd September, on the conduct of Barclay. 197
- The same to the same (extract), 27th September. Gilbert Robertson cannot be received as agent for prisoners. If he (Cochrane) appoint an agent in the meantime he will be received and respected. 198
- Copy of passport to Robertson, 16th March, 1813. 200
- November —, Bathurst to Attorney and Solicitor General. Enclosed in opinion of Downing Street. Counsel, 24th November, which see.
- December 1, Transport Board. Copy sent of list of military stores in the "Stranger" for Quebec, captured by a privateer. 391
- Office. *Enclosed.* List. 392
- Recapitulation. 392a
- December 2, Croker to Bunbury. Did Vincent, lately arrived from Quebec in the Admiralty. "Ajax," come on the public service and should his passage be paid at the public expense? 201
- December 2, Transport Board to Bathurst. Sends correspondence from Kempt respecting the detention of 15 transports in the St. Lawrence. From the Office. absence of their crews on Lake Ontario, they are rendered useless and Government is responsible for hire of the vessels (£7,821 5s. per month), and for the loss of any of them caused by a deficiency of their hands on their return voyage. Send also copy of letter from Kempt to Hancock of the "Liffey" respecting transports waiting for convoy at Quebec; the answer has not yet reached. 393
- Enclosed.* Kempt to Woodruff, 26th October. To assemble the masters of the transports and to assure them that their employing a notary would not alter his determination relative to the destination of their ships. He will take care not to forfeit what he has advanced to induce the seamen to volunteer for Lake service. The masters must keep their vessels ready for sea all the month of November, and if the convoy should sail from Quebec without them, they must proceed to Ship Harbour in the Gut of Canso and wait for a convoy to Halifax. 395
- Kempt to Hancock of the "Liffey," 29th October. Represents the immense expense that will be incurred if a convoy does not sail on the 15th November. There are now 64 transports in the St. Lawrence above Quebec and 15 laid up from half their crews being on Lake Ontario. The cost for eight months will be £190,460, should the vessels be obliged to wait till the June convoy. 397
- December 3, Memorial, 25th October, of the masters of transports. 399
- Admiralty. Croker to Bunbury. Now sends copies of the documents referred to in letter and note of 26th ult. 292
- Enclosed.* Correspondence respecting the suspension of Barclay from 19th August to 8th September, 1814. 203 to 225
- December 7, McCrery to Bunbury. The transport "Regent" with 99 invalids, Transport Office. 15 women and 9 children is reported to have arrived at Portsmouth from Quebec. 402
- December 8, Same to Gordon. No return has yet been received from the agent Transport Office. of the transports that sailed from Quebec in convoy of the "Liffey." Sends list of the names so far as these are known. 403
- Enclosed.* List. 404
- December 9, Barrow to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from the captain of H.M.S. Admiralty. "Liffey" relative to the transports left at Quebec. 226
- Hancock to Barrow, 6th December. He brought from Quebec every transport that was ready; the men belonging to the transports who had

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- December 10, Admiralty. been serving on the lakes had not arrived at Quebec and he waited as long as the advanced season warranted. Page 227
- December 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Has received letter that Bathurst has given no directions as to Vincent's passage. Repeats his questions, whether Vincent came on the public service and if his passage is to be at the public expense. 228
- December 10, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Sends two letters from Kendal with political information relative to North America. (The enclosure is missing). 326
- December 12, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits letter with enclosures, from Barclay in explanation of his suspension. 229
- Enclosed.* Barclay to Transport Board, 3rd December. Explains the transactions between him and the United States Government. 230
- The correspondence with Mason, &c., 11th June to 26th September. 245 to 285
- December 13, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits further correspondence respecting the refusal of the United States Government to receive Robertson as agent for prisoners. 286
- Enclosed.* Correspondence. 287 to 298
- December 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. The Lords of the Admiralty request that inquiry be made into the circumstances of Vincent's return and to inform them. 299
- December 16, Carlton House. Order in Council to prepare commission and instructions for Sir Gordon Drummond. 328
- December 20, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. It having been signified that Drummond has been appointed to administer the Government of Upper and Lower Canada and desiring that the usual powers should be granted to him, the Lords of the Admiralty have signed the usual warrant which is ready for delivery. 300

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(The three volumes are paged continuously 130—1 to p. 237; 130—2 from 238 to 490; 130—3 from 491 to 727.)

- March 24, Mark Lane. Committee of merchants to Lord Liverpool. Transmits representation on the military state of the Colonies in North America. Page 88
- Enclosed.* Merchants of Canada to the Committee of British American Merchants, 18th March. Represent the defenceless state of the Canadas in event of a war with the United States. 89
- April 2, Downing Street. Peel to Inglis. Letter of 24th March received by Lord Liverpool, who thanks him for the communication enclosed. 93
- August 1, London. "Memorial of the Committee of Merchants interested in the Trade and Fisheries of the British North American Colonies" to Bathurst. The apprehension caused by the declaration of war by the United States, the conquest of Canada having always been avowed as a favourite object. Copies sent of documents submitted to Lord Liverpool in March last. The disastrous consequences of the occupation of Quebec by the enemy's troops. This may be avoided by reinforcements being sent, &c. 94
- August 5, Downing Street. Peel to Acheson. Communication received by Bathurst, who will be happy to see the gentlemen who transmitted the memorial. 99
- December 14, Westminster. Acheson to Castlereagh. Transmits memorial and appendix from the Committee of Merchants interested in the trade and fisheries of the British North American Colonies. 100

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- Enclosed.* Memorial for protection to Canada during the war with the United States. Page 101
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 September 27, *Prevoſt to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 18th Janu-
 Montreal. ary, 1814, which ſee.*
- September 27, *Requiſition for goods to ſupply preſents for the Indians of Lower
 La Chine. Canada for 1804, and to form a complete ſupply for the year 1805. 61
 (The original requiſition was ſent in letter from Milnes, dated 18th
 October, 1803 (Q. 92, p. 291, the requiſition follows, p. 292, with the
 prices. The above requiſition gives only the articles).*
- October 15 *Chairmen of the committee of trade at Montreal and Quebec to N.
 and 23. Atcheſon. Enclosed in Committee of merchants to Bathuſt, 31ſt
 1814. January, 1814, which ſee.*
- January 1, *Memorial of the Juſtices of the King's Bench in the diſtricts of Que-
 Lower beec, Montreal and Three Rivers. Enclosed in Atcheſon to Goulburn,
 Canada. 2nd May, which ſee.*
- Memorial of ſame date and alſo one enclosed of the puiſne judges. At-
 tached to the latter is a ſeparate memorial from Bedard, judge at
 Three Rivers.*
- January 13, *Merchants of Canada to Committee of British North American mer-
 London. chants. Enclosed in Committee of Merchants to Bathuſt, 31ſt Janu-
 ary, which ſee.*
- January 18, *Hariſon to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Prevoſt relative to
 Treasury. the public expenditure in the Canadas. 3*
- Enclosed. Prevoſt to Hariſon, 27th September, 1813. Has iſſued
 warrant for £15,000 for the ſuſſiſtence of the Militia of Lower Ca-
 nada. 4*
- January 18, *Herries to Goulburn. Deſires to know if a deſign has been received
 Commiſſary's for the five pairs of colours for the embodied militia of Canada. If not
 Office. what inſcription would Prevoſt deſire. 308*
- January 31, *Committee of merchants to Bathuſt. Transmits copies of papers re-
 Mark Lane relating to Canada. The neceſſity for early and deciſive meaſures to pro-
 (London.) tect the part of Canada which remains unconquered and to recover the
 part of the upper province which has been over-run. The chief object
 of the war was the conqueſt of Canada, the Americans expected little
 difficulty doing ſo, but their firſt defeats taught them to adopt more
 powerful means in the laſt campaign, which have only been too ſucceſs-
 ful. Although their attempts on Lower Canada have not been attended
 with the accompliſhments of their wiſhes, yet their acquiſitions in
 Upper Canada have given them advantages which will ſtimulate them
 to perſevere. The importance attached by the Preſident of the United
 States to the alienation of the Indians from the British Government.
 The committee believe that without their aſſiſtance Upper Canada,
 which is ſo thinly populated, cannot be defended. Hariſon's attack on
 Michilimakinak and St. Joſeph's, if ſucceſſful, would cut-off com-
 munication with the Indians of the interior and deſtroy the fur trade,
 eſpecially that carried on by the North-weſt Company, ſo that the
 Indians would be compelled to apply to the enemy for a ſupply of the
 neceſſaries of life. The neceſſity thus ſhown for an immediate recon-
 queſt of Upper Canada; whether that ſhould be done by conſtructing
 a naval force on Lake Erie or Lake Huron, the Committee do not pre-
 ſume to decide, but a naval ſuperiority muſt be obtained and preſerved
 on Lake Ontario. The enemy's naval force there has been, except one
 ſhip, formed ſince the war and every exertion is to be made this winter
 to increaſe it. The advantage on the British ſide of that Lake for
 building ſhips owing to the greater depth of water, and ſtores, ſea-
 men, &c., could be ſent from Britain. The trade requires that there ſhould be
 a naval preponderance on the Lakes as well as on the Ocean. The Com-
 mittee deſires an interview with His Lordſhip to diſcuſs the important
 queſtions indicated.*

1814. *Enclosed.* Extract from a letter from the chairman of the Committee of Trade at Montreal and Quebec, dated 15th and 23rd October, 1813, to N. Atcheson, urging that a powerful military and naval force be sent out in spring. Page 82
- February 1, Treasury. Merchants of Canada to the Committee of British North American Merchants, 13th January, 1814. The precarious condition of the fur trade and the demands on the inhabitants for service, &c., given as reasons for measures of defence being taken. 83
- February 5, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to the purchase of clothing for presents to the Indians, the Lords of the Treasury believe that the clothing tendered for by Cavase is the same as that previously rejected. 5
- February 5, Treasury. Same to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost, that he has issued a warrant for £20,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of the Canadas. 6
- February 7, Winchester Street. *Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison, 23rd October, 1813. Has drawn for £20,000 as above stated. 7
- February 7, Winchester Street. Committee of merchants to Liverpool. Transmits memorial with appendix. 110
- February 7. *Enclosed.* Papers of various dates respecting the Trade, Fisheries and Boundaries of British North America. Voluminous statements respecting the provinces, with statistics, suggestions, &c. 109 to 237
(The papers are continued in Q. 130-2)
- February 7. Continuation of papers sent by the Committee of Merchants to Lord Liverpool. 238 to 269
- February 8, Oxenden Street. John Morrison to Torrens. Had proposed to Carleton in 1782 to raise from 3,000 to 5,000 negroes, with whom he would drive the rebels from the Carolinas, Georgia and Floridas. Carleton did not accept the proposal and before his answer came about 600 offered their services and at the evacuation of Charleston they were sent to the West Indies. Proposes now to send two or three West India regiments into the Carolinas and Georgia with a proclamation offering freedom to all negroes who would join His Majesty's arms; they would be of more service than 20,000 troops in Canada, would compel the Americans to come to terms and to render back the lands which they obtained in 1783, to which they had not the least pretension. At the end of the war, waste lands in Upper Canada could be granted to the negroes, who would form a strong barrier against the Americans. 495
- February 8, Suffolk Lane. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. Sends extract from a letter from the agent at Montreal of the North-west Company reporting the wreck of some of the United States Navy on Lakes Ontario and Erie. This gives a chance for communication being preserved for another season. Every thing has been put in the best state of defence should the enemy venture on Lake Superior next spring. Government communications with the Indian tribes of the interior is practicable by way of Fort William; trusts there is still time to preserve it. In an interview or if allowed, in writing, he could point out measures for securing the communication. 271
- February 12, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Owing to the necessity for repairs, no packet for America is available for some time. Suggests applying for a ship of war to take this month's mails. 309
- March 1, Gower Street. R. J. Schiffely de Roche to Bathurst. Is called back to Berne; his anxiety to do what he can to show his gratitude. The little reliance that could be placed on Bonaparte. Believes that from 50,000 to 60,000 Swiss could be raised, who might restore the Bourbons without fighting. 589
- March 2, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits, for the opinion of Bathurst, a proposal to establish a naval department on the borders of the Lakes in North America. 8

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1814.
March 6,
Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Calls attention again to the situation of the Church of England in Canada and the remedies proposed for the evils complained of. Page 536
- No date. Memorial of John Pugsley to the Prince Regent. His services during the Revolutionary war; his heavy losses since the war of 1812 began; his experience of the United States would, if he were granted an interview, enable him to give such information as might lead to an honourable peace. Encloses papers in proof of his losses, &c. 526
Enclosed. Will of Thomas Hunt, senior, leaving his property to Pugsley, and other documents. 529 to 534
- March 7,
Quebec. Brenton to Chief Justice (Sewell). Sends printed copy of the heads of impeachment, a copy of which will be transmitted for the Prince Regent. 643
- March 8,
Quebec. Sewell to Prevost. Has received copy of charges which are to be transmitted to be laid before the Prince Regent. The public injury which would result in permitting unfounded charges to be suspended over any officers administering justice. Asks leave of absence to go to London to defend himself; asks for the evidence laid before the Assembly and sends extract from the report of the committee proving that the evidence exists. Quotes the case of Justice Fox before the House of Lords in 1805, as a precedent. Asks also copies from the books of the Executive Council. 644
- March 8,
Suffolk Lane. McGillivray to Goulburn. Trusts that Bathurst will take into favourable consideration the memorial of the North-west Company regarding the Hudson's Bay Company's charter and the permission to send supplies by that route. 273
- March 11,
Quebec. Brenton to the Chief Justice (Sewell). Leave of absence granted. The Clerk of the Council instructed to furnish him with copies of all the entries he may need for his defence. In reference to the request for the evidence, none was sent with the articles of impeachment nor was any referred to, so that His Excellency cannot comply with the request. 649
- March 14,
London. Memorial by John Roebuck to have the guns ordered in addition to those already supplied, having made arrangements for a supply of 100 in accordance with letter from Adam, of which only 52 had yet been taken. 592
- No date. A brief review of the political state of Lower Canada during the last seven years, by Jonathan Sewell. 600
- March 15,
Suffolk Lane. McGillivray to Goulburn. Urges the necessity of finding means to supply the wants of the people employed in the interior posts of the North-west Company. 274
- March 19,
Downing
Street. Adams to the same. Respecting guns, on which Bathurst may give orders. 319
- March 23,
New York
Coffee House. J. R. Beardmore to Bathurst. Two gentlemen have arrived from Quebec; should a conversation with them be considered useful to any of the departments, he would direct them to wait on any of the official authorities that might be indicated. 346
- March 23,
Hudson's Bay
House. Joseph Berens, for Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. Has laid before the committee the application from the North-west Company for permission to convey to Hudson's Bay and thence to their several establishments the stores and provisions for the protection and subsistence of their people and to remove by the same route the articles collected last year. In regard to the first the company will agree to any measure proposed by His Lordship for the relief of the North-west Company's people, and are ready to convey at an ordinary freight such articles as may be considered necessary to send out. In respect to the request to carry back their furs, that would be attended with great inconvenience, risk and injury to the concerns entrusted to the commit-

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- tee, besides the past conduct of the North-west Company towards the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, would require that sufficient security be given for the good conduct of the North-west Company, whose partners and servants may be allowed to come down to the sea port. The great pecuniary advantage to the North-west Company from the short route as compared with the circuitous passage by Lake Superior, the Hudson's Bay Company should have such compensation for carrying the goods of the North-west Company to a market, as may under all the circumstances of the case be considered just and reasonable. Page 66
- March 24, Commissariat. Herries to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 4th April, which see.
- No date. Hill to Drummond. The Governor of the bank has obtained only \$60,000 yet; when the quantity is completed, Harrison will apprise him. 11
- April 2, Quebec. Brenton to Monk. Enclosed in Monk to Bathurst 12th May, which see.
- April 4, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Commissary-in-chief respecting the disposal of Commissaries Palmer and Snelling. 9
- April 4, London. *Enclosed.* Herries to Harrison, 24th March. Asks that the changes in the Commissariat be officially communicated. 10
- April 11, Storekeeper's Office. Oliver Grace. Statement of his services and losses and praying for relief. 441
- April 22, Treasury. Barker to Harrison. Shipments of stores by the "Flora" reported on the 30th March. A further shipment made by the "Ann" transported. 29
- April 22, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Sends copies of letters from the Store Keeper General, advising of the shipment of stores. 12
- Enclosed.* Three letters from the Store Keeper General's office with details of the shipments. 13-14-15
- The letters should be dated 29th and 30th March. By an error in the copy transmitted by Harrison, the letter at page 14 is dated 3rd.
- April 25, London. Inglis, Ellice & Co., and McTavish, Fraser & Co. to Goulburn. Copies of correspondence with Hudson's Bay Company received. In reference to the charges against the North-west Company's men, refer to the Criminal Courts of Lower Canada for charges of outrages committed by the Hudson's Bay Company's men; it is, however, impossible in a country so remote to prevent violence; their anxiety to suppress this; the appointment of Magistrates for that purpose. Do not apprehend any danger to the property of the Hudson's Bay Company from their people passing through; fear more disturbance from the victims of Selkirk's agricultural speculations on the Assiniboine. Desire details of the charges for encroachments on the Hudson's Bay Company's lands, as they could have proved the slight grounds for the accusation. The North-west Companies have built forts on all the water communications between Lake Superior and the Pacific; the Hudson's Bay Company have an equal right to the whole country as to the lands they granted to Lord Selkirk in fee simple. The sacrifice the North-west Companies have made by their forbearance and the Hudson's Bay Company would now require them to abandon a trade of five times the extent of theirs. (the Hudson's Bay Company's) that their assumed exclusive interests might not only be protected but benefited by the difficulties occasioned by the calamities of war. Asks him to draw Bathurst's attention to the memorial enclosed. 276
- Enclosed.* "The memorial and petition dated 9th February, of McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co., of London, merchants,

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1814.	<p>on their own behalf and on behalf of the other persons interested in the North-west Company of fur traders of Canada." Page 281</p>	
April 29, Hudson's Bay House.	<p>Lean to Bathurst. The Hudson's Bay Company ask for the usual certificate from the Board of Ordnance for shot to be shipped in the "Prince of Wales" to Hudson's Bay.</p>	72
May 2, Westminster.	<p>Memorandum of shipments of Indian presents in 1812.</p> <p>Acheson to Goulburn. Sends memorial respecting which he asks an interview.</p>	73 320
	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from the justices of King's Bench for the districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, stating their case and asking for an augmentation to their salaries.</p>	321
	<p>Petition of the puisne judges of the same districts to the same effect.</p>	324
	<p>Separate memorial from the judge at Three Rivers.</p>	330
May 6, Treasury.	<p>Harrison to Goulburn. Orders given that the amount for 5,000 sets of accoutrements ordered for the force in Canada be repaid to the Ordnance.</p>	16
May 6, London.	<p>John Roebuck to the same. Offers to supply light field pieces, with the terms and conditions.</p>	596
May 7, Mark Lane.	<p>Inglis, Ellice & Co. to the same. Transmits a memorial from the several houses interested in the fur trade with Canada, with a map.</p>	291
	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of same date, treating of the boundaries, &c.</p>	292
May 10, Downton.	<p>John Mills Jackson to Bathurst. In view of the appointment of a commission to settle disputes with the United States, points out the objectionable nature of the boundary line between that country and Upper Canada, and suggests that all the islands in the river and lakes should be secured, which would be a protection to Canada.</p>	447
May 12, Store-keeper's Office.	<p>Barker to Harrison. Advises shipment of stationery.</p>	21
May 12, Montreal.	<p>Monk to Bathurst. Understands that the legislature will send, through the Governor, proceedings in respect to the rules of practice in the courts of justice and an impeachment against the chief justices of the province and of Montreal in respect to them, with other accusations. The chief justice of the province has received leave of absence to obtain the decision of His Majesty's Government upon the accusation. Shall by him send full instructions to counsel; has the most perfect conviction of ample justification of his judicial character. Sends copy of the governor's answer to his application for copies of the evidence in respect to the charges of impeachment.</p>	498
	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Brenton to Monk, 2nd April, 1814. Is desired by the Governor to say that no evidence having been laid before the legislature or committee, he is unable to comply with the request for copies.</p>	501
May 14, Commissary's Office.	<p>Drummond to Bunbury. Transmits memorandum for consideration.</p>	311
	<p>(The memorandum is not with the letter.)</p>	
May 17, Treasury.	<p>Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the storekeeper general, with return of Indian supplies ready for shipment.</p>	17
	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Trotter to Harrison, 27th April. Sends return of Indian supplies ready for shipment, and asks for instructions.</p>	18
	<p>Return.</p>	19
May 30, Upper Gower Street.	<p>Lord Selkirk to Goulburn. Applies for artillerymen to keep in order the ordnance delivered to the Hudson's Bay Company for the defence of their settlements.</p>	651
June 1, Commissary's Office.	<p>Drummond to the same. The sum of \$331,312 is at Portsmouth, ready to be shipped to Quebec. Had recommended to the Treasury to give orders to the bank to purchase dollars to the further amount of £100,000.</p>	312

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	Another note on the same subject by Drummond to Goulburn, of same date.	Page 313
June 2, London.	Rev. Thaddeus Osgoode to Bathurst. Transmits papers to show that he has not solicited the aid of British Christians in vain [for the education of the poor in Canada]. Asks for passage by transport to Canada.	505
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Meeting of the trustees of a fund for the education of the poor in Canada.	506
	Acknowledgment to the friends of the Canadian poor.	511
June 4, Westminster.	Atcheson to Goulburn. Presses for an answer to the memorial of the puisne judges of Lower Canada.	332
June 8, Commissary's Office.	Drummond to Goulburn. The dollars (£100,000 worth) have been purchased and will be forwarded to-morrow to Portsmouth, where they will arrive on the 12th. Is a ship of war to be applied for, or are measures already taken for conveyance? A note gives the value in dollars and weight.	314
June 10, Treasury.	Harrison to Bunbury. The Commissary General has been authorized to advance £1,000 to Roebuck on account of his contract for guns.	22
June 13, Fife House.	Willimott to ——. Lord Liverpool does not know if Burke will return to Canada, but desires that the office of auditor of land patents be kept open till it is ascertained.	23
June 14, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of store keeper's letter of the 4th with return of stores shipped.	24
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Trotter to Harrison, 4th June. Return of stores shipped to Bermuda enclosed.	25
	Return.	26
June 22, Airdrie.	W. Bell to Bathurst. His concern at the large emigration from the Highlands to the United States. The emigration cannot be stopped, but it may be directed to the Colonies. Reasons alleged for going to the United States. Persons waiting for the opening of communication with the United States to go there; this might be prevented by giving them a free passage to Canada and as every settler is bound to bear arms in case of invasion the expense would be no loss to the country; recommends that an agent should be appointed at Greenock or Glasgow to afford a free passage to settlers for Canada; they might be allowed to take out teachers on the same terms, as this class of men is much wanted in Canada. Recommends that a free passage be given to William Best, who has devoted himself to the promotion of virtue, learning and industry and will try to obtain the help of some society when he is able to report the result of his inquiries.	347
June 24, Chatham.	John H. Cooke, sergeant 14th regiment, U. S. infantry to the Secretary of State. Writes on behalf of the troops surrendered by Barstler (Boerstler) for release in accordance with the terms of the capitulation.	388
June 25, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the commander-in-chief respecting the measures for supplying flour to Quebec and Halifax.	27
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Drummond, acting commissary, 8th June. He has forwarded flour &c., to Quebec and Halifax provided for the army under Wellington, but not now required in that quarter.	28
June 28, Quebec.	Young to Prevost. Enclosed in Young to Bathurst 14th October, which see.	
June 30, Chambly.	Prevost to Young. Enclosed in Young to Bathurst 14th October, which see.	
July 1, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from the chief Commissary respecting advance to Roebuck on account of guns ordered.	29
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Drummond to Harrison, 15th June. Respecting the advance of £1,000 ordered for Roebuck.	30

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July 1, Great George Street. Darby to Bathurst (?) Calls attention to the forfeiture of lands in the United States belonging to British subjects in the teeth of treaties. Page 396
- July 6, Alien Office. Musgrave to Goulburn. Sends memorial from an unfortunate and harmless individual, and recommends that he should receive a passage to Canada. 315
(The memorial is not with the letter.)
- July 7, Wardour Street. Lewis Foy to Bathurst. Sends copy of memorial, &c., which he had requested Prevost to transmit. His services, deprivation of office by Prevost, &c., and prays for redress. 401
Enclosed. Memorial to the Prince Regent and accompanying documents. 404 to 427
- July 12, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits for Bathurst's opinion requisition from Prevost for surveying and drawing instruments. 31
- July 14, Quebec. Members of the Executive Council to Bathurst (in French). Transmitting memorial which they pray may be presented to the Prince Regent. 554
Enclosed. Memorial to the Prince Regent (in English). Represent the evil influence of a faction in the Assembly, which is injurious to public tranquillity and order; giving instances of the proceedings of the leaders. 556
- Return of members chosen to serve in the Assembly of Lower Canada, pursuant to writs of election issued 25th March, 1814; the occupation, trade, or profession is added. 577
- Two notes follow the return. 579, 580
- July 18, Quebec. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Sends estimate for the expense of repairing and completing the cathedral. 581
Enclosed. Estimate. 582
- July 18, Quebec. Rev. Bennet Allen to Bathurst. Sends memorial, which he asks should be recommended to the British commissioners to the Congress with the United States. In 1783 no mercy was shown to the loyalists by the United States. He is the greatest loser of any man who came from America; his present claim bears only a small proportion to his general loss. 333
Enclosed. "The memorial and petition of Rev. Bennet Allen, M.A., an American loyalist." 335
- July 21, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits letter from the storekeeper general reporting the shipment of 10,000 flannel waistcoats, &c. 32
Enclosed. Trotter to Harrison, 9th July. Reports the shipment by the "Wolga" of 10,000 flannel waistcoats and 10,000 flannel drawers. 33
- July 22, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury 3rd November, which see.
- July 26, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. In consequence of the demand for specie to provide for the payment of allies, and to discharge the debt of the British army in the Peninsula, and owing also to the more favourable exchange, the Treasury will defer shipping to North America the sums recommended by Bathurst to be sent. 34
Enclosed. Robinson to Harris, 12th May. Specie coming in from the United States. Has received £150,000; Manby has sent £45,000, and he expects £50,000 more. This will enable him to redeem army bills, &c. 36
- July 27, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from storekeeper general reporting shipment of 10,000 pairs of stockings for the militia in Canada. 37
- Trotter to Harrison, 9th July. Reports the shipment of 10,000 pairs of stockings. 38
- August 3, Vernor Place. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to Bathurst. His knowledge of the continent of North America and its inhabitants from many years' exploration,

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His proposals for the conquest of New Orleans, Louisiana and the Floridas, which had been sent to him (Bathurst) and for the protection of the Indian nations, were submitted to Lord Liverpool, in March, 1813. The great benefit these measures would confer on the Empire. The neglect of these would be to expose the Empire to great danger. The cession of Florida, which would give the command of all the rivers on the Gulph of Mexico and of the rich back country, could be easily obtained from Spain. Asks that the documents and this letter may be laid before the commissioners for negotiating peace for their considerations. Urges his views and applies to be sent with the commissioners in any capacity. Page 653

- August (?),
Which Street. Pugsley to Bathurst. Asks for an interview to give information about the United States. Encloses certificate of character from Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Carleton. 515
- August 10,
Treasury. *Enclosed.* Certificate, 9th August. 516
Lushington to Goulburn. Sends return of clothing shipped by the "Wolga." 39
Enclosed. Return, dated 8th July, of clothing for the militia and voltigeurs. 39a
- August 11,
Portsmouth. General Fisher, R.E., to Bathurst. States his wish for a grant of land in Canada, and the services on which he founds a claim. 428
- August 13,
Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury 3rd November, which see.
- August 13,
London. Petition of Freytag for himself and three companions for a free passage to Canada. 432
- August 18,
Baker Street. Bond to Hamilton. Sends the article he proposes to be inserted in the treaty with the United States. 378
Enclosed. The proposed article relating to the claims of British subjects. 379
- August 18,
Vernon Place. Smyth Stuart to Bathurst. Will bring the documents with him to the interview he is to have with Bathurst in relation to the subjects treated of in his letter of 3rd August. Embodied is copy of letter to Lord Liverpool of 22nd February, 1813, and of letter of 24th February, and refers Bathurst to an edition of his "Tour in America" copy of which is sent. 660
- August 21,
Holmbush. Bond to Hamilton. Since he has seen the entire treaty, believes it would be right to modify the conclusion of the proposed article. The benefit the British claimants would gain were the United States government to assume payment of the claims. 377
- August 28,
London. Sewell to Bathurst. Transmits petition to the Prince Regent, which he asks may be presented. 667
Enclosed. Memorial praying that the Judges may be allowed to answer the charges against them contained in the impeachment. 668
- August 29,
London. Rev. Bennet Allen to Bathurst. Desires to know if his memorial of 18th July had been recommended to the commissioners at Ghent. Had sent a copy to one of them. 342
- August 30,
Kensington. Memorial of John Edwards Acres to the Duke of Kent for passage to America in a transport. 343
- August 30,
Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 1st December, which see.
- August 30,
London. Bainbridge & Brown to Bathurst. Ask for permission for David Sawyer, an American gentleman who has been on business in London for seven years, to proceed to the United States by way of Halifax to join his family. 351
- August 30. Petition of Vuille for a passage for himself and others who propose to settle in Canada on the disbandment of deMeuron's regiment. 690
- August 31,
Kensington. Duke of Kent to Bathurst. Sends application from a Mr. Acris (Acres) for a passage in a transport now going out to America. 450

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1814. September 8, Port Royal.	Admiral Brown to Damerum. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 11th November, which see.	Page 40
September 9, Treasury.	Arbuthnot to Bunbury. The Lords of the Treasury have received correspondence, &c., respecting repairs to the cathedral of Quebec. Before sanctioning so large an expenditure, they desire to know if part of the sum could not be furnished by the city of Quebec or from some local fund.	Page 40
September 10, Jamaica.	Damerum to Herries. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 11th November, which see.	Page 40
September 16, Bryanston Street.	Sewell to Bathurst. Will attend the attorney and solicitor general when required. Thanks His Lordship for the kindness done him and the other judges.	670
September 18, London.	R. Crusen to H. Stuart. Sends particulars of two young men who wish to settle in Canada.	391
September 19, Portsmouth.	Fisher to Bunbury. Has his letter to Bathurst of the 11th August, come under His Lordship's consideration?	435
September 22, Vernon Place.	Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to Bathurst. The absurdity of the first boundaries allowed to the United States. How the limits of the territories should be adjusted.	671
September 24, London.	Young to the Duke of Kent. Enclosed in Young to Bathurst, 14th October, which see.	Page 40
September 26, Kensington.	Duke of Kent to Bathurst. Introduces and recommends Young, senior member of the Executive Council of Quebec.	451
September 29, London.	Bouchette to Gordon. Sends extracts from his reports to Prevost and observations respecting the boundaries between Lower Canada and the United States. He is ready to make out a plan from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, with a report should it be desired by Bathurst, whose countenance he solicits for the work he is about to publish and which he asks permission to dedicate to the Prince Regent.	352
	(The work published in 1815 is dedicated, as requested, to the Prince Regent)	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from report to Prevost in regard to fixing stations and laying out the lands for settlers.	354
	Observations relating to the boundaries between Lower Canada and the United States.	358
	Prospectus of map of Lower Canada.	363
	Names of subscribers.	372
	Order to the officer commanding the advanced posts to give Bouchette assistance in his survey, 17th July, 1814.	373
	Extract from Prevost's order to Bouchette to proceed to Cornwall to reconnoitre the enemy's position.	374
October 3, London.	F. W. Blagdon to Bathurst. Asks for copy of the plan of the battle of Bladenburg to be engraved and published in the papers of which he is editor.	375
October 8, Treasury.	Lushington to Bunbury. The Lords of the Treasury agree with the Committee of Council, that if the collector receives the duties in army bills at five shillings currency per dollar he cannot pay them to the Receiver General at a higher rate, nor receive any higher emolument than the authorized pension.	41
October 8, Treasury.	Same to the same. Transmits letter with return of surveying and drawing instruments, &c., shipped for Quebec.	43
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Barker to Harrison. Sends return of surveying and drawing instruments, &c., shipped by the "William Heathcote" transport.	44
	Return.	45
October 14, Hampstead.	Young to Bathurst. Has sent petition stating his case. Other papers will show why he was disappointed at not receiving a recommendation from Prevost.	693
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition.	694

1814. Young to Prevost, 28th June. Asks for a recommendation to the Secretary of State. Page 699
- Prevost to Young, 30th June. Shall send the letter of recommendation before he (Young) sails. 701
- Young to Duke of Kent, 24th September. Sends copy of Prevost's letter of 30th June, in answer to his (Young's) of the 28th June, to show why he had not received an official letter from Prevost, and asks the Duke to make him (Young) known to Bathurst. 702
- October 22, Guernsey. General Doyle to Goulburn. Recommends the case of the widow of Capt. Gray, who fell in action; states his services, &c. 398
- October 23, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Bunbury, 5th February, which see.
- No date. E. Carter to Goulburn. In reference to the application of McGillivray on his intended expedition to Queen Charlotte Sound, had recommended that no correspondence should be held with the Russian Ambassador on the subject, as it might produce embarrassing discussions; McGillivray, after consultation, has intimated that no communication need be made to the Russian ambassador on the subject. 387
- I. W. Clarke to Musgrave. Applies for a mandamus for land recommended by Prevost to be granted to him. 394
- October 25, Drayton House. E. D. Payne to Bathurst. Reports his orders to purchase in the Southern States horses for the expedition to St. Domingo; the malignant feelings of the people living to the south of the Potomac, who have neither religion, honesty nor good principles. Washington's fears on that head. The exceptions to the general rule. No treaty that can be framed between Great Britain and the United States will be binding or observed by them longer than suits their convenience. 517
- October 30, Vernon Place. Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to the same. Had called to communicate the important information he had pointed out in letter of the 24th. 680
- The third article of a proposed treaty of amity, &c., with the United States. 681
- November 1, Sunning Hill. Francis Gore to ———. Sends extracts relative to the depredations committed by the armies of the United States during their occupation of settlements in Canada. 444
- Enclosed. Certificate of the destruction of Gore's private property at York. 445
- November 3, Great George Street. Drummond to Gordon. Thirteen officers and persons of the commissariat, who could not obtain a passage on board the "Statira" are in London ready to proceed. 316
- November 3, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Sends copies of two letters from Prevost, one that he had issued warrant for £30,000 for payment of the embodied militia, the other that he had issued warrant for £5,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 46
- Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 22nd July. He has issued warrant for £30,000 for payment of the militia. 47
- Prevost to Harrison, 13th August. He has issued warrant for £5,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 48
- November 4, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter, with return of Indian presents remaining to be shipped to Canada. 49
- Enclosed. Barker to Harrison, 26th October. Sends return of Indian presents remaining to be shipped. Should they be sent in spring or form part of the new supply which may be required? 50
- Return. 51
- November 11, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from the deputy commissary at Jamaica that he has been able to appropriate £100,000 for the North American service. Should Bathurst consider it desirable to send a supply of specie from Jamaica to Quebec asks that the Admiralty be communicated with as to its conveyance. 53

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1814.

- Enclosed.* Damerum to Harris, 10th September. Had applied to Rear Admiral Brown for a vessel to carry £100,000 to Quebec or Halifax for the use of the land forces in Canada; sends the Admiral's answer. The "North Star" first offered is not sufficient; the Admiral hopes to have a vessel by the 25th, but his means are limited; suggests that the Admiral on the North American station should appropriate a frigate for the conveyance of specie. Page 55
- Brown to Damerum, 8th September. The only vessel he can spare for the conveyance of specie to Quebec or Halifax is the "North Star" of 20 guns. 56
- November 12, W. B. Felton to Bathurst. Applies for land for himself, for Charles Spring Whitcher, John Felton and Charles Bridgman Felton, who with their Gardens. families propose to settle in Lower Canada. 436
- November 18, Bond to Bathurst. Sends copy of proposed article to be introduced Baker Street. into the contemplated treaty with the United States to meet the cases of British subjects who have suffered in their property. 376
- November 19, "Memoire au soutien de la Requête des Habitans du Bas Canada à son Quebec. Altesse Royal le Prince Regent." The memoire is signed by W. H. Lee, jr., vice-president, François Bellet, Ch. Pinguet, Jas. Quirond, Louis Gauvreau, membres du comité. It complains that all the patronage is in the hands of the government party, and that the few Canadians who have received appointments are devoted to that party. The Assembly is chiefly composed of Canadians, but that House is looked on as a foreign body, and its recommendations disregarded. 705
(The memoir is voluminous).
- November 26, Drummond to Harrison. Enclosed in Arbuthnot to Bunbury. 8th Commissary's Office. December, which see.
- December 1, E. A Kendall to the Duke of York. Proposes a plan for effecting a Beddington. separation between the Eastern and Western States, instead of that for the conquest of Louisiana, and offers his personal services. 452
Enclosed. The proposal of the same date given at length and in detail. 456
- December 1, Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost, that he Treasury. has issued warrants for £10,000. 57
Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 30th August. He has issued warrant for £10,000 in aid of the civil expenditure of Lower Canada. 58
- December 5, Sewell to Gordon. Sends two letters for Bathurst. 686
Bryanstone Street.
- December 5, Same to Bathurst. Calls attention to the present state of the accusa- Bryanstone tion against the judges, which they are anxious to answer. 687
Street.
- December 5, Same to Gordon. Asks for a prolongation of his leave of absence. 688
Bryanstone Street.
- December 7, Bouchette to Gordon. Transmits reduced plan of Indian territories Welbeck on the Pacific and copy of one of Lake Simcoe or communication to Matche- Street. dash. 383
- December 8, Arbuthnot to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from commissary Treasury. in chief, that Roebuck has supplied twenty-five nine-pounder field guns. 59
Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 26th November. Roebuck has supplied twenty-five nine-pounder field guns, according to contract. 60
- December 9, Felton to Bathurst. Asks leave to rent the Crown and Clergy London. Reserves contained within the allotments marked out for him and his companions, and that William Whitcher also obtain a grant in addition to those mentioned. 439

1814.
December 13, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Bunbury. Sends copies of letters from Brickwood and Prevost, respecting the supply of military stores, &c., for the public service of Canada, Page 63
- December 13, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends letters from the commissioners of transports, with return of stores captured in the transport "Stranger" and desires to have Bathurst's opinion as to whether they should be replaced. 64
- December 20, Welbeck Street. Bouchette to Gordon. Calls attention to the annoyances caused by the Customs officer of the United States to His Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada passing on Lake Champlain between Philipsburg and St. John's. 384
- December 24, Kensington. Duke of Kent to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Miss Buller, daughter of the late Dr. Buller, urging that something should be done for her without delay as she is in a state little short of starvation and indebted for her maintenance to her nephew Lieut. Traille, who is little able to stand such a drain. 491
- Enclosed.* Rebecca Buller to the Duke of Kent, the statements being substantially those in the Duke's letter. 492

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE PREVOST—1815.

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1814.
May 12, Quebec. Chief Justice Sewell to Brenton (extract). Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 21st February, 1815, which see.
1815.
January 6, Kingston. Yeo to Prevost. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 15th January, which see.
- January 13, Quebec. Prevost to Yeo. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 15th January, which see.
- January 15, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 224). The precautions taken by the United States government to preserve their fleet on Lake Champlain. Shipwrights gone to Sackett's harbour to build three ships there. Exertions of Yeo to get another ship ready. The "Psyche" sent out in pieces has been put together and launched. Sends correspondence with Yeo respecting the fleet on Lake Ontario. Is in hopes of gaining the naval superiority on Lake Huron. Hopes to have all the supplies for the army and navy in Upper Canada at Kingston by April. Page 2
- Enclosed.* Yeo to Prevost, 6th January. Recommends building three frigates and two heavy brigs at Isle aux Noix; this will compel the enemy to keep a large naval force on Lake Champlain and prevent him from applying all his force at Sackett's harbour. Should Prevost agree, asks him to send out officers and seamen for the service. 5
- Prevost to Yeo, 13th January. Shall transmit and recommend his proposal. 6
- January 26, Quebec. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Prevost to Bathurst, 14th February, which see.
- January 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 225). The provincial Parliament opened on the 24th. The desire of both Houses and of the people to support government and to promote its views for the security of the province. The jealousy between the two House will, he believes, interrupt the harmony of the proceedings. 8
- Enclosed.* Speech at the opening of the House. 10
- Council's address in reply. 14
- Assembly's address. 18
- January 30, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 226). The transport of stores going on rapidly; precautions taken for the security of the transport. Transmits Loring's report to show that no hope could be entertained of the success of an attempt on the enemy's Lake Champlain flotilla. Sends

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- report of the progress at Penetanguishene and the last intelligence of a secret agent at Sackett's harbour. Believes the naval superiority on Lake Ontario can be maintained if a timely supply of guns, officers and seamen can be sent to Yeo. Page 25
- Memorandum by Loring, 23rd January. The preparations for the preservation of the United States fleet on Lake Champlain. The exertions made by the United States marshal and others to induce the prisoners of war, (soldiers) to desert and not one of the officers is allowed to visit them. Urges an immediate exchange of prisoners. 26
- Cockburn to Myers, 16th January (extract). Reports on the communication with Penetanguishene. 29
- Secret intelligence from Sackett's harbour, dated Cornwall, 17th January. 32
- February 6, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 227). Transmits memorial from Heriot and recommends that he and the persons under him in the Post Office Department, be granted an increase proportionate to the added labour and responsibilities. 34
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Heriot pointing out the additional duties and praying for an increase to his salary. 35
- February 14, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (private). Recapitulates contents of previous letter; sends secret intelligence from Sackett's harbour to show the exertions of the United States to recover the naval superiority on Lake Ontario. Cannot comply with the increased demands of the naval force at Kingston. The enormous expense of land carriage. 39
- Enclosed.* Secret intelligence of the work in progress at Sackett's harbour. 41
- Hickey, senior captain, R. N., to Prevost. Applies for guns for arming the vessels at Kingston, the enemy, as he learns, building two ships at Sackett's harbour. 44
- Prevost to Hickey, 11th February. Shall send what guns he can; even if he had all that were asked for they could not be forwarded. 45
- February 14, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 228). The enemy having withdrawn a portion of his regular force from Buffalo, Drummond has been directed to occupy the east bank of the Niagara river. The western Indians may return to the Mississippi where they may produce a diversion in favour of the troops employed against the Southern States. 47
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Drummond, 26th January. On the subjects mentioned in the preceding letter. 48
- February 20, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 229). Sends proceedings of a board of officers on the claims of the North-west Company. For part of these he has ordered payment, the rest is referred to the decision of government. 50
- Enclosed.* Proceedings dated 14th December, on claims of the North-west Company. 51
- February 21, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 230). Letter received asking for the grounds on which he recommended to mercy John Plackett, convicted of murder. Transmits extract from a letter by the Chief Justice in which the grounds are detailed. 55
- Enclosed.* Extract, 12th May, 1814, that although Plackett was present and shared in the theft, and was therefore responsible with Murphy, it does not appear he was really of deliberate confederacy with him, and the execution of the one would fully satisfy the ends of justice. 56
- February 22, Quebec. Prevost to Bathurst (No. 231). Sends returns relative to the revenue and expenditure of the province. The fluctuating nature of part of the expenditure; the increasing charges for a Protestant clergy and for schoolmasters. The charges for the insane and foundlings, a proportion for the militia and some incidental disbursements are provided for by tem-

1815. porary Acts. Enumerates the nature of the permanent revenues and describes the returns. Page 58
- Enclosed.* Return of expenditure for civil government to the 5th January, 1815. 61
- General statement of revenue and expenditure to same date. 62
- Revenue for the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814. 63
- Exports from Quebec in 1814. 64
- Imports for 1814. 68
- Exports from Gaspé in 1814. 70
- February 23, Prevost to Bathurst (No. 232). Refers to dispatch No. 214 for an
Quebec. account of the difficulties of transport, &c. Has recommended to the
Legislature the proposal by Robinson for a canal to LaChine, which has
been adopted and £25,000 voted by the Assembly. A bill to that effect
will, he believes, pass both Houses. 71
- March 5, Same to the same. Arrival of Murray, who has communicated a
Quebec. letter addressed to him, but of which he (Prevost) is the subject. It is
the first notice he has had about his conduct at Plattsburg, and it is
adding unnecessary poignancy to the unexpected blow that it should be
conveyed through a third person and an officer so much his junior. The
statement that the revocation of his commission as Governor is not a
mark of the Prince Regent's displeasure, but it will be difficult for the
world to make the distinction. Does not presume to decide how far the
measure is of sound policy, but it tends to diminish the confidence of
the people in His Majesty's Government. 73
- March 13, Same to the same (No. 233). Has received copy of the treaty of
Quebec. Peace signed at Ghent on the 24th December. Had received from Baker
on the 1st March, a notification that ratifications had been exchanged at
Washington on the 17th February. Has proclaimed the peace and a
cessation of arms. In communicating the intelligence to Drummond,
had called his attention to the articles relating to the Indians; meeting
to be held with them; presents to be distributed with a liberal hand as
it will be some time before traders can be among them. In regard to
treaties with Indians who have been acting with the enemy the instruc-
tions sent shall be strictly attended to. 75
- Enclosed.* Copy of speech to be delivered to the Indians. 78
- March 15, Prevost to Bathurst (No. 234). Does not think it necessary now to
Quebec. press the passage of a bill to extend the provisions of the former Army
bill Acts; the anticipations of the benefits from the issue of Army bills
have been fully realized. Calculations of the cost, &c., specie wanted to
liquidate the bills in circulation, of which he sends a statement. 80
- Enclosed.* Account of the amount of Army bills in circulation, dated
27th February. 84
- March 18, Prevost to Bathurst (No. 235). Sends observations on the proposed
Quebec. settlement of disbanded soldiers. There are six townships east of Lake
Champlain on the frontiers, containing 82,000 acres ungranted and three
to the west with 29,000 acres. Objections to settling those to the east;
believes that an unsettled country on the frontier is a better protection
than any population that could be placed there. Recommends the
banks of the St. Francis for the establishment of settlers. The arrange-
ments that must be made for the first establishment and the supplies
that must be given to the settlers. The disappointment to be expected;
"under no circumstances is a soldier likely to become a good farmer and
"there is still less hope to be entertained where he is sent to make
"his first essay in a wilderness encompassed with difficulties and called
"upon to exercise the severest and most continued labour with little
"assistance." 86

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1815. March 19, Quebec.	Provost to Bathurst. Recommends that Freer, his military secretary should be kept on pay till the 24th August, to close up the account of the Army bills.	Page 94
March 21, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 236). Sends addresses from the Assembly. (1.) That the House is determined to persevere in the accusations against the chief Justices (Sewell and Monk). (2.) For a provincial agent resident in London. (3.) Respecting the defective constitution of the courts of justice. (4.) For grants of land to disbanded soldiers, voltigeurs and militia. (5.) For a grant of land to de Salaberry on account of his services. The engrossed original shall be sent at the opening of navigation, to be laid before the Prince Regent.	95
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address marked (1).	97
	The same marked (2).	100
	The same marked (3).	101
	The same marked (4).	107
	The same marked (5).	110
March 27, Quebec.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 237). The legislature closed on the 25th instant. Transmits copy of speech, of the address from the Speaker of the Assembly on delivering the money bills and list of Acts assented to. The peace having enabled him to dispense with the services of the militia, the Assembly has voted £20,000 for its future establishment and for giving a certain sum to the officers of the disbanded battalion and annuities to wounded militiamen. The expired Militia Act has been renewed for another year. The bill for the canal from Montreal to LaChine has passed both Houses, with an appropriation of £25,000 for the work. The benefit of continuing the Army bill Act; the Assembly passed one accordingly, but it was lost in the Council. The revenue Act has, however, been passed this session; this being sufficient, he had reserved the assent to another revenue Act; has also reserved Act to give a salary to the speaker, sends copy and strongly recommends its adoption. The loyalty and general harmony of the two Houses, the only interruption being in the case of Ryland, but the matter was happily settled.	112
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at the closing of the session.	119
	Speech of the speaker of Assembly on presenting the money bills.	121
	List of Acts passed.	125
March 28, Quebec.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 238). Sends certified copies of two reserved bills.	129
March 29, Quebec.	Same to the same. Sends, at the earnest desire of the House, the resolves of the Assembly of Lower Canada, which are at variance with the sentiments His Majesty's government appear to entertain of his services.	130
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address expressing appreciation of and gratitude for Prevost's services.	131
	Answer.	133
March 30, Quebec.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 239). Sends the engrossed originals of addresses of which paper copies had already been sent.	134
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Addresses (English and French).	135 to 155
March 30, Quebec.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 240). Sends transcript of the journals of Executive Council on matters of State from 1st May, 1814 to 25th March, 1815.	156
March 30, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 241). Sends exemplifications of Acts, schedule of the titles and copy of the journals of Council.	157
	For schedule see.	125
April 1, Quebec.	Provost to Bathurst (No. 242). Has received letter desiring the return of killed, &c., loss of ordnance, &c., on the expedition to Plattsburg; returns sent.	159

1815. *Enclosed.* Commissary Robinson to Prevost. Cannot give with precision the loss of provisions on any one day but sends a statement from the accounts of the commissaries of brigades. Page 160
- Account of provisions lost and destroyed on the expedition to Plattsburg. 161
- Major Sinclair's statements of the proceedings at Plattsburg of the batteries under his charge. 162, 167 to 170
- Weekly state of the left division at Plattsburg 6th September 1814. 163
- The same at Odelltown, 15th September. 165
- April 1, Prevost to Bathurst. The difficulties in the way of carrying into effect the settlement of disbanded soldiers. Has, in consequence, appointed Pierre de Boucherville to be superintendent. It will be necessary to appoint others to a similar position, if the extensive plan is to be carried into effect. 171
- Quebec. Same to the same. Stephen Sewell, solicitor general, having betrayed his trust and endeavoured by libellous publications to discredit the government he was bound by his oath of office to support, he has referred the matter to the Council and now transmits report with accompanying papers. Has in the meantime suspended Sewell. 173
- April 2, *Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council recommending that Sewell be suspended. 174
- Quebec. J. Stuart to Cochrane. Has induced Kay the publisher of the *Herald* to produce the original documents sent by Stephen Sewell, with an affidavit of the circumstances. The affidavit of the printer may also be obtained. 176
- Copy of the paper attributed to Sewell with affidavit by Kay, editor of the *Montreal Herald*, that it was handed in for publication by him (Sewell). 178
- Sewell to the Commissary General, 25th March. Denies that he was guilty of libellous publications; the only document he published on the affair at Plattsburg is recital of facts as reported by the troops on their return. No one can dare to say that that article is libellous, &c. 184
- May 11, Prevost to Bathurst. His arrival at Portsmouth; intends to proceed to London when the ship is released from quarantine. 189
- Mother Bank. Same to the same. Desires information respecting the nature of the investigation his conduct is to undergo. 190
- May 24.

GOV. SIR G. DRUMMOND—1815.

Q. 132.

1803.
January 10, Yorke to Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, War Office. 1815, which see.
- March 1, Hobart to Hunter. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, Downing Street. 1815, which see.
- November 2, Sullivan to Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th Downing Street. July, 1815, which see.
1815.
March 1, Memorial from Rev. Alexander Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th July, 1815, which see. Glengarry.
- March 7, Baker to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, of 6th April, Washington. which see.
- March 11, Monroe to McArthur. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, Dept. of War. which see.
- March 21, Todd to Butler. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, Chillicothe. which see.

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1815.
March 28,
Kingston. Harvey to Macdonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst of 6th April, which see.
- March 28. Memorandum by McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.
- March 31,
Quebec. Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst of 6th April, which see.
- April 5,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 1). Arrived at Quebec on the 3rd, sworn in next day to administer the civil government of Upper and Lower Canada and assumed command of the forces. Appointed Sir George Murray to command in Upper Canada. Sir George Prevost left before his (Drummond's) arrival; his regrets at not having a personal interview on subjects of importance. Page 2
- April 6,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 2). Transmits copy of letter from Prevost transferring one from Baker at Washington respecting the restoration of places captured during the war; had anticipated the object in respect to Michilimakinak; sends copy of the correspondence. 4
- Enclosed. Prevost to Drummond, 31st March. Transmits letter from Baker relative to giving up Michilimakinak; to procrastinate till he can receive specific commands. 5
- Baker to Prevost, 28th March. Respecting the mutual restoration of places captured. 6
- Harvey to Macdougall, 28th March. Order to select in concert with Payne, R.E., a suitable post in room of Mackinac, which is to be restored, but no defensive works to be built until the site is approved of. How the reduction to the peace establishment is to be effected. Prairie des Chiens to be given up at once; he is to explain that Mackinac cannot be given up till shelter is provided for the garrison. 7
- Same to Murray, 6th April. Instructions respecting the restoration of captured posts. 10
- April 6,
Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, same date, which see.
- April 8,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 3). Calls attention to the restricted power granted him by Prevost, in respect to courts martial and asks for extended powers to be granted to him by the Prince Regent. 12
- Enclosed. Warrant by Prevost to Drummond for the holding of courts martial. 14
- April 10,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 4). Had applied for leave of absence at the close of the campaign of 1814, which was not granted; applied again on the ratification of peace, but as Prevost was to return to England and he (Drummond) was appointed to succeed, the leave could not be granted. Applies now for leave to resign at as early a date as he can be relieved. 16
- April 13,
Quebec. Nicolls to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 6), 25th April, which see.
- April 15,
Detroit. Butler to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.
- April 15,
Quebec. Harvey to W. McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.
- April 17,
Montreal. McGillivray to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.
- April 18,
Quebec. Drummond to Adjutant General. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 7), 25th April, which see.
- April 20,
Montreal. North-west Company to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5), 25th April, which see.
- April 24,
Quebec. Harvey to Richardson and McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th April, which see.

1815.
April 25,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits correspondence on the subject of the restoration of the island of Michilimakinak to the American government. Received on his arrival letter from Baker transferred by Prevost respecting the restoration of places captured from America, but to procrastinate till he could receive the commands of government. Has instructed McDouall accordingly. Sends sketch of Lake Huron, showing the relative situation of Michilimakinak, St. Josephs, &c. Page 18

Enclosed. Memorandum by McGillivray delivered to Provost on the 28th March, 1815, respecting the exposed state of the frontier on the troops being removed from Michilimakinak. 20

North-west Company (by John Richardson and W. McGillivray) to Drummond, 20th April, 1815. The agitation of McGillivray at hearing of the intention to give up Michilimakinak, as by the late treaty the Indian trade is on the point of annihilation unless the stipulation to preserve the Indian rights is meant to exclude military posts and custom-houses of either nation from their limits; requests Drummond to defer the delivery of Michilimakinak until he shall receive positive directions by name to deliver that post and not by general words conveying the order by implication. The surest way to avoid giving the Americans a pretext for being offended is to do what is just and right towards "ourselves and Indian allies," for there is no instance of an unnecessary concession being made to the States that did not engender the demand for a greater sacrifice. Quote the words of two articles of the treaty as leaving doubt, the articles being contradictory to each other and the last overriding the first. It should, therefore, be made a condition that, if the British force be withdrawn from the island, it shall not be occupied by a force from the United States and that no military or civil authority of any kind should be exercised there from the time of evacuation until the decision of the commissioners. In this view St. Mary's, not the north side of the detour, should be the temporary post until the decision is arrived at. Where there are doubts the error should be on the safe side in dealing with such a government and people as Americans, as if this opportunity be lost another shall never occur again. It should at least be settled, if the island is to be given up, that there should be no American custom-house whilst the British garrison remains there. 25

Harvey to Richardson and McGillivray, 24th April. Drummond is not convinced by their letter and memorandum, but out of regard for their interests and those of the Indians he has directed the officer in command to take such measures as will delay the surrender of the post for a period to give Drummond an opportunity to communicate with His Majesty's government. Asks them to forward speedily the communication transmitted for Macdouall and invites them to make such representations to the King's government as they may think necessary. Macdouall has been instructed not to permit the establishment of any custom-house on the island so long as it is occupied by a British garrison. 32

Harvey to W. McGillivray, 15th April. Drummond has instructed him to send copy of letter to Macdouall and extract from letter to Prevost, respecting the restoration of Michilimakinak and requests the North-west Company would advise with Macdouall as to the best situation for a post. This may be done by letter or by a confidential agent. 34

W. McGillivray to Harvey, 17th April. Thanks for Drummond's protecting care for the interests of the North-west Company, by giving them an influence in the selection of the post to replace that at Michilimakinak. Sends copy of his ideas on the subject communicated to

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Prevost (see p. 20). Much good management will be required to satisfy the Indians and as they cannot be approached empty handed, the supply of Indian presents should be very liberal; the supply originally intended should be augmented and sent forward by the first schooners. The rights of the Indians should be as in 1811, and if the post at Prairie des Chiens be occupied by the Americans, as was never before the case, that deprives the Indians of some of their privileges. Page 35

Chart of the straits of St. Mary's and Michilimakinak. 37

April 25,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 6). The construction and repair of barracks in the Canadas appertained hitherto to the Royal Engineers, but during the war owing to the demands on the Engineers for defensive works, etc., this branch was transferred to the Quarter-master General's department. On the return of peace the barrack branch was ordered to revert to its original department. Transmits letter from Lt.-Colonel Nicolls and recommends that as the Engineer department cannot continue this work in event of a renewal of hostilities with the United States, that the barrack department should assume the management of everything relating to the barracks. 38

Nicolls to Drummond, 13th April. Calls attention to the general order that the construction and repair of barracks is to revert to the Royal Engineers. The injurious effect of this on the Royal Engineers, as during war they cannot properly attend to this duty. He had hoped that the system of leaving their management to the barrack department would have been continued. 40

April 25,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 7). Calls attention to the case of the sufferers during the war and sends copy of a letter to the Adjutant General of the forces appealing to the well established benevolence of the commander-in-chief on behalf of these men. 42

Enclosed. Drummond to the Adjutant General, 18th April. Has received applications from soldiers, natives of Canada and British North America, proposed to be sent to Europe for their discharge praying to receive their discharge in Canada even on condition of forfeiting their pension. He has no authority to discharge them, but he feels for the hardship that the sacrifice of the bounty implies and has given them leave to remain until the result of an appeal to the commander-in-chief be known. If the appeal be allowed, asks that the mode of paying the pensions be distinctly pointed out. The case is harder in contrast with the liberal provision made by the provinces for payment on the spot to militia soldiers whose wounds or services give them a claim. 43

April 25,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 8). In consequence of the representations of a number of deserters of their anxiety to return to their allegiance if their crime would be forgiven, he has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to all who would return by the 25th of July, next. 45

Enclosed. Proclamation. 47

April 25,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 9). Reports the advantages which would be derived from retaining the Glengarry Light Infantry as the provincial corps of Upper Canada. The good conduct and efficiency of the corps. Reasons for retaining its services, which apply also to the 104th with regard to New Brunswick and the Canadian fencibles with regard to Lower Canada. 49

April 29,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 10). Asks for instructions respecting Prevost's recommendation that the officers of the Canadian voltigeurs should receive half pay. 52

May 4,
Quebec.

Harvey to Macdonall. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

May 4,
Quebec.

Drummond to Baker. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th May, which see.

1815.
May 11,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 13). In accordance with memorials, he has appointed an evening lecturer in Montreal for the benefit of the Protestant congregation there. Page 56
- May 15,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 11). Has received a dispatch that Sir George Murray has assumed the civil administration of Upper Canada with the title of provisional Lieut.-Governor. 53
- May 15,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 12). In order to improve the communication to Fredericton, has sent 16 men of the 10th Royal Veteran battalion in addition to those previously sent; Besserer to superintend the settlement. The settlers to have huts built for them, and a supply of rations and implements purchased. 54
- May 20,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 14). Transmits copy of Act relating to a proposed canal from Montreal to LaChine; on account of the last part of the second clause has been unable to do anything effectual till he shall receive instructions. The importance of the canal. 58
Enclosed. Act in French. 60
The same in English. 83
(The Act is in volume VIII. of the statutes of Quebec, cap. XX.)
- May 20,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No 15). In reference to the procrastination in the delivery of Michilimakinak encloses correspondence, orders to deliver up the post, etc. Had desired Baker to send information respecting the order that the military force of the United States is to remain on the same establishment as at the conclusion of hostilities, a measure not improbably connected with the extraordinary intelligence recently received from Europe. The loss of the "Penelope" and the non-arrival of the January, February and March mails leave him without any accounts from England adding to his anxiety. Has sent vessels to the relief of the "Penelope." It is reported that 40 men but no officers were drowned and that the ship has gone to pieces. Several transports have arrived but none bring any intelligence except arrangements for the removal of troops; the number left, if these are taken, will be insufficient for the defence of the provinces. 104
Enclosed. Harvey to McDouall, 4th May. The new post should be at the west end of Manitoulin Island, as it possesses an excellent harbour. Capt. Collier is accompanying Capt. Payne; his services will be of great assistance. It is proposed that the restitution of Makinak is to take place simultaneously so that he is to make every possible exertion to evacuate the island and post of Michilimakinak, and to apprise the commanding officer at Detroit when he is ready to deliver it. 107
- Drummond to Baker, 4th May. Sends copies of letter from the commanding officer in Upper Canada respecting the simultaneous restitution of Michilimakinak and Malden. He is anxious for the evacuation of the Detroit frontier, owing to the state of the relations with the Indians and the necessity of issuing provisions to them. In consequence of the commanding officer in Upper Canada having suspended the evacuation of Fort Niagara, he has again ordered its immediate evacuation. 109
- A. Butler, Colonel U. S. Army, 5th April, to Drummond. The proposed arrangement for the simultaneous transfer of posts. 111
- Todd to Butler, 21st March. Transmits orders from the secretary of war relative to the transfer of posts. 113
- Secretary of War to McArthur, 11th March. Sends copy of the first article of the treaty of Ghent and instructs him to arrange for its execution. 114
- May 20,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 16). Owing to the frequency of desertion he has been obliged not only to convene but to put into immediate execution the sentences of general courts martial. The necessity of

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1815. having a sufficient warrant, respecting which he had already written. Page 116
- May 20, Drummond to Bathurst (No. 17). The reduced state of the military chest in which there is only £1,000. The impossibility of raising money in the United States; the expenditure for the ensuing month will be £200,000. The necessity for large remittances. 118
Quebec.
- May 20, Same to the same (No. 18). Reports the arrangements for settling portions of the disbanded troops. Has directed Major Heriot to take general charge; the saving that will be effected by the organization to superintend the issues of provisions and other expenditure. The absolute necessity of supporting the settlers for a considerable time. 120
Quebec.
- May 23, DeWatteville to Murray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 5th June, (No. 28), which see.
- May 25, Drummond to Bathurst (No. 19). According to instructions, the embarkation of the troops ordered to England begun this day, the first battalion of the 1st regiment and the 49th regiment at Three Rivers and the 4th battalion of the 1st regiment, and the 41st regiment at Quebec. The other regiments shall be embarked as soon as they can be assembled. Is afraid there may be delay for want of transport. The dispatches he is answering were saved from the wreck of the "Penelope" by Capt. Moray, who was a passenger. The vessel, with every article on board, has been lost and 40 of her crew drowned. 125
Fort George.
- May 25, Same to the same (No. 21). Has received copy of representations from the Hudson's Bay Company of their apprehension of hostilities from the American nations in the neighbourhood of the Red River. The vagueness of the information in Lord Selkirk's letter to the company. Owing to the jealousy between the two companies he shall take no steps that can be construed into affecting a question between them. 128
Quebec.
- May 25, Same to the same. Has received letter that the number of settlers to embark will not exceed 4,000. Sir George Prevost and himself have already reported the steps taken towards the settlement, and the difficulties in the way. He shall make every effort to facilitate the undertaking. 130
Quebec.
- May 26, Same to the same (No. 20). Has ordered four companies of Royal Artillery to be assembled for embarkation. 127
Quebec.
- May 26, Same to the same (No. 23). Calls attention to the gallant conduct of Capt. Alexander Dobbs, R. N., in the capture of two schooners which annoyed the left flank in the proceedings against Fort Erie. He had not then served long enough to be promoted to be a post Captain. Now recommends him for that promotion, which he deserves. 132
Quebec.
- May 29, Murray to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst 5th June (No. 28), which see.
- June 2, Drummond to Bathurst (No. 24). Owing to the absence of Chief Justice Sewell, the puisne judges have performed the whole duties. Recommends that they receive between them half the salary of the Chief Justice so long as they execute the office and cites precedents. 134
Quebec.
- June 2, Same to the same (No. 25). Reports the steps he has taken to select proper men of the disbanded soldiers to become settlers. 136
Quebec.
- June 6, Same to the same (No. 26). Sends transcript of proceedings of the Executive Council on land matters. 138
Quebec.
- June 6, Same to the same (No. 27). Return of Heriot from the river St. Francis, who reports the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of ungranted lands there to form a compact settlement. The difficulty arises from the improvident grants, which leave whole townships unsettled; proposes a court of escheats to remedy this. Grantees on the St. Francis have consented to an exchange, so that the lands given up may be settled. Sends copy of the instructions given to Heriot. 139
Quebec.

- 1815.
- June 8,
Quebec. *Enclosed.* Instructions to Heriot, dated 4th June. Page 141
Drummond to Bathurst (No. 28). Transmits report that Fort Niagara was given up to the United States on the 22nd ult., in conformity with the first article of the treaty of Ghent. 147
- June 8,
Quebec. *Enclosed.* Murray to Drummond. Transmits report from de Watteville of the restoration of fort Niagara to the United States. 148
De Watteville to Murray, 23rd May. Fort Niagara restored to the United States on the 22nd at 11 a.m. 149
- June 9,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 30). Sherbrooke has offered to send to Quebec a division of the Royal staff corps arrived at Halifax, of whose arrival he has no instructions. From the advantage of such assistance in the construction of the canal between Montreal and La Chine and in the improvement of the water communication with Upper Canada by the Ottawa and Rideau, he has requested Sherbrooke to forward the detachment. 151
- June 9,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 29). No instructions were given to send the civil branch of the ordnance with the companies of Royal Artillery; believing this to have been an unintentional omission, he has sent two divisions of clerks and conductors, and has directed a proportion of the commissariat department and medical staff to embark also. 150
- June 9,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 31). Owing to the restoration of commercial intercourse with the United States, he, with the advice of Council had framed regulations for that intercourse, which he encloses. These are only temporary. 153
Enclosed. Regulations, in English, 29th May. 154
Same in French. 173
A supplementary regulation dated 14th June follows. 191
- June 10,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 33). Sends return of troops embarked in transports to sail this day under convoy. 193
Enclosed. Return (the different regiments and battalions are given), total 9,396; with about 120 invalids and of the completed service men of the corps embarked and of the 6th and 9th regiments, not included. 194
- June 10,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 34). Murray will embark this day; Sir Frederick Robinson has been directed to assume the military command and civil administration of Upper Canada. Regret at Murray's departure. 195
- June 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 34*). The brevet appointment of Lieut.-Col. in the army to Major de Courcy, on account of his having been appointed to command a battalion of embodied militia termed the Canadian Chasseurs, induces him to report his recommendation to give the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel to Major Foster and of major to Capt. Glew. The battalion of incorporated militia of Upper Canada and the Chasseurs were similar, except that the former were enlisted and received a bounty. The advantage of retaining for that battalion the name of militia. 196
- June 15,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 40). Transmits memorial of Robert Richardson, junior, who was severely wounded at an early age while serving as master's mate in the provincial Marine on Lake Erie. Recommends him for a pension, as it is very improbable he will ever be sufficiently recovered to obtain a livelihood by his personal exertions. 223
Enclosed. Memorial. 224
Certificate by the staff surgeon of the wound and present state of Richardson. 225
- June 25,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 35). Transmits memorial from the puisne judges of Lower Canada for an increase to their salaries and recommends that it be granted. 198
Enclosed. Memorial, signed by Ogden, Reid, Kerr, Perrault, Bowen and Fouché. 200

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1815. June 27, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 36). Transmits memorial to the Prince Regent from the superintendents of police at Montreal, with an explanatory letter. He considers them entitled to favourable consideration. Page 199
	<i>Enclosed.</i> McCord and Mondelét to Bathurst, 13th. Explain the reason of their petition to the Prince Regent for a properly established police system with salaried police magistrates. 204
	Petition of the same to the Prince Regent. 209
June 27, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 37). Recommends that William Smith, clerk of the Legislative Council, should be appointed a member. 214
June 27, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 38). Transmits copy of conviction and sentence of transportation on Louis Bissonet for horse stealing. He has been put on board the "Madagascar" to be conveyed to England, there to wait His Lordship's decision as to the place of his transportation. 215
June 27, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 39). Received shortly after assuming the government of the Province a strong representation from the Lord Bishop of Quebec of the ruinous situation of the Cathedral and of its daily dilapidation for want of timely repair, along with copy of estimate for its repair. This amount being considerable he had directed another estimate to be made, but both are higher than he feels warranted to incur. Refers to Prevost's estimate of 23rd June, 1814, and asks that a sum be voted for the cost, amounting by the present estimate to £2,000. 217
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of estimate of 23rd June, 1814. Amount £6,797 9s. 10½d., with certain modifications which would apparently reduce the cost to £3,437. 219
June 29, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst. Renews his request for leave to retire. In addition to his former reasons, the death of a brother makes it indispensable that he should return home. 226
June 30, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 41). Transmits letter from the Board of Ordnance on the subject of a demand for ordnance forwarded in December last, and returns, etc. The ordnance is required for the ordinary service of Quebec and requests, therefore, that the demand be complied with as well as that for travelling carriages to be kept in store. 231
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Crew to Larratt Smith, dated 20th March, 1815. The ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States renders it unnecessary to comply with the requisition for ordnance. 227
	Requisition for ordnance, &c., dated 16th December, 1814. 228
	Return, dated 19th June, 1815, of iron and brass ordnance sent to Upper Canada since the 16th December, 1814. 229
	Demand, 21st June, of ordnance, &c., for field and garrison service in Canada. 230
July 1, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 42). Sends memorandum of corps composing the second division; they are all embarked. Sailing of the transports. 233
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of corps composing the second division of troops, total number, 6,614. 234
July 8, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 43). Refers to the appointment of Robinson to succeed Murray in the military command and civil administration of Upper Canada. Recommends that his application for the local rank of Lieut. General be complied with. 235
July 9, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 44). A division of seamen from the Lake service sailing with the fleet on the 1st instant; a second division will sail to-morrow. 236
July 10, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 45). Transmits memorial and documents from Rev. Alexander McDonell, whose character and his services during the late war deserve favourable consideration. 237

1815.

Enclosed. Memorial of Rev. Alexander McDonell, stating his services with the Glengarry fencibles in Guornsey, Ireland, and afterwards in Canada, enclosing testimonials to that effect. Desires to establish a seminary with teachers from Britain, to be superintended by himself, but cannot do so without assistance from government. He desires also that some provision be made for four or five clergymen and double that number of schoolmasters, and prays that the claims of His Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects be represented. Page 239

A memorandum in continuation follows the enclosures. 250

Sullivan to Macdonell, 2nd November, 1803. His sense of the merits of Rev. Mr. Macdonell, believes that they will be considered as entitling him to participate in any provision that may be made for Catholic clergymen. 245

Yorke to Macdonell, 10th January, 1815. Half pay is to be given only to those for whom it was specially stipulated at the raising of the corps, but owing to his zeal for the public service, the sum of a hundred guineas has been ordered to be paid him. 247

Hobart to Hunter, 1st March, 1803. Recommends to his attention the body of Highlanders, mostly Macdonells and partly disbanded soldiers of the Glengarry Fencibles, who proceed to join relations in Upper Canada. The good character of the Glengarry settlers. 248

July 21,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 46). Proof given by de Bonne that he was promised in 1810 to be raised to the dignity of a Legislative Councillor. As apparently by oversight his mandamus has not been received, again recommends him for the appointment, the mandamus to be antedated September, 1810. Recommends him also for a pension as a retired judge of King's Bench. 252

July 22,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 47). States the conditions of the Act constituting a court of appeal, the doubt if the honorary members of Council are entitled to be members of the court, and the necessity that may arise from a revision of the judgments if they are not. Desires a decision on the point. 254

July 24,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 50). Can find no answer to communications from Prevost respecting ordnance captured from the enemy and admitted to have been a legal prize. Asks that the Ordnance value the articles given in the returns so that the prize money be distributed. 277

July 24,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 51). Bland, a Canadian of British parents, has come with a proposal for the improvement of fire arms, which was tried on a pistol, but to avoid delay he has not kept him for further experiments but has shipped him by the "Newcastle" with the promise that if his plan be approved of he should be well rewarded; if not he should at least be paid his expenses and be enabled to return to his country. The plan is not perfect, but it can be improved if the principle be understood. 273

July 25,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No 49). Transmits documents respecting an impeachment expected to be made at the next Session of the House of Assembly against Herman W. Ryland, who desires to submit the same with his replies on the special report of the committee. 256

Enclosed. Ryland to Drummond, 1st July. Transmits certain documents in relation to the elections on which the charge against him is founded; the motive is one of political malevolence to punish him for his votes in the Legislative Council and to deter him from pursuing the line of conduct which his duty dictated. Asks that the papers be transmitted. 257

Proclamation, 22nd March, 1814, for dissolving the existing and calling a new legislature. 261

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1815. Copy of report of a special committee of Assembly respecting the conduct of Ryland, clerk of the Crown in Chancery. The charges and answers are in parallel columns. Page 263
- Indenture, 29th July, 1814, of Chi-holm, Caldwell and Sherar of the election of George Brown to be member for Gaspé. 270
- Resolution of the Assembly, 20th March, 1815, that the charges against Ryland for gross faults, neglects and malversations will be taken up at the next session. 273
- Copy of writ for election for the County of Gaspé. The date is left blank in the body of the writ, but endorsed 25th. 274
- July 26, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. Introduces Captain Norton who from his knowledge of Indian affairs can give important information. The services he has rendered by his bravery in leading the Indians, especially at Queenston under the late General Brock. 280
- July 26, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 52). Embarkation of various detachments on board the "Dantzic" and "Eliza" chiefly sick and invalids and of Royal artillery drivers, seamen and marines on board the "Providence." 282

GOVERNOR SIR GORDON DRUMMOND, 1815.

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1811.
May 24, Golden Square. Minute by Miles McDonell, marked No. 4. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
1813.
February 17, Turtle River. John Macleod to W. Miller. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
1814.
January 18, Pembina. Proclamation by Miles McDonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
- June 19, Red River. Speech of the Grandes Oeilles. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
- October 10, Point Fortune. Neither signature nor address, marked No. 2. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August 1815, which see.
- October 21, Red River. Notice by Miles McDonell to the North-west Company. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
1815.
February 14, Penge Place. Selkirk to Hudson's Bay Company. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
- March 18, London. Agents of the North-west Company to Goulburn. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th December, which see.
Statement follows.
- March 22, London. Selkirk to Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- March 28, Montreal. Sewell to the Commissary General. Appendix 3, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th November, which see.
- March 29, Montreal. Affidavit of M. Kay. Part of Appendix 2, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th November, 1815, which see.
- March 30, Montreal. Stuart to — (Loring ?). Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.
- April 1, Quebec. Report of Council. Appendix 4, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th November, which see.
- May 29, Montreal. Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo to Foster. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.

1815.
June 8, Quebec. Harvey to Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- June 8, Quebec. Same to W. McGillivray. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- June 12, Montreal. Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- June 13, Downing Street. Bathurst to Drummond. Appendix 6, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76) 10th November, which see.
- June 22. Sketch by Miles McDonell. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.
- June 24, Montreal. W. McGillivray to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
A journal of transactions was enclosed in this letter.
- July 6, Quebec. W. McGillivray to Harvey. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- July 12, Quebec. Harvey to Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- July 21, Quebec. Fred. Grant to Robinson. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.
- July 21, Quebec. Peter Brehaut to Robinson. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.
- July 22, Quebec. W. H. Robinson to Foster. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.
- July 25, Quebec. Foster to the president of the board of officers. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.
- July 25, Fort William. Miles McDonell to Selkirk. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, which see.
- July 28, Quebec. Proceedings of a board of officers. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October (No. 73), which see.
- July 28, Quebec. Statement of the annual sums necessary for the accommodation of the military departments, Quebec. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 25th October, which see.
- August 5, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 53). A number of officers of the militia have been killed during the late war for whose widows no provision is made; recommends that these widows should be placed on the same footing as those of the officers of the regular forces. Page 2
- August 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 54). Transmits proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State. 3
- August 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 55). Has received instructions to grant lands to Whitlow and to Felton and his associates. They have arrived and means shall be taken to carry out the instructions. 4
- August 15, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 56). Michilimakinak, fort and island, was restored on the 18th ult. The new post on Lake Huron has been decided on. Directions have therefore been given to erect barracks and other works on the western extremity of Manitoulin Island instead of re-establishing the old post at St. Joseph's. It will be necessary to place the post of Amherstburg in a suitable state of defence, Fort Malden being now totally useless. The fort at Missisauga point must also be enlarged for the protection of Niagara and neighbourhood. When constructed it was laid out on so circumscribed a scale as nothing but deficiency of means could justify. Had ordered the proposed alteration and repairs to be completed, and the expense on the old and useless fort George to be discontinued. Kingston being the principal naval establishment in the Upper Province, the completion of its defences is a matter of magnitude; those at Isle aux Noix and Fort Wellington on the St. Lawrence should be kept in due repair to prevent the enormous expense, were they to

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1815.

August 15,
Quebec.

fall too far into decay. Commodore Owen has set out to ascertain the most suitable site for a naval establishment on Lake Erie. Page 5

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 57). Prevost has transmitted letter that the Prince Regent consents to his receiving the £500 voted by the Assembly for the purchase of a service of plate. Cannot feel himself warranted in directing the sum to be issued without the concurrence of the Legislative Council. A check was placed on the issue of a small sum in Upper Canada by the Council and he has since been cautious. 8

August 15,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Again urges the appointment to the Legislative and Executive Council of Mr. Justice Campbell, who has not yet received mandamus. 10

August 15,
Kingston.

W. McGillivray to Robinson. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

August 15,
Kingston.

Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 2nd November (No. 72), which see.

August 16,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst. Had applied for information to the North-west Company, that would the better enable him to provide for the security of the lives and property of the settlers on the Red River. The plan of sending military protection to Selkirk's settlement is impracticable from the enormous expense and the first effect would be to involve the country in an Indian war. The mischievous consequences likely to arise from Selkirk's selection of an agent who calls himself governor and from whom no moderation can be looked for in his intercourse with the North-west Company, which is so necessary for mutual protection from Indians and famine. The invasion of rights mutually complained of is a matter to be decided by law. 11

Enclosed. Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 29th May. Transmits extract from letter from Selkirk respecting military protection for the Red River. 14

Selkirk to Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 22nd March. Application has been made to the Secretary of State for military protection; the governor has been directed to inquire into the circumstances. The nature of the force required and the route it might follow. Part of the force at Prairie des Chiens might be sent. 16

Harvey to Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 8th June. Acknowledges receipt of letter addressed to the military secretary, sends copy of communication it is proposed to address to McGillivray; how far, do they think, would the letter produce the desired effect. Drummond asks for communication of the documents in their possession. 18

Harvey to McGillivray, 8th June. Directions have been received to examine into the truth of a report that the Indians are preparing to attack the Red River Settlement, instigated, it is reported, by servants of the North-west Company. Information asked for on the subject. The North-west Company, will be held responsible for an outbreak of this kind, whether the attack has been instigated by servants of the company, or proceeds from the malignity of the Indians themselves. 19

Maitland, Garden and Aulgeo to Harvey, 12th June. Acknowledge receipt of copy of the communication proposed to be sent to W. McGillivray; believes that to be the proper method of obtaining security. The question whether or not the colony [of Red River] is in danger can be determined by the nature of McGillivray's answer. Send the documents previously mentioned, to be returned. 22

Act for extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada to the trial and punishment of persons guilty of crimes and offences within certain parts of North America adjoining to the said provinces, assented to 11th August, 1803. 24

1815.

W. McGillivray to Harvey, 24th June. Denies positively that there is any foundation for the report that the North-west Company were instigating the Indians to destroy the settlement at the Red River. Enters into details of the transactions between the North-west Company, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Selkirk settlement. Page 29

Journal of transactions in Red River department, having reference to the seizure and plunder of the North-west Company's property by Mr. Miles McDonell, from 19th May to 18th June, 1814. 38

Speech of Grandes Oreilles, Chippawa chief, 19th June, 1814. Testifying to his friendship for the North-west Company. 47

McGillivray to Harvey, 6th July. Express arrived from the Indian territory reports that Miles McDonell continues his violent conduct, but the people of the North-west Company do not submit to injustice as they did last year. Is afraid of unfortunate consequences. 51

Harvey to Maitland, Garden & Aulgeo, 12th July. The answer of W. McGillivray would have removed any impression of a plot on the part of the North-west Company against the Selkirk settlement had any such existed. The danger will arise from the conduct of Miles McDonell who, besides arrogates powers which could not be given to the agent of any company or individual. The question of these powers has properly been referred by the North-west Company to the courts. Copies of the documents they sent have been transmitted to the Secretary of State. 53

Proclamation by Miles McDonell, 18th January, 1814, that the Hudson's Bay had ceded to Selkirk a tract of land (boundaries given), with regulations for the government of the territory. 55

Notice to the North-west Company, 21st October, 1814, to quit the premises at the forks of the Red River within six months. 58

Statement of the Hudson's Bay Company as to the method they are adopting to raise provisions in the territory by giving grants of land in freehold. 59

Neither signature nor address, 10th October, 1814. The danger to the life of the writer's brother. The favourable light in which some of the North-west partners regard the Red River settlement. Respecting the sale of the writer's estate. 62

John Macleod to W. Miller, 17th February, 1813. The intrigues of the North-west Company with the Indians. 64

Minute by Miles McDonell 24th May 1811. Reports the opposition of Sir Alexander Mackenzie to the Red River settlement. 66

Selkirk to the Hudson's Bay Company, 14th February, 1815. Reports the hostilities of the North-west Company to the Red River settlement, and the means they are taking to excite the Indians. 68

Statement of the Hudson's Bay Company, no date, marked No. 9. Explaining the embargo laid on the North-west Company's dried provisions as a matter of precaution only. 75

Miles McDonell to Selkirk, 25th July, 1815 (extract). Reports the attack made by the North-west Company on the settlement; the people and property protected by Indians; arrival of McLeod and five or six men who can look after the crops till the arrival of reinforcements. He (McDonell) kept prisoner till the North-west Company take him to Montreal. Spencer is also a prisoner. The probability of the settlers making charges of ill usage as they are now in the hands of the North-west Company. Hears that they are to be settled on Matchedash Bay on Crown lands to be obtained for them. 77

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 58). Refers to his report of 15th May, of having placed several of the 10th Royal Veterans with their families as settlers on the communication between Fredericton and the St. Lawrence. Has sent a detachment of the same corps to assist settlers on the

August 21,
Quebec.

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1815.

St. Francis. Those deserving he proposes afterwards to discharge and give them a grant of lands. Asks for authority to adopt the proposed measure and that the men who are still borne on the strength of the army may receive their discharge, and that deserving men might from time to time also receive their discharge so as to increase the number of settlers. Page 79

August 22,
Kingston.

Sir Frederic Robinson to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 2nd November (No. 72), which see.

August 22,
Quebec.

Loring to Ryland. Appendix 5, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

August 27,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 59.) Favourable report from McDouall of the situation of the new post on Lake Huron. (See 15th August, No. 56, p. 5 of this volume.) Its excellent harbour, convenient site for the town and much better soil in the neighbourhood than was first reported, with timber for ship building, the nature of the defences. Were it not that Michilimakinak is the key to the country of the Western Indians there is little to regret in giving it up. The island on which is the new post, now called Drummond Island, must be purchased from the Indians; shall send a requisition for the goods required to meet the cost. There is an indication on the part of the United States to violate the treaty in so far as regards Indian territory and forces are openly sent to establish posts. Under pretext of calling a numerous council of Indians to make peace, the intention seems to be to destroy the tribes who will not surrender their territory. Asks for instructions. The American officer commanding at Michilimakinak, it is reported by McDouall, admits that the United States are debarred by treaty from "occupying Indian territory or from constructing forts upon it which they did not possess before the war, but that still it was determined "upon and should be done." Has communicated with Baker at Washington on the subject. 81

August 28,
Quebec.

Ryland to Loring. Appendix 7, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

August 30,
Quebec.

Cochran to Ryland. Appendix 8, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 8,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Appendix 9, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 12,
Montreal.

Affidavit of W. Gray. Part of Appendix 2, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 12,
Quebec.

Loring to Ryland. Appendix 10, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see.

September 14,
Quebec.

Cochran to Ryland. Appendix 11, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76,) 10th November, which see.

September 22,
York.

List of settlers from Red River arrived at Holland River 6th September. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 2nd November (No. 72), which see.

September 22,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 60.) Respecting Felton's correspondence in reference to his land grant previously sent. Forwards another letter from Felton asking for a reference to the terms on which he and his associates directed their attention to Canada. 86

Enclosed. Felton to Loring, 12th September. Reports that he and Whiteher had embarked before the receipt of Bathurst's dispatch which varied the terms of the agreement into which they had entered with His Lordship. 87

September 23,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 61). Suggests as a good plan of settling the waste lands, that the provincial corps on their reduction, in consequence of a general peace, instead of being disbanded should be continued on the establishment for one year to be immediately placed on Crown lands to be granted to them at the expiration of the year in fixed pro-

1815.

- portions. The officers would thus remain with the men for a time and their influence would have a good effect. Provisions, stores &c., to be under the commissariat. Many are artificers so that the land would soon be cleared and houses erected. Most of the men and officers are natives of the country, so that an excellent militia would be supplied, and he would recommend that those who settle should have their arms and accoutrements. Other advantages. The men who do not choose to remain could be employed during the year in opening roads, &c. Page 89
- September 23, Drummond to Bathurst (No. 62). Arrival of transports with settlers; the disadvantage of their late arrival; they have been forwarded to Upper Quebec. Canada without loss of time, which province they had selected. Is uneasy at the non-arrival of the "Eliza" with settlers from Greenock. Favourable reports received of the progress of the settlements in both provinces. They have begun at three points in Upper Canada. 1. In the county of Glengarry. 2. On the Rideau, to open a communication by that river from the Ottawa to Kingston. 3. On the Bay of Quinté. In Lower Canada the establishment on the St. Francis is succeeding well. Early information should be given if it is intended to send a large body of settlers in spring so that arrangements may be made. 93
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 63). Thanks for being relieved from his command; he would not have solicited this but from the most urgent motives. The season is advanced, but he hopes to receive authority to transfer the command and administration to the senior officer so that he may sail before the close of navigation. 95
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 64). Transmits transcript of the inquest on the body of Wm. Thompson, a Corporal of Royal Marines, murdered by Francis Ansell, on board the "La Traave" His trial, the extraordinary decision of the judges; shall send their reports when received, Ansell sent to England for trial; the importance of the points raised in respect to the future criminal and civil justice of the country. 97
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 65). Three vacancies in the Executive Council; recommends that John Richardson, James Irvine and A. L. J. Duchesnay be appointed. 99
- September 27, Same to the same (No. 66). The telegraph reports the arrival in the river of transport 638, with 40 families, she having sailed from Greenock on the 6th August. 100
(In letter of 23rd (No. 62) uneasiness was expressed for the non-arrival from Greenock of the transport "Eliza", probably the same vessel here called transport 638).
- October 18, Davis to Bathurst. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th October, William Henry. which see.
- October 18, Same to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th October, William Henry. which see.
- October 23, Loring to Heriot. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 78), Quebec. 10th November, which see.
- October 24, Heriot to Loring. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 78), 10th Quebec. November, which see.
- October 25, Loring to Heriot. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 78), 10th Quebec. November, which see.
- October 25, Drummond to Bathurst (No. 73). In consequence of the high rent, Quebec. the uncertainty of retaining possession and other disadvantages of rented buildings for the public offices, he submitted the question of purchasing property for this purpose to a board of officers, which strongly recommended a purchase. Has, therefore acquired a property near St. Lewis Castle and solicits His Lordship's approval. 127

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1815.	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings of the board, 28th July, 1815. Page 130 Plan attached to the proceedings. 132 Foster to the president of the board of officers, referring the question of purchase for consideration, 25th July. 133 W. H. Robinson to Foster, 22nd July, recommends the purchase of a house for public offices. 134 Statement, 28th July, of the annual sums that will be necessary for the accommodation of the military departments, Quebec, amounting to £600 currency. 135 Fred. Grant to Robinson, 21st July, offer to sell the property in St. Lewis Street for the use of the military departments. 136 Peter Brehaut to Robinson, 21st July, offers to sell his property for the use of the military departments, with note of the burden to be assumed by the purchaser. 137 The acceptance of the offer is attached. 138</p>
October 26, Quebec.	<p>Drummond to Bathurst. (No 67). Sends proposal from Major Davies; believes he is capable of accomplishing the undertaking. 101 <i>Enclosed.</i> Davies to Drummond 18th October, requests him to forward proposal to Bathurst. Should his being in the army impede his wishes, he is willing to retire on the new half pay, retaining his progressive rank. 102 Davies to Bathurst, 18th October. Proposes to form a Welsh settlement. 103</p>
October 27, Quebec.	<p>Heriot to Loring, enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No 78), 10th November, which see. 104</p>
October 29, Quebec.	<p>Drummond to Bathurst (No 68). Sends documents relating to the conviction and sentence of death on John Tyrie Wilson for shop lifting and George Cross for burglary, whose sentences were commuted to transportation. They have been put on board the transport "Eliza" to be transferred to the authorities at the first port of landing. 105</p>
October 29, Quebec.	<p>Same to the same (No 69). Memorial from Caldwell, Receiver General, for increase of salary, remitted to a committee, which recommended the increase. From the increase of duties believes that from £400, with £100 a year for clerks and stationery, it should be increased to £1,000 a year to cover all expenses. 107</p>
October 29, Quebec.	<p>Same to the same (No 70). In accordance with the application from Capt. Dobbs, R.N., that a grant of land should be made to men entering as seamen for service on the Lakes after serving three years, he has authorized the promise that such men should receive a grant of 100 acres each, if they intended to settle. By this means a species of floating militia would be always ready; its importance for the security of the province. 109</p>
October 30, Quebec.	<p>Same to the same (No 71). Reports from personal examination the success of the settlement on the St. Francis under the superintendence of Heriot. The difficulty of making a concentrated settlement in consequence of the extensive grants, which have been added to by purchase. Suggests that in the case of these extensive grants security should be taken for due improvement. Asks for instructions as to the extent of land to be granted to officers settling and refers to letter No. 61 of 23rd September, for the scale he had proposed. Had been induced to increase the rations on the representation of the superintendents and had accordingly issued further instructions. 111</p>
November 2, Quebec.	<p><i>Enclosed.</i> The additional instructions. 115 Drummond to Bathurst (No. 72). Refers to his letter and enclosure of 16th August. (not numbered) respecting the settlers on the Red River. Transmits letter from Sir Frederick Robinson, then exercising the government of Upper Canada, enclosing a letter from W. McGillivray, that settlers, whose numbers are given in a return attached, have left Red 91</p>

1815.

River and come to Upper Canada. Has ordered rations and recommended Gore to give them land. Page 116

Enclosed. Sir Frederick Robinson to Drummond, 22nd August. Transmits letter from McGillivray respecting Red River settlers taken under the protection of the North-west Company. Desires information on the subject. If they are likely to become good settlers he would like to place them on the Rideau. 118

Statements relative to the settlers on the Red River, 15th August, 1815, signed by W. McGillivray for the North-west Company. Gives a history of Selkirks's proceedings respecting settlement on the Red River from the year 1811. 120

List of settlers from Red River arrived at Holland River, 6th September, 1815. The names and families are given. 125

November 3,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 74). In consequence of the loss of commissariat stores by a fire in lower town, Quebec, and the risk of loss of barrack stores, at another store, which to the amount of £100,000 were only saved with the utmost difficulty and at great hazard to the troops, and in consequence also of the extravagantly high rent for the insecure premises, he proposes to erect a suitable building within the walls of the garrison and another on the King's wharf to be secured from fire. 139

November 3,
Quebec,

Report of the Executive Council. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst (No. 76), 10th November, which see. 141

November 10,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 75). Asks for instructions as to the reception to be given to Joseph Bonaparte, St. Jean d'Angely, his son and other adherents of Napoleon Bonaparte, recently arrived in the United States, should they come to Canada. 141

November 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 76). Sends report of the Executive Council on the case of Stephen Sewell, Solicitor General. 142

Enclosed. Report. 143

3rd November. Appendix No. 1. J. Stuart to ——— 30th March. 148

No. 2. Affidavit of M. Kay, 29th March. 150

Affidavit of W. Gray, 12th September. 155

No. 3. Sewell to the Commissary General, 28th March. 157

No. 4. Report of a Committee of the whole Council on Sewell's case. 161

No. 5. Loring to Ryland, 22nd August, for information respecting the suspension of Sewell, Solicitor General. 163

No. 6. Bathurst to Drummond, 13th June. For information respecting the suspension of Sewell. 164

No. 7. Ryland to Loring, 28th August. The Council desire to have the original papers in the case of Sewell to enable a further report to be made. 165

No. 8. A. W. Cochran to Ryland, 30th August. The papers asked for are in Montreal but will be sent as soon as received. 166

No. 9. Cochran to Ryland, 8th September. The papers asked for were by order of Prevost sent to Montreal for a private purpose, when returned they shall be forwarded to the Council. 167

No. 10. Loring to Ryland, 12th September. Can only attribute the delay in returning the papers to the absence of Stuart in whose hands they were placed. 168

No. 11. A. W. Cochran to Ryland, 14th September. The original papers are now sent with an affidavit added. 169

November 10,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 77.) Sends requisition for stationery. 170

November 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same. (No. 78.) Calls attention to joint address from both houses in Upper Canada for the improvement of the post office in that province. Forwards correspondence with George Heriot on the

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subject and requests that measures be taken towards improving the communication with the upper province. Page 171

Enclosed. Loring to Heriot, 23rd October. Desires information as to the postal arrangements, from Montreal to Kingston, Kingston to York, thence to Niagara and Amherstburg, with the arrangements for intermediate places, the manner in which the mails are conveyed, etc. The revenue will more than pay for the expense of proper arrangements; unless these are made Drummond will be obliged to re-establish the military express at great expense to government. 173

Heriot to Loring, 24th October. In consequence of the exorbitant terms asked for by contractors for carrying the mails twice a week he had employed the couriers already in the post office service to carry the mails under a written contract for one year, with security. Monday is the post day at Kingston and Montreal; the mail leaves Kingston in the evening, reaches Brockville on Tuesday, Cornwall on Wednesday, and Montreal on Thursday; between York and Kingston two couriers are employed at £171 a year each, and the postmaster at York has been directed to have a weekly courier to and from Niagara. The postmaster at Amherstburg has declined resuming the situation since the war; the letters to and from that place in summer were so few that a courier was employed only once a month in winter (*sic*). Must observe the instructions as to economy. His personal losses from the default of former postmasters in Upper Canada which he has been unable to recover. 175

Loring to Heriot, 25th October. His statements not satisfactory; increased facilities would give a larger revenue, and from the slovenly manner in which the mails are carried no confidence is felt in their security, and the traders and inhabitants make use of every private opportunity to send their letters, by which the principal support of the service is lost. Drummond disapproves of leaving the arrangement for conveyance of the mails between York and Niagara to the postmaster at York and for the appointment of a postmaster at Amherstburg; these should be directly taken charge of by the deputy postmaster general. The great importance of mails to Amherstburg. The instructions as to economy are not to be observed in a manner injurious to the interests of Upper Canada. 177

Heriot to Loring, 27th October. Regrets that his letter of the 24th is not satisfactory. His attempt to increase the facilities by expending the whole revenue was prevented by the postmaster general. In the appointment of postmasters, he is obliged to rely on the recommendation of the senior postmaster in each province. 179

November 10, Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 79.) Transmits special report of the judges on the trial of Francis Ansell. 181
Quebec.

November 11, Selkirk to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th
Montreal. December, which see.

November 18, Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 80.) Transmits memorial from
Quebec. Placknett. Sir George Prevost, who appointed him, can give information as to his merits and services. 182

Enclosed. Memorial of T. J. Placknett, 1st November, 1815, stating his losses and the causes, and praying for half pay and rations. 183

Placknett to Bathurst, 1st November. Has sent his memorial through Drummond. 186

Appendix A. Commission to Placknett as storekeeper, 3rd December, 1812. 187

B. Instructions from Colonel Vincent respecting gun boats, 18th December, 1812. 188

Other orders *C* to *E*, and a certificate from Admiral Nelson as to the value of his improvements on capsterns, and a receipt for money paid for the public service. 189 to 192

1815.
November 19, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 81.) Reports the high qualities of Commodore Owen. Page 193
- November 28, Montreal. W. McGillivray to Loring. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.
- December 6, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 82.) Transmits papers respecting the dispersion of Selkirk's colony at Red River. His opinion of Selkirk's proposal for a military force. Had obtained from Robinson, Commissary General, a report showing that Selkirk's object could, in no reasonable possibility, be effected. Forwards letters and documents of W. McGillivray on behalf of the North-west Company in answer to McDonell's statement. On account of Selkirk's apprehension for his personal safety, had permitted him to take an officer and five or six soldiers at his own expense when he went to the Red River in the spring. 195
- Enclosed.* Selkirk to Drummond, 11th November. The misapprehensions of Maitland, Garden and Auldjo; they have omitted to give additional explanations. Further reasons for military assistance. Sends a narrative of the occurrences at Red River to the 18th June, drawn up by Miles McDonell, to show the necessity for assistance. Gives a summary of McDonell's narrative, and points out the paragraphs having the chief bearing on the subject. The necessity for military protection from the present condition of the people who have been driven from the settlement. 198
- Sketch of the conduct of the North-west Company towards the Red River settlement from September, 1814, to June, 1815, inclusive. The sketch is in the form of a journal, each paragraph being numbered, up to 41. 205
- Answer by W. McGillivray to the sketch by McDonell, 28th November, 1815. 226
- McGillivray to Robinson, 15th August. Sends note of the circumstances of the Red River settlement, and asks for protection for the poor settlers. 235
- Agents of the North-west Company to Goulburn, 18th March, 1815. State the position taken by the company towards the Selkirk settlement, and their fear of the result to the settlers, coming in fulfilment of Selkirk's visionary speculations. 236
- Statement of the same date follows. 241
- December 7, Quebec. Loring to Heriot. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th December, which see.
- December 8, Quebec. Heriot to Loring. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th December, which see.
- December 10, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 83.) Refers to previous letters on the subject of the post office service, and enters into details to show the propriety of the removal of Heriot from the office of deputy postmaster general. 246
- Enclosed.* Loring to Heriot, 7th December. Desires to have proper information respecting the postal arrangements between York, Niagara and Amherstburg. His Excellency's surprise that he should be left to collect information casually. 252
- Heriot to Loring, 8th December. He is responsible to the postmaster general only, and is not subject to receive orders except through his secretary. Is not aware whether the postmaster at York has established a post to Niagara and Amherstburg. Improvement can only be made as the revenue increases. 254
- December 18, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 84.) Had followed the ordinary course in respect to the Indians and as commander of the forces, appointed, an Indian Superintendent in Upper Canada. Finds, however, that the

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- power has been transferred to the civil administration; the best interests of the Indians and of the service seem to demand the transfer of the management to the military authority, which cannot take place at a more favourable opportunity. Page 256
- December 18, Montreal. Barnes to Beckwith. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th December, which see.
- December 23, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 85.) Refers to and recommends that the memorial of the Legislature of Lower Canada, in favour of de Salaberry for his services, should have favourable consideration. 259
- December 23, Quebec. Beckwith to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 26th December, which see.
- December 24, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 86.) Has been enabled to call in the Army Bills; the total unredeemed amount does not exceed £400 currency. The favourable reception the Army Bills met with. 261
- December 26, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 87.) Reports the disasters to four out of the eight transports which sailed with ordnance and stores for the Lakes. The other four are not yet reported. 263
- December 26, Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 88.) Complaints of settlers who were sent to join their friends in Upper Canada have been investigated and found to be groundless. 266
- Enclosed.* Beckwith to Drummond, 23rd December. Transmits report from Barnes. The demands of Holliday, sent out as a schoolmaster. 268
- Barnes to Beckwith, 18th December. Reports that the settlers are comfortable, the complaints coming from only a few dis-contented persons, led by William Old, a lawyer and bankrupt merchant, Holliday, schoolmaster, and Francis Allen, lawyer, who had drawn up petitions to the Prince Regent and Bathurst, for full rations to children, and an allowance of rum. The settlers at River Raisin satisfied; blankets ordered for families who had not received them. 270
- December 26, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst. (No. 89.) Renewed complaints against Heriot, instances given of his mismanagement. 273
- No date. Statement of the Hudson's Bay Company. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.
- Statement by the Hudson's Bay Company, marked 6. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 16th August, 1815, which see.

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1815.

Q.—1341.

- 1815.
- January 13, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Orders shall be given for a passage to Prevost and suite. Page 3
- February 9, Whitehall. Buller (Privy Council) to Bunbury. Transmits copy of petition from Flowerden & Davidson for leave to export naval stores to Quebec and thence to New York, for the opinion of Bathurst, if there is any objection to send instructions to Quebec similar to those given to the governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with respect to vessels from Great Britain with cargoes for the United States. 83
- Enclosed.* Petition. 84
- February 10, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury approves of the means adopted by Bathurst to assist persons emigrating to settle in Canada. 207
- February 11, Treasury. Same to Bunbury. In reference to the case of Miss Buller, daughter of a loyalist, the regulations prevent any allowance being made from the sum for the relief of the loyalists, but it being a case of extreme distress £50 has been allowed from the royal bounty, but no further payment can be made. 208

1815. March 11, Washington.	Baker to Castlereagh. Enclosed in Morier to Bunbury, 1st May, which see.	
March 13, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Sends memorial of Lieut. W. Herron (Heron?) for leave to settle in British North America.	Page 50
March 13, Transport Office.	McLeay to the same. In accordance with Bathurst's desire, the Transport Board will provide 5,000 tons for the conveyance of settlers from the Clyde to Quebec and the same from ports in Ireland, and desires to know for how many persons the transports are to be fitted.	140
March 15, Foreign office.	Morier to the same. Transmits six copies of the treaty of Ghent, concluded on the 24th December and ratified and exchanged at Washington on the 17th ultimo.	96
March 15, Spring Gar- dens.	Harrison to the same (private). Encloses letter from Reid of Reid & Irving, to say what he is to be told. Asks for help to send a young man to Canada, who has contracted a foolish marriage.	209
March 16, Transport Office.	List of transports in the St. Lawrence and at Halifax. (Gives the name and tonnage of each ship).	141
March 20, Transport Office.	State of the arrangements for bringing troops from America. 20,000 men to be brought from Quebec. A second table, dated 23rd March, follows.	144 146
March 21, Admiralty.	Barrow to Goulburn. Orders have been given to the captain of H.M.S. "Penelope" to receive on board at Quebec Prevost and suite.	4
March 21, Portobello.	Morison to ——. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 13th April, which see.	
March 22, Island of Skye.	Certificate of Shaw's character. Enclosed in Beckett to Goulburn, 22nd August, which see.	
March 27, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. A vessel is to be dispatched to Rear Admiral Griffith at Halifax to provide convoy for three divisions of transports. 5	
March 29, Transport Office.	McLeay to the same. Sends list of transports to convey troops from Halifax and Quebec, are any of them to be detained for the reception of emigrants for Canada?	148
	Enclosed. List of transports to bring 3,000 men from Halifax and 20,000 men from Quebec. (Gives the name and tonnage of each ship).	149
	Another table dated the 31st follows, with a slight difference in the arrangement of the names.	154
April 3, Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Sends order from the House of Peers for copies of correspondence relative to armaments on the American Lakes.	6
	The title of the return follows, dated 21st February.	7
April 7, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Prevost, inclosing memorial from Richardson of the provincial Marine for a pension.	210
April 7, Victualling Office.	Commissioners for victualling to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Goulburn, 17th April, which see.	
April 11, Transport Office.	McLeay to Goulburn. In reference to the emigrants to be conveyed in one of the transports to Canada as settlers, sends extract from letter from Young, agent for transports at Deptford, asking that the families should be instructed to apply to him when ready, and for their names, etc.	158
	Young to McLeay, 10th April. Extract mentioned.	159
April 12, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Prevost, that he has drawn for £10,000 for payment of the embodied militia.	211
	Enclosed. Prevost to Harrison, 1st December, 1814. He has drawn for £10,000 for the payment of the embodied militia in Upper Canada.	212

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April 13,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits a letter to a person who appears to be anxious to be employed in shipping settlers for Canada. Page 213
Enclosed. W. Morison to ——. Desires to be employed in the shipping of emigrants; sends testimonials of his good treatment of emigrants on his last voyage to Prince Edward Island. Believes he is qualified to select and fit up, &c., ships for the comfort of passengers. 214
- April 17,
Downing
Street. Vansittart to Goulburn. Sends a letter which he asks him (Goulburn) to enable him to answer. 216
(The enclosure is not with the preceding letter.)
- April 18,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Has received and laid before the Board list of persons who had obtained permission to proceed to Canada, sends extract from letter from Young, recommending that those who are ready should repair to Deptford as early as possible. 160
Enclosed. Extract dated 17th. 161
- April 19,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits copy of a letter from the commissioners of victualling, asking that the commissariat take over the surplus provisions obtained for the navy, but now rendered unnecessary by the cessation of the war. Is there any other service besides that for the garrisons named to which the remainder of the provisions may be applied? 217
Enclosed. Commissioners for victualling to Harrison, 7th April. Calls attention to the surplus provisions sent for the use of the navy but not required in consequence of the cessation of the war, and ask that the commissariat at Bermuda, Halifax and Quebec, be ordered to receive these from the stores of the victualling contractors to complete their supplies for the current year. 218
- April —,
Transport
Office. Baker to Goulburn. The Rev. Lewis Williams can be accommodated with a passage to Quebec on board the "Phoenix" and may embark immediately. 162
- April 21,
Belfast. Certificate by Stephen Daniel. Enclosed in Planta to Goulburn, 8th May, which see.
- April 21,
Belfast. Recommendation of Woolsey, Stewart & Co. Enclosed in Planta to Goulburn, 8th May, which see.
- April 22,
Belfast. Stewart to Castlereagh. Enclosed in Planta to Goulburn, 8th May, which see.
- April 24,
Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Sends for opinion and direction the names of 20 soldiers taken in arms against His Majesty in Upper Canada, now in confinement at Dartmoor. 8
List of the prisoners mentioned. 9
- April 26,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Asks for information as to the sums to be paid by settlers proceeding to Quebec, asked for by Young. 163
Enclosed. Young to McLeay, 25th April. Information wanted as to the sums to be paid by settlers embarking. 164
- May 1,
Foreign Office. Morier to Bunbury. Transmits extract from Baker's dispatch that the peace establishment of the United States is fixed at 10,000, exclusive of the corps of engineers. 97
Enclosed. Extract from Baker's dispatch, dated 11th March. The differences between the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as to the peace establishment of the army settled by fixing the number at 10,000, exclusive of the corps of engineers. 98
- May 1,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The rations issued to the settlers for Canada are the same as those supplied to soldiers, their wives and families embarked on transports. 165
- May 4,
Quebec. Beckwith to Robinson. Enclosed in Lushington to —, 2nd October, which see.
- May 6,
Transport
Office. Baker to Goulburn. The commissioners expect to send in a few days two transports to the Clyde to receive part of the emigrants and to supply rations to the remainder until the arrival of vessels. 166

1815.
May 8,
St. James's
Square. Planta to Goulburn (private). Sends application in case government should think proper to employ the establishment alluded to (apparently the firm of Stewart in Belfast). Page 100
- Enclosed.* Application from Robert Stewart, 22nd April, that his firm might be employed either as commissioners or in a mercantile capacity in the Canadas. Their losses in the Peninsula in 1810, 1811, and 1812. Enclose certificate of qualifications, &c. 101
- Recommendation of the firm of Woolsey, Stewart & Co., dated 21st April. 103
- Certificate by Stephen Daniel, 21st April. 104
- May 11,
Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Felton applied for land in New Holland, but now applies instead for land in Canada. Supposes it will be granted with the usual restrictions as well as advantages. 105
- May 13,
Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. Has investigated the unfortunate occurrence at Dartmoor prison. The firing on the prisoners may have been at first justified by their turbulent conduct, but its extent must be attributed to want of steadiness in the troops and of exertion on the part of the officers. It did not arise from animosity to the American prisoners, but to want of experience on the part of the militia, rather than to the want of inclination to afford protection to prisoners of war. The conduct of the troops calls, however, for severe animadversion. Sends copy of admonitory letter addressed to the commanding officer of the Somerset militia, which he trusts will make a deep impression on the officers and men. 51
- Enclosed.* Calvert to Bathurst, same date. Transmits copy of letter addressed to Major General Brown, commanding at Plymouth and in the western district. 53
- Calvert to Brown, same date. The Prince Regent cannot attach blame to the first steps taken to put an end to the revolt in Dartmoor prison, and the firing over the heads of the prisoners who had mutinied showed an indisposition to proceed to extremities. But the subsequent conduct of the troops in firing after resistance had subsided has caused the Prince Regent a degree of grief and concern which it is difficult to express; this is to be communicated to the troops in the most solemn manner. The Commander-in-chief animadverts on the neglect of the officers in not having been instantly on the spot on the alarm being given. Had they done their duty, it is probable that some of the unfortunate consequences of the tumult would have been avoided. 54
- May 13,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Campbell, agent for settlers to Canada, that they may be allowed to carry with them their tools and certain articles of furniture with their arms. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on the application. 219
- May 16,
Transport
Office. McLeay to the same. Charles Whitcher and wife with two male and two female servants may embark in the "Emily" at Deptford immediately. 167
- May 21,
Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits copy of letter from Yeo, relative to charges against Prevost. 24
- Enclosed.* Yeo to Croker, 19th August. Denies the charge by Prevost that he (Yeo) had been using underhand means to obtain information against him (Prevost). 25
- May 24,
Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Forwards application from Lee for Bathurst's consideration. 111
- May 25,
Quebec. Drummond to Torrens. Enclosed in Torrens to Goulburn, 15th July, which see.
- May 26,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. The Board cannot accommodate Mrs. Tunstall and three children and Mr. John Simpson, wife and family, unless they may be embarked in one of the vessels ordered to the Clyde for settlers. 168

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1815.
May 26,
Quebec. Dobbs to Transport Board. Enclosed in McLeay to Goulburn, 10th July, which see.
- May 30,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn (two letters). John Simpson, wife and family and Mrs. Tunstall and her three children can be accommodated with a passage to Quebec, provided they can proceed immediately to Portsmouth for embarkation. Page 170
- May 30,
Quebec. Beckwith to Robinson. Enclosed in Lushington to—— 2nd October, which see.
- June 3,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. In reference to application for instructions to be given to the proper officers at Portsmouth for passing the baggage and effects of Prevost, no instructions have ever been given, the effects of governors being under the same regulations as those belonging to all other of His Majesty's subjects. 220
- June 4,
Quebec. Instructions to Heriot. Enclosed in Lushington to —— 2nd October, which see.
- June 6,
Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. The charges made by Yeo against Prevost demand an investigation. He shall have a court martial assembled when Yeo shall furnish the specific charges. 57
- June 9,
Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. Desires that a pardon to Plackett be forwarded to Quebec. 112
- June 15,
Whitehall. Circular from Sidmouth. Enclosed in Addington to Goulburn, 19th December, which see.
- June 20,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. To ask Bathurst to send orders to the surveyor general of woods in Upper and Lower Canada to grant free license to Messrs. Osborne & Co., and Messrs. Idles, to cut masts, &c., on the Crown reserves, they having entered into a contract to supply masts, bowsprits, &c., for the navy. 11
- June 20,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Has submitted the documents relating to the merits of Lieut.-Col. Harvey and the commander-in-chief would be glad of the opportunity to submit to the Prince Regent the means to testify his approbation of Harvey's conduct. 53
- June 22,
Foreign office. Morier to the same. Chipman and Bouchette to be attached to the commission for the execution of the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty with the United States and are to rendezvous at St. Andrew's. 106
- June 22,
Foreign Office. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Barclay, containing list of mathematical instruments necessary for ascertaining the boundary. 107
- Barclay to Morier, 14th June. The qualifications of Bouchette should be ascertained. If the qualification of a mathematician and practical surveyor are not combined, two persons must be employed, so as to obtain the necessary qualifications. 108
- May 23,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. In accordance with Bathurst's directions relative to the trial of Prevost, Sir James Yeo has arrived. 10
- June 23,
Admiralty. Same to the same. Orders have been sent to the impress officer to release the men taken from the transports bound for Canada. 12
- June 23,
Transport
Office. McLeay to the same. Is a surgeon to be provided for each of the vessels to convey settlers from the Clyde to Canada? 171
- June 24,
Transport
Office. Same to the same. Sends extract from a letter from Champion, agent for transports, that the collector of customs at Greenock has raised difficulties respecting the transports with settlers. Asks that directions be given that no impediments are to be placed in their way. 172
- Enclosed. Extract. 173
- June 27,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Campbell's letter should be sent when it has been returned from the regulating officer at Greenock. 13
- June 30,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. On report of the regulating officer at Greenock, the admiralty cannot release the seamen impressed from the "Atlas" at that port. 14

1815. *Enclosed.* McDowall to Croker. Report, 26th June. Had impressed the men from the "Atlas" on account of their threats and riotous behaviour. Page 15
- June 30, Whitehall. Buller to Goulburn. Transmits Order in Council dismissing the complaints of the Assembly against the Chief Justices of Quebec and Montreal, so far as the rules of practice are concerned. 85
- Enclosed.* Order in Council reciting the reference and dismissing the complaints, dated 29th June. 86
- July 3, Transport Office. McLeay to the same. Mrs. Tunstall, with her three children and servant, can be accommodated on board the "Golden Grove" for Quebec. 174
- July 6, Quebec. Robinson to Herries. Enclosed in Lushington to — 2nd October, which see.
- July 8, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Lushington to — 2nd October, which see.
- July 10, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Rear Admiral Griffith, relative to fishing vessels of the United States fishing in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and on the coast of Labrador; should a copy of the instructions sent to Keane not be sent to the Rear Admiral? 17
- Enclosed.* Griffith to Croker, 11th June. Reports that nearly 100 fishing vessels belonging to the United States have passed the Gut of Canso to fish in the St. Lawrence and on the coast of Labrador; shall send a vessel to watch them. The privilege granted to the United States having lapsed he shall issue orders to seize all foreign vessels entering the ports or harbours 18
- July 10, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Dobbs, acting transport agent at Quebec, respecting the equipment of transports for the conveyance of troops from North America. 175
- Enclosed.* Extract, 26th May. 176
- July 11, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Rev. Mr. Tunstall can be accommodated on board the "Golden Grove" for Quebec. 177
- July 13, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from the Secretary to the Board of Customs in Scotland relative to difficulties at Greenock respecting transports with settlers for Canada. 221
- Enclosed.* Pemberton to Lushington, 1st July. The difficulties complained of were removed by an order of the Board. 222
- July 15, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits copy of a letter from Drummond on the subject of the Glengarry Light Infantry Regiment being placed under permanent arrangements, and asking for Bathurst's opinion. 59
- Enclosed.* Drummond to Torrens, 25th May. The Glengarry Fencibles not mentioned as a part of the force to be retained in Canada; Prevost had allowed the corps to recruit from the limited service men; he (Drummond) had continued this leave to all the corps in command in consequence of circumstances in Europe and of the United States continuing to keep their forces on the war establishment notwithstanding the intention to reduce them. The advantage that would arise from the retention of this special corps. Transmits copy of letter he wrote to Bathurst on the subject. 60
- July 15, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends extract from a letter from Patton, transport agent at Portsmouth, respecting the arrival of the "Retreat" and "Stately" transports, having parted with the convoy from Quebec. 178
- Enclosed.* Extract, giving the numbers of the men, women and children on board the transports being disbanded troops and families. 179
- July 17, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The Committee of Council for Trade approve of the conduct of Prevost in respect to the revenue bill. 91

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1815.
July 17,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Bunbury. Instructions have been sent to Champion, agent at Greenock, to provide a passage for the female companion of Mrs. Jeffreys. Page 180
- July 18,
Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Capt. West has asked for an attested copy of instructions to Thornton respecting troops embarked under his orders. Asks that it be sent to be used at West's court martial. 19
- July 19,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. A passage cannot be provided for Jerrard on board the "Golden Grove," as she already has her full proportion of passengers. 181
- July 21,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. In reference to appropriating a portion of the victualling stores at Halifax and Quebec to the use of settlers, asks for the number of persons and the period for which they are to be victualled. 223
- July 22,
Transport
Office. McLeay to the same. From the advanced season, orders should be given to complete the embarkation of the emigrants proceeding from the Clyde as soon as possible. 182
- July 24,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from West, giving reasons for asking for instructions to Thornton, to be produced at his (West's) court martial. Asks that the copy requested be sent. 20
Enclosed. West to Greetham, 22nd July. His reasons for asking for a copy of the instructions to Thornton. 21
- July 27,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury concur in the recommendation of Prevost that Freer may be kept in pay till the 24th August, to enable him to close the business relative to the public expenditure. 224
- July 28,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Navy Board in reference to the contract for masts, bowsprits, &c. 22
Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker, 27th July. The terms of the contract for masts and bowsprits are not yet fixed to enable instructions to be sent to the Surveyor General. If an account of the quantities, &c., will answer the purpose, it can be immediately prepared. 23
- July 29,
Transport
Office. McLeay to the same. A passage has been ordered for Hope Stewart to Canada and back. 183
- July 31,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. In accordance with request, the Commissary in Chief has been directed to ship from Portsmouth to Commissary General Robinson at Quebec \$200,000. 225
Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 13th July. Report received from the senior commissariat officer at Halifax, that on application from Commissary General Robinson, he had shipped to him \$120,000 for the service of the Canadas. Had communicated with Jamaica and Bermuda and learned that owing to the high price of specie in England, nearly £20,000 had been shipped for the London market. 226
- July 31,
Edinburgh. Campbell to McLeay. Enclosed in McLeay to Goulburn, 3rd August, which see.
- August 3,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. In reference to Hope Stewart's passage, he encloses the copy of a letter from John Campbell disapproving of Stewart's proceeding to Canada. 184
Enclosed. John Campbell to McLeay, 31st July. Disapproves of Stewart, a clerk at Greenock, from receiving a passage to Canada and back. 185
- August 3,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Patton, agent at Portsmouth, reporting the arrival from Quebec of the transport "Nautilus." 187
- August 4,
Horse Guards. *Enclosed.* Extract, 2nd August. 188
Shawe to Bunbury. Sends return of the detachments in readiness to join the regiments in America, which should be sent with the ships of the season. 62

1815. *Enclosed.* Return. Page 63
 August 9, McLeay to Goulburn. A passage provided for Gerrard (Jerrard else-
 Transport where) on board the "Nelly." 189
 Office.
- August 14, Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Prevost.
 Horse Guards. From the length of time taken by Yeo to prepare his charges, thinks it
 due to Prevost to forward his representation. 64
Enclosed. Prevost to the Duke of York, 11th August. His desire for
 an early trial to vindicate his character. Charges Yeo with having
 stooped to try to obtain information against him from officers of the
 United States naval and military forces. 65
- August 17, Shaw to Sidmouth. Enclosed in Beckett to Goulburn, 22nd August,
 Watternish. which see.
- August 17, McLeay to Goulburn. A passage is provided for Jerrard on board the
 Transport "Rebecca" instead of the "Nelly." 190
 Office.
- August 22, Torrens to Bunbury. Asks that, in accordance with Mainwaring's
 Horse Guards. letter, passages may be provided for the wives and children of soldiers
 belonging to the 37th and 76th regiments, whose husbands and fathers
 are serving in Canada. 67
Enclosed. Mainwaring to Torrens, 21st August. Reports the number
 of women and children of soldiers serving in Canada in the 37th and
 76th regiments, for whom he desires a passage. 68
- August 22, Beckett to Goulburn. Transmits application from the Isle of Skye
 Whitehall. on behalf of 500 souls desiring to emigrate, for a ship to convey them
 to Quebec and for lands on their arrival. 113
Enclosed. Shaw to Sidmouth, 7th August. Applies on behalf of ten-
 antry of the Isle of Skye for a vessel to convey them to Quebec, for
 lands, etc., as they are unable to provide their own passage. 114
- August 22, Certificate, 22nd March, of the good character of Shaw. 116
 Transport McLeay to Goulburn. Bezant, his wife and two children can be
 Office. accommodated on board the "Queen." 191
- August 23, Merry to the same. The Treasury concur in the recommendation to
 War Office. place the officers of the Canadian Voltigeurs on half pay. List of the
 names of the officers and dates on which they are to be placed on half
 pay to be transmitted. 263
- August 24, Barrow to Bunbury. Sends two lists transmitted by Epworth of
 Admiralty. officers of the army who had passages. Should these officers have pas-
 sages at the public expense? 27
Enclosed. List of officers entertained in the cabin of the "Bulwark."
28
- August 26, The list of those in the ward room. 29
 Vere Street. Yeo to Sutton. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 9th September,
 which see.
- August 27, Sutton to Yeo. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 9th September,
 Ossington. which see.
- August 29, Barrow to Goulburn. Sends attested copies of contracts for masts
 Admiralty. and bowsprits to be attached to the warrant for the Surveyor General of
 Woods in Canada. 30
- August 31, Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from the Storekeeper
 Treasury. General relative to the transfer from the Commissariat to his depart-
 ment of the military stores, and to the arrangements to be made for this
 purpose. 227
Enclosed. Barker to Harrison, 17th August. Is sending officers to
 Quebec and Halifax to examine and report on the most economical and
 efficient manner in which the transfer and care of military stores may
 be effected. 228

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1815. September 1, Ordnance.	Griffin to Bunbury. Orders have been given to test Bland's improvement on fire arms.	Page 196
September 5, Portsmouth.	Yeo to Croker. Enclosed in Barrow to Bunbury, 9th September, which see.	
September 5, Horse Guards.	Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. Sends copy of letter from Prevost, who requests that it may be sent to the Admiralty. His surprise that Yeo should have been allowed to delay so long the framing of his charges. The injury done to Prevost by the publication of the proceedings of the naval court martial, of which Prevost asks for an authenticated copy.	69
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Prevost to the Duke of York, 1st September. Protests against the finding of the naval court martial in its censure of the operations of the army, no military evidence having been laid before it. Urges for an immediate trial.	71
September 5, Portsmouth.	Charges against Prevost brought by Yeo.	42
September 7, Treasury.	Brooksbanks to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the commissioners for victualling upon the present state of the supply in store in Canada; the same is sent to the Commissary General in Canada for his guidance.	230
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Commissioners for victualling to Harrison, 17th August. In answer to the state of the stores in anticipation of victualling the new settlers, they report that there are no stores belonging to them in Canada, but the commissariat stores at Halifax and Bermuda were so abundantly stocked that they could receive none of the surplus of the naval contractor. No supply will, therefore, require to be sent to Bermuda and instructions shall be sent there to furnish the commissary at Quebec with what he may want.	231
September 8, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. In accordance with request, sends copy of the sentence of the court martial on the officers of the Champlain flotilla.	31
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of court martial which acquitted the naval officers.	32
September 9, Admiralty.	Barrow to Bunbury. Transmits letter from Yeo, with the charges against Prevost.	36
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Yeo to Croker, 5th September. Had transmitted the charges against Prevost to the judge advocate; sends copy of a letter from him, and of the charges; the painful duty of making these charges.	37
	Yeo to Sutton, 26th August. Sends the charges against Prevost for his conduct at Plattsburg, which he has confined to the part that relates to the naval operations.	39
	Sutton to Yeo, 27th August. Returns the charges against Prevost, which are clearly worded, but he can say nothing of the substance for reasons given.	41
	The charges as formulated.	42
September 11, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Bunbury. The order for the return of Sir F. Robinson was dated on the 26th July.	74
September 15, Horse Guards.	Same to the same. The brevet promotion asked for by Bathurst in favour of Captain Glew, of the 41st Regiment, cannot be granted, as it would establish an embarrassing precedent.	75
September 15, Commissary's Office.	Drummond to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to ———, 2nd October, which see.	
September 19, Transport Office.	McLeay to Goulburn. Mary Drury and her child have been accommodated with a passage to Quebec on board the "Eliza."	192

1815.
September 26, **McLeay to Bunbury.** The Board has already made inquiry respecting Stafford, taken prisoner in America. Page 193
Transport Office.
- September 27, **Lushington to Goulburn.** In reference to the claims of the Northwest Company for the loss of vessels employed during the late operations in America, the Lords of the Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion of the general merits of the claims, and if indemnification should be made for the loss of the "Perseverance." 233
Treasury.
- September 27, **Same to the same.** The Lords of the Treasury have received notice from Drummond that he has drawn two bills for £5,000 each for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 234
Treasury.
- September 30, **Barrow to Bunbury.** The pension to a severely wounded master's mate in the navy would be in proportion to the injury, not less than 6d. nor more than 1s. 6d. per diem. 44
Admiralty.
- October 2, **Torrens to the same.** Sir F. Robinson cannot obtain the local brevet rank of Lieut. General, as it would prevent the possibility of sending out senior Major Generals to Canada. 76
Horse Guards.
- October 2, **Ouvry to the same.** Ordnance has been shipped to Quebec to replace that sent to Upper Canada. Steps shall be taken to place Quebec in a proper state of defence. 197
Ordnance.
- October 2, **Lushington to Goulburn.** Sends returns of stores supplied by the Storekeeper General's department. 235
Treasury.
Enclosed. Return of stores ordered for the use of the settlers in Canada. 235a
Return of stationery for various departments in Canada. 236
Return of stores shipped for the barrack, engineer and batteau departments in Canada. 236a
- October 2, **Lushington to Goulburn.** Transmits letter from Campbell, enclosing bill for £600, deposited by settlers from Scotland to Canada this season; what are the conditions of the deposit, and how is it applied? 237
Treasury.
Enclosed. Campbell to Treasury, 13th September. Transmits bill for £600 deposited by settlers on conditions published. 238
- October 2, **Lushington to Goulburn.** (?) Transmits copy of letter from the commissary in chief, respecting the arrangements for the settlers in Canada made by Drummond, and asking if they have Bathurst's approbation. 239
Treasury.
Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison, 15th September. Transmits letters from Commissary General Robinson, respecting the arrangements for and progress of settlement. Robinson has made no application for provisions for the settlers; as it is understood he is to obtain his supply from William Henry, he presumes it will be unnecessary to send a supply from here. 240
- Robinson to Herries, 6th July.** The settlement on the communication between Canada and New Brunswick is in a state of forwardness; thinks it might have been delayed till the decision of the boundaries had been arrived at. The present postal communication is through a part of the United States territory. 241
- Beckwith to Robinson, 4th May.** It being determined to improve the communication between Canada and New Brunswick, 16 non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion with their families, are to be settled there. How they are to be housed, fed &c., and the method fixed upon to meet expenses. 242
- Robinson to Herries, 8th July.** Sends copy of instructions, &c., respecting the new settlements; the progress of that on the St. Francis. Implements supplied. 245
- Beckwith to Robinson, 30th May.** Additional instructions regarding new settlements. 246

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1815. Instructions to Major F. G. Heriot, 4th June, superintendent of the settlement to be made by disbanded soldiers and emigrants from Scotland and Ireland, in Lower Canada. Page 249
- October 3, Admiralty. Barrow to Bunbury. Montresor of H.M.S. "Dictator," has applied for passage money for Major General Glasgow and suite. Should the passage be paid for at the public expense? 45
- October 6, Whitehall. Buller to Goulburn. Transmits two Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada, one of which is not now in force. Although the Committee of Council for Trade do not disapprove of the provisions of the other Act, they desire to point out that it has no suspending clause. (The titles of the Acts are not given.) 92
- October 6, Ordnance. Ouvry to Bunbury. Sends letter from the Master of the "Thetis" transport, laden with ordnance stores for Quebec, describing the difficulties of the voyage. Is the urgency so great as to render it necessary to send vessels to Quebec in the present season? 198
- Enclosed. Irvine to Transport board, 29th September. Has been obliged to take shelter in Dungarvan, but shall proceed on the first favourable opportunity. 199
- October 9, Downing Street. Judge Advocate to Bunbury. He has received warrant for the trial of Prevost and encloses a copy of the charges. 121
- Enclosed. The charges. 122
- October 9, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. On the arrival of the ordnance at Quebec that place will be prepared for any emergency, but as to putting it in a proper state of defence, orders have been sent to ascertain the state of fortifications in the province previous to directions being given as to Quebec. 200
- October 14, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Was de Rottenberg entitled to a passage from Quebec at the public expense? 46
- October 18, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. The Board having received no instructions, the vessels sailed with the first fair wind and must now take their chance of a passage. 201
- October 28, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Has laid before the Treasury letters respecting the ruinous state of the Cathedral Church at Quebec. Refers to letter of 9th September, 1814, on the subject; no further directions can be given till they have a reply to that letter. 255
- October 31, War Office. Merry to the same. Asks if Prevost has given the grounds for increasing the levy money of the Glengarry fencibles. 264
- November 2, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Asks that Bathurst instruct the general commanding to cause the Royal Marine Artillery and other detachments of marines to be sent to Quebec for embarkation. 47
- November 13, Whitehall. Chetwynd to the same. The Committee of Council for Trade think it would be expedient that the arrangements made by Drummond for commercial intercourse with the United States should be sanctioned by way of experiment; the relations of Canada with the United States are becoming so important that the Committee will co-operate with the Secretary of State and the Colonial Legislature in forming such permanent arrangements as may seem best suited for carrying on the intercourse and promoting the best interest of the two Canadas. 93
- November 16, Lincoln's Inn. Opinion of Council that there is no difference in the functions of the regular and honorary members of the Council, when the latter are summoned, but they can only act when summoned and are entitled to no salary. 123
- November 21, Horse Guards. Frederick (Duke of York) to Bathurst. As it is proposed to disband the fencible regiments in Canada on the reduction of the army, he suggests that arrangements should be made so that the old and disabled soldiers might establish their claim to the provision made by government for loss of limbs, &c., without being required to be sent to England for that purpose. The rule is that each applicant must appear in

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person at Chelsea and dispensation is only granted by application in the separate cases. Asks that the system applied for should extend to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, New South Wales and other distant possessions. The saving of expense and other advantages pointed out. Page 77

- November 28, Shawe to Montresor. Major General Glasgow being ordered to return
Horse Guards. upon his removal from the Staff in Canada, he is entitled to a passage
at the public expense. How it is to be applied for. 80
- Enclosed.* Merry to Torrens, 24th November (extract). Montresor
should apply to the Admiralty, referring to the regulations of 17th
January, 1812. 81
- November 28, Lushington to Goulburn. The North-west Company has no legal
Treasury. claim for indemnification for the lost "Perseverance," but from the zeal
and services of that Company the sum of £1,000 may be granted in full
and instructions have been given accordingly. 256
- December 1, Barrow to the same. In reference to the application for payment of
Admiralty. Major General Glasgow's passage, now sends a communication from the
Commander-in-chief on the subject and again asks for Bathurst's
decision. 48
- December 1, Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn 12th April,
Montreal. 1815, which see.
- December 4, Order in Council to prepare a warrant to transmit a new seal for the
Carleton province of Lower Canada, the old seal to be returned that it may be
House. defaced. 89
- (No description is given of the seal.)
- December 5, Lushington to Goulburn. Asks that the sum of £500 to be paid to
Treasury. Campbell, agent for settlers, be authorized to be charged in his account
to be sent to the Treasury with the balance remaining so that the Lords
of the Treasury may be able to give instructions for the payment to the
settlers of sums due them. 258
- December 7, Same to the same. Under the special circumstances the sum
Treasury. of £1,000 is to be paid to Major General Wilson as outfit for Canada, but
should he remain in the government of Canada for three years or up-
wards, it should be repaid to save inconvenient precedents. 261
- December 18, Merry to Addington. Enclosed in Addington to Goulburn, 19th Dec-
War Office. ember, which see.
- December 18, Crew to Bunbury. Sends report of the colonel and field officers of
Ordnance. artillery on the gun constructed under the direction of Bland; asks what
remuneration he is to receive. 202
- Enclosed.* The report gives an account of the tests of a musket
and pistols, which although ingenious, are not fitted for field service.
Bland's zeal. 203
- December 19, Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury are disposed
Treasury. to sanction the proposal of the Commander-in-chief, that the disabled men
of the fencible regiments need not be sent to Chelsea for examination,
but the provision should not extend further until the effect of the arrange-
ment is seen. The secretary at war has been directed to take the subject
into consideration and with the commissioners of Chelsea to prepare
rules that will prevent abuses. 259
- December 19, Addington to the same. Transmits letter from Merry, for an explana-
Whitehall. tion of the resolution that soldiers who, on being discharged, enlisted in
other regiments should receive a year's pay in lieu of all other advan-
tages. 117
- Enclosed.* Merry to Addington, 18th December. What was the in-
tention respecting the men of the Scottish regiments of militia, when it
was proposed they should enlist in the 49th regiment? 118

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1815. Sidmouth to officers commanding 14 regiments of Scotch militia, 15th June, 1813 (circular). The men enlisting into the 49th will be entitled at the close of the war to one year's pay and subsistence. Page 119
- December 20, Jenkyns to Goulburn. Prevost's trial fixed for the 15th of January; asks that Yeo may obtain leave of absence for the purpose of being able to consult with his counsel. 126
Lincoln's Inn.
- December 29, Same to the same. Is informed that the trial of Prevost is postponed to the 5th of February; the leave of absence asked for will not therefore be wanted immediately. 125
Lincoln's Inn.
- December 30, Opinion of Counsel on queries sent by Bathurst respecting the privileges, etc., of the colonial legislatures, under the Act of 1791. The answers are very technical, occupying seven pages and a half, which may be summarized that they are entitled to all the privileges which are required for performing their functions, but have not the full privileges belonging to the Imperial Parliament, and that the speaker shall have both personal and casting votes. 127
Lincoln's Inn.
- Enclosed.* The clauses on which the questions are founded, two papers. 135-137
- Q. 134-2. PUBLIC OFFICES, 1815.
1813. North-west proprietor to ———, (extract.) Enclosed in Simon
August —. McGillivray to Goulburn 20th March, 1815, which see.
1814. Memoranda submitted by Captain Norton, respecting his command over the Indians, the promises that may be made to the Senecas and the assistance that might be given to the Indians in the neighbourhood of Pensacola with His Excellency's decision. Page 318
February 24, Quebec.
1815. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends report that the "Lady Wellington," which sailed from Falmouth with the mails on the 12th January, was obliged to put back, damaged from the constant hurricanes. The journal of the "Princess Mary" arrived from Jamaica corroborates this report, she having met with similar weather at the same time and nearly in the same latitude and longitude. 398
February 15, General Post Office.
- Enclosed.* Proctor to Saverland, 13th February. Reports the dreadful weather met with by the "Lady Wellington," which compelled him to put back. 400
- February 18, Berens (Hudson's Bay Co.) to Bathurst. Represents the attempts made to influence the minds of the Indians against the Red River settlers; asks for temporary military protection. 266
Hudson's Bay House.
- Enclosed.* Two statements see Q. 133; pp. 68 and 59.
- Memorial of Hudson's Bay Company to have the ordinances they have prepared for the government of the country examined by the Attorney and Solicitor General. 269
- Resolutions respecting the government of the country, passed 19th May. 271
- Freeling to Goulburn. From the recent sailing of the "Windsor Castle" it would accommodate the merchants if the packet for this month were delayed for eight or ten days. 403
March 3, General Post Office.
- March 13, Long to the same. What is he to say to the schoolmaster about emigration? 404
Army Pay Office.
- March 14, Simon McGillivray to the same. Thanks for the opportunity to refute charges brought against their connections in the North-west. Asks for an interview with Bathurst for himself and Ellice. 329
Cannon Street.
- March 20, Same to the same. Sends answer of the agents to the charges by Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company. Again asks for an interview and requests that certain maps, &c., may be returned. 330
Cannon Street.

1815. *Enclosed.* Protest by shareholders, 30th May, 1811 against the transfer of Red River lands to Selkirk. Page 333
Copy of Selkirk's advertisement and prospectus of the new colony. 338
- A note to the prospectus states that material circumstances are suppressed and its advantages misrepresented. 346
- Extract from a letter from a North-west proprietor dated August, 1813, describing the hardships and suffering of the Red River settlers. 347
- March 21, Drummond to Goulburn. Sends returns of articles for the military
Commissary's departments and for presents for the Indians. In consequence of the
Office. ratification of peace and of the large supplies sent last August, is it
necessary to send all the articles mentioned in the returns, or only a
part thereof? 405
- Enclosed.* Return of articles to complete the supply of the Indian
storehouse. 406
- Return of stores and stationery for the military departments in
Canada. 410
- April 3, Cameron to Archibald McDonell. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst,
Red River. 6th December, which see.
- April 8, Information of James White. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th
Red River. December, which see.
- April 10, Peel to Goulburn. Sends two letters respecting emigration from
Irish Office. Ireland to the United States. 436
- April 26, Same to the same. Is informed by Gregory that only two persons
Irish Office. subsisted by government for giving information are in Dublin. The
others are so scattered that it would be better to relinquish his idea for
this year. 437
- Enclosed.* Gregory to Peel, 19th April. Will inquire about the names
of the persons who are unable to live at home from having prosecuted
or given evidence against persons engaged in the present distur-
bances and endeavour to ascertain who are qualified and willing to emi-
grate to Canada. 438
- April 27, Barker to Gordon. No measures have yet been taken to procure
Storekeeper's ploughs for the settlers in Canada, the pattern not having been
Office. decided on. 439
- May 1, Same to Goulburn. Has received orders to defer the shipment of
Storekeeper's the ploughs for the settlers; are the ox chains and harrows also to be
Office. delayed in shipment? Are the stores to be shipped as received from
the contractors? 440
- May 15, Complaint of James McIntosh. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th
Red River. December, which see.
- May 15, Hamilton to Goulburn. Acknowledges receipt of Boardman's letter.
Castle Street. Asks for information as to sums voted for missionaries in the North
American colonies. 441
- May 22, Same to the same. After consideration, the Board declines for the
Castle Street. present to adopt Boardman as a missionary. 442
- May 25, Complaint of John Scarth. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th
Red River. December, which see.
- May 27, Complaint of Duncan McDonald. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th
Red River. December, which see
- May 29, North-west Company to Goulburn. Call attention to the extra-
London. ordinary proceedings of Selkirk and the Hudson's Bay Company and to
their assumption of power; the dreadful consequences to be expected
from its exercise. The unfounded claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to
the possession of the lands watered by rivers falling into the Bay, which
have been occupied by Canadian traders since the conquest, in succession
to their French Canadian predecessors. Four fifths of the trade on the

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territory claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company have been carried on by Canadian subjects, and the Hudson's Bay Company have only extended their trade by following the discoveries of the Canadians in the interior. The only posts which they can claim are those on the shores of the Bay and probably the only situations over which their exclusive privileges extend. Even if they had acquired by their charter the full extent of the privileges they claim, these privileges must long since have lapsed by the demise of the charter and the non-fulfilment of its terms. Since the interference of Selkirk in the affairs of the Company these dormant rights have been scrutinized, with a view to ruin His Lordship's rivals in trade and for the promotion of schemes of monopoly. It is intended to appoint judges and juries to try causes between the Hudson's Bay Company and their opponents, who had never acknowledged this jurisdiction and do not now feel more disposed to do so. The consequence will be resistance by arms and bloodshed, in a situation 3,000 miles from the chief governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, where it would scarcely be practicable to enforce even acknowledged law. The characters of the persons appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company render them unfit to administer the laws. The councillors and sheriff may possibly be able to read and write but they possess no other qualifications for these offices. Selkirk having obtained the majority of the votes, the other proprietors and directors are powerless; it was thus Selkirk acquired such an immense extent of territory. Suggests that a suit for ejectment be brought, so that the land might revert to the Crown. Asks him (Goulburn) to represent to Bathurst the situation in which the Canadian traders and their servants (about 2,000 persons) will be placed by the proceedings of the Hudson's Bay Company and to pray for the interference of Government to prevent the exercise of the assumed judicial power. Violence has occurred on both sides, but they enclose copy of Selkirk's instructions by which it appears that Selkirk supposes the charter authorizes the company to make war and "right and recompense" themselves by hostilities against persons interrupting their trade. His present intentions are more favourable to the Canadian traders than the instructions, as it is proposed first to obtain a judgment from his dependents before seizing, whereas by instructions a seizure was to be made at once. The disputes between the two companies before Selkirk's undertaking were of perpetual occurrence but of no consequence, and had usually subsided before they were inquired into. Sometimes crimes were committed, but the trials for those at Montreal have had a proportionate effect. Selkirk's attempt to colonize Assiniboia has led to more serious difficulties by arousing the jealousy of the Indians. Would be happy to concur with the Hudson's Bay Company in any feasible plan for restraining violence, but this can only be done by placing the territories under the Canadian courts, to which they properly belong. The difficulty of finding suitable persons to administer justice and the question of expense are points for government to determine. Page 356

Enclosed. Selkirk to Wm. Hillier, 18th June, 1812. Instructions as to his conduct when in charge of the post; he is to act with firmness and moderation. If attacked he is only to act in accordance with the law of self-defence; to assert the right of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territory, warning the servants of the North-west Company to leave it, seizing any timber they may have cut, destroying their buildings, and seizing their fishing nets. To use shilalas (*sic*) in preference to fire arms, which may teach the voyageurs to keep at a respectful distance. 366

Cameron to servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

Deposition of McLean. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.

June 7,
Red River.

June 8,
Red River.

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June 8,
Red River. Complaint of John McJeod. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.
- June 8,
Red River. Complaint of John Warren. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.
- June 8,
Mark Lane. Committee of Merchants to Bathurst. It is reported that the commissioners from the United States are anxious for a commercial treaty. The opinion is held that the safest policy is to leave the trade with the United States to municipal regulations. If a treaty is entered into, all United States vessels should be excluded from the harbours, &c., of British North America, and the citizens of the United States be prohibited from fishing within certain defined limits. The importance of these proposals to the shipowners, merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain. The motives for narrowing the privileges of intercourse between the United States and the sugar colonies apply with greater force than during the late war. Page 394
- June 9,
Red River. Complaint of McNaughton. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.
- June 29,
Montreal. Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. Writes in consequence of Selkirk's labours to excite suspicion against the North-west Company of exciting the Indians against the Red River settlers. Sends copy of confidential letter addressed to his brother by the Adjutant General and of the answer. Refers to other correspondence. Was and still is in hope that impressions unfavourable to the North-west Company are removed from his (Bathurst's) mind; the charges are entirely unfounded. The assistance rendered by the North-west Company to the settlers completely refutes the charges. The company's provisions seized by Miles McDonell recovered by the company's servants in part, a portion being left with McDonell. Offers of the Indians to assist in their recovery refused. Denial of the calumnies of Selkirk repeated. His belief that the Indians will destroy the settlement very different from the charges that the North-west Company was instigating them to do so. 372
- Enclosed.* Harvey to W. McGillivray, 14th June (confidential). Statement of the charges made by Selkirk against the North-west Company; is there any ground for believing that the Indians contemplate the atrocity alluded to? 380
(The answer is in vol. 133 of this series, as is also the speech of the Grandes Oreilles).
- July 24,
Red River. Deposition of François Mongunier. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December, which see.
- July 25,
London. Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn. Their goods have been sent for the Indian trade on the faith of the article of the treaty of Ghent, which secures the right to trade as formerly, with the Indians living in the United States. Desires to know if any change has been made. 385
- July 28,
London. Same to the same. Desires protection for a colony they propose to establish to carry on the fur trade between China and the Columbia River. They wish to carry on the trade as British subjects, but they may be forced to combine their interests with American merchants or to abandon the proposal unless they have some assurance of protection. 388
- August 2,
London. Same to the same. Regret the misinterpretation put on their letter of the 28th ulto. They have sent out goods to the extent of £150,000 sterling for the Indian trade on the Columbia River, which run the risk of being seized by the Americans on the plea that they have no rights as British subjects to trade with Indians in United States territory. They solicit information, "Whether we may rely upon the protection of "His Majesty's Government in carrying on a legal trade as British "subjects, within what we have always considered British territory "from the North of the Columbia to the Russian settlements on the

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- “ coast of the Pacific and from the coast in the countries between the
“ sea and the Rocky Mountains.” They did not ask for Bathurst’s
opinions on a commercial speculation, but if they cannot obtain protec-
tion they must abandon the undertaking. Page 390
- August 5, Red River. McLeod to Thomas. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December,
which see.
- August 5, Red River. Same to Selkirk. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th December,
which see.
- August 5, Winnipic. Deposition of McLean. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th Decem-
ber, which see.
- August 11, Winnipic. Deposition of George Sutherland. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst,
6th December, which see.
- August 11, Winnipic. Deposition of Alex. Sutherland. Enclosed in Berens to Bathurst, 6th
December, which see.
- October 16, Dublin Castle. Peel to Goulburn. Introduces Chearnley, who is desirous to emi-
grate to Canada. 443
- October 31, General Post Office. Freeling to the same. The packet for the ensuing month will, accord-
ing to Bathurst’s suggestion, go direct to New York with Wilson, who is
to take the command in Canada, calling at Bermuda on the way back.
This will delay the delivery of the letters for Halifax and Bermuda. 444
- November 3, Horse Guards. Long to Bathurst. There is no objection to pay the pensions to
widows residing in Quebec, Montreal and Halifax, of deceased officers of
provincial regiments through the deputy paymasters at these stations,
the same rule will apply to all places where there is a resident officer
of the department. 445
- November 18, Falmouth. Cunningham to Saverland. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th
December, which see.
- November 20, Falmouth. Saverland to Freeling. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th
December, which see.
- November 21, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends letter from the agent at Falmouth, to
be returned. 447
- November 25. Same to Saverland. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th December,
which see.
- November 30, Falmouth. Saverland to Freeland. Enclosed in Freeling to Goulburn, 7th Decem-
ber, which see.
- December 6, Hudson’s Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Sends letter from Colville, with documents; the
facts stated by him are fully corroborated by letters from the governor
and other officers. The instructions to the governor of Canada
did not reach him in time to send up troops last summer, and as there is
little probability of his having heard of the return of the settlers, he
may not consider it necessary to act on these instructions; asks that
they be repeated. Muskets issued for the protection of the settlers have
been seized by Cameron for the North-west Company and probably sent
to Canada; asks that orders be sent to have these arms restored. 272
- Enclosed.* Colville to the Governor, &c., of the Hudson’s Bay Company,
5th December. Sends charges against the North-west Company of out-
rages committed by Cameron, their agent, on the settlers at Red River
and documents to prove the truth of the charges. 274
- Cameron to the servants of the Hudson’s Bay Company, 7th June.
That in bringing Miles McDonell to justice there is no intention to
injure the person or property of the others, but warns them that any
attempt to rescue or screen the prisoners will be punished. 285
- Cameron to Archibald McDonell, 3rd April. The field pieces having
been employed to disturb the peace, they have been taken possession of
to put them out of harm’s way. 287

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Deposition of George Sutherland, 11th August, that the settlers were taken prisoners by the North-west Company, their muskets seized, &c.

Page 288

McLeod to Selkirk, 5th August. Reports the outrages and plundering committed by the half-breeds at the instance of Cameron. 292

McLeod to Thomas, 5th August. Substantially the same as the immediately preceding letter. 295

Deposition of McLean, 8th June. Several shots were fired at Duncan McNaughton by an armed party of half-breeds at Frog Plain. 298

Deposition of McLean, 5th August. The offers of money, land, &c., made to him by the agents of the North-west Company if he would remove and the threats of the half-breeds if he would not do so. 299

Complaint of Duncan McNaughton, 9th June. He was fired at when on Frog Plain. 301

Complaint of John McLeod, 8th June. Saw Duncan McNaughton fired at by a party of half-breeds on Frog Plain. 302

Complaint of John Warren, 8th June, that he was attacked and taken prisoner to the North-west Company's fort at Pembina. 303

Deposition of Alex. Sutherland, 11th August. His musket taken from him and he made prisoner, taken to Frog Plain and abused by Cameron. 304

Deposition of François Mongunier, 24th July. Saw Duncan Cameron wave his hat and heard him cheer when passing the government house at Red River when he saw it in flames. 306

Complaint of Duncan McDonald, 27th May, that he had been kept a prisoner for two days by Duncan Cameron. 307

Complaint of John Scarth, 25th May, that he was taken prisoner to the North-west Company's fort. 308

Complaint of James McIntosh, 15th May, that he was kept a prisoner for two days by Duncan Cameron. 309

Information of James White, 8th April. That a crowd of North-west Company's people had broken open the house and rescued a prisoner, Donald McKinnon. 311

Other information and depositions follow to the same general effect.

December 7,
General Post
Office.

Freeling to Goulburn. Sends correspondence on the subject of a claim by Cunningham of the "Francis Freeling" for losses sustained in laying in stores for the accommodation of Wilson, who was going to take command in Canada. Expecting the General to be accompanied by a suite, Cunningham laid in stores accordingly, many of which are spoiled, Wilson having changed the determination to proceed by the "Francis Freeling." Recommends the payment of £100 as a fair remuneration. 448

Enclosed. Freeling to Saverland, 25th November. Desires to be informed what, if any, arrangement was made with Wilson for his passage by the "Francis Freeling." 451

Saverland to Freeling, 20th November. Encloses Cunningham's letter respecting his claim for the half passage for Wilson's failure to take the ship. 452

Cunningham to Saverland, 18th November. For payment of the forfeiture of the half passage incurred by Wilson not going in the ship. 453

Saverland to Freeling, 30th November. Wilson held no communication either with him or Cunningham, but the ship was detained and her course altered to suit General Wilson and Glegg; wrote to Captain Upton that he was going out in the "Francis Freeling" with Wilson, which was communicated to him (Saverland) on which he detained the vessel. Believes Cunningham should receive £100 to pay for the loss. 454

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December 13,
Dublin Castle. Peel to Goulburn. Transmits extract from a letter from Rev. G. V. Sampson, on the subject of emigration from Ireland to British North America. Page 456

Enclosed. Sampson to Peel, 30th November. The alarming increase of Catholics in Ulster and the emigration chiefly of Protestants from there to the United States has led him to propose an emigration of Catholics to Lower Canada. 457

December 20,
Hudson's Bay
House. Berens to Bathurst. In answer to the report of the total dispersion of the Red River settlement, much later reports have been received by way of Hudson's Bay than that which could have reached Canada. By Colville's letter it appears that after the dispersal of the settlement in June, a party had left the north end of Winnipic on the 7th August, to the number of 50 or 60, and about 90 new settlers who had arrived at Hudson's Bay at the end of this month had also gone to Red River. The order to send military assistance might have been received too late this year, but if orders are immediately sent there would be no difficulty in dispatching a small detachment of troops as the Hudson's Bay and North-west companies are in the habit of sending many men and large quantities of bulky goods several hundred miles beyond Red River. Should there be difficulties of which he is not aware in sending troops from Upper Canada, they might be sent hence in the ships of the Hudson's Bay Company, which sail in May. These might not arrive in time to prevent threatened hostilities, but troops from Upper Canada, could arrive in sufficient time. Were, however, the governor of Canada instructed to express the high displeasure at the unwarrantable proceedings of the North-west Company, it might have the effect of preventing the recurrence of the evil and the North-west Company could inform their partners and agents of the intention of government (if such is the case) to send military protection to the settlement. The powers given by the charter to the Hudson's Bay Company are sufficient in ordinary cases, but not to protect the settlers against the attacks of armed men, so that he feels it his duty again to ask protection for the settlers within the company's territories. Should this be refused and that the settlers must defend themselves and call on the neighbouring Indians for help the result can only be looked forward to with apprehension. The Hudson's Bay Company can at least have the satisfaction of knowing that no blame can be attributed to them, as they have taken every means to press the subject on Government. 322

Q.—135-1.

MISCELLANEOUS 1815.

1813.
October 17,
London. Bouchette to Bathurst. Describes the islands on the St. Lawrence and Lakes and suggests the line for the boundary with the United States. 65

1814.
November 8,
Montreal. Citizens of Quebec and Montreal to Brenton. Enclosed in Brenton to Bathurst, 2nd January, 1815, misdated 1814, which see.

November 18,
Quebec. Citizens of Quebec to Brenton (in French). Enclosed in Brenton to Bathurst, 2nd January, 1815, which see.

November 19,
Montreal. Committee of citizens to Brenton. Enclosed in Brenton to Bathurst, 2nd January, 1815, which see.

No date. An undated *memoire* in support follows.

Anonymous ("British Canadian") to Bathurst. Argues at length against the reduction of the Canadian Fencibles; the dangers of the measure and the usefulness of the corps. 10

1815.
January 2,
London. Brenton to Bathurst. Transmits copies of letters, address and memorial, and asks for an interview. (The letter is dated 1814, apparently through error.) 15

Enclosed. Citizens of Quebec and Montreal to Brenton, 8th November, 1814 (in French). Their devotion to the Crown shown by their

1815.

acts in defending the country. The equitable administration of Prevost leads them to ask that he be continued. Page 16

Citizens of Quebec to Brenton, 18th November, 1814 (in French). Sends address to be presented to the Prince Regent. "La refutation des faux exposés dont ils se plaignent, la conservation de leur constitution et la continuation de leur présent gouverneur jointes au vif intérêt qu'ils ont maintenant plus que jamais à être représentés auprès de sa majesté" (the refutation of the false statements of which they complain, the preservation of their constitution and the continuation of their present governor, joined to the lively interest which they have now more than ever to be represented before His Majesty) make them desirous to have the address presented and hope he, who has been a witness to their attachment to their Sovereign and government, will do so and communicate with Panet. 18

Address to the Prince Regent (in English), for the preservation of the present constitution and the retention of Prevost as governor. 20

Memoire (in French) in support of the petition to the Prince Regent. (Called "address" in the English copy). The inhabitants regard the constitution as the most capable of giving them happiness, but complain of its mal-administration, all the places being filled by the old subjects, called English whatever their nationality and by a few French Canadians devoted to them, so that the House of Assembly, largely composed of French Canadians, is regarded as a foreign body, and the members treated as rebels against government so that the division has become national, the English party forming the government and the majority of the Assembly being supported by the mass of the people; thus throughout the country there are two parties, as in the legislature. The French Canadian Catholics are treated by the vulgar part of the English party in the most revolting manner and their attachment to the constitution is made a pretext to represent the little confidence that can be placed in the Canadians. The governors, who know them only through the reports of the English party, could not help sharing their prejudices, which were no doubt communicated to the Mother Country. Their sufferings under the late governor (Craig); the governing party has an interest in making them appear to be disloyal, the effect of which is only evil. This course has a tendency to make Canadians regard the constitution in a sombre and odious light, the improper constitution of the courts of justice and their imperfect administration, leading to arbitrary and uncertain decisions. The governor cannot show himself the least favourable to the Canadians without exciting the hatred of the government party; the means for communication between the governor and Assembly is only by a prejudiced councillor, who desires to support the views of his party, which he has often joined either from a spirit of rivalry or by chance. Were this system changed misunderstandings between government and the Assembly would be removed, and the Assembly would no longer be excited and irritated, a state of feeling which passes to the outside. It is suggested that the place of councillor or other honourable office should be given to those who have most influence in the Assembly, the only means by which they could maintain these positions. It is to be presumed that the two parties would unite and national divisions would cease. The insinuation that the Canadians are disloyal because they look to the interests of the country is as false as to charge the Scotchman or the Englishman with disloyalty because he is chiefly interested in Scotland or England, as the case may be, and that he is not capable of filling offices of trust. The Canadians are more concerned for the interests of the Mother Country than the old subjects. If the country passed into subjection to the United States they would no longer have a country to look to, but would become submerged, unable

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to protect themselves or their religion, which would only render them odious to the other sects which abound in the United States. Fathers could on their death bed only think with horror of leaving their families under such domination. So long as the country remains under the British Empire, they have no such dangers to fear. The English party encourages the Americans to come in, having the same manners, religion and language in order to free themselves from the French Canadians, whom they regard as a foreign people, and many of the officers are interested in bringing Americans to settle on the lots granted from the Crown lands. The only hope the Canadians have is that their interests and those of the Mother Country for the preservation of Canada are identical, believing that the absorption of the Canadian population would mean the extinction of the domination of the Mother Country, and that the loss of the political life of the Canadians as a people would be the loss of the political life of the country as a British colony.

Page 23

Committee of Citizens to Brenton, (in French) 19th November 1814. They have sent a memoir in support of the petition to the Prince Regent, which they request should be handed to the Secretary of State for the colonies. Hope that the statement of the feelings of the majority may produce a remedy.

41

February 7,
Lambeth
Marsh.

Flindall to Bathurst. Asks what land would be granted to a family of eight persons and what further assistance to those who have only their industry to depend on.

262

February 8,
Mount
Gerald.

Gilbert Fitzgerald to———. Calls attention to the efforts made by emissaries from the United States to induce emigrants to go there; his efforts to prevent this. Numbers going ostensibly to Newfoundland but in reality for the United States.

263

February 15,
Edinburgh.

Colquhoun to Bathurst. John Campbell, senior, is willing to act as agent for emigration from Scotland. His connection with the Highlands and other qualifications for the office. As soon as he (Colquhoun) learns that a communication is to be made to Campbell, he shall do so and send such further instructions as may be necessary; there is no time to be lost if the embarkation is to take place in April.

83

February 18,
MountGerald.

Fitzgerald to ———. Has tried to ascertain the object of those who are preparing to leave the kingdom and the means provided for their passage, and can only find that the vessels at R6ss are employed to procure hands for the Newfoundland fishery. Knows of two brothers who are going to Newfoundland for a year, intending after that to settle in the United States; nine-tenths have the same intention and he does not see how the emigration to the United States is to be stopped if the people go to Newfoundland for a year. Has no doubt that persons are concerned in engaging men direct for the United States with a bounty, although he cannot discover them. He has consulted the Roman Catholic clergymen and requested them to exhort their parishioners not to be seduced; they had not seen the advertisements although they had heard of them. Cork and Dublin are to be the ports of embarkation; a vessel may probably be also sent to Waterford. The superabundance of population in Leinster and scarcity of employment make the people eager to grasp at any prospect of removal. Wishes government would devise a plan for employment, similar to the Highland canal, for instance, set out to prevent emigration from the north of Scotland. If desired shall send plans of that canal and of the break-water at Plymouth.

266

February 22,
Edinburgh.

Colquhoun to Bathurst. Campbell has been attending to the plan of emigration, but he and others think that the time for embarkation should be postponed to the 1st July.

85

1815. February 24, Glasgow.	Campbell to Bathurst The measures he has taken to make public the intentions of government in respect to emigration. Very little private or adventitious aid will be required. The obstacles are attachment to the soil and the infamous practices that have been followed by emigration crimps.	Page 106
March 4, Glasgow.	Same to the same. Reports the progress of emigration. At Edinburgh, about 500, including children, &c., at Glasgow, about 200 have applied. Will send queries, some of which have occurred to himself, others suggested by the applicants.	109
March 4, St. Asaph.	Browne to Secretary of State. Asks for information respecting advantages that might be given to persons who propose to settle in Canada. He has served with Wellington and been wounded. Several men would settle with him.	42
March 10, Harlemere.	W. Curtis to Sir C. Long. Sent a petition for employment as a land surveyor in a foreign settlement, but is afraid it has not been received. Should he not be employed is still desirous of emigrating on the hazard of employment. Asks for directions how to proceed.	86
March 11, London.	Report by Bouchette on the water communication from Montreal to Kingston and Sackett's Harbour. The rapids and other obstructions described and the situation at which canals should be placed are stated.	43
	Prospectus of map of Canada and of a "Topographical Description."	49
	List of British subscribers.	54
	List of Canadian subscribers.	55
March 11, Edinburgh.	Campbell to Bathurst. Has received his appointment and shall endeavour to discharge his duties faithfully. Has anxiously explained in Edinburgh and elsewhere the terms offered by Government to prevent misunderstanding, that great wealth was not to be expected from the offer and that only persons of steady character and industry were to be encouraged. Shall attend to granting the receipts to settlers paying money and to the other instructions on that head. A communication shall be made respecting inquiries. Memorandum, noted as being sent, was not enclosed.	114
March 13, Edinburgh.	Same to the same. Sends queries and remarks by applicants and his answers, so far as these could be made. A column is left for His Lordship's answers. Has judged it proper to forbear using solicitation with any one to accept of the terms, and has recommended consideration and consultation with friends before agreeing to accept.	117
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Queries, remarks and answers.	119
March 15, Uxbridge.	Thomas Hopkins to Bathurst. Suggestions for colonial settlements.	318
March 15, Edinburgh.	Campbell to the same. Has published the notice that the number of settlers to be sent to Canada this season is restricted to 2,000; tonnage is to be in readiness in the Clyde. Objections are raised as to the shortness of the time allowed for preparation. It has been suggested that one or two ports might be appointed for embarkation at distant points; shall inquire and report. The obstacles by the obligation to pay £16 or £22, most of the applicants being poor though industrious.	127
March 15, Edinburgh.	Same to Goulburn (private). In consequence of the delay and inconvenience in respect to postage, suggests that he should have the privilege of franking.	129
March 17, Edinburgh.	Same to Bathurst. Sends memorial from Allan McDonell and others. Had answered that he had communicated it, notwithstanding its irregular form. The answer shows several ideas which he has often had occasion to express.	131

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1815.
March 18,
Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn (?). Desires to know if a stamp should be used for the receipt to be given to the settlers for the deposit of money. Page 132
- March 20,
Edinburgh. Same to the same. Has received Bathurst's answers to queries. His satisfaction at the approbation given to his conduct. Has received letters from Ireland and from the north of England, but has not observed that government's terms have been published in the Irish or English papers. 133
- March 24,
Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Sends copies of letter from Pilkington and of answer, respecting emigration to Canada. Letters begin to pour in from the northern counties; Bathurst's answers should check many of the inquiries. 135
- Enclosed.* Pilkington to Campbell, 20th March. Asks what arrangements are made for the passage of emigrants from the neighbourhood of Woolwich. A great number of artificers and labourers who are likely to be out of employ are anxious to emigrate. Asks to whom application is to be made in London, as a valuable class of persons will be grateful for an opportunity to go to Canada on the terms stated, which bear his signature. 136
- Campbell to Pilkington, 24th March. Refers him to Goulburn or other official in the Colonial office. What is the best book on Canada? Has printed the article from the Edinburgh Encyclopedia to be circulated. 138
- March 24,
Edinburgh. Same to Goulburn. Respecting most convenient place of embarkation other than the Clyde, and if it may be delayed beyond April. Inquiries from various parts of the United Kingdom. The difficulty in many cases of paying the deposit by persons otherwise most suitable. 141
- March 26,
Sunning Hill. Gore to the same. Did not intend to answer Firth's abusive petition to the House of Commons, but has been advised to do so. Asks for Firth's letters to assist him. Shall send the answer to the charges which he shall send to him (Goulburn), to be fortified if necessary, should the subject be discussed in the House of Commons, as seems probable. 273
- March 27,
Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Has paid anxious attention to Bathurst's wishes regarding emigration. The officers of the stamp office believe some stamp to be necessary, &c. 143
- March 27,
Edinburgh. Same to the same. Encloses copy of letter of 18th instant. (For enclosure see at its date.) 144
- March 28,
Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. A receipt stamp is necessary for the money deposited by the settler. The precautions he has taken to prevent the settlers coming to an inconsiderate decision. 145
- March 28,
Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Forwards copy of the explanatory terms. Has added a clause warning people against unauthorized agents. Has always explained that the deposit is indispensable. 154
- Enclosed.* Explanation of the terms previously published. The enclosure precedes the covering letter. 146
- April 3,
Glasgow. Campbell to Bathurst. The few that have paid the deposit, partly from the short time that has elapsed since the explanatory paper was published and chiefly to the shortness of time to procure the money. Encloses queries and remarks, being No. 2 of this description. 156
- Enclosed.* "Questions and remarks by intended settlers in Canada." 158
- These are questions by Campbell on doubts that have arisen respecting the regulations for deposit and for those who may go with relations, etc.
- April 18,
Templemore. Certificate of the suitability of Richard Shepherd and his family to become settlers in Canada. 175

1815.
April 18,
Roscrea. Francis Evans to Peel. After sending certificates of character to Bathurst he was directed to apply to the Irish Government respecting arrangements for emigration. The references he gave as to his character. Had also sent certificates of the characters of William Robinson, Joseph Abbot, Richard Wallace, William Mara, Rev. John Connel, John Chambers, Andrew Fitzpatrick and Daniel Moore. Desires to know if they are approved of, as these persons have property to be disposed of; hopes for an answer. Page 240
- April 18,
Roscrea. Same to the same. Sends certificate of Richard Shepherd; asks for an answer whether it is approved of and if Shepherd and his family are to be permitted to proceed to Canada. 242
- April 22. Anonymous (Pro patria) to the Secretary of State for War. Proposes a system of colonization calculated to preserve the Canadas. 3
- April 25,
Glasgow. Campbell to Bathurst. The few comparatively that have come forward as settlers, as he believes many have still to sell off their effects and get rid of their engagements as tenants, servants, &c., on the approaching term, the 15th of May. Sends copies of letters to the Transport Board and to the Commissioners of the Treasury, also of the last advertisement and state of applications. 160
- Enclosed.* Campbell to McLeay, 21st April. Asks for information respecting the arrangements for conveying the settlers to Upper and Lower Canada by the transports. 161
- Campbell to the Treasury. That owing to the delay and other inconveniences that would attend the enforcement of the customs regulations, prays that the effects of settlers may be allowed to be shipped direct in the transports, without requiring the entries demanded in other cases. Attached is a list of the different trades pursued by the settlers. 164
- Notice, 7th April, to settlers for Canada, of the times they can see the commissioner, the nature of the certificate, who are excluded, the date of embarkation, &c. 168
- Applications to 25th April. The total number was 5,500 of whom 2,000 proposed to embark in June or July, A note says, "There is every reason to believe that from the north especially, there will be a great number of applications for spring, 1816." 171
- April 29,
Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Encloses copy of letter from the Transport Board respecting the sailing of the transports, which he has advertised. The difficulties which may arise should many of the settlers arrive before the transports are ready. Asks for instructions. 172
- Enclosed.* McLeay to Campbell, 26th April. The Transport Board cannot say when the transports will be in the Clyde for the settlers. The vessels will register from 250 to 400 tons. 174
- April 29,
Roscrea. Evans to Bathurst. Sends certificate from a person and his family who would pay their own passage if the grant of land and provisions would be guaranteed them on their arrival in Canada. Has sent certificates of others who agree on the same plan. 243
- April 29,
Roscrea. Same to the same. Having learned that the encouragement for settlers to Canada has been suspended for this year, asks if government would guarantee the land and provisions to himself and others who would pay their own passage. Enclosed certificates for those who wish to go and gives list. 244
- Enclosed.* Certificates. 246 to 252
- April 29,
On board the Tyne. Passengers to Bathurst. For an increased allowance of provisions on the voyage to Canada. 253
- May 5,
London. Frankham to Bathurst (?). Served under Lord Apsley, his Lordship's son in the local militia; requests his Lordship's influence to procure him an appointment in the Canadian militia, with leave to settle. 269

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1815.
May 6,
Edinburgh.

Campbell to Goulburn. The number of those for whom deposits are made to this date, is 80 men, 73 females above 16, and 230 children under 16, a total of 383. They are anxious to embark and are beginning to be discontented that the vessels are not arrived. Has taken every precaution to keep the settlers back till the ships arrive, but many see no newspapers and cannot hear till it is too late; suggests that as these people arrived on the faith of the vessels being here, other tonnage may be engaged, as in private emigration; where ships were detained, even if by contrary winds, the justices awarded maintenance till the ships arrived and the emigrants were put on rations. Selkirk he understands, with others, is collecting emigrants in the north. Desires to know if government intends to hold out the same encouragement next spring, and would consent to send vessels to the north and western islands, as, if known, this would suspend the resolutions of many to go with private adventurers, but in that case every thing should be arranged some months before the sailing of the vessel. Page 176

May 7,
Cork.

Chearnley to Bathurst. Applies in consequence of notices of encouragement to be given to settlers. Has a large and efficient family, 14 children, 9 male and 5 female; has stated to the Under Secretary his pretensions on behalf of this colony. 89

May 12,
London.

W. Atkinson and Thomas Clouting to ——. Are desirous to settle in Canada, having determined to dispose of their business and take with them proceeds of the sale. 6

May 15,
Southampton.

John Fielder to Goulburn. Asks leave to go to Canada as a settler with his son in law, S New, his wife and her sister, his (Fielder's) two eldest daughters. Asks also that he may be allowed to take his wife and youngest daughter. 270

May 24,
Swansea.

W. Grove & Sons to Bathurst. Send the names of the family of Daniel Redman, who are desirous of settling in Canada. The man has been bred to agriculture, and is the son of a farmer in Sussex. 275

May 24,
Edinburgh.

Campbell to Goulburn. Has intimated, as advised, that the transports may shortly be expected in the Clyde, to receive part of the settlers and to supply rations for the remainder until the arrival of vessels for their reception. A difficulty has arisen as to lodging and maintenance, as by the letter from the Transport Board, rations are to be given to the settlers who do not sail in the first two transports, whereas Bathurst intends the settlers shall receive rations from their arrival to their embarkation. On account of complaints this becomes an urgent consideration. The Lord Advocate apprehends there is a necessity for an immediate relief in money, otherwise the settlers may be instigated to clamour and mischief. The rates that might be allowed. Memorial sent by settlers to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No communication received as to the passing of their tools. Announcement made that no more applications would be received. Deposits have been made for 108 men, 90 women, 276 children, a total of 474 souls. The anxiety as to the tonnage allowed to each. Apprehends that many who have not made their deposits will do so when they hear of the transports. More vessels will, therefore, be wanted. 179

May 25,
Moneygall.

Chiswell to Bathurst. As he intends to pay his passage and go to Canada immediately, asks for the necessary authority to get a grant of land in Upper Canada. 90

May 30,
Edinburgh.

Campbell to Goulburn. Transmits letter from McNab, on behalf of himself and others in regard to their claim for rations and lodgings by the delay and also for the time lost for the cultivation of the land this season. Presumes that on the latter point the government of Canada will have the power to extend the time for supplying rations. 182

Enclosed. McNab to Campbell, 26th May. Thanks for his attention. The claim of himself and other settlers for repayment of their expenses

1815.
and for compensation for the loss of a year's crop caused by delay. They will cheerfully submit to the delay that may be caused by contrary winds after they are embarked. Page 183
- May 30, S. B. Ferris to Bathurst. Is anxious to have an answer to his previous application, so that he may be enabled to make his arrangements. 271
London.
- June 3, Evans to the same. On the faith of the letter from Goulburn that the families who paid their own passage to Canada would receive land, rations, &c., some of them have taken passage, others will leave in spring. 254
Dublin.
- June 5, Barker to Goulburn (?). Writes respecting his brothers going to Canada and asks that they may have grants in a favourable situation. 56
Greta Lodge.
- June 6, Brewer to Goulburn. Being too late for a passage on government account, has taken passage for himself and family; asks if any privileges are allowed to persons settling in Canada. 59
Millwall.
- June 6, Campbell to the same. Has received Bathurst's instructions respecting the allowance to emigrants till they embark; is in correspondence with the transport agent at Greenock. 185
Edinburgh.
- June 6, Graves to the same. Desires to know whether government will grant him lands in Upper Canada in room of those taken possession of in Nova Scotia. 312
Princes Street
- June 9, Edward Ellice to the same. Sends extract from a letter from Canada on the subject of the Indians. The United States government have few scruples in attempting to persuade these poor people that they have been betrayed by Great Britain and the consequences may be dreadful to the colonists of Upper Canada. 255
New Street.
- Enclosed. Extract, 26th April. Report received from Michilimakinak that the Indians have been betrayed in the treaty, the stipulation about them being considered a mere mockery. 256
- June 9, Littleton to Goulburn. Asks that a letter may be given to Charles and Henry Barker that may recommend them to the Governor in respect to their settlement in Canada. 340
Arlington Street.
- June 12, J. Budé to the same (?). The name of the person who wishes to settle in Canada is Ewart; had no difficulty in recommending him for the letter to the Governor. 60
Henrietta Street.
- June 12, Campbell to the same. The difficulties that have arisen as to the distribution of rations to settlers from different localities. Refers the question of a schoolmaster selected by families to the number of 140 souls to the decision of Government. 186
Edinburgh.
- June 13, Same to the same. One vessel has arrived at Greenock, another daily expected. Has no doubt dispatch will be given. To what office in Canada are the settlers to apply? A list of the settlers shall be sent as soon as the names can be ascertained. A few of the settlers are unable to go; has not repaid them their deposit; presumes that may be done after the embarkation. 187
Edinburgh.
- June 14, Young to the same. Has had no answer to his application of 1st Kensington. June. Hopes for a speedy consideration of his case. Calls attention to his request for additional leave of absence. 664
- June 15, De Bonne to Bishop of Quebec. Enclosure E, in Bishop to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.
La Canardière
- June 17, Ellice to Goulburn. Recommends John Richardson and David Thomson as the most suitable persons to be employed to settle the boundary from the Lake of the Woods. 257
New Street.
- June 19, Barclay to the same. Sails in a few days for the United States as commissioner under the 4th and 5th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent. Desires to see the decision under the 5th Article of the Treaty of Amity of 1794. 71
Tavistock Square.

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June 20,
Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. The transports have suffered interruption from the impressment of eight men from the "Atlas"; has sent a memorial to the Admiralty; believes the impress officer has acted under a mistake. Page 193
- June 23,
Edinburgh. Same to the same. When proper evidence is received respecting the schoolmaster he shall report. In regard to pressing the men at Greenock, the regulating officer states that the "Atlas" can be manned there. The transport agent had issued allowance to persons residing in Glasgow; he (Campbell) has suggested to Bathurst that others suffering from similar delays should also have allowances. The number of persons now forward does not exceed 680, but more are on their way. 189
- June 28,
Greenock. Same to the same. The arrangements for the embarkation satisfactory; ships waiting for surgeons. Halliday recommended by the settlers to be their schoolmaster; his testimonials satisfactory. 191
- June 30,
Greenock. Champion, agent for transports, to the same(?) The necessity to have a surgeon on board each transport; has made some difference in the provisions on the voyage and is supplying fresh beef during the stay of the vessels in port. 91
- July 4,
Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Has seen Simson and family on board the "Atlas." Hopes his proceeding to Canada with settlers will be for their mutual advantage. 194
- July 4,
Edinburgh. Same to the same. The men pressed from the "Atlas," have not been returned on account of bad conduct; others have been got to take their places. Surgeons have been appointed and may be expected immediately. Attention paid to the minute details by an agent whom he (Campbell) has employed, as it is necessary to guard against imposition. 195
- July 11,
Edinburgh. Same to the same. Has informed Halliday that the recommendation of him to be schoolmaster has been approved of and instructions shall be sent to the governor of Canada. Has informed Champion respecting the issue of oatmeal on the voyage. Has written to the governor of Canada to please the settlers. The deposits will be returned after the embarkation to those who have changed their mind. Has had the article from the Edinburgh Cyclopaedia on Canada reprinted and by a small consideration for the manuscript, has encouraged the publication of practical advices to emigrants. The last of these is by a Mr. Stewart, who travelled in Canada; sends copies. 197
- July 21,
Spring Gardens. *Enclosed.* Campbell to the governor of Canada 10th July. Reports the sailing of four transports with emigrants who are to apply to him (the governor). Sends printed copies of the terms. 199
- July 21,
Spring Gardens. Bicknell to Goulburn. Desires that an order be given to pay him the amount voted by Parliament towards the salaries of missionaries. 72
- July 22,
Somerton. Dickinson to ———. Has received applications from persons wishing to become settlers, and asks for information. 233
- July 24,
Duke Street. Nat. Atcheson to Goulburn. Has the Act for imposing a duty on the importation of rum into Lower Canada been sanctioned? Asks this for the guidance of the merchants. 8
- July 24,
Edinburgh. Campbell to the same. Three of the transports have sailed. Several settlers being expected and the surgeon not having arrived, the last vessel will not sail till the first of August. 201
- July 27,
Quebec. Beckwith to the same. Sends by Major Powell a sketch of the settlers' habitations on the communication between Quebec and New Brunswick; has deferred erecting other buildings until the boundary line is settled, and that he shall receive instructions. The settlers are men belonging to the 10th Royal veteran battalion, continued on the strength of their regiment that they might not be left to wander as whim or caprice dictated. The settlement on the St. Francis has a fair prospect of suc-

1815.

- ceeding. Sir Frederick Robinson is making a settlement in Upper Canada. Of the settlers arrived in transports, some are eligible, others the reverse; he mentions this to prevent the well meaning from being misled by one or two designing men. These men in general propose settling in Upper Canada. No precise instructions have been sent as to the expense to be incurred for the transport of settlers and their effects to the places where they may wish to fix. Page 73
- August 1, Stepney Green. Plan of part of the communication between Quebec and Halifax. 75a
Bezant to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land in Canada and for a passage for himself, wife and two children. He was a lieutenant of the Royal Marines, allowed to retire on half pay, on account of his services and wounds. 76
- August 1, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Has written to the Transport Board disapproving of them granting permission to J. Hope Stewart to proceed to Canada in the "Eliza," to return in the same vessel, as he had already declined to recommend it, and was afraid Stewart would interfere with the passengers on the voyage or even in Canada. As permission has been granted, he will not try to disappoint Stewart, but has laid on him the strongest injunctions not to interfere in any respect with the settlers. 202
- August 2, Bristol. Rev. T. Hands to Castlereagh. Applies for a grant of land; his object is to instruct the youth of Canada, to instil into their minds principles which will attach them to the British nation. 322
- August 3, Greenock. Campbell to Goulburn. The "Eliza" sailed this afternoon with 122 persons on board. Lists of the whole of the settlers shall be sent soon. 204
- August 25, Edinburgh. Same to Bathurst. Sends list of settlers with memoradum; also, copy of list sent to the governor, which contains a list of the crew and passengers. Another is prepared with list of deposits, &c. 205
- August 25, Edinburgh. Same to Goulburn. A letter and two books containing lists of settlers have been sent in a box addressed to Bathurst. 207
- September 2, Near Paris. Glew to Bathurst. States his services in Canada on the ground of which he was strongly recommended. Applies for the brevet rank of major. 314
- September 25. Flaming to Darby. An enclosure. 343
- September 29, Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Reports the conduct of Stewart his clerk, who now declines to make use of the privilege granted to him by Bathurst to go to Canada. His want of discretion, etc. 208
- October 4, Ludgate Hill. T. E. Darby to Bathurst (?) Reminds his Lordship that in May last, he had offered on the part of a French gentleman some exceedingly precious maps of the United States. His Lordship assented to the purchase provided the maps answered the description. Asks that steps be taken for their transfer to London, so that they may be examined and their value ascertained. 234
- October 9, Portsmouth. Thomas Aive to the same. Was taken on Lake Champlain on 11th September, 1814, and lost all his property. Asks that his case be taken into consideration. 9
- October 12, Ludgate Hill. Darby to the same. Has received from France a more exact description of the maps than he (Darby), had hitherto been able to afford. Submits it to His Lordship. 236
- Apparently the enclosure (undated) with the title "Plans of rivers of the United States, taken by General Collet, by desire of the French Govt. in 1796," giving a description of each of the maps. 111
- Also apparently enclosed letter from Flaming to Darby, dated Bar le Duc. 25th September.
- October 14, Edinburgh. Campbell to Bathurst. Submits considerations respecting emigration to Canada. Is satisfied that there is a surplus population in the Highlands; Selkirk's book on the subject will supersede many observations;

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was at first received with prejudice, but it has been found that it contains much truth. The inclination to proceed to Canada did not, except in rare instances, arise from a spirit of adventure, but from necessity due to various causes among a people tenacious of remaining on the soil. Opposition to the plan of emigration on the part of the great proprietors; his efforts to remove this. The distinction between the Lowlands and the Highlands requires a modification of the laws. The change of tenure after 1745 has not wholly destroyed the feudal system, which it may not be convenient to obliterate, as in some places its spirit is found to operate in a very high degree. Suggests that small stills might be legalized, as the people would willingly pay for stills within the reach of their operations and capital. The spirit of clanship that exists as shown in the military service. The publicity of the plan of emigration has not, as alleged by some, unsettled the minds of the country, the Scotch being a thinking people who deliberate upon all subjects and few of the applicants appeared to have relinquished their bread in Scotland to seek it in a foreign clime. If the same plan is to be continued next year the public should be at once apprised, owing to the inconvenience that arose from the late intimation and the delay in the arrival of the transports. If the plan is to be abandoned, the same immediate notice should be given to remove suspense and to allow of arrangements being made. The greater security for the defence of Canada from the emigration of the Highlanders than from the mixed mass in the low country. Besides many Highlanders are already in Canada, whose presence there is a strong motive to the emigration of their relations left behind. The numerous applications from various parts of the country supply a reason for continuing the plan. The question of a port of embarkation is of importance, for the Clyde is not central except for the Lowlands and the chief difficulty the Highland settlers have experienced is the travelling overland with their families to the port of embarkation. The embarkation might easily be arranged at different places and a rendezvous fixed on. The Highlanders are beginning to be anxious about the arrival of the transports; asks to be informed whenever accounts are received. General remarks.

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October 3,
Bryanston
Square.

Booth to Bathurst. Proposes a plan for making roads in Nova Scotia as a means of settling the province. 77

November 1,
Eyre Court.

Rev. Isham Boggs to the same. States his clerical services, asks to be informed of the encouragement that may be held out to emigrants proceeding to Canada and whether grants of land would be made to himself and his two sons. 79

November 8,
Tower Street.

Barwis to Goulburn. Is desirous to be informed of the value affixed to the maps he left and asks for his (Goulburn's) interference to expedite Bathurst's answer. 81

November 9,
Pall Mall.

Ellice to the same. Recommends John Ogilvie, of Montreal, to be appointed commissioner for ascertaining the boundaries by the treaty of Ghent. His qualifications; he should be authorized to employ surveyors, &c. 259

November 22,
Edinburgh.

Campbell to the same. Discusses the subject of his remuneration, which he thinks should be 500 guineas. 228

November 28,
Cork.

Chearnley to the same. Transmits letter of introduction from Peel and Sir Richard Musgrave and hopes that they will induce Bathurst to grant his powerful aid to set forward his 9 boys and 5 girls. 93

December 14,
St. John, N.B.

Ward Chipman to Bathurst. In the business of the boundary commission, it may be necessary to visit various points and as he is sometimes incapacitated from gout, asks that his son be appointed joint agent with him; his qualifications. 95

1815.
December 22,
Cork. **Chearnley to Bathurst.** It was unfortunate that he had fixed on Canada in his application, but he leaves the choice of situation to His Lordship. Page 98
- December 22,
Beckenham. **Colville to Bathurst.** In reference to the report from Drummond that settlers from the Red River had arrived in Canada in great distress, admits, as Drummond reports it officially, that the fact may be so, but that they were not in distress in Red River until misled by the Northwest Company, having been supplied with everything necessary and some things unnecessary out of the stores provided by Selkirk. Sends account to show the amount due by the settlers for clothes, provisions, &c., after deducting what they paid and the amount due them for labour. A gentleman now in London is ready to give evidence as to the facts. 100
- December 22,
Edinburgh. **Enclosed.** List of sums due by settlers at the time they left the Red River in June, 1815. The names and the sum due by each are given. The total is £1,169 2s. 11d. 103
- No date. **Campbell to Goulburn.** Has been informed of the approval of the Treasury of the payment of 500 guineas, which he shall charge in his accounts. 231
- Memorial of Joseph Bouchette,** pointing out the acknowledged value of his topographical map and volume and asking for assistance towards the completion of the work, the expense having far exceeded the estimate and his means being at present exhausted, until he can obtain funds from the sale of his property. 61
- Cornelius Curtis, Petition.** Has been kept prisoner in France for ten years; his wounds and age incapacitate him for labour; he can obtain no aid from Greenwich Hospital and asks, therefore, for relief from government. 88
- Joseph Elk to Bathurst (?)** Asks for information respecting the encouragement to be given to settlers as he may be enabled to turn their attention to British North America. 238
- "Statement of the claim of Rear Admiral R. Graves and Louisa Carolina, his wife, on the Bahama Islands."** Gives an account of the Bahamas being taken possession of by Capt. Sayle in 1667; the grant to Sir Peter Colleton and five others, the capture by the Spaniards, the re-establishment of the colony in 1690. The purchase by Sir John Colleton in 1729 of the other five-sixths; the descent of the property to Graves through his wife, and the forcible taking possession of it by the Crown for the settlement of loyalists from Florida. The case enters minutely into the circumstances of the grant, the value of the products of the islands, of the privileges, &c., in explanation of the petition to the House of Commons for its restitution to the heirs of Colleton; for whose sacrifices on behalf of Charles I. he had received a baronetcy and the grant. 277
- George Hope,** apparently a circular notifying passengers to embark on board the "Penelope," which is to sail from Portsmouth to Quebec. 323
- Petition of Pierre de Sales Laterrière** stating his services as surgeon with the Canadian Voltigeurs and, on account of the consequent loss of his practice, praying for remuneration either by a grant of, land or otherwise. 347

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MISCELLANEOUS, 1815.

Q. 135-2.

1812.
December 19, Quebec. Freer to Sheaffe. Enclosure A 1, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
1813.
March 1, Fort George. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 3, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
May 7, Montreal. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 4 in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
May 14, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 1, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
May 14, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 2, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
May 14, Sandwich. Procter to Baynes. Enclosure B. 3, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
May 23, Sandwich. Procter to Myers. Enclosure B 4, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 4, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 5, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 14, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 5, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 16, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 6, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 18. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosure A 10, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 19, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 7, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 20, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 6, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
June 29, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 8, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
July 1, 12 Mile Creek. De Rottenburg to Procter. Enclosure B 14, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
July 4, Sandwich. Procter to McDouall. Enclosure B 9, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
July 4, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 10, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
July 11, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 7, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
July 11, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 13, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.
July 12, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 8, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.
July 13, Sandwich. Procter to Brenton. Enclosure B 15, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.
July 13, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 12, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.
July 23, Kingston. Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 9, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.
July 26, Kingston. Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 11, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815, which see.
July 29, "Queen Charlotte." Barclay to Procter. Enclosure B 11, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
- August 9, Sandwich. Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 16, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.

1813.
August 18, Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 17, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- August 19, Procter to Baynes. Enclosure B 18, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- August 22, Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 13, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, St. Davids. 1815.
- August 22, Procter to Baynes. Enclosure B 19, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- August 25, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 14, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, St. Davids. 1815.
- August 26, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 15, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, St. Davids. 1815.
- August 26, Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 20, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- August 29, Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 21, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- August 31, Procter to Brenton. Enclosure B 22, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- September 2, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 16, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- September 3, Procter to Freer. Enclosure B 23, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- (The copy certified by Captain Procter is dated 13th, but this appears to be an error).
- September 6, Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 17, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th Kingston. June, 1815.
- September 6, Procter to Freer. Enclosure B 24, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Sandwich. 1815.
- September 13, Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 25, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th Sandwich. June, 1815.
- September 16, Baynes to Procter. Enclosure A 18, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- September 16, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 19, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- September 18, Baynes to Procter. Enclosure A 20, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- September 19, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 21, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- September 19, Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 22, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- September 21, Procter to Prevost. Enclosure B 26, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th Sandwich. June, 1815.
- September 23, Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 23, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Kingston. 1815.
- October 4, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 24, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Montreal. 1815.
- October 6, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 25, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Montreal. 1815.
- October 6, Prevost to Procter. Enclosure A 26, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Montreal. 1815.
- October 23, Procter to de Rottenburg. Enclosure B 27, in Procter to Bathurst, Ancaster. 5th June, 1815.
- November 16, Same to the same. Enclosure B 29, in Procter to Bathurst, Burlington. 5th June, 1815.
- November 16, Same to the same. Enclosure B 28, in Procter to Bathurst, Burlington. 5th June, 1815.
- November 23, Freer to Procter. Enclosure A 27, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, Montreal. 1815.

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1813.
December 14, York. Procter to Drummond. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
1814.
January 14, York. Procter to Drummond. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
- January 14, York. Procter to the Duke of York. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
- May 21, Montreal. Baynes to Procter. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
- June 13, Quebec. Barclay to Procter. Enclosure A 28, in Procter to Bathurst, 5th June, 1815.
- September 19, Montreal. Brenton to Procter. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
- September 22, Quebec. Procter to Brenton. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
- September 27, Montreal. Brenton to Procter. Enclosure in Procter to Bathurst, 20th May, 1815.
- All these inclosures follow the covering letters.

1815.
January 27, Tower Street. Orger to ———. The memorial of Thomas Barwis, late of the dock-yard at Kingston, has been sent to Bunbury, Under Secretary of State; asks his good offices to obtain a speedy and favourable report. Page 388
- February 12, Bryanston Street. Sewell to Gordon. The advantages of having Canadian Army bills authorized by an Act of the Imperial Parliament. If he can find a suitable man to be teacher of the Grammar School at Quebec, would the £200 a year voted under Craig's administration be available for his salary. Mr. McGill, a Legislative Councillor, left £10,000, a house, &c., as a beginning for a college. If government did not establish the college in ten years after his death, the money was to go to some persons whom he named. Can any measure be taken to save this legacy? If an annual sum were added the college might be founded. The Jesuit estates were originally granted by the Crown of France for education. Could the amount not be taken from them? 608
- February 24, London. O'Connor to Bathurst. Had been refused permission by Prevost to resign the appointment of acting naval commissioner of the Canadas when selected by the Admiralty for a command afloat. Prevost promised that his claims would be recommended and he was to receive the same salary as his successor. His services and the difficulties he had to overcome. Prays for payment of the difference of salary, amounting to £700. 390
- February 25, Strand. Same to Goulburn. Bathurst seems favourable to his application for payment of his claims for the balance due him as naval commissioner in Canada. As he leaves next month, cannot see Prevost, but refers to official communication on his services, drawn from Prevost's own observation. 389
- February 27, Dublin. Prior to Castlereagh. Sends petition to be presented to the Prince Regent. 396
- Enclosed.* Petition, stating the offices he has filled. Would go to Canada with his family and take about 400 young men of good character were he to be appointed to a position of trust, with a sufficient income and lands, &c., to the people with him, so as to form a permanent settlement. 397
- February 27. Lord Somerville to Liverpool. Asks that specimens of a plant found by Whitlow, better adapted than hemp for the purposes to which it can be applied may be inspected. He (Whitlow) does not wish to make a monopoly of the plant and its uses, but to repay him, asks for a grant of land in

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Upper Canada, where he can put his discovery in practice for the use and benefit of his country. Its approval by the officers to whom it has been submitted. Page 572

The above letter was enclosed to Bathurst in an undated letter, in which Whitlow's case was submitted. If a grant be given, certain payments should be made by Whitlow by means of a number of plants annually to be placed in the hands of capable cultivators in England and Ireland and some sent to Russia. Approves of the manner in which Whitlow proposes to settle the land should he obtain a grant. He (Somerville) has it in his power to ascertain the value of the production, through the captains and mates of fishing smacks, six of which are his property, who can watch the decay and destruction of the article, an advantage not possessed by the most able ropemaker. 573

March 2,
Quebec.

Sir George Murray to Bathurst. Has, by the arrival of the King's messenger with the ratified treaty from Washington, been enabled to inform His Lordship of his arrival and of his having communicated to Prevost the confidential letter of 13th December. No later letters have been received by the King's messenger. He and Owens suffered little inconvenience in the journey from Halifax. By a little exertion this communication may be made more practicable than it has been. Proposes to go to Upper Canada. 350

March 3,
Penge Place.

Selkirk to Bathurst. The application by the Hudson's Bay Company for military protection has been misunderstood; it is not a mercantile question, but a measure for the protection of the lives of the inhabitants threatened by the Indians. Has no desire to have the North-west Company punished, but only to take precautions against the design to extirpate the settlement. If the North-west Company have such a design, they are the last who should be consulted as to the measures to be taken to defeat it. The military force if sent could not be used for any sinister purpose, even if the Hudson's Bay Company had any such in contemplation. If any question of right arises that must be settled by the tribunals. The groundlessness of the charges of illegal proceedings on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company. The different constitutions of the two companies, offering to the North-west Company temptations to violence from which the others are exempt. This and the other subjects of the letter are discussed at length. 577

March 6,
Paris.

Fitzroy Somerset to the same. A French gentleman has called with maps, but does not think he is the one mentioned in Hamilton's letter; desires instructions. 585

List of the maps (in French). 587

March 8,
Paulsbray.

Rev. John Simms to Goulburn. His son, a farmer, proposes to go to Canada, if he had the prospect of a livelihood; his qualifications and good character; his wife and two children and probably a younger brother would go with him. 589

March 11,
Fort Augustus.

Allan McDonell, on behalf of other proposed emigrants, to Campbell. Being unable to pay the deposit required before embarkation for Canada, they send memorial to be presented to the Prince Regent, in case he cannot himself grant the privilege asked for. Hopes he will mediate on their behalf and answer as soon as possible, so that those who can advance the money may be prepared, if their request is denied. 352

Enclosed. Memorial to the Prince Regent. The obstacles to their taking advantage of the encouragement to emigrate. 1st. The shortness of the time; 2nd, their inability to pay the deposit required from circumstances stated. Ask that the payment of the deposit be dispensed with on them furnishing security that they will remain for two years on the lands allotted to them and for life, unless they should be called out for military service. Also ask that the time of embarkation be prolonged till the 16th June. 354

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 List of the subscribers' names, with their families, follows.
- March 11, William Pitt to Chapman. Recommending William Jerrard, half-pay
 Albemarle lieutenant of Marines. Page 399
 Street. Letter of same date to Bathurst, recommending Jerrard. 400
- March 14, Memorial of David Stewart. Prays for a passage for himself and
 Glasgow. family to Canada, where he wishes to resume his former employment of
 farming. 625
- March 15. Campbell to McDonald. The payment of the deposit is indispensable as
 a pledge of good character, etc., and to prevent persons of an opposite
 description getting a footing among respectable settlers. Does not
 think government will alter the time fixed for embarkation, but some of
 the vessels may be later. Shall, however, transmit the memorial. 356
- March 15, Reid to Harrison. Are Irish, as well as Scotch, emigrants wanted for
 Broad Street. Canada? If so, plenty can be got at Belfast, if ships are sent there. If
 their departure is not facilitated for Canada, many of both will go to
 the United States. 570
- March 23, W. McGillivray to Drummond (?) The unfortunate cession of Michil-
 Quebec. imakinak threatens to destroy the influence over the Indians secured
 by the British traders. Discusses the proper position for a frontier post
 and recommends the high islands near the Detour and a detachment at
 St. Mary's. 358
- April 2, Cochran to Prevost. Enclosure B, in Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst,
 Quebec. 26th June, which see.
- April 12, Rev. Lewis Williams to Goulburn. Had officiated in Grantham,
 London. Upper Canada, for five years and a half, and built two meeting houses.
 Asks for a passage to Canada. 631
- April 18. Lamb to ———. Remarks in reference to the offer of 2,000
 acres to Whitlow for his discovery of the utility of plants and their
 products. The amount is not sufficient to pay for his labour and
 expenses. 336
- April 19, Somerville to Bathurst. Has received reply from Whitlow's agent;
 Hill Street. he reports that Whitlow does not think the land grant adequate; a
 patent must, therefore, be granted, and he (Somerville), shall try to
 associate men of a superior class in the patent, so as to give a liberal
 direction to the monopoly. 591
- April 24, "Observations." Signed David Stewart, Colonel, on the means of
 Pall Mall. "obtaining from the Highlands of Scotland an efficient and permanent
 "force in the defence of Canada in the event of future wars and for pro-
 "moting, cultivating and augmenting the population of the colony in
 "time of peace." 592
- April 24, Bishop (Anglican), of Quebec to de Bonne. Enclosure A, in Bishop
 Quebec. of Quebec to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.
- April 26, Donald McEachern to Bathurst. Asks for a grant of Anticosti, which
 Glasgow. he proposes to settle. Learns that there are two families there with a
 salary of £100 a year to care for ship-wrecked people. Would ask
 for no salary, but would require some assistance to carry him out,
 which he would repay. 364
- April 28, Duke of Kent to the same. Recommends John Holland to act, con-
 Kensington jointly with Bouchette, as a commissioner to settle the boundaries with
 Palace. the United States. 333
- May 1, Whitlow to the same. Cannot accept 2,000 acres as a compensation
 Royal Ex- for his discovery of substitutes for hemp and flax. Will accept the 2,000
 change. acres to be settled, but not as a compensation. Desires an interview at
 which he can give valuable information respecting North America. 632
- May 5, A memorial, undated, for the grant of the 2,000 acres. 636
 Quebec. Members of Council to Bishop of Quebec. Enclosure C, in Bishop to
 Bathurst, 26th June, which see.

1815.
May 8, Addingham. Metcalfe to Bathurst. Two of his friends propose to settle in Canada. They are going on business to New York, thence to proceed to Canada with upwards of £1,000. They wish to know to whom to apply for land. Page 366
- May 12, Strand. Whitcher to Goulburn. States the steps taken by Felton to settle and cultivate the land; asks that the grant to him may be confirmed. 633
An undated note follows from Whitcher, that he had come to London a second time to press for order for Felton's grant, so that he (Whitcher) might proceed to Canada. 635
- May 18, Kensington. Young to Goulburn. Calls attention to his memorial, the consideration of which has been delayed. Asks for an additional leave for twelve months. 657
- May 19, Brompton. Sarah Tunstall to Bathurst. Applies for a passage to Canada for herself and family. She is the daughter of the late General Christie; her husband was garrison chaplain of Montreal for 29 years. 627
- May 20, Montreal. Procter to the same. Understands that it is intended to lay before Parliament the proceedings at the court martial into his conduct, in the expectation that it would elucidate the causes of the disasters on Lake Erie and its shores. The investigation was confined to too limited a period of his command and therefore sends extracts from the official correspondence showing his early anxiety for an investigation, shall also send copies of and extracts from letters in the official correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief whilst he (Procter) was in command of the Western District and Right Division of the army, which he entreats may be laid before Parliament. A duplicate of this was sent dated 5th or 6th, the date being uncertain. 406
Enclosed. Procter to Drummond, 14th December, 1813. Has been expecting the investigation into his conduct, which he sought. The order of the 24th ultimo, conveys a severe censure and he, therefore, asks for a speedy and public investigation. 408
Procter to Drummond, 14th January, 1814. Has received notice of the refusal of Prevost to have a public investigation of his (Procter's) conduct, whilst the Right Division was under his command, on the plea of so many officers being absent. This has not escaped his consideration and he had forborne his demand as long as possible, but the order of the 24th of November last left him no option, as he can no longer be useful till he has cleared his reputation. 409
Same to the Duke of York, 14th January, 1814. Requests that a public investigation be held on his conduct, which has been refused by Prevost. 410
Baynes to Procter, 21st May, 1814. Prevost has received orders to assemble a general court martial for the investigation of his (Procter's) conduct. 412
Brenton to Procter, 19th September, 1814. The court martial shall be assembled on a date to be fixed when his (Procter's) witnesses are known and the charges when prepared shall be notified to him, 413
Procter to Brenton, 22nd September, 1814. Is happy to learn that the court martial will assemble at no distant period. Would have preferred that the investigation had included the whole of his conduct during his command. 414
Brenton to Procter, 27th September, 1814. Transmits the charges for the investigation of his conduct in the retreat of the Right Division in September last (1813). No charge being made against his conduct previous to that time, no investigation has been considered necessary. 415
- May 20, Portsmouth. Samuel New to Goulburn. Asks leave to take his wife's father and mother with him to Canada; they are advanced in years and wholly dependent on him. His wife and (her) sister, who were indisposed, could

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1815. not embark at Deptford. Asks that they be allowed to sail in the "Tyne" from Spithead. Page 373
- May 23, Thomas Ice to Sidmouth. Is willing to proceed to Canada, and can bring other families; asks for information respecting allowances to the families. 325
Leicester.
- May 23, Memorial of intending settlers who had disposed of their effects and had come to the port for embarkation at the time announced, pray for the repayment of the expenses they have incurred in consequence of the non-arrival of the vessels. 367
Glasgow.
- May 25, M. Mackenzie to Bathurst. The redundant population prevents him from improving his property. Asks for a grant of eight or ten thousand acres on which he could dispose of those who are now a burden, but who would be of great use in Canada. Their confidence in him would induce many to emigrate, who had refused previous offers. 369
Ardross.
- May 27, Putman to the Duke of Kent. Has written to Sewell, now at Bath, that Bathurst wishes to see him; has no doubt he will be in town on Monday. 401
Holles Street.
- May 30, Trunant to C. C. Smith. Recommends Thomas Horner for employment on the commission to settle the boundaries between Great Britain and the United States; states his qualifications. 628
Gray's Inn.
- May 31, Baby, Perceval and Perrault to de Bonne. Enclosure D in Bishop of Quebec to Bathurst, 26th June, which see.
- June 1, Young to Goulburn. Has received intimation that the prayer of his memorial cannot be granted. Advances additional arguments in its support. 659
Kensington.
- June 4, Henry Scott to Bathurst. Asks for particulars of the encouragements to be given to people intending to reside in Canada. Sends particulars relative to himself and family. 599
Galway.
- June 5, Procter to Bathurst. In consequence of a report that the proceedings of the court martial are to be laid before Parliament, sends copies of official correspondence to be laid before Parliament, for the satisfaction of the Prince Regent, of both Houses of Parliament and the public and for his own justification. 417
Montreal.
- (The letter is a duplicate of that of 20th May, slightly varying in the wording, and enclosing additional correspondence. The date is either the 5th or 6th of June, but it is doubtful which.)
- Enclosed. Schedule of official correspondence between Prevost and the general staff and Procter, whilst the latter was in command of the Right Division. 419
- The letters follow but do not exactly agree with the schedule nor follow in the same order.
- A 1. Freer to Sheaffe, 19th December, 1812. Prevost directs him to restrain as far as possible the Indians it may be necessary to employ. Prevost is averse to employing regular troops with Indians, and Procter is to be recommended to caution on that head. 424
- A 3. Provost to Procter, 1st March, 1813. Is unable to afford him the reinforcements asked for nor is there any prospect of obtaining more troops from Europe. The reinforcement of Indians with an augmentation of militia should enable him to surround Harrison with a cloud of warriors supported by a small and select band of regulars and militia, who would arrest his supplies and reduce his army to a state of distress. The services required of the Indians are to be explained distinctly to Norton and Roundhead, as well as the extent of co-operation he (Procter) can afford them. The officers of the Indian Department are to restrain the Indians, so that there may be no stain on his achievements, Capt. McDouall, one of the aid-de-camps is sent to obtain information of his (Procter's) situation. 425

1815.

A 4. Prevost to Procter, 7th May, 1813. The enemy succeeded in getting possession of York on the 27th ult., obliging Sheaffe to retire to Kingston, but there is every prospect that this triumph of the enemy will be of short duration. A reinforcement of 450 picked seamen with officers has arrived for service on the Lakes and will proceed immediately to Upper Canada; this, he hopes, will enable the ascendancy on the Lakes to be regained; is also strengthening the posts in Upper Canada, and will supply him (Procter) with what he needs when his wants are made known, so that he may confidently rely on his exertions to repel attacks. Page 428

A 5. Prevost to Procter, 14th June, 1813. Congratulates him on the success of his defence on the 5th of May; has sent directions to Vincent to supply his wants. When the goods for the Indians arrive they shall be forwarded without delay. Has not received acknowledgment of receipt of instructions to annoy the enemy on Lake Erie, in retaliation for the taking of York. The arrival of Barclay with a small reinforcement of seamen should enable him to check the enemy's attempt to obtain the supremacy on Lake Erie. Is anxious to receive a statement of his marine force. Attached is a scheme to forward two companies of the Royals and a detachment of the 104th for the right division. 429

A 6. Prevost to Procter, 20th June, 1813. Has directed de Rottenburg to push on the remainder of the 41st to Amherstburg, with the other reinforcements and supplies. He is to co-operate with the navy to crush the enemy's endeavours to obtain the ascendancy on Lake Erie. He is to persevere in the judicious exertions which distinguish his command. 431

A 7. Prevost to Procter, 11th July. Was pleased to learn by letter to McDouall of the arrival of Dickson at Mackinac. Had supplied his wants as far as possible and besides the articles sent in charge of Chambers and McLean, shoes, trowsers, &c., had been sent. Ordnance and naval stores must be taken from the enemy on Lake Erie. Has no doubt Barclay will be willing to play that game. The whole of the 41st is placed in his command. The goods for the Indians are not yet arrived; shall purchase 200 guns for them in Montreal and forward with powder and ball. 432

A 8. Prevost to Procter, 12th July, 1813. In consequence of the letter to McDouall acknowledged yesterday, his wants had been supplied as far as possible. Repeats the contents of the previous day's letter. Some petty officers and seamen shall be sent by Yeo on the first opportunity. 434

A 9. Prevost to Procter, 23rd July. Approves of his resolution not to retreat. Yeo will forward as many petty officers and seamen as can be spared, but is afraid the number will fall short of his (Procter's) expectations; will try to obtain more from Quebec, exclusively for the service of Lake Erie. Has the best hopes of his success, and shall not fail to assist him as far as is consistent with what is due to the other parts of the command. 435

A 10. Baynes to Procter 18th June. Copy of abridged note. His requisitions shall be complied with as far as practicable. DeRottenburg is to assume the command of the centre division. List of the troops to join at Amherstburg. He (Procter) is to send a few gunners to Michilimakinak and a captain to relieve Roberts on account of his health; no one can be found to relieve him in his own corps, the 10th Royal Veteran battalion. 436

A 11. Freer to Procter. Having been appointed prize agent, asks for a return of the stores and other effects captured. The Indians are to have a share; the chiefs are to rank as subalterns and the warriors as privates. Has written to Nicoll for such information as he can furnish. The ordnance and ordnance stores, shall be a second issue when their value is ascertained. 438

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A 13. Prevost to Procter, 22nd August. Regrets his having committed himself to a hopeless combat in accordance with the clamours of the Indian warriors. As he must be aware of the limited force to defend an extensive frontier, he must not count too much on his (Prevost's) disposition to strengthen the right division. The 2—41st has been ordered up, but it is uncertain when it may reach Amherstburg. A Captain, non-commissioned officers and 18 gunners are to reinforce him from Lower Canada. Two of the three troop ships which arrived with de Meuron's regiment have gone to Halifax with 500 American prisoners of war; the other is laid up, three fourths of the officers and men being ordered for service on the lakes. The first lieutenant with 50 or 60 men, is at Kingston to be forwarded to Amherstburg; this is to be communicated to Barclay. Desires him to send frequent reports on the state of the western district. Has changed his head quarters from anxiety respecting his (Procter's) situation, but hopes that the excellent description of his troops will enable him to overcome the enemy's numerical superiority. Yeo's experience with the enemy's fleet should convince Barclay that he has only to dare and he will be successful. It will give him satisfaction to learn that cordiality exists between the two services, that the well disposed are conciliated and that the Indian warriors are ready to assist. Page 439

A 14. Freer to Procter, 25th August. Letter to the Adjutant General received and opened. To strengthen the staff, Prevost has appointed Lieut. McLean, 41st regiment, to be his (Procter's) aide-de-camp, his rank not qualifying him to be Brigade Major, to which position Captain Hall, Canadian fencibles, is appointed. The flank companies of the 100th regiment to proceed to Long Point, to be relieved by the 2—41st; he (Procter) is to endeavour to persuade 500 Indian warriors to accompany Dickson to join the centre division. The officers and men of the "Dover" are probably by this time at York. Hall, of the provincial marine, discontinued by Barclay, is appointed superintendent of the dock yard and naval stores at Amherstburg; Barclay's authority does not extend to annulling appointments and none should be made without the general officer's sanction. 441

A 15. Freer to Procter, 26th August. Talbot is to proceed to the head of the Lake to meet the seamen and forward them to Barclay, who Prevost trusts may then be able to meet the enemy. Twelve 24 pounders are to be landed at Burlington Bay to arm the "Detroit." Barclay is to report his arrival at Long Point and when he will be ready for the carronades. 444

A 16. Freer to Procter, 2nd September. Presents for the Indians have arrived safe at Quebec. An assortment sent by the Grand River to Michilimakinak; another will be sent to the head of Lake Ontario to be forwarded to Amherstburg. Letter received; every exertion shall be made to supply Barclay with seamen. 445

A 17. Prevost to Procter, 6th September. Has received word of the enemy's fleet having left the station at Amherstburg, probably for Long Point. March of Hamilton with the flank companies of the 100th; hopes he will arrive in time to organize the militia. Drury of the "Dover" expected at Kingston, with 5 officers, 40 seamen and eight marines; will try to obtain a larger proportion of them from Yeo and forward them. Has always expressed his confidence in his (Procter's) success, and circumstances confirm this opinion. Is glad to hear of the good understanding between him and Barclay and having conciliated the well disposed. If a doubt of this, owing to the receipt of any anonymous letter existed, it has been dispelled. There is no time now to ferret out the villain. The sudden appearance of Armstrong and Wilkinson at

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Sackett's harbour has hurried him back here (Kingston). The 2—41st is expected at Kingston, whence it will proceed in two divisions to York.

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A 18. Baynes to Procter, 16th September. His wants have been foreseen and provided for, but the embarrassment on account of the want of transport will not be relieved till the Lakes are again open to the armed vessels. The contest between the two squadrons has been procrastinated beyond all calculation. Yeo is now at anchor within the Bay of Quinté, to land some seamen, wounded in a desultory engagement; no decided action yet. Prevost will see Yeo before he sails; the necessity of decisive measures on Lake Ontario; has been pressed to supply the wants of the centre and right divisions. Prevost has strongly urged the reinforcement for Barclay. 54 officers and seamen and eight marines are here (Kingston) and will proceed with the squadron to the head of the Lake. Part of the supply for his (Procter's) wants is now on the way, the rest will be forwarded if conveyance can be found and the channel opened. Major General de Rottenburg to be informed that the head-quarters are to be removed to Montreal. 448

A 19. Freer to Procter, 16th September. Prevost regrets the inconvenience from want of specie; the arrangements made for a supply. How the officers of the Indian Department are to be paid. Sends invoices of presents for the Indians forwarded this morning. Drury and officers and seamen of the "Dover" are on board the flotilla waiting for a wind to proceed to the head of the Lake with supplies for the right division and then to proceed to join Barclay on Lake Erie. 451

A 20. Baynes to Procter, 18th September. Had announced that the headquarters were removed to Montreal. The Major General commanding is to consider how far it is prudent to contend against the increasing difficulties with which the centre and right divisions have to struggle. The want of a decisive action between the two squadrons on Lake Ontario, which keeps the army in a state of inaction, leaving it in its present critical condition; on the result of that action depends ulterior measures of the army, which cannot take offensive proceedings without the co-operation of the navy. It would not be prudent to fall back as that would cause the loss of wavering friends and be destructive to the Indian alliance. Should a retrograde movement become necessary, it should not be resorted to until previously well weighed and considered and all necessary arrangements made. The advanced divisions are not to be encumbered with baggage; the removal of the sick and invalids is to be provided for. Every available point is to be defended and no retrograde movement made except at the last extremity. This applies especially to the navy, which must be sacrificed to the last atom rather than be allowed to fall into the enemy's hands, nor anything that could be useful to him. Enjoins the most entire cordiality between the centre and right divisions, between which communication is to be constantly kept open. De Rottenburg has been directed to open all dispatches addressed to Prevost, so that his (Procter's) wants may meet with prompt relief. Yeo's third cruise attended with no advantage; he sails again this evening. If deemed eligible Fort George to be attacked before de Rottenburg leaves his position, whose defects, &c., have introduced disease and desertion. To send such relief as he can to McPherson of the 10th Veteran Battalion. 453

A 21. Freer to Procter, 19th September. Sends copy of letter addressed to Yeo; the squadron sailed on Thursday with a convoy of transports having supplies for the right and centre divisions. O'Connor, commissioner of the naval yard, is on board one of the fleet; he is to land at Burlington Bay, and proceed to Amherstburg to make himself acquainted with the strength and resources of the naval yard at the

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latter place; he is to lay down a ship to be built during the winter, suited to Lake Erie, and to keep pace with the enemy's operations. Dickson has arrived at Kingston; he is to wait for presents for the Indians, take a supply by canoes, the rest to be forwarded by bateaux.

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A 22. Prevost to Yeo, 19th September. The peculiar position of the centre division, investing a force vastly superior in numbers in a strongly entrenched position. To the local disadvantages are added disease and desertion; he is to proceed with his fleet to the head of the Lake, and consult with de Rottenburg as to a combined attack to dislodge the enemy from Fort George; should the attack be impracticable, de Rottenburg is to evacuate his position and to be assisted by the fleet, which is then to attempt to acquire the naval superiority, Barclay to be impressed with the necessity of gaining superiority on Lake Erie. Transports to be employed on Lake Ontario in conveying supplies to the right and centre divisions. 460

A 23. Prevost to Procter, 23rd September. Has learned of the loss of the fleet, and of part of the heavy ordnance and troops. Presumes that the fleet was ordered out in consequence of the extreme distress for provisions. Approves of the precautionary measures he has taken. Refers him to a letter written by the Adjutant General for his sentiments on the movements of the right division in case he should be obliged to relinquish the territory he has so long ably defended. Has reliance on his measures in consequence of the loss of the fleet. 462

A 24. Freer to Procter, 4th October. Has already written of Dickson's leaving with provisions for Michilimakinak; desires him (Procter) to send provisions as there is a possibility that Dickson may not succeed in carrying up those he has. Authority given to repair at the public expense such mills as may be necessary to secure a supply of flour. 464

A 25. Freer to Procter, 6th October. Sends memorandum for a report for Prevost's consideration. The memorandum relates to the defence of the St. Clair river; the advantages of Penetanguishene as a harbour and place for building ships and the necessity for a stronger garrison to Michilimakinak. 466

A 26. Prevost to Procter, 6th October. Apparently the whole fleet is in possession of the enemy, which is confirmed by Perry's official report, now transmitted. It would have been satisfactory to have learned his reasons for urging Barclay to meet the enemy before the arrival of the seamen, which would have enabled Barclay to meet them on less unequal terms, especially as he knew of their approach. Shall in the meantime, do him the justice to believe that he acted from the best motives. Approves of his making a stand on the Thames and relies on him to conduct the retreat so as to give the enemy no decided advantage. Recommends him to observe conciliation with the Indians and to promise them presents, a large supply of which has arrived. Is happy to find he preserves the unbroken spirit of a British officer, which will, he trusts, with the valour and discipline of the troops, extricate him from his difficulties. No reinforcements shall be sent unless he urge the measure, as that would add to his embarrassment respecting provisions. DeRottenburg, in consequence of a demonstration towards his left, has sent the two flank companies of de Watteville back to Kingston. 469

A 27. Freer to Procter, 23rd November. Warrants will be issued for his staff pay. 471

A 28. Barclay to Procter, 13th June, 1814. In answer to reported charges that harmony did not exist between the military and naval forces of the right division, fully and unequivocally denies their truth. 472

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B 1. Procter to McDouall, 14th May, 1813. Has received only half the 41st regiment. If Prevost's promises had been fulfilled he could have ensured the safety of the flank for some months at least. Tecumseth and his people are settling between the River Raisin and Detroit; the Pottawatomies, twenty miles higher up; and the Ottawas on the River Rouge. This will render the conquest of this territory difficult, if not impossible, if he can have a due proportion of regulars, which cannot be dispensed with. Page 473

B 2. Procter to Prevost, 14th May. The capital of the province being in possession of the enemy, has written direct. In expectation of meeting the enemy before his reinforcements arrived, he had determined to attack. Owing to preparations and untoward circumstances, he could not reach him until three weeks after the time proposed. From heavy rains it was not till the 1st instant, the fifth day after arriving at the mouth of the Miami, that the batteries could be opened. Illness early deprived him of the services of the only artillery officer, and the enemy was so intrenched as to render unavailing every effort of the artillery, though well served and judiciously placed by Dixon. The fortunate result of an attack on the enemy on the 5th inst., aided by the whole garrison, and a reinforcement. At first the enemy took the batteries and some prisoners, but after a short and severe contest he retired. Except those from the post, the rest must have been mostly killed or taken. The good conduct of the 41st, who charged and routed the enemy near the batteries. Mention made of the services of Captains Muir and Chambers, and Lieutenants Bullock and Le-Breton, as well as of the Indian chiefs and warriors. Cannot ascertain the number of prisoners with the Indians; has sent off 500 to the River Huron, near Sandusky, and proposed an exchange, which has been referred to the United States government; estimates the loss of the enemy, in killed and prisoners, at from 1,000 to 1,200 men. The critical position he would have been in had the enemy's reinforcements arrived. Had not the option of remaining on the Miami, as the day after the enclosed letter (No. 7) was received, half the militia had left and the rest declared their determination not to remain longer and the Indian chiefs counselled a return, as they could not prevent their people from returning to their villages, as was usual after a battle, with their wounded, their prisoners and plunder. Before the ordnance could be withdrawn, he was left with Tecumseth and fewer than twenty chiefs and warriors, showing that an Indian force is neither disposable nor permanent, though occasionally a powerful aid. Has brought off all the ordnance, part of it embarked under the fire of the enemy. The service though short has been severe. Services of the officers (named). Sends embarkation returns, exclusive of Indians who numbered about 1,200, sends also returns of the killed, wounded and prisoners; has given the rank of major to six captains of the line. The necessity for reinforcements of regular troops. 474

There were enclosed in this last letter:—

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| (1). Agreement for an exchange of prisoners between Procter and Harrison. | 480 |
| (3). Procter proposes to exchange Kentuckians for Indians. | 481 |
| (4). Harrison refers the proposition to his government. | 482 |
| (2). Return of prisoners taken from the enemy at the battle of the Miamis. | 482A |
| (5). Embarkation returns of Procter's army. | 482B |
| (6). Casualty return of Procter's army. | 482C |
| (7). Militia officers to Warburton, 6th May, 1813. From the necessity of sowing their crops, the militia are obliged to return to their homes. | 483 |

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B 3. Procter to Baynes, 14th May. The want of camp equipage and of money to pay the men and the Indian department; clothing also wanted, as well as other necessaries. No blame can be attached to the commissariat or to the officers of the 41st. Page 485

B 4. Procter to Myers, 23rd May. Is glad to find that the sixth Company and the staff are to be sent. When he receives the remainder of the 41st, he hopes to be relieved of the necessity of calling out the militia or any part of it. Chambers will report the wants in the dockyard; gun-boats are idle for want of hands, good use of them might have been made in intercepting supplies for Harrison. Artificers might be spared from York and Kingston. An ample supply of powder should be sent. Cannot send pork to Makinac, only a few barrels here, and the cattle too lean for meat. Asks respecting goods for the Indians; the Indian arm will, he hopes, be strengthened by system and a good supply of provisions and stores, of which there is a deficiency. His growing hopes; if not successful he will endeavour to deserve it. Flour, corn and tallow on board the "Hunter" for Makinac; shall not send the veterans till next opportunity, as the place is in want of provisions more than of men; hopes then to be able to send pork also. Regrets that promotions should be made in the district without reference to him. 486

B 5. Procter to Prevost, 4th June. Sends duplicate by Boucherville. Harrison is in the same state as he was left in, waiting for reinforcements or the result of operations on the Niagara line. Unfortunate circumstances render him more independent on the Niagara line than should have been the case. Full information can be given by Boucherville and McLean the bearers of the letter and duplicate. 489

B 6. Procter to McDouall, 16th June. Congratulates him on his attack on the 6th instant. The enemy indebted to the fleetness for their late successes. Hopes for seamen from the lower Lakes, though fully aware that the enemy are not idle at Sackett's Harbour or Presqu' Isle. Barclay trying to ascertain their real state. Is surprised the enemy has not appeared on the Lake. The necessity of striking the first blow, to which he (Procter) owes everything. Barclay has written earnestly to Yeo for seamen. If he (Procter) had a regular force, he could give an impulse to an Indian force, that would enable them to feed on the enemy, at present the Indians are not half fed and would leave if they were not warm in the cause. The want of men and of Indian arms and goods, &c., is so serious, that the enemy must derive great advantage from that alone. Surely Couch need not have kept them so entirely without money and meat. Is, however, full of hope that he can stand his ground, trusting that every aid and supply will be sent as soon as possible. How the supplies could be sent. Nichol could direct the transfer. A commissariat officer sent to meet the 41st on the Thames and boats for their conveyance. His last letter from Dickson was dated 22nd March; he was expected in June. The enemy's emissaries are taking advantage of circumstances and have detached some of the Indians, who are sending wampum to Harrison; hopes to remedy this and to punish individuals. The necessity for troops to give confidence and restrain the evil disposed. Delay in the arrival of Indians; will counsel them to take a few of Harrison's cattle. Feels no small confidence that he will receive supplies from him (McDouall). 490

B 7. Procter to McDouall, 19th June. The necessity for the rest of the 41st; had understood they were on the route; the reluctance in the Niagara district to send him regulars. Had informed the Indians that 400 troops were on the march; the bad effect of a disappointment. His anxiety to hear from Dickson. He (McDouall) will have plenty of Indians without more being sent; there are some fine fellows among them whom he (Procter) may miss. Is very anxious to have the new

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vessel in the water where she will be safer; every effort should be made to send seamen before the vessels at Presqu' Isle are ready, but the cry has been always against sending men here. The consideration shown him (Procter) will be apparent in sending (name omitted) who brought his baggage but left the provisions and the baggage of the 41st to be destroyed or to fall into the hands of the enemy. The bearer is waiting for this scrawl; most of the horses are completely done up from the bad roads. Page 493

B 8. Procter to McDouall, 29th June. Arrival of Dickson at Makinac on the 11th. Grant has brought in 72 head of cattle, he having been sent by Vincent for the purpose. An effort must be made to procure a supply of meat, but that cannot be done without troops, for the Indian force is not disposable, though he hopes it may be made so. The Indians seldom get anything but bread. Guns, ammunition and bread wanted for the Indians. Neither the troops nor departments can be paid, if money is not regularly sent. The "Detroit" will be launched in a fortnight; could lend her guns if she had seamen. Believes that Barclay is now making some attempt on the enemy; he may expect to lose some men. 494

B 9. Procter to McDouall, 4th July. The non-arrival of reinforcements has prevented the district from being in a state of security, which the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Presqu' Isle would have effected. That might easily have been done a short time since; it will now be a work of difficulty; he could also have supplied himself with provisions at the enemy's expense. He will not willingly attack Presqu' Isle except he has the whole of the first battalion. Complains of the detention of troops at Niagara to suit the convenience of individuals. The 41st has lost all its books, which were very complete, so that the loss of every register and document is irretrievable. The total want of artificers in the district is very injurious. Hopes Dickson will be sent if he can be spared; he would be a powerful assistant. The treachery of the inhabitants in the settlement on River Raisin will, he is afraid, prevent him from preserving it; they sent information to the enemy that nearly enabled them to cut off a party of Indians. Harrison, he understands, has a strong party of horse, and when the ships are ready it is intended to attack in various quarters. The enemy certainly paid a visit to the River Raisin settlement, where he (Procter) would have a post if he had the means. 496

B 10. Procter to Prevost, 4th July. Is sensible of his (Prevost's) attention, but complains of the detention at Niagara of troops ordered. Had they arrived he could have secured the safety of the dock yard and post of Amherst, by the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Presqu' Isle; it is not yet too late if the 41st were at once sent to Long Point. There was an error with respect to the provincial marine, which does not rest with him, as he had notified Sheaffe of the changes necessary. Is confident of the most cordial co-operation from Barclay, whose arrival lessened his anxiety. Sends letter from him (Barclay) whose desire is to have some more of the Royal Newfoundland regiment, his greatest reliance being on that part of the corps which is serving as marines. The want of artificers in the district, apprehends that part of the 41st is to be detained at Niagara to serve as artificers. Hopes this will not be sanctioned, as in his district there are scarcely means to construct even a blockhouse. Dickson was at Makinac on the 11th ultimo but whether he is coming here or is gone by Lake Huron to York he (Procter) does not know; the weather has been much against him but he has fully succeeded with the Indians. Harrison has arrived with a body of horse at Fort Meigs; he is to advance through Michigan, whilst the flotilla lands troops on the Canadian shore. Each of the corvettes

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seen by Barclay is equal to the "Queen Charlotte"; there were eleven vessels in Presqu'Isle. From the treachery of the inhabitants of the River Raisin, he will no longer be able to save the territory. The service greatly impeded by the scanty and irregular supplies of money. Arrival of a vessel from Makinac, other two not far behind. Dickson should be here shortly. If Yeo sends sailors something will be done. Want of arms and ammunition. The enemy's cavalry has been as far as the river Raisin; the Indians afraid of cavalry. The inadequacy of his troops has prevented him from having a post there. Page 499

B 11. Barclay to Procter, 29th July. There is a want of stores of all kinds, especially of iron, which have been demanded long ago. Has sent abstract of former requisitions. The "Detroit" may be launched in ten days, but cannot be ready for service till stores and guns are sent and there is not a seaman to put on board her; the ships are manned with a crew, part of whom cannot speak English, none of them seamen and they are few in number. The enemy has two corvettes in a forward state at Presqu'Isle, which they can soon man in much superior force to anything his exertions can get ready to oppose them. Has no doubt that Yeo will send such seamen as he can spare, but not in sufficient numbers until a supply can be got from England or Quebec. Good shipwrights wanted, those here being ignorant of their profession. If a party were sent, vessels injured in action could soon be repaired and rendered effective. In the meantime such repairs have to be postponed. In spite of all the difficulties the "Detroit" will be ready to receive her guns and men when they are sent up. 502

B 12. Procter to Prevost, 13th July. Barclay to sail with his vessels to Long Point to embark Evans and 100 men of the 41st. If the enemy's vessels are still in Presqu'Isle he is to endeavour to keep them there till assistance can be sent, which can be soon done if sailors are sent immediately as there are guns to arm the "Detroit," until those intended for her arrive. She will be launched in two days, when she will be in greater security than on the stocks. Were 100 seamen pushed on that would probably secure the superiority on the Lake, at all events enable the fleet to appear on it. Is already weakened on shore, but should seamen arrive, he shall send more soldiers on board to supply the deficiency. His mortification that his Indian force is not disposable and he must yield to their desire to go to the Miami instead of to Sandusky. The reinforcements reluctantly afforded have been so tardily sent as largely to defeat the purpose. Has no hope of aid from the centre division; 300 seamen are wanted for the vessels on the Lake. 504

B 13. Procter to Prevost, 11th July. Sends copy of letter from de Rottenburg; his surprise and concern on reading it. Is fully confident of receiving aid from His Excellency (Prevost) but he is so situated that these intentions are of no avail. The Major General cannot at present assist in the upper Lake until he secure the command of the lower, after which, he says, the command of the upper Lake could be recovered; dissents from his opinion. Had the force ordered been sent to him, he could have destroyed the fleet at Presqu'Isle, thus securing the command of the Lake and benefiting the centre division. If the command is lost it will be difficult to recover it. Dickson might have been landed on the enemy's flank or rear. Has never thought of a retreat, the very attempt at which would make the Indians enemies nor should he conceive the province to be lost in event of disaster on Lake Ontario. Complains of the delay in forwarding reinforcements. Shall make an attempt on Sandusky; cannot attack Presqu'Isle without the remainder of the 41st. Barclay goes to Long Point for Evans; if he meet the enemy, there must be an engagement; if the vessels are not ready, he

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will endeavour to keep them in the harbour. The number of soldiers he has been obliged to put on board the vessels. Page 506

B 14. DeRottenburg to Procter, 1st July. Notifies him (Procter) of the arrangements for retreat in case of disaster to the fleet on Lake Ontario. 508

B 15. Procter to Brenton, 13th July. Sends information that Whitmore Knaggs, on parole, was taken in arms in the settlement on the River Raisin, called Frenchtown. He belongs to the Indian Department; his house was plundered by the Indians, according to the example set by Hull, the effrontery of whose people equals their want of principle. Knaggs is a dangerous man and has twice attempted assassination. 510

B 16. Procter to Prevost, 9th August. Owing to the conduct of the Indians has been obliged to go to the Miami, contrary to his judgment. After remaining two days, finding that the Indians were returning to Detroit and Amherstburg, he moved to the lower Sandusky, with as many hundred Indians as there should have been thousands. The unsuccessful assault on the fort on the demand of the Indians, who if refused would have gone off; but who ran away from the fire of the fort which they had demanded leave to assault; had, therefore, drawn off his force after the assault; sends embarkation and casualty returns. The loss, though severe, is less than could have been expected. The Indian force is not to be relied on and only useful when the troops are independent of it. The Indians surprised and cut to pieces on a plain near Sandusky; their dread of cavalry; the service that could be rendered by a troop of the 19th Regiment. Another officer of artillery wanted. If the wooden defences of the enemy could be burned, Harrison's army must have been destroyed long since. The enemy's vessels out of Presqu'Isle so decidedly stronger that Barclay had to return to Amherstburg to get the new vessel ready for sea, which will be in eight or ten days, when she will want hands. The unsatisfactory manner in which the forces are sent, when opportunities are lost by delay. The enemy in great numbers at Presqu'Isle and reinforced at Fort Meigs. Harrison has arrived at his headquarters, near lower Sandusky. Must look for the enemy from two quarters, whom he must oppose with his small force. The enemy may probably land at Long Point, gain the rear of the centre division, and affect his (Procter's) supplies, 150 sailors would have obviated this evil. The enemy can soon establish himself in force on the River Raisin; he would have had a post there, if he had had the means. Entreats for more troops. If the enemy can establish himself on the territory, it will operate strongly against him (Procter) on the minds of the Indians; can only rely on the troops. Has not desponded nor does so now, but thinks it his duty to state the inadequacy of his force. 511

B 17. Procter to Prevost, 18th August. Return of a small vessel, which reports having seen the enemy's fleet, twelve vessels. Supposes they are establishing themselves on the Bass Islands, which form Put-in Bay, which he would have occupied, if he had had the means. If he had seamen he could place the "Detroit" in security, which he cannot now do; entreats for means to continue the contest; he does not expect the least assistance from the centre division. The fleet drops down to the bar, as the best place to meet the enemy's vessels; should a landing be attempted it will not be possible to avoid an action, though without seamen and the enemy's vessels well manned. Is trying to dispose of the Indians to the best advantage. Will do his duty and heartily hopes for more assistance. 516

Disembarkation return, Sandusky, 1st August.

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B 18. Procter to Baynes. Want of officers of the staff; shall endeavour to select an officer to relieve Roberts, of the 10th Veteran Battalion, whose conduct he trusts will meet with approbation. His local knowledge, and that of the Indian character is much increased. Increase of his regular force wanted, so as not to depend on the Indians. The Tuscaroras would not have attacked Bishop, but for the smallness of his force, it is to be regretted that the Indians have begun to act in a hostile manner, the only remedy is a greater force of regulars; the Indians follow each other at times unaccountably and there are some in the United States of the same nations on whom the enemy are using every means to operate, the small quantity of presents giving the enemy an advantage and the opinion of deRottenburg agrees with his, that they move off when most wanted. He has manned the fleet, armed the "Detroit" and looks for an attack on two quarters by the enemy in considerable numbers, whom he must meet with a small and divided force, the enemy having more thousands than he (Procter) has hundreds of regulars. A supply of seamen would give a fair prospect. The benefit from the order for the distribution of presents. Page 518

B 19. Procter to Baynes, 22nd August. Thanks for the handsome manner in which he is informed of his promotion. 521

B 20. Procter to Prevost, 26th August. Had informed Barclay that 50 or 60 seamen were on their way. (A marginal note says that only 42, including petty officers, and some not able seamen, were sent). The service that would be rendered by pushing them on, there is peculiar need of them. The miserable description of the crews, except 25 with Barclay, and not enough to work the vessels. The harmony between him and Barclay, who has besides the Newfoundland regiment, 150 of the 41st, better soldiers could not be, but they are only landmen. The little trust to be placed in the Indians. As long as Barclay is without seamen, he should avoid the enemy. All his (Procter's) ordnance is on board except the field. In event of disaster to the fleet, the arrival of seamen could be of no use; they should be pushed on even by dozens, and he shall have conveyances ready. The fleet once manned, and one flank secured, the Indians may be induced to move to the centre division. The enemy's fleet reconnoitered ours lying off Hartley's point, three miles below Amherstburg and anchored off the settlement 20 miles below Amherstburg. Boats are collecting in numbers at the island. 521

B 21. Procter to Prevost, 29th August. The enemy's fleet quitted the station it seemed to have taken for the purpose of covering a landing, supposes it has gone to Long Point. Every effort is making to have the fleet effective especially in training the men to the guns, but the supply of officers and seamen is very inadequate. The provincial marine scarcely better than that on Lake Ontario, which it has been found necessary to lay aside. The arrival of Barclay was fortunate. There are only 24 seamen on board the fleet and he should have been averse to send soldiers on board had it not been for the presence of officers of the Royal Navy. The cordiality between the army and navy and no dissatisfaction among the well disposed inhabitants except for the want of seamen. Every inducement will be used to get the Indians to go to the centre division, but it is dangerous to weaken the force before the fleet can meet the enemy. Unless considerable quantities of Indian goods arrive within a month the consequences will be serious. Entreats that more seamen may be sent. 524

B 22. Procter to Brenton, 31st August. Is unable to send money to Roberts, that sent by Couche being inadequate to his necessities. 526

B 23. Procter to Freer, 3rd September. The evil effects of the want of money for the pay of troops and other expenditures. 527

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(In the schedule the date is given as the 3rd, in copy of the letter certified by Capt. Procter it is the 13th. There seems to be no doubt the 3rd is the correct date.)

B 24. Procter to Freer, 6th September. States at some length the deplorable effects of delay in sending presents for the Indians. Page 529

B 25. Procter to Prevost, 13th September. Reports the defeat and capture of the fleet on Lake Erie; cannot maintain his position as by this disaster the enemy will be enabled to turn his flank and is arranging to fall back on the Thames. The management of the Indians will be a delicate affair. Is endeavouring to form depots at convenient distances and to erect block houses on ground overlooking Turkey Point; these can be built expeditiously by the aid of the militia, who are expert axemen, and can be maintained against any body of the enemy. If drawn off from the Thames before the Indians are settled there, they will regard this as desertion. Can still make the enemy uncomfortable, although with the fleet he lost his ordnance and one third of his regular force; still thinks he can drive the enemy out of the district. Regrets the absence of Dickson, whose exertions in bringing on the Indians would be beneficial. Barclay's assurance that he would do his duty, and his request that if he did not survive this would be reported. The action must have been a severe one. The aggravation from the fact that Presqu'Isle could have been destroyed when Barclay lay off that place. The creation of a navy by the enemy. The superior situation of Turkey Point to Amherstburg for a dock yard. 530

B 26. Procter to Prevost, 21st September. The enemy's fleet discovered standing into Carrying Bay, between Sandusky and Miami and four vessels discovered at Put-in-Bay, with lower masts in and two rigged vessels, one of which chased the canoe which was reconnoitring. Expects an attack from the enemy. The sick, the women and children are on the Thames, as well as the stores; the little remaining ordnance is sent off, except the field, some of the shot must be disposed of, not to fall into possession of the enemy. Has determined to fall backward and make a stand on the Thames, as the enemy in his present position could cut-off his supplies. Has brought the Indians to reason, many will accompany him and many have arrived with their wives and children. The enemy is in advance in considerable force accompanied by their small vessels and gun boats. The hazard of fighting on the other side where his retreat could easily be cut off. Has no salt pork or salt and little flour, so that his rear must be open to supplies or he must fail from want of them alone. Sees in a letter from Harvey that it is intended to make him responsible for the loss of the fleet. 534

B 27. Procter to de Rottenburg, 23rd October. Has, through Tecumseth, satisfied the Indians. Reports his movements towards the Thames and his plans for making a stand at Chatham; his inability to occupy the narrows of the Sinclair (St. Clair) as he had intended, was induced to take post at Dover, where ovens had been constructed and there was shelter. Attack by the enemy and retreat of the Indians to Moraviantown, which made it requisite to destroy the vessels and stores brought from Amherstburg, and others that could not be removed. Had his instructions been carried out there would have been no want of food. The unfitness of the boats; in the retreat the Indians and troops took different sides of the river and the boats became exposed to the fire of the enemy and fell into his possession with several men, provisions and all the ammunition, which enabled the enemy to advance on both sides of the river. Made a stand in a wood below Moraviantown. His defeat and escape. The troops had not the confidence in themselves they usually had and which would have produced a different result. The

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conduct of the enemy's cavalry was marked by peculiar cruelty to the families of the Indians. Page 536

B 28. Procter to de Rottenburg, 16th November. Has paid attention to the wants of Michilimakinak; repeats information given in a previous letter. Reports the affair at Moraviantown and subsequent retreat. 542

B 29. Procter to de Rottenburg, 16th November. Sends extracts from letters from Bullock, who relieved Roberts at Mackinac; arrival there of Dickson on the 22nd ulto.; it is not probable that Mackinac will be attacked this winter. 547

June 5,
Glasgow.

Alexander McNab to Campbell (?). Prays, for himself and others, for allowance for food and lodgings to the intending settlers, who are detained waiting for vessels in which to embark and for an allowance in Canada for the loss incurred by want of cultivation of their land, owing to the delay. 370

June 26,
Quebec.

Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. In consequence of the resentment of Prevost respecting a memorial by the Executive Council and his threatened representations as to the conduct of the members, sends copies of correspondence to show the nature of the transactions. 551

Enclosed (A). Bishop of Quebec to de Bonne, 24th April. Reports his conversation with Prevost in regard to the memorial, which he (Prevost) held to be hostile to him, charging that undue influence had been used to obtain signatures and that his (the Bishop's) servant and de Bonne had been employed for this purpose. Harper, the messenger, was employed to get the signatures and it was stated that he was drunk and that Cochran, the Secretary, had copied part of the memorial he carried. 553

(B). Cochran to Prevost, 2nd April. Denies that he read the memorial surreptitiously. It was brought to him by the messenger, who asked him to read it. 556

(C). Members of Executive Council to the Bishop of Quebec, 5th May. Assert their right to make a representation to the Prince Regent on the state of the colony, especially as Prevost did not consult them; if they had not done so, they would have violated their oath. They defend the manner of the address, which they could have prepared as a Council, but not being called together, they were obliged to sign it individually. It was unanimously agreed that His Lordship (the Bishop) should be asked to prepare the address, to which he agreed after some solicitation. How the address was discussed, settled and sent to the Colonial Secretary for presentation to the Prince Regent. As to Cochran's statement, they are yet to learn under what system it is honest for a confidential messenger to deliver up a paper to any one, or correct and honourable in Cochran to receive it. How they feel at the charge by Prevost that they were duped into signing, &c. 557

(D.) Baby, Perceval and Perrault, members of the Executive Council, to de Bonne (in French) 31st May. Their approval of the address which they had signed without any undue influence being used. 562

De Bonne to the Bishop, (in French), 15th June. Cannot understand why the gentlemen who signed the letter of 31st May, now transmitted, preferred this mode to that unanimously adopted to testify to His Lordship the formal denial of Prevost's assertion and resenting his insulting imputations. Defends his own course and characterises Prevost's charges against him in his conversation with the Bishop as false, calumnious and reckless, the constant attack upon the measures of his predecessor and his friends being to lower them and elevate himself; it being easier for him to be the hero of the mob and dregs of the people than in his own station, but unfortunately his intrigues have taken effect in places but little suspected. His (de Bonne's) age and attachment to his King and country should place him

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- above all suspicion. Suspects that the actions of Prevost arose from the craft with which he had intimidated the Assembly after exhausting his blandishments. The idea that after showing his independence he could let himself be seduced by a servant—makes him blush. However disagreeable it may be to give a direct and formal contradiction to a person of the rank of Prevost, he must do so. He never received any message from His Lordship by a servant, nor did he solicit any one for his signature, either at His Lordship's instigation or otherwise. Suspects that in the conversation, smarting under the animadversions on his civil and military measures and his unexpected recall, Prevost's mind was in a state which scarcely left him the control of his observations or the choice of his words. Page 564
- July 1,
Salopian
Hotel. Yeo to Bathurst. On account of his health, will be obliged to leave town to-morrow, and, therefore, asks for an interview to-day. 665
(Date only Saturday, which was the 1st of July).
- July 2,
Salopian
Hotel. Same to the same. Are Sir Francis Robinson and Sir Thomas Brisbane ordered to return for the intended court martial? 667
- July 3,
Salopian
Hotel. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Litchfield's colleague and waits His Lordship's pleasure thereon. 668
Enclosed. H. Hobhouse to Yeo, 3rd July. In consequence of the demands on their time, neither he nor Litchfield can attend properly to his business; recommends him, therefore, to apply to Bathurst for the assistance of a counsel to frame and support his charges against Prevost. 669
- July 9,
Chatham. Yeo to Bathurst. From the state of his health cannot return to town until the middle of the week. Will wait on his Lordship any day fixed after Wednesday. 666
(Dated only Sunday, apparently a week and a day after the letter given as 1st July).
- July 9,
Greenock. J. O. Wilson to Bathurst. Mrs Jeffreys, who has taken a passage to Canada, being in delicate health, asks leave for a lady, a near relative, to accompany her. 640
- July 12,
London. Litherland to Goulburn. Applies for employment in Canada, stating his training, qualifications &c. 341
- July 13,
Kingston. Wm. Pitt to ———. This letter to be delivered by Jerrard. The preparations he has been making to go to Canada. Asks that his views be forwarded. His qualifications. 402
- July 18,
Chatham. Yeo to Bathurst. Only waits for the assistance of counsel assigned to him to proceed in framing charges against Prevost. 670
- July 20,
Lincoln's Inn. Jenkyns to Goulburn. Shall, as desired, assist Yeo in preparing his charges against Prevost. 326
- July 22,
Greenock. J. Hope Stewart to Goulburn. Applies for a passage to Quebec and back in the "Eliza" transport. 601
- July 22,
Penge. Selkirk to Goulburn. Has a commission been appointed to settle the boundaries between Canada and the United States, westward of the part undertaken by Barclay? When instructions are under consideration, he wishes to have an opportunity of submitting some observations. 603
- July 24,
Bath. Sewell to Gordon. His elation that certain charges by the Assembly against him have been disallowed, but others, apart from those brought because of the advice he has given to governors, have not been also specifically disallowed; thinks this ought to be done by the Prince Regent. Encloses letter to Bathurst only to be delivered if he (Gordon) should think it judicious to do so. 612
- July 24,
Bath. Same to Bathurst. Calls attention to the defects in the order-in-Council, disallowing the complaints of the House of Assembly against Monk and himself, in similar terms to those used in letter to Gordon of same date. 615

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July 24,
Bath. Sewell to Bathurst. Acknowledges with thanks, the decision in his favour in the cases of Monk and himself, complained against by the House of Assembly. Page 617
- August 9,
Bedford
Square. Baron Wood to Bathurst. States the claims of his brother for the restoration of his slaves taken from him at the close of the late war, or for compensation, he being a British subject, and entitled to protection. Argues the case at length. 641
Enclosed. Permit for John Wood, the brother mentioned in the letter, to remain during the war in the United States. 646
- September 14,
George Street. Prince to Becket. Is disposed to settle in Canada; what grant of land would be given him; would it be in the neighbourhood of a navigable river? 404
- September 21,
Three Rivers. Short to Owen. Not having heard, is afraid his last letter has miscarried. The arrival of emigrants, the necessity for better arrangements if they are to be retained, owing to the high wages paid in the United States. Government must support the settlers liberally, but in such a manner that the expenses will return to their source. 604
- September 25,
Storekeeper's
Office. Lists of stores, signed by J. Barker, Deputy Storekeeper General. 328 to 331
- September 25,
Bar le Duc. Flameng to Darby (in French). Offers for sale a collection of maps and plates of the Ohio, Mississippi and other rivers in the United States. If not purchased by the British Government will offer them to the United States or to whoever shall desire to purchase them. 343
See description Q. 135—1 p. 111.
- October 21,
Edinburgh: J. O. Wilson to Bathurst. Thanks for granting passage to a lady to accompany Mrs. Jeffreys and now states the qualifications of Jeffreys for a government situation. 647
- November 9,
Bedford
Square. Baron Wood to Bathurst. Further respecting his brother's claim for slaves taken possession of during the war with the United States. 649
- November 18,
Edinburgh. John Norton to Goulburn. Had arrived the previous evening. Shall leave on Friday for London when he shall call. 375
- November 20,
London. Sewell to Gordon. Encloses letter to Lord Bathurst, containing claim for indemnification for the costs and expenses incurred in his defence to the proceedings of the House of Assembly against him; quotes precedents for such indemnification. 619
- November 20,
London. Same to Bathurst. Applies for indemnification for the cost and expenses incurred in the defence of himself and brother judges against the charges preferred by the Assembly of Lower Canada. 621
- November 20,
Liverpool. John Wilson to the same. Has received letter respecting the frontier between Montreal and Lake Erie and shall direct his attention to it as soon as possible. 650
- November 20,
Liverpool. Same to Goulburn. The American ship "Trident" not sailing for a fortnight, shall avail himself of an earlier opportunity should one offer. 651
- November 27,
Chaplain Gen-
eral's Office. Owen to Bathurst. Encloses letter from Short, missionary at Three Rivers; his worthy character. His habits might induce his Lordship to consider his opinions on an important subject. The difficulty in emigrating to uncultivated lands is to provide for immediate subsistence, and the facility of passing to the United States is a temptation to people hampered through their own imprudence or inevitable difficulties. The comprehensive view of government to judge if all practical precautions have been taken. 393
- November 30,
Sloan Street. Jane Lynd to Goulburn. Desires to know if any answer has yet been received to her memorial. 346

1815.
November --, Sewell to Montague. Calls attention to the question of education. Shall be gratified if permitted to wait on the Attorney and Solicitor General to discuss the points raised. Page 618
- December 1, London. John Norton to Goulburn. Explains the nature of his memorials. The first part is to avoid the misrepresentation that as the five nations have no government, a grant to them as a body gives an equal claim to all and a right to none. It comprises the individual rights of the people of the Grand River. The other, the measures necessary for the collective rights of the aboriginal tribes bordering on Canada as a community protected in their natural rights by the Crown. Reason why the Confederated tribes may remain unconnected with the civil government and be under the direct protection of the King, attached to the military commanders as a power directly proceeding from him. The lands hitherto occupied by the Wyandots, or Hurons, and the Ottawas falling within the territories of the United States, it becomes necessary they should obtain part of the lands formerly possessed by their ancestors until driven out by the Iroquois. A few missionaries and instructors having lands for their support, would be an establishment of permanent benefit. 376
- December 1, London. Same to the same. Applies for full confirmation of the grant of land on the Grand River, and that the same may be divided to the different families of which the confederated tribes are composed. Prays also for compensation for the losses sustained by the Moravians and Munsey Delawares after the affair at Moraviantown. 379
- December 1, London. Same to the same. Is desirous to rescue the Hurons, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas and others in the vicinity of Upper Canada, from the power of the United States, and proposes that a tract of land may be allotted to them along the shores of Lake Huron (the boundaries described), and that they may be placed under the immediate protection of His Majesty, and attached to the commander of the forces, and the generals under him. Suggests that the issues of clothing, etc., may be made only twice a year, in April and September. Asks that permission be granted to go to the assistance of Indian allies distant from Canada, should they be attacked by the United States. 381
- December 4, Chester. Jones to Bathurst. Shall exert himself to procure 500 labourers, with their families, from North Wales, to colonize the Niagara frontier, if due encouragement is granted, but his residing there must be optional. 387
- December 6, Vere Street. Norton to Goulburn. Sends the memorandum submitted to Prevost in February, 1814, with his answers. The quantity of land disposed of on the Grand River; to preserve the rest proposes that it shall cease to be a common and be specially appropriated to faithful chiefs and warriors. 383
- December 12, Vere Street. Same to the same. Not having heard since he sent the memorandum, had called to explain anything that might be necessary. 385
- December 21, London. Same to Torrens. Has seen three patterns of rifles at Tatham's; the first two might be deemed a peculiar mark of distinction to a few leading chiefs; the others would be prized by the warriors. 386
- December 21, Brussels. Moncrieffe Willoughby to Bunbury. Proposes a plan for obtaining settlers for Canada from the Netherlands. 652
- December 25, Liverpool. John Wilson to Goulburn. The delay caused to his sailing by the "Trident" being driven ashore in a gale. Shall lose no more time than he can help. 655

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GOVERNOR SIR GORDON DRUMMOND; ACTING GOVERNOR JOHN WILSON,
1816.

Q. 136.

1797.
May 15,
Halifax. Duke of Kent to Connolly. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst 10th
January, 1816, (No. 91) which see.
1809.
August 8,
Kensington
Palace. Vesey to Connolly. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 10th January,
1816, (No. 91) which see.
1815.
November 29,
Montreal. Memorial by Mrs. Margaret Connolly. Enclosed in Drummond to
Bathurst, 10th January, 1816, (No. 91) which see.
1816.
January 8,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 90). Has received directions to transfer
the military stores from the commissariat to the storekeeper general;
shall do everything in his power for assistant storekeeper Hare. Page 2
Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 91.) Transmits memorial of Margaret,
widow of Lieut.-Colonel John Connolly of the late Royal Virginia
Foresters, and recommends her case for favourable consideration. 3
Enclosed. Memorial stating her husband's services and praying for
a widow's pension in accordance with her husband's rank. 4
Vesey to Connolly, 8th August, 1809. The Duke of Kent is mortified to
find that he (Connolly) is still unprovided for. Has recommended his
son to the Adjutant General. 7
Duke of Kent to the same, 15th May, 1797. Shall as suggested com-
municate to Prescott his (Connolly's) ideas on the attempt on the Spanish
possessions in the Illinois; cannot himself communicate directly with
His Majesty's Ministers as he must avoid every appearance of interference.
His anxiety to see him (Connolly) employed, &c. 8
January 21,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (confidential). Had recommended to Sir
George Prevost, for reasons given, that Norton should be allowed to retire
from the Indian department with a pension of £200 for life and £100 to
his widow in event of his death, so that his influence over the Indians
might be secured. Not finding that Prevost had brought this to the notice
of any department now recommends to submit this proposal to the
favourable consideration of the Prince Regent. 10
A duplicate of this letter is marked (No. 93).
January 22,
Quebec. Same to the same, (No. 92). Is unable till next spring to obtain
estimate of the expense for rendering the Ottawa and Rideau navigable
and of constructing the canal between Montreal and LaChine. Recom-
mends, like his predecessor, the employment of a civil engineer to
superintend and that from 300 to 400 men accustomed to such work shall
be sent with the necessary tools, &c., on account of the scarcity and high
price of labour. It would be desirable that the work should be com-
pleted in the coming season, but is afraid that cannot be done. Recom-
mends that grants of land should be made the workmen who are willing
to settle. 12
February 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 94). The provincial Legislature opened on
the 26th of January. Sends copy of speech and addresses. 15
Enclosed. Speech. 16
Address of the Legislative Council. 20
Address of the Assembly. 24
February 12,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 95). Transmits copy of a printed libel
whose author has not yet been discovered. 28
February 12,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 96). There is little prospect of obtaining from
the inhabitants of Quebec any amount worth consideration toward re-
pairing the Cathedral, nor is there any local fund applicable to that

1816.

purpose. Authority might be given to draw on the Jesuit Estates, the revenue of which, amounting to more than £4,500 annually, has hitherto been transferred to the military chest. This is the proper source for such repairs, and for supporting places of worship of the established church in the province. Page 30

Enclosed. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Drummond, 1st February. Reports that nothing worthy of consideration can be obtained from the City of Quebec, to be applied to repairing the Cathedral. 32

February 12,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 97). The difficulty of placing settlers on Crown reserves owing to the nature of the instructions to substitute reserves in the same township. Asks that this be modified, so as to allow of substituting reserves to be taken in adjacent townships. 35

February 12,
Quebec.

The same to the same (No. 98). Sends estimate for the expense of erecting a suitable magazine for the fort on Point Henry, at Kingston. 37

Enclosed. Nicolls to Foster, 7th February. Report respecting a bomb proof magazine required for the fort at Point Henry. 38

Estimate. The amount is £1,313 7s. 9d. 39

February 13,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 99). On the ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States, when Michilimakinak was to be restored to that country, McDouall found it necessary to show the Western Indians strong tokens of their great Father's satisfaction at their conduct and as the presents had not arrived he was obliged to purchase, the goods to be paid for partly by a return of similar goods, partly by cash to the amount of £1,500. For the same reason he (Drummond) has been obliged to purchase to the extent of £500. Asks for the sanction for these proceedings. 41

February 13,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 100). Sends return of the officers of voltigeurs on its reduction. Stean has resigned as lieutenant and adjutant of the 49th, in the hope that he will be allowed half-pay as granted to a paymaster of the line, recommends this from his exertions as secretary and store-keeper of the establishment of new settlers. 43

Enclosed. Return of officers of the Canadian voltigeurs, entitled to half-pay on reduction. 44

February 13,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst (No. 101). Strongly recommends the purchase of the land at Cataragui Point, about two miles and a half above Kingston, for the erection of fortifications. 46

February 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 102). Reports a destructive fire on the 27th ult., in the garrison, by which the armoury, armourer's work-shops, ordnance and camp equipage, provost and part of the artillery barracks consumed, and a great quantity of arms and stores deposited therein destroyed. The board of officers reports that there were no grounds to impute the cause of the fire to design. It is to be lamented that smiths' shops and work-shops were allowed to be in the same building. This is the third alarming fire since September. Sends report of the proceedings of the board of officers, returns, &c. 48

February 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 103). Recommends that the camp equipage and militia clothing required by letter from Fowler, in charge of the Quartermaster General's department, should always be in store, but leaves the decision to His Lordship. Recommends, however, that the 6,000 great coats asked for should be sent as soon as possible. 50

Enclosed. Fowler to Drummond. Recommends that a supply of camp equipage, great coats, and militia clothing should be sent. 51

February 17,
Quebec.

Drummond to Bathurst. (No 104). His satisfaction at his conduct being approved of in not acting on the vote of one branch of the legislature for the £5,000 to Prevost. A bill was introduced this session "for appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of a service of plate to be presented to Sir George Prevost," and was passed in the Assembly but rejected by the Council. 53

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February 18,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 105). Has referred the memorial of Mrs. Jane Lynd to the commissioners for managing the Jesuit Estates, who report that her request cannot be granted without essential injury to the revenue of the estates hereafter. Page 54
- February 26,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 108). Has prorogued Parliament, sends copy of his speech. 69
Speech. 70
- February 27,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 106). According to instructions to withdraw the detachment of Royal marine artillery and any other detachments of marines in Canada, he has ordered the two companies of Royal marine artillery to assemble at Quebec for embarkation. There will be no detachments of marines left in the country but those serving with the navy on the Lakes. 55
- February 27,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 107). Owing to the proceedings of the House of Assembly he had been compelled to dissolve it. The proceedings to renew the charges against the Judges dismissed by the decision of the Prince Regent; sends copy of resolutions on the subject. The bad effect on the province of the dissolution, as the Assembly had been in the habit of passing only temporary laws and was evidently resolved to attend to no business until they had brought forward their charges against the Chief Justices. Attempt on the part of the House to appoint a law clerk in violation of the prerogative, and to employ him (Christie) as their printer and the press formerly used by "Le Canadien" now in the hands of the most violent and factious members of the Assembly was to be used by him. Reports the observations of Sherwood and of Papineau and other members. The intrigues to gain over the county members and efforts to influence the legislature. 56
- March 1,
Quebec. *Enclosed.* Resolutions of the House of Assembly on the impeachment of Sewell and Monk, Chief Justices. 67
- March 1,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 109). Progress of Drummondville on the St. Francis; the families settled have passed the winter without ill effects from the climate. The number of children requiring a school, the inability of the settlers—chiefly discharged soldiers—to build one; has contributed £50 to the subscription for this purpose originated by Lt.-Col. Heriot; recommends that the settlement should be provided with a church and minister. The poverty of the settlers prevents them from building a church. Asks that the expenditure, if not more than £1,000, be sanctioned for the building, and that a military chaplain be appointed. 71
- March 1,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 110). Has received information of the appointment of Major General Wilson to succeed him. His desire to be relieved could not be overcome by the appointment, which appeared to be only temporary; had he been aware of its being intended that it was to be permanent, he would have devoted his energy to secure the welfare of the government, and have endeavoured to arrange for the settlement of his affairs, and being joined by his family. Asks consideration to the period when the command devolved upon him, when no necessary arrangement could be made, and he had not been able to see Sir George Prevost, whereby he lost the information that could thus have been obtained. The embarrassing situation in which he had been placed by the sudden removal of the troops. The objects he had in requesting leave of absence have been, in great measure, defeated by the delay. Wilson not yet arrived; shall wait for the opening of navigation, and proceed by the St. Lawrence on his arrival. 74
- March —,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 110 B). In consequence of the death of Mrs. Cox, widow of the late lieutenant-governor Cox, recommends that the pension of

1816. £100 per annum be transferred to the widow of lieut.-governor LeMaistre. Page 77
- March 6, Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 111). Has dissolved the provincial parliament; is afraid that if certain members are returned, there will be little change in the sentiments or conduct of the House; transmits the advertisement of two of the candidates in proof of this. Shall not call members together for the dispatch of business until he shall receive instructions. 78
- March 20, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Addresses to the electors of the Lower Town and the county of Quebec by Pierre Bruneau and Peter Brehaut. 80, 81
- Drummond to Bathurst (No. 114). A board of officers recommended an allowance to the officers of the navy for the conveyance of officers of the army to and from posts on Lake Ontario, which was adopted. Had stopped the allowance till further orders, but recommends that officers on the Lakes should have an allowance in the same way as those conveying officers of the army on the ocean. 89
- March 22, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Copies of letters on the subject from Commodore Yeo, 28th November, and Captain Dobbs, R.N., 20th October. 91, 92
- Drummond to Bathurst (No. 112). Sends copy of letter from Rev. Mr. McDonell, of Glengarry, recommending MacPherson as well qualified to be a schoolmaster to the settlers in that neighbourhood. As MacPherson does not strictly come within the terms of the memorandum, refers the request to His Lordship for favourable consideration. 82
- March 22, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Rev. Alexander McDonell, 7th March. Recommends James MacPherson to be Catholic schoolmaster at Lancaster. 83
- Drummond to Bathurst (No. 113.) Strongly recommends, owing to the increased cost of living, an addition being made to the salaries of the judges. Statement of the judges enclosed. 85
- March 27, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Representation of the judges, 20th March. 87
- Drummond to Bathurst (No. 115). Arrival of Major General Wilson on the 25th instant, unpleasant discussion, sends the documents on the subject; the improper conduct of Wilson, so much his junior, which he trusts may be taken notice of by government. The delay caused by the late season at which Wilson embarked. 93
- Enclosed.* Wilson to Drummond, 25th March. Cannot remain in the province in any situation but as governor and commander of the forces, in accordance with order from the Prince Regent. Asks him (Drummond) for a decision on this point so that he may return to Europe. 97
- Drummond to Wilson, 26th March. Shall sail by the first opportunity and shall deliver over the civil and military command. He cannot permit him (Wilson) to return to Europe. 99
- Extract, Bathurst to Drummond, 12th July, 1815. 101
- Bathurst to Drummond, 15th November, 1815. Wilson has been appointed to relieve him (Drummond). 102
- Extract, Duke of York to Drummond, 10th November, 1815. 103
- Wilson to Drummond 26th March, 1816. Cannot serve as Major General on the staff, his orders being to assume the civil administration and command of the forces, but he will return to Europe till he (Drummond) is ready to be relieved. 104
- Drummond to Wilson 27th March. Declines further discussion; cannot allow him to go to Europe. 107
- General order, 26th March, that Major General Wilson has arrived to join the staff of the army. 109
- Wilson to Drummond, 27th March. Is happy that the discussion should be brought to a close. Cannot consider himself on the staff of the army and subject to orders. 110
- March 27, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Encloses correspondence (see pages 97 to 111 of this volume) on the unexpected difficulties he has met with. He would have made every arrangement for Drummond's private accommodation, 150

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1816.	but no public reason was given for the retention of the government; he (Wilson) felt bound to resist what he considered an infringement of his instructions. His first impulse was to return, but as this might have brought on disputes prejudicial to government he had sacrificed his feelings and remained. Page 252
March 27, Quebec.	Wilson to Bathurst. In respect to the resumption of certain frontier lands by the crown, reports that they are for the most part of inferior quality and in possession of great proprietors in want of money, so that they might be purchased cheaply by an agent not ostensibly employed by government. Chief Justice Sewell's plan would involve a more tedious process. 258
March 27, Quebec.	Same to Goulburn. Gives details of the neglect to receive him at Quebec in the manner demanded by his public position. 255
March 27, Quebec.	Harvey to Wilson. As Drummond cannot sail till the opening of navigation by the St. Lawrence, so that it may be a month or even five weeks before he can transfer the command of the troops and the civil administration, he (Wilson) is offered the accommodation of the Government House at Montreal during that period. 254
March 28, Quebec.	Wilson to Goulburn. Has received letter respecting the loss sustained by the master of the packet by which he took his passage in consequence of laying in provisions. Why he took another vessel; how he proposes to settle. 259
March 29, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 118). In consequence of the expiry of the Act for the regulation of trade with the United States by land or inland navigation, he has submitted the subject to the Executive Council. Sends copy of proclamation and of report of Council. The effect of this instrument will be to afford assistance to the commercial interests of the country, but it must suffer; recommends, therefore, that the commercial intercourse with the United States should be governed by a permanent law of the Imperial Government. The Governor and Council might be empowered to make temporary regulations for cases of urgent necessity. Has in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council, sent private instructions to the collectors of customs to admit free from the United States the articles mentioned. 127
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proclamation. 130
	Report of the Executive Council on commercial intercourse with the United States, 26th March, signed by James Irvine, chairman. 139
	The same 6th March, signed by James Monk, chairman. 147
April 8, Quebec.	Drummond to Goulburn. Laterriere, who has applied for a grant of land for his services, has upwards of 27,900 acres; his services do not entitle him to remuneration. 112
April 11, Quebec.	The same to Bathurst (No. 116). Joel Ackley, who has applied for remuneration for secret services, would be sufficiently repaid by the difference being paid him between the sums he has already received and £500. 113
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List of sums paid to Ackley with his remarks. The amount paid him was £239 15s. 0d. 114
	Certificates in favour of Ackley and other documents. 117 to 123
April 12, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 117). Sends plan and estimate of a new fort for the security of the Niagara frontier; has also directed a plan and estimate to be prepared for suitable defences at Isle aux Noix. Both are in consequence of the building of forts by the United States. 124
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Estimate of the expense for building a fort at Mississauga Point. 126
	Plan. 126 a

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April 17,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 126). True bill found against Samuel Sherwood for criminal libel; the trial to be held in September. The improper conduct of James Stuart (advocate) represented by the Grand Jury to the court, but the matter ended in his discharge. Remarks by the Chief Justice and Attorney General on the procedure. Stuart's course a continuation of his conduct in the House of Assembly. Page 165
- April 20,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 128). Strongly recommends Robinson commissary general and states his services in organizing for the supply of the forces during the war. 195
- April 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 119). In consequence of the instruction to leave the frontier between Montreal and Lake Champlain in a state of nature, has taken steps to ascertain the best means of recovering land still uncleared granted within these limits. Sends report of the surveyor general with a descriptive plan. 151
Enclosed. Report explanatory of the plan signed Wm. Tax, acting surveyor general. 154
Plan. 154a
- April 21,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 120). Sends copy of memorial from Caldwell and of report of Council thereon, to show the grounds for the increase in Caldwell's salary. 155
Enclosed. Memorial of Caldwell, Receiver General, for an increase to his salary. 156
Report of Council, dated 27th September, 1815, signed F. Baby, Chairman, that Caldwell has strong claims for an increase of salary. 158
- April 21,
Quebec. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 121). Shall lose no time in demanding from the North-west Company, if in their possession, the restoration of muskets alleged to have been seized from the settlers at Red River and carried to Canada. 160
- April 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 122). Has taken steps as instructed, to exclude from the province Joseph Buonaparte, as well as any other relation or adherent of Napoleon Buonaparte. 161
- April 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 123). Regrets that the appointment to the Council of John Richardson, James Irvine and A. L. J. Duchesnay has been postponed, as they were considered as coming into the existing vacancies in the ordinary course of succession. 162
- April 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 124). Has received dispatches respecting the dissensions between the North-west and the Hudson's Bay companies and shall take steps to prevent them. 163
- April 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 125). Has received dispatch announcing the King's intention to establish one or more colleges in the province. Shall have inquiry made at Montreal for a suitable piece of ground; shall inform the trustees of the McGill bequest and shall send information of the value of the Jesuits' estates. 164
- April 21,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 127). Transmits copy of letter from the Chief Justice and judges of the King's bench. Montreal, with newspaper called "Le Spectateur" containing a gross libel. The judges represent the necessity for a Crown officer of abilities. 169
Enclosed. The Chief Justice and judges to Drummond, 17th April. The want of an effective Crown officer. Transmit copy of libel by Samuel Sherwood, for which no attempt has been made to punish. The occasional attendance of the Attorney General from Quebec does not afford the necessary aid for the administration of justice. A resident Crown officer is necessary. 170
Two letters (in French) in "Le Spectateur" of the 15th April, one signed "Un Electeur du Comté d'Effingham," the other "Samuel Sherwood," with editorial remarks. 172

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1816. April 23, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 129). Transmits publication showing that the opinion given in his dispatch respecting the Attorney General is shared by the public. Page 198
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Letter to the Montreal "Herald" signed "Civis" on the libels published by Sherwood with impunity; the insufficiency of the Attorney General as Crown officer. 199
April 29, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 130). Recommends that Shepherd, Sheriff of Montreal, may be allowed from his advanced age (86) to retire on a pension. 209
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition of James Shepherd, sheriff. 210
May 6, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 129, repeated). Sends plan and estimate for works at Isle aux Noix. 204
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Lt. Col. Nicolls to Drummond 27th April. Sends plan and estimate of works at Isle aux Noix with remarks. 205
	Estimate. 207
May 7, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 136). Transmits papers and documents regarding a claim of Stants Sager, for indemnification for the loss of a sloop captured on Lake Ontario whilst in government service. Recommends the case which has been favourably reported on by the Attorney General and a board of inquiry. 229
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Documents relating to the claim. 230 to 242
May 7, Quebec.	Wilson to Bathurst. The appointment of Sir John Sherbrooke to be governor general supersedes his commission, which he has been unable to execute owing to Drummond retaining the administration. Has no complaint to make except against Drummond, for frustrating the Prince Regent's intentions. 261
May 14, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst, (No. 131). Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of state between 6th July and 26th December, 1815. 212
May 15, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 132). Sends copy of Act to continue Act on controverted elections, printed copies of Journals of Assembly of 1815, and Journals of Legislative Council for last session. 213
May 15, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 133). Transmits plan for the management of the clergy reserves, of which he approves, but could not think of putting into execution without consulting His Lordship. 214
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from letter from the Bishop of Quebec to Drummond, dated 16th August, 1815. 215
	Extract from report dated 16th April, 1813, from the Executive Council on the management of the clergy reserves. 218
	Report dated 7th May, 1816, of a Committee of Council on the management of the clergy reserves. 220
May 16, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 134). Transmits petition from the people of St. Johns, alias Dorchester, for an addition to the £640 they have raised for building a church. He has no public money for the purpose, but recommends the case for favourable consideration. 221
May 20, Quebec.	Same to the same. Sends copies of addresses from the Executive Council and from the cities of Quebec and Montreal. His satisfaction at these flattering testimonials to his public conduct. 243
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address from the Executive Council. 244
	Address from the inhabitants of Quebec. 246
	Address from the inhabitants of Montreal. 248
May 20, Quebec.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 135). Has, as instructed, warned all officers on the frontier posts from entering into political correspondence with civil or military authorities in the United States. It was impossible to avoid such correspondence on the giving up of posts; it might have been avoided at an earlier period but for the rancorous enmity of the American inhabitants, and even of the authorities who might have shown a better example. Copies of all the communications are sent

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to him (Drummond) and sent to His Majesty's Minister at Washington. In reference to the murder of a Kickapoo Indian on British territory, sends copies and extracts of letters to de Watteville with instructions to the officer at Amherstburg to refrain from correspondence with the United States authorities on this or any subject of a civil nature, and to refer them to Lieutenant Governor Gore. As Gore had but lately arrived, had sent all the correspondence to Baker, the Minister at Washington, which shows the unfriendly disposition of the inhabitants of Detroit towards their British neighbours. Page 222
- May 21, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Correspondence referred to. 225 to 228
Wilson to Bathurst. Not being entitled to the order of the Bath, exclusively appropriated for the officers who served under Wellington, asks for a Baronetcy that may descend to his son. 263
- May 21, Quebec. Same to the same. On the departure of Drummond he has assumed the administration of the province. States his services and applies for some mark of approbation. 264
- May 23, Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Drummond sailed on the 20th May and drew his salary to the 19th, although he (Wilson) had arrived on the 25th of March to succeed. Believes that Drummond had written to Bathurst that he was to remain till spring, but this was after information of his (Wilson's) appointment had reached Quebec. 266
- May 26, Quebec. The same to Bathurst. Calls attention to libellous matter contained in a weekly paper called "Le Spectateur Canadien;" as a private individual he has seen repeated instances of similar attacks on the judiciary arising from motives different from those professed by the writers. The danger of allowing the practice to gain ground. The attacks on Sir James Craig for his firm attitude. Necessity for having experienced and well qualified law officers. 267
- May 26, Quebec. *Enclosed.* "Le Spectateur Canadien" (in French) of 20th May, containing (1) letter (in French) signed by "Un Electeur." 272 to 287
(2) Letter (in French) signed by Samuel Sherwood. 288 to 299
(3) Letter (in French) signed James Lane. 299 to 303
(4) Communication (unsigned). 303
- May 26, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Has called the attention of Bathurst to the detriment to the King's interests owing to the want of competent law officers of the Crown, especially owing to the agitation caused by seditious publications. The propriety of increasing the emoluments, so as to secure efficient law officers, as these are the principal support of the authority of the Crown. 304
- June 5, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorandum of the fees and allowances paid by government to the Attorney General from May, 1812, to August, 1815. 307
- June 5, Quebec. Wilson to Goulburn. Believing it to be his right not to be prejudiced by the private motives of Drummond, he has drawn for the pay of administrator in chief from the date of his arrival on the 25th March. Drummond has drawn for his pay and allowances to the day of his departure. 308
- June 5, Quebec. The same to Bathurst. Has thought it right to continue the arrangements made by Drummond for the fort on Point Henry, Kingston. 309
- June 5, Quebec. Same to the same. Proposes that in the management of the settlers the superintendents should be allowed the provincial rank of provincial assistant quartermasters general, so that their extra pay may be charged to the civil revenue of the province. 310
- June 5, Quebec. Same to the same. A demand rather than petition has been presented by some of the Glengarry fencibles for 200 acres of land as stipulated in their attestation when enlisted. Has received no answer from the commanding officer respecting this claim; asks for directions which may recall Sir John Sherbrooke with as little delay as possible. The fencibles of Nova Scotia have been disbanded and will proceed to

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 Halifax. Has granted leave to a few of the officers and others to remain in the province. Page 311
- June 18, Quebec.
 Wilson to Bathurst. Sends report and rough sketch of the proposed communication with the St. Lawrence by the Rideau. Arrival of a detachment of the Royal staff corps from Halifax; before receiving final instructions for beginning the canal between LaChine and Montreal, shall employ them in repairing the locks on the St. Lawrence above Montreal. 313
Enclosed. Report by Lieut. Jebb on the proposed Rideau Canal, dated 8th June, addressed to Lt. Col.-Nicolls. The advantages of the canal. 314
 Letter to Nicolls of the same date with additional information. 316
 "Plan of the mouth of the Rideau River and project for improving the communication." The plan is referred to in the reports and letters. 318 A
- June 18, Quebec.
 Wilson to Bathurst. Sends answers from Lt. Colonels de Salaberry and Heriot on the petition by Major Duchesnay, showing how little claim he has for the consideration of government. 319
Enclosed. De Salaberry to Loring, 25th May. Major Duchesnay raised his quota of men with the other officers of the Voltigeurs over whom he has no higher claim. He has not the qualifications to bring forward the same corps again; he has, however, always done his duty as a zealous and brave officer. 320
 Heriot to A. W. Cochran, 11th June, 1816. Duchesnay was an active officer, possessing much zeal for the service, "but from my knowledge of the fact I can by no means allow that he was the principal in raising the corps." Each officer contributed according to his rank to defray the extraordinary expenses. 323
- June 18, Quebec.
 Wilson to Bathurst. Has received instructions addressed to Drummond for an alteration to be made in the instrument for the erection of a corporation for the advancement of learning. Shall leave the execution to Sherbrooke, expected to arrive in a few days. Regrets to see that the Lord Bishop of Quebec has not in the patent the precedence to which he is entitled. 325
- June 18, Quebec.
 Wilson to Bathurst. Has appointed Gilbert Ainslie to succeed Pollock, late Clerk of the Crown. 326
- June 26, Quebec.
 Same to the same. Has received letter relative to a reduction in the expenditure of the Indian Department. Shall take no steps until the arrival of Sherbrooke. 327
- July 1, Quebec.
 Same to the same. Difficulties in settlement in Upper Canada, owing to delays in the survey of lands; has written on the subject in strong terms to the lieut.-governor of Upper Canada. 328
- July 2, Quebec.
 Same to the same. Arrival of about 80 persons, natives of Ireland, from Newfoundland, representing themselves to have been ruined by the destructive fire there. To avoid the evil consequences that would arise from letting loose destitute men on the public, has found employment for them with the commanding engineer. They are of a class to make settlers so that he has held out encouragement that they will be received as such, but from difficulties in surveying some time must elapse before the intention can be carried into execution. 329
- July 2, Quebec.
 Same to the same. Sends additional reports, plans and estimates for the proposed communication by the Rideau. 331
Enclosed. Lt. Jebb to Durnford, 22nd June. Sends plan of the Rideau from its mouth to Long Island. Proposed plans for making the river navigable. 332
 Estimate of the expense of workmanship and materials for constructing a dam 100 feet long, 7 feet high and on a base of 42 feet. 335

1816. Estimate of expense for rendering the rapids between the mouth of the Rideau and the head of Long Island navigable for loaded boats by means of contracting the channel. Page 336
- Estimate of the expense for constructing three locks in the Rideau between its mouth and the head of Long Island. 337
- Plan of the river referred to in report and estimates. 337a
- Plan of wings for contracting the channel. 337b
- July 13, Quebec. Wilson to Bathurst. Gave up the administration of the province of Lower Canada and the command of the forces in the two Canadas, to Sherbrooke on his arrival on the 12th. Is proceeding to Kingston to succeed de Watteville in the command of the troops in Upper Canada. 338
- October 13, Kingston. Wilson to Goulburn. Regrets that Bathurst considers him (Wilson) so much in error in having drawn the salary as administrator in chief from the period of his arrival at Quebec. Shall take steps to have the amount refunded. Explains his reasons and trusts that Bathurst will believe he had no intention to depart from the established rules of the service. 339
- November 28, Kingston. Same to the same. The amount of the civil salary drawn from the day of his arrival at Quebec to the departure of Drummond was repaid on the 2nd of this month as directed. 341

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1816. July 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 1). Arrived on the 12th and assumed the government. Page 2
- July 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 2). In compliance with directions, has brought the suspension of Stephen Sewell before the Council for decision. He agrees with the Council on the propriety of delaying till more members are present. Shall take no steps in regard to transferring the Jesuit Estates to the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning till the return of the Bishop of Quebec and the Superintendent of the Romish Church, both absent on their visitations. Is desirous also for further instructions in answer to Wilson's letters. 3
- Enclosed.* Report of a Committee of Council on the suspension of Stephen Sewell. 5
- July 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 7). Has received dispatch, transmitting, for consideration, copy of letter from Drummond respecting the claims of Vassal, adjutant general of militia in Lower Canada and the services of the sedentary militia. Sends copy of letter from Drummond's secretary, showing that a decision had been arrived at in Vassal's case from which he saw no reason to deviate and as the services of the militia had been acknowledged and rewarded by Prevost, he sees no reason to urge their case upon government. 38
- Enclosed.* Loring to Vassal, 7th August, 1815, His Excellency does not consider his claim for additional pay to have any foundation. 40
- July 15, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 3). Sends copy of correspondence with McDouall, commanding at Drummond Island. Has instructed him to repress, by every means in his power, the hostile disposition of the Indians towards the United States and has communicated this to Bagot, Minister at Washington. He (Sherbrooke) will spare no exertions to induce the Indians to abstain from acts of hostility. 7
- Enclosed.* McDouall to Sherbrooke, 19th June. The impossibility of carrying out orders in consequence of the long delay in the receipt of dispatches. If the post is to be occupied for purely military purposes, desires to know how far the authority of the commanding officer extends

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to maintain order and sobriety. It would be desirable that the commanding officer should be made senior justice of the peace. The endeavour to secure the purchase of the island from the Indian proprietors. The missing papers cannot be found. Regrets that the purchase of presents to reward the bravery of the Indian chiefs has not been approved of. He and Lieut.-Col. McKay will each pay half of the cost.

Page 9

McDouall to military secretary, 19th June. Arrival of 400 Indians and expected arrival of a much larger number. The confederacy to oppose the Americans building forts on the Indian lands. The suspicion of the Indians that the Americans aim at their final extinction. The difficulties of the situation; suspicions of the Americans and the misrepresentations that will be made of the giving of the ordinary presents.

12

McDouall to military secretary, 17th June. The sudden reduction of the garrison, the influx of the Indians and the defenceless state of the post render the erection of a block house necessary, more especially from the ferment among the Indian tribes from the intentions of the Americans to erect forts on their lands with their consent or by force, if the consent cannot be obtained. The Indians are bent on resisting the measure as contrary to the treaty of peace. The chiefs of the greatest talent cannot divest themselves of the suspicion that their complete subjugation, if not entire destruction, will be the consequence of the accomplishment of the American measures. Further arrivals; the indignation of the Indians at no promise of assistance being given. His awkward situation; the Americans at Makinac make use of every art to add to the discontents of the Indians, threatening and cajoling them by turns and uniformly concluding with the boast that they had driven their English father from amongst them and would shortly drive him to the other side of the Big Salt Lake. The little powder given does not please the Indians, but is blazoned over the United States as supplying them with the means of war. The violent measures at Makinac, seizure of all the furs belonging to British traders, &c.; the effect on the Indians of British traders being prevented from going amongst them. Shall, in this state of things, occupy the heights for the proposed fort with the smaller guns with a temporary cover. The timber for the block house is already on the ground. The injurious consequences of delay in the receipt of dispatches. Sends estimate of the expense for the block house and stockade.

15

Estimate.

21

Addison to McDouall, 15th July. He is to discourage hostility on the part of the Indians towards the United States, which the British government will neither countenance nor assist in. Their complaints shall, however, be attended to and represented, which will be a more likely way to obtain their reasonable objects than by acts of indiscreet hostility. His Excellency will approve of the construction of the block house.

22

Hall, military secretary, to McDouall, 4th July. The proposal respecting the block house will be laid before His Excellency, who is daily expected. He is to avoid controversy with the American government; should disputes arise, an account should be sent to headquarters, so that they may be dealt with through the regular channels.

24

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (separate). Has received the instructions given to Drummond to dissolve the Assembly. Such a step will only aggravate the embarrassment. In such delicate circumstances a governor might find means to carry on the public business without coming to extremities. The measures adopted by Drummond in consequence of the command had entirely failed in its operation, causing much irri-

July 15,
Quebec.

1816.
 July 15, Quebec. tation and leading generally to the re-election of the same members, or where a change took place, it was to the exclusion of the moderate Canadian members of the former House. Page 26
 Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Drew before leaving Nova Scotia, for his pay as lieutenant-governor to 10th April last, on which day his commission of Governor-in-Chief was dated. Is informed that this was not correct; desires to know how he is to draw for the pay from the time he ceased to be lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia till he assumed the administration at Quebec. 42
- July 17, Quebec. Robinson, Commissary General, to Addison. Explains in detail the cause of repairs being done to Elmsley House at York, and the procedure in carrying them out. 108
- July 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 4). Romilly employed in surveying for the proposed Rideau Canal and for that between Montreal and LaChine, has applied for an additional guinea a day whilst so employed. 29
Enclosed. Nicolls to Hall, 22nd May. Sends copy of letter from Romilly; agrees with him that the work is the duty of a civil rather than of a military engineer, and recommends that he should be paid the additional guinea a day asked for and be furnished with a corporal and three steady privates. 31
 Romilly to Nicolls, 16th May. Applies for an additional guinea a day, according to the regulation contained in the warrant for the establishment of the corps of engineers. Requires four labourers to carry the chain, &c. 32
- July 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 5). Has, in accordance with instructions to Drummond, communicated with the commissary general on the purchase of Stuart's property at Cataroque point. Stuart's letter is enclosed refusing to abate anything of the price; has, therefore, directed the completion of the purchase at £1,000 currency, the acquisition of the property being considered essential for the public service. The sale of the wood will probably not amount to the sum expected, but he will take care to dispose of it on the most advantageous terms possible. 33
Enclosed. Robinson to Addison, 22nd July. Andrew Stuart declines to abate the price of his land at Cataroque point in Upper Canada; waits further commands. 35
- July 29, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 6). Bland, sent to wait on His Lordship respecting the plan of a new gun, has returned to Quebec with an order for some remuneration for his expenses; he asks for £500, less amount already paid, leaving £365, which he claims; asks for instructions. Bland proposes to go to Montreal to follow his business as a whitesmith, being afraid to return to the United States. 36
- July 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 8). Transmits the final report of the Executive Council on the case of Sewell, Solicitor General. Has, in accordance with instructions, dismissed him; the difficulty of finding a successor. 44
Enclosed. Report of the Executive Council, recommending the dismissal of Sewell. 46
- July 31, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits copy of letter with enclosures from Bagot, ambassador at Washington, and a copy of the reply. Asks for instructions respecting property at Moose Island, claimed by citizens of the United States under the treaty of peace. 48
Enclosed. Bagot to Sherbrooke, 14th June. Encloses copy of note from the Secretary of State (U.S.A.) transmitting copies of two representations from citizens of the United States to obtain for them possession of property on Moose Island. 49
 Monroe, Secretary of State, to Bagot, — June. Has delayed transmitting representations for obtaining possession of property on Moose Island, in hopes that commissioners would be appointed to

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settle the boundaries. The property has been taken possession of by the British authorities in violation of the treaty of capitulation. Page 51

Memorials from citizens of the United States for lands on Moose Island, of which they allege they are proprietors. 53

Extract from letter from Whitney & Door, Boston, on the same subject. 57

July 31,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 10). Sends copy of letter and return from the commissary general, relative to officers, &c., employed in the department of settlers; asks for instructions as to how the service is to be provided for. In consequence of this duty being thrown on the commissariat, it could not be reduced so much as was desired; will in the meantime pay the persons mentioned in the return from the extraordinaries of the army. The difficulty of complying with Robinson's suggestion that they should be paid by the colony. 58

Enclosed. Robinson to Sherbrooke, 27th July. The new duties imposed on the commissariat render difficult the task of reducing the establishment. The first expenses of the settlers were to be defrayed by the Imperial authorities; the continued expenses by the colonial government. 60

Return of the commissariat transferred to the establishment of settlers. 64

August 2,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 11). The judges of the King's Bench having been informed that it is the Prince Regent's pleasure, they should receive an increase of salary, a question has arisen whether this is to be given from the date of the dispatch or of their application. The Executive Council would have recommended the increase to take place from an earlier period than the former had the members not believed they were restricted by the letter of the dispatch. The judges had earlier intimation of the increase than that in the dispatch to the governor; recommends their case for favourable consideration. Submits also the claim of the two chief justices, who are not mentioned. 65

August 3,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Has granted leave of absence to Kerr, one of the judges, and recommends that, if necessary, it should be extended. 67

August 9,
Quebec.

Same to the same. (No. 12). Sends copy of letter from McDouall and of speeches from him and McKay to the Indians, whose alliance had been useful. The temperate conduct of the chiefs and warriors who will not fight unless first attacked by the United States. Has written to the Minister at Washington on this important subject. 68

Enclosed. McDouall to Sherbrooke, 7th August. Sends copies of Indian speeches delivered at a Council. The violation by the United States of the treaty which was to secure the Indians in all their privileges, &c., as admitted by the Americans themselves when they did not claim the restitution of the fort at Prairie des Chiens, because it was in the Indian country; and they have since tried to purchase land for a fort, offers for which had been rejected. The attempt to take possession by force is a glaring violation of the treaty; this the Indians are determined to resist and he has little doubt the United States are trying to goad them into a war. The exclusion of Indian traders is regarded as even worse than the building of forts, as the place of these traders cannot be supplied, many lives being lost among the Indians every year for want of clothing, but there is no remedy as the right to trade was given up by the late commercial treaty, a clause of which the Americans know the full value. He dreads that if, besides this, the building of forts is permitted, the Indians from being friends, seeing themselves abandoned, will become bitter enemies. Next to cutting off the Indians the exclusive monopoly of the fur trade is the favourite project of the

1816. Americans. The ruinous conflict in which the two great Canadian companies are engaged; how this is taken advantage of by the Americans. Page 70
 Speeches at the Council held at Drummond's Island on the 29th of June, 1816. 77
- August 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 13). Recommends the settlement of Major Edward Jessup's claim for lands taken at Prescott. 90
Enclosed. Proceedings of a board of arbitration on Jessup's claim; the amount of the damage is valued at £1,950, which should prevent future claims in this respect. 92
- Walker to Foster, 17th April, 1816. Calls attention to the claim of the Jessup family in respect to lands in the neighbourhood of Prescott. 94
 Foster to Walker, 6th April. Drummond has come to a decision respecting Jessup's claim, but awaits a valuation to settle it; he cannot pay the principal without further instructions. 96
- August 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 15). Cannot fill up the office of Solicitor General from the bar here; asks that a lawyer be sent from the English bar to fill the office. 100
- August 13, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 14). Sir John Johnson has been informed that the Indian department is to be reduced to what it was in 1811. The difficulty of enforcing economy owing to the demands of the officers for rations to their families, which have been refused. 98
- August 14, Quebec. Same to Goulburn. Forwards, at the request of Chief Justice Sewell, a petition from his brother Stephen, to be laid before Bathurst, but without recommendation. 102
Enclosed. Memorial from Stephen Sewell. Explains his motive for writing the paragraph about the Plattsburg expedition and as that is the only charge against him, prays to be reinstated in the office of Solicitor General. 104
- August 16, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 17). Encloses correspondence respecting repairs to Elmsley House, the expense for which lieutenant-governor Gore declines to repay. Has not refused to issue further sums from the military chest for the civil services of Upper Canada, but has only suspended the issue till he shall receive further instructions. 111
Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 19th July. Explains the cause of Elmsley House being repaired by the engineer officers acting in their civil capacity, the repairs being for the lieutenant-governor, to be paid for by the civil government. 113
- Same to the same, 17th July. Sends warrant for £2,500 on the military chest for the civil government of Upper Canada; has referred the question of the continuance of these advances for the decision of the Treasury. 115
- Same to the Treasury, 17th July. Refers the question of the continuance of advances for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 116
- Gore to Sherbrooke, 3rd August. Still declines to issue warrant for £2,060 11s. 6d. currency for an expenditure he did not authorize. The refusal to issue further warrants for civil expenditure precludes him from issuing a warrant for so large a sum. 117
- August 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 16). He may have to be absent in Upper Canada for three or four weeks occasionally; as he will be without reach by post, thinks an administrator may not be necessary at these times. If one must be appointed, asks for instructions. 106
- August 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 18). When Moore, agent for packets at New York, wrote in favour of receiving emigrants in Canada, who had gone from the United Kingdom to the United States, the difficulty in surveying the lands, on account of the pressure to settle disbanded soldiers, prevented attention being paid to his application. The soldiers being now settled, Moore has been written to, so that some portion of those who have gone to the United States may be received. 118

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1816.
August 23,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No 19). Sends account of the revenue of the province and of the ordinary and extraordinary charges on it. Remarks on the deficiency and its causes, the additional expenditure being liable to increase more rapidly than the revenue. Page 120
Enclosed. Statement of the permanent revenue of Lower Canada for the year ending 5th January, 1816. 123A.
(The charges are included in the statement.)
- August 23,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No 20). Is happy to find that his views as to the conduct to be pursued towards the Assembly, should it continue the measures that led to its dissolution are in accord with those held by government. 124
- August 24,
Quebec. Same to the same (No 21). The violence in the Indian territory by the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Company cannot be checked by any military force he has at his disposal. On the advice of the Executive Council, he has issued a proclamation for both parties to respect the laws. A violent conflict had taken place before his arrival in which lives were lost; details have been sent by Selkirk and one of the partners of the North-west Company. Suggests that commissioners be sent out in spring to adjust the quarrels. 125
Enclosed. Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 29th July. Charges the North-west Company with urging the Indians to attack the Hudson's Bay Company and the settlers on the Red River. Robbery of the messenger on the same instigation. Destruction of the Red River settlement by the North-west Company and slaughter of about 20 settlers and servants. His ineffectual attempt to get other magistrates to act. 127
- August 24,
Quebec. John Richardson to Sherbrooke, 17th August. Charges the Hudson's Bay Company with attacking a post of the North-west Company. Details. 130
- August 24,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No 22). Has received directions to change the tenure of Caldwell's lands. Owing to the difficulty, has referred the question to the Executive Council; encloses the report and observations of the chief justice, who differs from the Council; sends copies of these for further consideration. 133
Enclosed. Report of a committee of Council, pointing out the loss that would arise to the provincial revenue by the proposed change of tenure in the case of Caldwell's lands, with objections to the change. 134
- August 25,
Quebec. Chief Justice Sewell to Sherbrooke 20th August. Controverts the objections of the Council to the change of tenure, with legal authorities for his opinion. 141
- September 8,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Has made an arrangement for the Indian peace establishment in Upper and Lower Canada; remarks on the deviation from the establishment of 1811, which is but small. 147
- September 20,
Quebec. Addison to the same. In the absence of Sherbrooke has by his direction opened the dispatches; forwards copy of a proposal from New Brunswick; the scheme reported, if it was ever contemplated, appears to be a very wild one. 150
Enclosed. Francis Story to the Commander-in-chief, 16th August. Reports a design to attack St. Helena and release Bonaparte; also to attack Canada. The United States full of Frenchmen. 151
- September 20,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 24). Had, previous to receipt of dispatch, given directions that there should be no unnecessary detention of Indians at the posts. 155
- September 20,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 25). In accordance with dispatch, has issued warrant for £260 5s. 0d., being the difference between £500 and the sum Joel Ackley has already received for secret service. 156
- September 20,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 26). Had on his arrival intimated to the Indians that no presents would be issued to any of those residing in the United States. 157

1316.
September 21, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 27). Has received dispatch that the
Quebec. same objection to expensive works on the Niagara frontier applies to
those proposed in Drummond's letter of 6th May. Page 158
(See Q. vol. 136, pp. 204, &c., for this proposal.)
- September 21, Same to the same (No. 28). The time of Henry Noble's engagement
Quebec. as a seaman on the Lakes having expired, has written to Rear Admiral
Milne on the subject. 159
- September 21, Same to the same (No. 29). Has taken steps to reduce the Royal
Quebec. Artillery drivers in Canada and Nova Scotia; the number he has re-
tained to meet a sudden emergency. 160
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 30). Cannot remove the Attorney General
Quebec. from the difficulty of replacing him and because the prospect of suc-
ceeding him should be held out as an inducement for an English bar-
rister to accept the office of Solicitor General. The rule that the law
officers shall reside in Montreal has long been in force. 162
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 31). The Bill to grant a salary to the Speak-
Quebec. er of the late Legislative Assembly cannot be given effect to, Parliam-
ent being dissolved. Presumes that, as the principle was sanctioned,
he may assent to a similar bill if passed. 164
- September 23, Same to the same. (No. 32). Shall attend to the reduction of all
Quebec. expenses that arose out of the war, but there are some that cannot be
immediately closed, such, for instance, as works of defence placed on
private property, for which the owners have not yet been remunerated.
Shall also attend to the reduction of expense for settlers but fears
he must continue to supply with provisions those lately arrived and
expected. 165
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 33). Points out that some confusion appears
Quebec. to have arisen respecting Drummond's Island, in regard to which ques-
tions might arise as to the boundary, and Drummondville, which is on
the St. Francis, for which latter Drummond wrote on the subject of a
church and school. 167
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 34). In order to keep the frontier between
Quebec. Montreal and Lake Champlain in a state of nature, as directed, shall
make no new grants and shall prevent as far as possible the extension
of roads in that quarter. Has cancelled the private instructions to
collectors of customs issued by Drummond. Has authorized the
importation of provisions from the United States for a period of six
months. 169
- September 23, Same to the same (No. 35). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches, giving
Quebec. dates and subjects. 170
- September 24, Same to the same (No. 37). Has on receipt of letter from the minist-
Quebec. er at Washington ordered the restoration to American citizens on Moose
Island of their property. 174
- September 26, *Enclosed.* Bagot to Sherbrooke, 19th August. Thinks it would be proper
Quebec. to restore their property to American citizens on Moose Island. 175
- September 26, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 36). Death of Pierre Amable de
Quebec. Bonne. 173
- September 26, Same to the same (No. 38). In consequence of representation from
Quebec. Lieut.-Col. McKay, of the penury to which the Indian officers would be
exposed if they were reduced when the order should arrive at Drum-
mond Island, he has authorized their pay to be continued to 24th
April. 176
- September 30, Same to the same (No. 39). Has issued a warrant for Major Norton's
Quebec. pension. 177
- October 1, Same to the same (No. 40). Recommends that John Richardson,
Quebec. James Irvine, A. L. J. Duchesnay and James Kerr be appointed to fill
the vacancies in the Council, and that Mr. Smith, clerk of the Legislative
Council, be made an honorary member. 179

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1816.
October 3,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 41). Shall attend to the directions of the Admiralty respecting the conveyance of public money on the Lakes. Page 180
- October 4,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 42). Has communicated with Gore respecting Indian lands in Upper Canada. Has conferred on Norton the colonial rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Indian nations. 181
- October 10,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 43). Recommends that Rolette be paid five shillings a day, from the period he is discontinued in his employ in the government schooner. His memorial enclosed. 182
Enclosed. Memorial from Rolette, stating his services and praying for half pay. 183
- October 10,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (private and confidential). The steps he has taken to concentrate the troops, their distribution in detail. The unpopularity of the Chief Justice; its causes; shall, as directed, support him. Remedies for the discontent of the people. 185
Return of the distribution of troops in Canada. 198a
- October 17,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 44). Encloses letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec in favour of Mr. Bellenger, missionary to the Micmacs, for an increase of salary. Qualifications of Mr. Bellenger; recommends that the increase be granted. 195
Enclosed. Bishop Plessis to Sherbrooke, 14th October, in favour of Mr. Bellenger, missionary. 196
- October 21,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 45). Has given orders for the custody &c., of stores, as prescribed by the Treasury. 198
- October 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 46). Impediments in the way of founding a college at Montreal. The objection of the Anglican Bishop to being placed after the two Chief Justices in the charter; and of the Roman Catholic Bishop that the proceeds of the Jesuit Estates being appropriated for Roman Catholic education, he cannot form one of the corporation of the college. This last objection might be removed by obtaining the funds from another source, as without the countenance of the Roman Catholic Bishop, the institution cannot be of general advantage to the country. 199
- October 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 47). Transmits copy of proceedings of Council in matters of State. 202
- October 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 48). Reports a continuance of dissensions between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Company; a memorial from the latter reports the arrest of the principal partners and the seizure of Fort William by Selkirk; His Lordship's letter shows his further views; has referred the matter to Council. The difficulty of removing the magistrates, selected from the two opposing parties. The Council recommended superseding the commissions of the magistrates and appointing two men of influence as magistrates with extensive powers, to act also as commissioners of inquiry, and to mediate between the two companies and that a full understanding be come to with the province of Upper Canada, as to the supercession and new appointments; sends correspondence with Gore on the subject. From the difficulty of choice, the proposal of the Council cannot be carried out, and he can exercise no authority over persons at a distance of 4,000 miles, described as banditti. 203
Enclosed. Memorial from John Richardson on behalf of the North-west Company, 17th September. Complains of the arrest of partners of the North-west Company and other proceedings of Selkirk. 207
Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 3rd September. Reports his proceedings at Fort William, when he stopped supplies for banditti in a district which was in a state of open rebellion. 215
Sherbrooke to Gore, 1st October (most secret and confidential). Agrees as to the steps to be taken to restore order in the North-west;

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- sends writs of *supersedeas* in respect to the present magistrates to be confirmed by the government of Upper Canada. His difficulty as respects selecting two persons to act as magistrates; if the same difficulty exists in Upper Canada, the instrument of revocation cannot be acted upon. If the instruments, cannot, from any cause, be acted on, they are to be returned. Page 218
- Gore to Sherbrooke, 17th October. Cannot select two persons in Upper Canada fit to be entrusted with the important mission to the North-West. Returns the commissions and papers. 221
- October 24, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 49). Sends requisition for stationery. 222
- October 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 50). Has received notice from the chief justice that directions would be sent to him (Sherbrooke) to pay the expenses incurred by the chief justice out of the funds raised by virtue of the Act 14 George III.; has hesitated to act on the orders of the chief justice, as the funds so raised fall short of the expenditure for which they are appropriated, such payment, besides, must be laid before the Assembly giving a pretext for renewing discussions which it is desirable should be avoided. Suggests that as the only funds in the province of which the accounts are not laid before the Assembly are those from the Jesuit estates, the expenses might be paid from them, or else from the extraordinaries of the army. 223
- November 1, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 51). Recommends the continuance of Richardson as surgeon for the Indians resorting to Amherstburg; his services. Recommends also the continuance of a salary of £10 to an Indian chief at Lorette, who acts as teacher in English, French, reading and writing. 225
- November 1, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 52). Has admitted free of duty at certain posts, provisions from the United States, the time being limited to two months. 228
- November 11, Quebec. Plan for extending the present wharf under Cape Diamond, Quebec, to accommodate the Quarter Master General's Department. 208a
- November 11, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 53). Has overcome the difficulty of selecting magistrates for the Indian territory, and has selected Mr. Coltman, associating with him Mr. Fletcher, a gentleman of the law, of great respectability and professional knowledge. The extensive powers given to them; doubts of their reaching Fort William this season; if they do, the happy results to be anticipated. The alarming consequences of a continuance of hostilities; character of the population, &c. 229
- November 12, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Instructions to W. B. Coltman and John Fletcher. 235
- November 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 54). Transmits copy of letter from the Anglican Bishop on the state of his diocese; agrees with most of his statements. Calls special attention to the need of repairs to the Cathedral Church at Quebec. 238
- Enclosed.* Bishop of Quebec (Anglican) to Sherbrooke, 22nd October. Calls attention to the want of endowment, and that not a single parish or rectory has been erected in the provinces, so that the clergy have no proper standing. Calls attention to the state of the cathedral church. Denies that he is hostile to Catholic claims, but points out what he believes to be privileges inconsistent with the King's supremacy. 240
- November 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 55). Transmits copy of report of the Executive Council, recommending the removal of Thomas, joint prothonotary of Three Rivers, Fraser, his associate to be sole prothonotary. Drummond had revoked the commission to Thomas and promised him a pension, but this has not yet been sanctioned. Recommends that, from his long and faithful services, Thomas receive a pension. 248
- Enclosed.* Report from the committee of Council on the case of Thomas. 249

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- Memorial from Charles Thomas, addressed to H. W. Ryland, dated 6th March, 1816. Page 254
- November 20, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 56.) In accordance with instructions had ordered Myers to proceed to the new settlements on the Rideau and St. Francis, to ascertain what retrenchments could be made. Sends report by Myers on the subject; the reductions recommended at the Rideau will begin on the 25th December next, those at Drummondville on the St. Francis on 31st January, 1817. Has continued rations at the Rideau, there being a positive pledge of that to the disbanded soldiers and the same to the civil settlers by proclamation. Sends copy of the requisitions directed to Heriot to be made at Drummondville; sends also copy of letter from Gore respecting provisions to settlers on the Rideau and of letter to the British consul at New York to prevent the influx of settlers from the United States. 256
- Enclosed.* Report from Myers on the state of the settlements on the Rideau and at Drummondville on the St. Francis. Recommends reduction and sends tabular statements of the settlements. Marginal notes are added by Sherbrooke. 259
- Present and proposed establishments at the new settlements in Upper Canada. The reduction is from £3 12s. 0d. to £1 3s. 3d. per day. 269
- The same for the settlement at Drummondville. The reduction is from £4 0s. 9d. to £1 3s. 3d. per day. 270
- Extracts from general orders respecting discharged soldiers settled on waste lands, dated 6th December, 1814, and 7th June, 1815. 271
- Myers to Heriot, 12th November, 1816. Has received return and requisition for provisions from 25th December, 1816, to 24th June, 1817. The rations for those who have been supplied for twelve months are to be stopped, except in the case of such as are absolutely unable to provide for their subsistence. How he is to provide transport from William Henry (Sorel), and the quantity to be brought according to the regulations. A report is to be made of the probable extent of the retrenchment. 272
- Gore to Sherbrooke, 15th October. Has visited the Rideau settlement; the delay in laying it out; necessity for continuing rations. 274
- Myers to Moore, New York, 1st November. Sherbrooke has lately received such instructions as put it out of his power to hold out any encouragement to emigrants from Great Britain who have lately arrived in the United States. 277
- November 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 57). Sends duplicate estimate of the expense of works, &c., in Upper and Lower Canada, to be executed by the Royal Engineers in 1817. The original was sent to the Treasury. 279
- Enclosed.* Estimates. 280 to 296
- (These are for various works.)
- November 21, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 58). The cause of the delay in forwarding ordnance and other stores to the ships of war on the Lakes. 297
- November 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 59). Has communicated to the General commanding in Upper Canada and to the Commodore on the Lakes, the intentions of government respecting the transport of stores. The directions are only applicable to Lakes Erie and Ontario and to sixty miles below Kingston; thence to Montreal the transport is effected by bateaux and canoes on account of the rapids. 299
- November 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 60). Has received and communicated orders to prevent improper interference towards vessels of the United States on the Lakes, such interference being so much at variance with the intentions of His Majesty's Government. 300
- November 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 61). In accordance with orders, the transfer of Indian stores and presents shall take place at Montreal on the 24th

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December and as soon as practicable at the other posts. Several persons, many of advanced age, will be put out of employment by the change. What remuneration is to be made them for long services? Page 301
- November 22, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 62). The extent of the scarcity in Lower
Quebec. Canada, the inhabitants of upwards of thirty parishes being in danger of perishing before the close of winter. Has sent a supply of provisions from the King's stores to last till the 1st of May to the parishes which cannot be reached after the close of navigation; to the others only till the 1st of March, before which time he hopes the legislature will meet and take measures for further supplying the inhabitants, for repaying the provisions supplied from the King's stores and for covering the expense of purchasing the supplies that were deficient. 303
- November 22, Same to the same (No. 63). Sends report of the Executive Council
Quebec. recommending that a clerk be employed for the Inspector General of public accounts. Under the present circumstances cannot sanction the appointment without further orders. 305
Enclosed. Report. 306
- December 9, Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Dispatches received. 307
Quebec.
- December 11, Same to the same (No. 64). Has received order to pay Bland £100 a
Quebec. year for three years, as a compensation for his loss of time and expenses in going to submit the plan of a new gun to government. Warrant for the first £100 shall be issued on the first January, and the others on the following two years. 308
- December 16, Same to the same (No. 68). Has been unable to visit all the posts on
Quebec. account of his health; has visited some. Sends Durnford's report on the general state of the fortifications, which agrees with the opinion of Commodore Owen. Points out what are the most necessary objects to be attended to for the defence of the Canadas; these include the defences for Lower and Upper Canada, the proposal for a canal by the Rideau, on which the men of the Royal Staff Corps might be employed in spring; remarks on St. Helen's Island; on the possession of Bois Blanc; the construction of a steamboat, forwarding of stores, &c. 324
Enclosed. Report by Durnford, on the state of the fortifications, &c., in Upper and Lower Canada, dated 20th November, 1816. The state of each post is given with remarks. 332
- December 19, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 65). The Attorney General does not
Quebec. intend to resign as suggested, but if another situation were found for him out of the Canadas has no doubt he would exchange for that. Thanks for His Lordship's exertions to secure a well qualified solicitor general. 309
- December 19, Same to the same (No. 66). Has been taking measures to lessen the
Quebec. expense for settlements. The want of surveyors to lay out the lots has caused delay and the consequent issue of provisions beyond the time originally intended. Before other settlers are dispatched a notice of the numbers to be expected should be sent. No emigrant should be allowed to leave Great Britain after the first week in June, so that they might arrive in time to make some progress towards settlement. On the Rideau settlement there is still room for about 1,500 emigrant families, but the land is not yet surveyed; by contracting for the surveys the difficulty might be overcome. The assistance to emigrants will be paid out of the military chest; the civil arrangements will rest with the provincial government of Upper Canada. To secure compactness the Crown reserves which interfere should be granted to the settlers and an equivalent taken elsewhere. Sends estimate of the expense attending the settlement of each emigrant family. A year's provisions certain should be given to each settler with a discretion to extend it to eighteen or twenty months, which has been found necessary with few exceptions.

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	Respecting implements, &c. Scarcity prevails throughout the provinces, requiring more extensive assistance to the settlers than was anticipated.	Page 311
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Estimate of probable expense of establishing settlers and their families; the cost is given under different heads.	316
	Supplementary estimate.	319
December 21, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 67). Details of the obstacles which prevented the commissioners for the Indian territory from proceeding and compelled their return.	320
December 31, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 69). Return sent of persons receiving pensions in Canada from the Indian department.	361
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Return.	362

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1816.

Q. 138.

January 20, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Bunbury. Sends copy of letter from Sir F. P. Robinson, applying for a passage to North America.	Page 120
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Robinson to Torrens, 19th January. Application for a passage.	121
January 25, Admiralty.	Barrow to Goulburn. A passage will be provided to Halifax for Major General Sir Frederick Robinson by the first vessel going to that quarter.	3
February 8, Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. Sends memorial from the widow of Sergeant Anderson of the 60th foot, for a passage for herself and three grandchildren to Canada to join her son-in-law, a settler there.	122
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	123
March 4, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Sends list of corps to be reduced. Asks that tonnage be provided for detachments to join the regiments to remain in Canada and Nova Scotia.	125
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Duke of York to Sherbrooke, 28th February. Sends list of regiments to be reduced, with the addition of the regiment de Watteville, which it is not deemed expedient to retain on the peace establishment. The officers and men, previous to reduction, are to be offered grants of land; those who accept are to be marched to the vicinity of the grants, and to receive two month's pay from the date of their arrival. How the reduction of the different provincial troops is to be effected. The officers who are natives of North America and the non-commissioned officers are to receive two months' full pay in advance; natives of Great Britain and Ireland are to receive three months' pay to convey them to their homes. The officers and men of the de Meuron and de Watteville regiments who accept lands are to receive the same pay as the others, those who do not accept are to be sent to Europe to be reduced there. Detachments of about 800 are to be sent to join their regiments in North America. The tonnage carrying them can be used for sending back the remains of the de Meuron, de Watteville and 76th regiments. Orders will be sent as to the disposal of the 4th Veteran Battalion.	126
March 13, Foreign Office.	Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends list of articles still wanting by Bouchette for the service of the boundary line.	212
	<i>Enclosed.</i> List.	213
March 19, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Sends petition of Robert Newton, that he and his family may be allowed to proceed to Canada as settlers, and that a passage may be provided for them.	129
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Petition from Robert Newton, stating his services and misfortunes, and asking for a provision, or to be settled in Canada.	130

1816.
March 21,
Admiralty.

Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence relative to the demand for the restitution of the United States establishment on Columbia River. Page 4

Enclosed. Admiral Dixon to Barrow, 19th March. Transmits letter sent to him from Rio de Janeiro. 5

Baker to Dixon, 24th July, 1815. Transmits copy of note from Secretary of State of the United States respecting the restitution of the United States establishment at Columbia River. "The claim of the United States rests solely on the words of the treaty, their title to any possessions on that coast never having been recognized by Great Britain." 6

James Monroe to Baker, 18th July, 1815. Applies for restitution of the post at Columbia River, in terms of the treaty, asking for a letter to that effect to the British commander there. 7

Baker to Monroe, 23rd July. Having no communication from his government, cannot give the letter asked for; refers him to Admiral Dixon. 8

March 23.
Foreign Office.

Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends for Bathurst's information copy of note from the American Minister, with enclosures, relating to interference by the British commanding officer and the magistrates of the western district in the jurisdiction of the United States, on the murder of an Indian by an American, and the measures taken by the American governor of the territory. Asks what explanations should be given. 214

Enclosed. John Quincy Adams to Castlereagh, 21st March. Complains of the conduct of the British officers, Colonels Nicolls and James, in stirring up the Indians to hostility against the United States, contrary to the terms of the treaty and the wishes of the British government, the officers holding out threats of revenge by the Indians for acts committed on United States territory; the fear of their proceedings leading to war. Trusts that such orders may be sent as will leave no doubt on the minds of these officers that the intention of Great Britain towards the United States is peace, which can be preserved only by mutual respect to each other's territory. Calls attention to the impolicy of maintaining large armaments on the Lakes. The United States government will agree to keep on the lakes no other armament beyond what is necessary to collect the revenue, should Great Britain agree to the same. The army kept up by the United States is not greater than the force maintained in Canada and Nova Scotia and there can be no declaration of war except by an Act of Congress. The mutual disarming on the lakes will, it is hoped, be regarded as a further guarantee of peace. 215

Colonel James to Governor Cass, 5th October. Reports the shooting of an Indian in a canoe near Grosse Isle, by a shot from a boat containing eight or ten Americans; an inquest will be held to-morrow. It is unnecessary to point out the custom of the Indians under the circumstances. 222

General Cass to James, 5th October. He will cause inquiry to be made as to the alleged murder of an Indian and if the case can be proved the guilty person will be punished; it was unnecessary to refer to the Indian custom of retaliating, the courts of law will do justice. 223

Cass to James, 7th October. The killing of the Indian was in consequence of his having presented a gun at McComb; it arose out of the predatory practices of the Indians which, if not checked, will lead to more disastrous consequences. The Indian having been killed within United States territory, no British officer has the right to require information on the subject. 224

James to Cass, 21st October. Forwards copy of a letter from the deputy superintendent of Indian affairs; he (Cass) will no doubt order restitution. 225

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Caldwell to James, 21st October. The Americans have stolen eight horses and a colt from Stony Island, belonging to the Kickapoos. The Prophet asks that application be made for their restoration. Last summer the Indians stole a number of horses from the other side which were given up. Page 226

Cass to James, 26th October. Can take no notice of Caldwell's letter owing to the nature of its contents. The complete control of each nation over the Indians and all others in the respective territories; the Indians must, therefore, apply to the government under which they live for redress of injuries. Personally he may explain that three horses were taken from Stony Island, which were believed to be the property of people in the territory and were followed by others. One was found to belong to a citizen of Detroit; the others were ordered to be returned to the Indian owners, when they should come to claim them. 227

Proclamation by the magistrates of the western district, offering a reward of \$500 for securing the murderer of the Kickapoo Indian; dated 18th October. 230

Counter proclamation by Cass that the alleged murder was committed on United States territory and the person accused must be tried by the tribunals of that country. 231

March 27,
Horse Guards. Duke of York to Bathurst. Sends memorial and papers from Lady Prevost. 132

Enclosed. Marks of honour bestowed by the Prince Regent on Prevost, to be placed on his monument. 133

Memorial of Lady Prevost, stating Sir George Prevost's services, defending his conduct at Plattsburg and praying for an investigation that would clear his reputation. 135

Statement of the military operations at and near Plattsburg on Lake Champlain, by the army under the command of Sir George Prevost, Baronet, in September, 1814. The movements are given in detail. 144

March 28,
Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits petition from William Morrison, out pensioner, for a passage to Canada, which it is recommended should be granted, if there is no objection. 163

Enclosed. Petition. 164

April 10,
Horse Guards. Duke of York to Bathurst. Transmits letter from Colonel Vassall, Adjutant General of the Militia of Canada, appealing from the decision of the Administrator-in-chief that he was not entitled to equal allowances with the Adjutant General of the forces and suggesting that grants of land should be made to the sedentary militia for their services. 165

Enclosed. Memorial from Vassall. 166

April 23,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Owen, senior naval officer on the Lakes, having applied for a chaplain and the erection of a place of worship, sends copy of letter for Bathurst's consideration. 10

Enclosed. Owen to Croker, 25th February. Applies for a clergyman and a convenient place of worship at Kingston, as for want of religious instruction, the people are falling into barbarism, and the seamen have no means of keeping alive the moral lessons they may before have learned. 11

May 1,
Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Returns letter and memorial from John M. Hoffmeister, purser in the navy; suggests that they be sent to the Council office. 12

May 1,
Admiralty. Barrow to the same. The Lords of the Admiralty agree with Bathurst that an arrangement might be made with the minister of Kingston for Divine service for the seamen and artificers, respecting which he is to communicate with the governor of Upper Canada. Their Lordships will defray any additional expense. 13

1816.
May 6,
Carlton
House.

Report of the Privy Council on the claims for prize money in respect to the "Scorpion" and "Tigress" captured on Lake Huron; how the money should be divided. Order in Council to give effect to the recommendation. Page 202

May 7,
Foreign office.

Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits copy of note from J. Q. Adams, with documents relating to the sale in the West Indies and Halifax, of slaves taken during the late war, under promise of freedom, with copy of answer. 233

Enclosed. Castlereagh to Adams, 30th April. The vague information contained in the depositions respecting the negroes affords no means of investigation, except in the case reported by Pat. Williams and those of C. Ironmonger and P. Hall; into these inquiries have been making and it is hoped the United States Government will assist in procuring the presence of Pat. Williams as a witness on a charge of felony against Wood, of Nassau, and the captain of the "Moselle" founded on his deposition. The British government are so anxious for the punishment of the crime, if proved, that it will undertake to pay all the expenses of the witness and remunerate him liberally for his absence from his native country. With respect to the other cases said to have taken place in Bermuda and Halifax, he (Castlereagh) cannot understand how an individual would advertise publicly that he was about to be guilty of a felony and that too in a colony where slavery is not recognized by law. With respect to the slaves taken on board the "Wilhelmina" the construction put by Adams on the decree of the court of vice-admiralty is erroneous, as their condemnation to the King is the legal mode of preventing their continuance in slavery. All other cases shall be investigated and he (Castlereagh) is satisfied it will be shown that so far from being treated as slaves the negroes are enjoying all the rights of freemen. 234

Adams to Castlereagh, 15th March. Sends list of affidavits respecting the sale of slaves in the West Indies and Halifax, taken from citizens of the United States. The United States government was willing at the conclusion of peace to have allowed the question to drop, it is now brought forward not to cause irritation but by desire of Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh to clear the character of British officers and to fix the blame on those to whom it was justly applicable and to bring them to condign punishment. In the original allegation the name of no officer was mentioned, the names of several are given in the present documents. Presumes with respect to the invitation to the slaves to leave their masters that the production of the proclamation will be sufficient. If after full investigation it shall be found that no sales of such slaves took place, the United States government and the persons who made the charge will concur in declaring that the impression under which it was made was erroneous, but the investigation should have the concurrence of both governments. The decree of the vice-Admiralty court at Jamaica appears to establish a case of slaves captured as a prize and the other documents show instances of sales of negroes taken as prizes. A list can be furnished of slaves taken during the war, and it is for the British government to show how they were disposed of. The local authorities of the places to which the slaves were taken have interposed obstacles to inquiries. 238

Decree of vice-Admiralty Court of St. Jago de la Vega. 242

Deposition of Caleb Jones, respecting negroes carried off by British soldiers. 244

Other depositions, namely, Richard Hause (246); Dr. W. M. Weems (247); Dr. Thomas Paran (248); Edward Ironmonger (249); Patrick Williams (250); John Hamilton Brown (251); Freeman Tyler (254); Michael Janny (257); Thomas L. Hall (262). 246 to 262

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1816.
 May 14,
 Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Bouchette. The Duke of Kent was mistaken in supposing that the Duke of York would make the request in favour of Bouchette. The Duke of York sees no harm in the application for knighthood, but the granting of it does not depend on him. Page 173
- May 17,
 Horse Guards. Same to the same. Transmits letter from Drummond in reference to the discharge of men of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, calculated to become good settlers in Canada. 174
Enclosed. Drummond to Torrens, 21st February. Calls attention to the necessity of sending authority to pay the pensions of men discharged to enable them to become settlers. 175
- May 18,
 Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends for Bathurst's consideration, copy of offer from Rolfe & Kurty (Kurtz?) to obtain from Germany persons who wish to emigrate to Canada. 264
Enclosed. Offer from Rolfe & Kurty (Kurtz?) above referred to. 265
- May 20,
 Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. There are no regulations for passages for officers of the army on the Lakes; they must provide for their own mess. 14
- May 23,
 Admiralty. Same to the same. The warrant appointing Sherbrooke vice admiral of the provinces, &c., over which he is governor, is ready for delivery. 15
- May 23,
 Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends copy of communication to Wilson on the subject of his misunderstanding with Drummond respecting the command of the forces. 176
Enclosed. Torrens to Wilson, 16th May. Has received dispatch with copies of correspondence. Transmits extract from letter to General Lord Charles Somerset in reference to his pressing for the immediate removal of his predecessor; Somerset had a stronger position than he (Wilson) had, to demand the supercession. Drummond was correct in the stand he took, and in refusing to allow him (Wilson) to leave, which would have been contrary to the objects of his appointment to the staff. 177
- Torrens to General Lord Charles Somerset, 1st September, 1814 (extract). Had it been supposed he would have interfered with the command of his predecessor before he had left, instructions would have been given to prevent this inconvenience. 179
- June 1,
 Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Asks that application be made for a passage for Widdrington to Canada; it is desirable it should be in the same vessel with Sir Robert Hall. 180
- June 4,
 Admiralty. Barrow to the same. A passage has been provided in the "Wye" for Major General Widdrington to Canada. 16
- June 7,
 Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends list of the family and suite of Widdrington, for whom it is asked that passage be provided in H. M. S. "Wye." 181
- June 7,
 Horse Guards. Same to Widdrington. A passage has been provided for him in H. M. S. "Wye." 182
- June 8,
 Carlton House. Order in Council assenting to Act of Lower Canada to grant a salary to the speaker of the House of Assembly. 207
- June 13,
 Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. A passage has been provided in the "Wye" for Capt. Piper, A.D.C. to Widdrington. 17
- June 17,
 Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. His Royal Highness is induced by the peculiar case of Widdrington to recommend it for the favourable consideration of Bathurst. Letter from Widdrington enclosed. 183
Enclosed. Widdrington to Torrens, 15th June. Bathurst having refused a passage to his family, on account of the rule that general officers are not entitled to the privileges of governors in this respect; states that owing to the death of his eldest son and of his wife, his daughters cannot be left behind and asks that a passage for them be granted. 184

1816.
June 18, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. As John Lloyd late chief mate of the "Ocean" will be allowed £200 for his services at New Orleans, the Lords of the Admiralty have withdrawn their order to pay him £50 in full of his claims. Page 18
- June 20, Admiralty. Same to the same. In reference to the withdrawal of the order to pay Lloyd £50, he is to inform Bathurst that a bill for that amount was delivered to Lloyd on the 15th. 19
- June 22, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends application from out pensioners, etc., to be allowed to proceed to Canada as settlers. 186
- July 4, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Sends copy of letter from Henry Noble, seaman on board H.M.S. "Leander" respecting his employment on the Lakes. If his statements are true, directions are to be given for his discharge. 21
Enclosed. Noble to Croker, 27th June. States his employment on the Lakes and the conditions; applies to be returned to Canada. 22
- July 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. No freight to be allowed to the commanders of H.M. ships on the Lakes for the conveyance of public money, which is to be embarked in charge of a commissary. 24
- July 6, Admiralty. Same to the same. Attention called to the necessity of forming a more ready communication between Halifax, Quebec and the Lakes. 25
- July 6, Admiralty. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letters from Owen, respecting the removal of guns, etc., to Holland's landing; these guns have been sent by land to Nottawasaga and are to be transported to Drummond's Island or Amherst this summer. 26
Enclosed. Owen to Hambly. Directions for the removal of guns from Holland river to Kempenfeldt Bay. The number of men and other arrangements are detailed. 27
- July 6, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty request that directions be given to the government of Canada to allow grants of land to artificers on the naval establishment on the same terms as they are granted to the army. 31
- July 6, Admiralty. Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Sir Edward Owen to Drummond respecting the boundary line at the Long Sault and the establishment at the Grand River; also preferring Isle aux Noix to St. John's as the naval station. 32
Enclosed. Commodore Owen to Drummond, 16th June. The boundary line at St. Regis is sufficiently correct to leave no probability that it needs to be removed. Recommends making an establishment for Lake Eric on the Grand River. The naval establishment for Lake Champlain should be at Isle aux Noix instead of St. John's, but the works now on the former do not give the necessary protection. 33
- July 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Transmits papers relating to the present defects in the mode of transport. 35
Enclosed. Order by Captain Owen, dated 16th November, 1815, to have a survey of salt provisions made and a return sent of deficiencies, so as to avoid irregularities. 37
- Captain Owen to Drummond, 20th December, 1815. Points out objections to the present method of contracting for transport; the saving that might be effected. 39
- I. W. Clarke to Captain Owen, 28th December. Explains the method of contracting for transport of stores as approved of by Commodore Owen. 42
- Capt. Owen to Walker, deputy naval storekeeper, 31st December. Censures his method of arranging for transport, which he attributes to want of reflection, not to want of zeal. Points out considerations which may prevent the recurrence of the measures taken. 44
- Edward Laws to Captain Owen, 9th February, 1816. Statement showing the large profits made by contractors for transport; recommends that the deputy naval storekeeper hire the trains, but if a con-

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tract is still determined on, it should be divided into small quantities to allow persons to tender who are now excluded. Page 48
- Form of government contract for transport of stores. 50
- July 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends extract from letter from Captain Owen respecting iron works on the Gananoque and an offer from Henderson to undertake the establishment, with reply from Gore to Owen. 52
- Enclosed.* Owen to Croker, 21st February, 1816 (extract). Recommends the offer of Henderson to establish iron works at Gananoque. There are other offers, but these offers all require monetary help from government. 53
- William Henderson, Quebec, to Owen, 15th January. Offers to establish iron works in Upper Canada for the naval service. 55
- Gore to Owen, 12th February. Remarks on Henderson's offer to establish iron works. 62
- July 7, Admiralty. Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of a letter from Captain Baumgardt, commanding at Isle aux Noix, respecting the seizure by the American custom-house officer of a boat within the British lines. 64
- July 7, Worthing. Adam Gordon to the same. Asks for instructions as to the answer he is to return to the Bishop of Quebec in reference to a grant of land he has applied for in Upper Canada. 117
- July 8, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Castlereagh sees no objection to the sum of £600 a year to Bouchette as Surveyor General for the boundary line, the salary to begin from the date of his acceptance. 266
- July 15, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of letter from Captain Hall, relative to defences at Penetanguishene when the naval establishment on Lake Huron is removed from Nottawasaga. 65
- Enclosed.* Hall to Croker, 12th July. Recommends that defensive works should be thrown up at Penetanguishene when the naval establishment is removed there. 66
- July 17, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Bagot, with copy of Act to regulate trade and commerce with the Indian tribes, published by authority in the United States. 267
- Enclosed.* Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th June. Sends copy of Act on trade with the Indians in the United States, the provisions of which amount to a total exclusion of British subjects from the territories in question. 268
- The Act. 269
- July 17, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch from Bagot, with correspondence on the subject of deserters on the Detroit frontier being permitted to enter the American service. 272
- Enclosed.* Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th June. Had represented to Monroe the fact of more than twenty deserters having been enlisted into the American army at Detroit, and the impropriety of the practice. Monroe said it was a direct breach of the general orders of the War Department. Had intimated to Monroe that a formal remonstrance would be sent; transmits copy of the note. 273
- Lt. Col. James to Harvey, 2nd March. Sends partial list of men who have deserted and been enlisted in the United States army. Many deserters from that army have offered to enter the British service, but have all been refused; the care taken to discourage desertion from the United States army. 275
- Bagot to Monroe, 24th May. Calls formal attention to the practice of enlisting deserters into the United States army, as inconsistent in any circumstances with the friendly relations of two neighbouring countries, but more especially the admission of these men into corps within sight of the regiments they had so disgracefully abandoned. Believes attention has only to be called to the practice to induce the United States government to prevent its recurrence. Calls attention to the practice

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on the part of the British commanders of refusing to receive United States deserters and compelling them to leave the frontier within twelve hours. Page 277

July 18,
Foreign Office.

Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of instructions to Bagot and of correspondence between Bagot and Monroe on the subject of the delivery of black and coloured people taken from on board British vessels and still held as prisoners. 279

Enclosed. Correspondence, namely, Bagot to Monroe, 10th May (280); Bathurst (should probably be Castlereagh, and is no doubt an error in copying the documents for transmission to Goulburn) to Bagot, 20th November, 1815 (281); Monroe to Bagot, 15th May, 1816 (283); same to the same, 30th May (284); Bagot to Monroe, 24th May (286); Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th June (287). 280 to 287

(The persons in question were delivered over to the British authorities.)

July 27,
Halifax.

Rear Admiral Griffith to Croker (No. 54). In consequence of notification from Bagot of negotiations with the United States respecting the fisheries, he has withdrawn in the meantime his instructions to the cruisers, so as not to interfere with the negotiations. 107

Enclosed. Hamilton (Foreign Office) to Croker, 20th May. Bagot has received powers to negotiate with the United States respecting the fisheries. The Admiralty is requested to send instructions to the naval officers to obey such orders as they may receive from Bagot. 109

Griffith to Croker, 16th June, 1815. The "Espoir" has been ordered to watch American vessels fishing in the St. Lawrence, and the "Jaseur" to look to those fishing off Nova Scotia, and to inform them that as fishing privileges have been abrogated by war, they are to desist from fishing under pain of seizure and confiscation, and foreign vessels are to be seized when found in ports and harbours of these districts unless they have entered them in distress. 110

Goulburn to Croker, 21st June, 1815. Sends copies of dispatches from Bathurst to vice Admiral Sir R. G. Keats. 111

Bathurst to Keats, 17th June, 1815. By the treaty of 1783, the United States fishermen had the privilege of fishing within British jurisdiction and of using the shore for the purposes connected with the fishery; these privileges have been abrogated by the war and not renewed by the present treaty. The fishermen of the United States are not to be interfered with on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland or at sea, but they are to be prevented from using British territories for purposes connected with the fishery. If, however, they have through ignorance formed establishments as before the war, which could not be suddenly abandoned without considerable loss, they are not to be interfered with during this year, unless they attempt to carry on a contraband trade, but it must be explained that they are not to expect a continuance of the indulgence during any future season. 112

Bathurst to Keats, 17th June, 1815. As the season is late, some fishermen may still arrive from the United States; against them the principle of exclusion need not be enforced. They are, however, to receive the same warning as was given to those who were engaged previous to his arrival. 115

July 29,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. Sends reports and correspondence respecting fortifications to be erected by the Americans. Sends also list of names assigned to places on the Lakes of Canada. 67

Enclosed. Owen to Croker, 16th May. Sends copy of letter from Baumgardt respecting the United States fortifying Rouse's Point. 68

Baumgardt to Owen,—March. Reports the steps taken by the United States to fortify Lake Champlain. 69

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Owen to Croker, 12th June (extract). The two three deckers at Sackett's Harbour have been put in a state fit for launching since the peace and the other fort on Rouse's Point is actually begun. Page 70

List of names to be used in official documents of places on the Lakes. 71

August 16,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Board of Ordnance, relative to order by Wilson for depositing at Quebec the ordnance stores for vessels on the Lakes, asking that Bathurst give orders for their being forwarded to their destination. 75

Enclosed. Crew to Croker, 14th August. To prevent the expense of landing at Quebec stores intended to be sent to Kingston for ships on the Lakes. 76

Croker to Goulburn, 26th August. Sends correspondence respecting the employment of ships of war to prevent smuggling and to use them for the conveyance of troops and stores; there does not appear to be any objection to the employment of the ships for the transport alluded to. 78

Owen to Croker, 1st June. Sends correspondence with the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada and with the administrator in chief. The position of the officers of the navy on the Lakes; his desire to stop jobbery in the transport of stores, &c. 79

Owen to Drummond, 20th March. Calls attention to the policy of the commissariat in respect to transport, which encourages settlement on the American side; if vessels are required he would take the responsibility of building them rather than to purchase from the Americans, as they can be built at least as cheaply on the Canadian side. There have been no losses in the transport by His Majesty's ships, but the transport of stores from Nottawasaga requires some better arrangement; is ready to apply all His Majesty's vessels to this service. Capt. Bourchier has not yet sent report on the road from Burlington, 80

Bourchier to Owen, 2nd March. In answer to inquiry from the commissariat respecting transport, has recommended the purchase of a vessel from the Americans. McDouall complains of losses in the transport of stores, and recommends a radical change. Discusses the advantage of a road from Burlington for transport from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. 83

Drummond to Owen, 13th April. Has directed the commissary general to send information respecting the schooner said to have been bought in the United States for transport, which he considers to be impossible, as he did not give it his concurrence. Has desired the commissary general to communicate his (Owen's) offer for the transport of stores, &c. 86

Robinson to Foster, 13th April. No vessel was built for the commissariat; the contractors for transport may have had one built, but with that he could not interfere. Has directed the commissariat officers to avail themselves of Owen's offer, provided the officers of the ships of war will sign receipts or bills of lading. 87

Owen to Drummond, 21st April. Even if the vessel for transport was not directly ordered by the commissariat, has not changed his mind on the impolicy of having the vessel built in the United States. There was no need to make the stipulation as to signing receipts for stores sent by His Majesty's ships, they are signed by the master not by the captain. 89

Owen to Gore, 27th May. Thanks for the opinion of the Attorney General as to the right of the vessels of both nations to navigate the Lakes and that the search of public vessels is illegal. That only the collector of Customs has the right to visit vessels on the Lakes gives

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a new feature to the naval service. Shall transmit the opinion and His Excellency's decision. Page 91

Owen to Gore, 21st March (extract). Asks for authority for the naval officers to assist in preventing smuggling, such as is the case in the United Kingdom. 93

Bourchier to Owen, 2nd March (extract). Hopes that the government will hold all the land for four miles up the Grand River; the bad character of many of the settlers, with no magistrate nearer than 40 Mile Creek; has acted as one, which he believes he has a right to do; asks for advice. 95

Gore to Owen, 14th May. Sends opinion of the Attorney General; the civil authority is sufficient for the support of the revenue laws. 96

The opinion of the Attorney General referred to. 97

August 26,
Horse Guards.

Duke of York to Bathurst. States circumstances which should lead to the withdrawal of the order by the Prince Regent to discontinue the pay and allowances to the inspecting field officers of militia in Canada and Nova Scotia. 187

September 4,
Foreign Office.

Joseph Planta, Jr., to Goulburn. Transmits by order of Castlereagh, complaint by the American Minister of the proceedings of the naval forces on Lake Erie. Asks that instructions be sent to act in strict conformity with the relations of amity and friendship towards the United States. 291

Enclosed. John Quincy Adams to Castlereagh, 29th August. Transmits complaint and affidavits that parties of armed men from the British armed vessel "Tecumseh" had boarded several vessels belonging to the people of the United States in an improper manner and asking that instructions be sent to abstain from such conduct. 292

Cass to the officer commanding the "Tecumseh," 6th June. Complains officially of improper conduct towards vessels belonging to people of the United States. 293

Affidavits in support of the complaint. 294 to 302

September 6,
Admiralty.

Croker to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty prefer the entrance of the Grand River for the principal depot and naval establishment on Lake Erie; deepening the river or constructing a mole may be left to the chief engineer. Refers to Bathurst the report from Owen on the fall of water in Lake Erie and the propriety, in consequence, of building a pier in Mohawk Bay. 99

Enclosed. Commodore Owen to Croker, 31st August. On the subject of the fall of water in Lake Erie and the propriety of building a pier in Mohawk Bay, which is an object of the greatest importance. Has already stated its advantage and described the situation he thought favourable; has built a hut and placed a careful person to watch the rise and fall, the effect of bad weather and winds in summer and of the ice in winter. Sends copy of letter to Bourchier, with sketch. Remarks on the class of vessels required, the collection of materials, &c. 100

Commodore Owen to Bourchier, 24th October, 1815. Return of the "Huron" with Harris, assistant surveyor on board; if he calls at the Grand River his attention is to be directed to the points marked A, B and C in the sketch, to ascertain if at these or any other near, there are facilities for erecting a mole to shelter ships of war in winter. Asks for his (Bourchier's) observations. 104

Sketch of Lake Erie, showing various points referred to. 104a

September 6,
Foreign Office.

Joseph Planta, jr., to Goulburn. Sends dispatch from Bagot, with note from Monroe respecting enlistment of British deserters. 303

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 4th July. Sends note from Monroe. 304

Monroe to Bagot, 12th June. In reference to the alleged enlistment of British deserters, instructions have been sent to McComb, command-

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1816. ing on the frontier, to investigate the charges and report. If such enlistments were made, these were made contrary to positive orders. Page 305
- September 24, Joseph Planta, jr., to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch, with enclosures, from Bagot respecting the enlistment of British deserters in the army of the United States. 306
ForeignOffice.
- Enclosed.* Bagot to Castlereagh, 12th August. Transmits copy of note from Monroe, on the subject of enlisting deserters. 307
- Monroe to Bagot, 20th July. Sends copy of letter from General McComb that no deserters have been admitted to the United States service; if any have gained admission it has been without his sanction and against his intention. Inquiry shall be made to ascertain if any have been admitted. 308
- McComb to Monroe, 20th June. There has been no recruiting since the war, but as substitutes are allowed, deserters may have crept in by that means; more stringent rules have been passed. The perfect harmony that exists between the officers on both sides. 309
- September 25, Joseph Planta, jr., to Goulburn. Sends dispatch from Bagot, with enclosures, relative to the hostile disposition of the Indians in the United States. 311
ForeignOffice.
- Enclosed.* Bagot to Castlereagh, 12th August. Sherbrooke has reported the hostile disposition of the Mississippi Indians towards the United States, on account of the building of forts contrary to the treaty of peace. Has communicated the report to Monroe and the steps Sherbrooke is taking to allay their excitement, assuring them they would get no military assistance from Great Britain. Monroe asserts that only one fort is to be built, that at Green Bay, where there has always been a fort. Is afraid that the fears of the Indians are too well founded, and that this fort is only part of a larger system. 312
- Sherbrooke to Bagot, 15th July. Reports the hostile disposition of the Indians towards the United States, and the steps he has taken to allay the excitement. 314
- McDouall to military secretary, 17th June. The defenceless state of the post at Drummond Island; the ferment among the Mississippi Indians, it having been intimated to them that the United States intend to build forts on their lands, with or without their consent. The fears of the Indians that their extermination is intended. The anger of the chiefs at the evasion of the question of their being supported by Great Britain. His embarrassment caused by the silence imposed on him. The Americans at Makinac are making use of every means to increase the discontent of the Indians and the moderate quantity of powder given to them will be blazoned forth as supplying them with the means of war. The violent measures taken at Makinac and the determination to exclude British traders from the Indian territory; the indignation of the Indians when this shall become known. Has occupied the heights with the small guns. The uncertainty of correspondence. 315
- McDouall to military secretary, 19th June. The delay in the receipt of letters prevents the carrying orders into immediate effect. The difficulty of purchasing the island and the obstacles thrown in the way by the Americans. Regrets that Sherbrooke did not approve of the purchase of the few swords, sashes and epaulets, to be presented to the Indian chiefs as a mark of the estimate of their zeal and bravery; he and McKay will each pay half of the cost. 321
- McDouall to military secretary, 19th June. Arrival of 400 Indians, chiefly Sioux, the number will, before long, amount to 1,500. Believes there is a strong confederacy of Indians, which will be no easy conquest for the Americans. The delicate position in which he is placed owing to the presence of this Indian army. The expectation of the Indians to be supported in their claim to the lands secured to them by treaty,

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which the Americans are trying to violate. Their horror at the idea of British traders being excluded; will act with circumspection; the presents given to the swarm of Indians, with which they are not satisfied, will resound from one end of the States to the other, as an incentive to them to go to war, and that they are being furnished with the means.

Page 324

Hall, military secretary, to McDouall, 4th July. The letters relating to the erection of a block house and to other subjects will be laid before the governor general on his arrival. He (McDouall) is not to correspond directly with the authorities of the United States; matters in dispute should be communicated to the governor general, who will correspond with the United States through the resident minister. 327

Addison, military secretary, to McDouall 15th July. He is to do all in his power to discourage in the Indians their hostile disposition towards the United States. They are to be persuaded, if possible, to return peaceably to their homes; to be explicitly told that the British government will not assist them in acts of hostility, but any complaints they have to make will meet with immediate attention, which will be a more likely means of obtaining their reasonable objects than by means of unreasoning hostility. The commander of the forces will approve of the construction of the block house. 328

September 27, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends letter, &c., from Sherbrooke recommending an allowance to de Watteville for his passage from Quebec for the favourable consideration of Bathurst. 189

September 30, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Transmits copy of dispatch from Bagot, with enclosures, respecting the reduction of the naval armament on the Lakes. 330

Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 12th August. Reports the conference held with Monroe on the proposed reduction. 331

Alleged arrogant conduct of the British on Lake Erie, extracts from the "Pittsburg Mercury." 337

Bagot to Monroe, 26th July. The Prince Regent will cheerfully adopt the spirit of Mr. Adams's suggestions as to the reduction of the naval armament on the Lakes, but is unacquainted with the particular arrangements which the United States government would propose to make for this object. 341

Monroe to Bagot, 2nd August. It being stated that Adams has not given the precise proposal for the reduction of the naval armaments on the Lakes, the President proposes the following arrangement, one vessel to each government on Lake Ontario, not exceeding one hundred tons burden, with one 18 pound cannon. He also proposes that on the upper Lakes there should be two vessels of like burden and force and on Lake Champlain one vessel not exceeding like burden and force; all other vessels to be dismantled and neither party to build or arm any other vessel on the shores of these Lakes. Other conditions. 343

Bagot to Monroe, 6th August. Is not authorized to agree as to details and shall send the proposal to his government. Shall, however, give effect to any arrangement which can be made for suspending the construction and equipment of armed vessels on the Lakes. 346

Monroe to Bagot, 12th August. Proposes that the regulations stated in his former note be adopted provisionally and if this is agreed to, an order will be issued to carry these arrangements into effect. If he has not power to do so, asks him to send list of British naval force now on the Lakes, with an assurance that its further augmentation shall be suspended and the United States government shall issue an order to confine its naval force strictly within that limit. 348

Bagot to Monroe, 13th August. Cannot make any agreement, even provisionally, as to the exact manner in which the respective forces on

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1816. the Lakes shall be limited, as reference must always be made to the arrangements of a peace establishment and to the ordinary services of the provinces. Has not a correct statement of the naval force in commission; shall procure and send it, and in the meantime all further augmentation shall be suspended. Page 350
- October 22, ForeignOffice. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends, with enclosures, dispatches from Bagot, respecting the conduct of a British officer in searching an American vessel. 351
- Enclosed.* Correspondence, namely, Bagot to Castlereagh, 1st September; Bagot to Monroe, 16th August; Monroe to Bagot, 14th August; Cass to Monroe, 26th July; Major Belton to McComb, 24th July; John R. Williams to Cass, 24th July; McComb to Crawford, 25th July. 352 to 362
- November 18, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends observations by Lt.-Col. James, an intelligent officer, lately arrived from Canada. (The date is almost illegible, it might be the 2nd). 190
- Enclosed.* Lt.-Col. James to Torrens, 7th November. Sends observations on occurrences at Detroit; the headquarters of the western district should be removed from Amherstburg to Delaware. 191
- Detailed statement of the means made use of in Detroit, to induce British soldiers to desert. The unfair conduct of Governor Cass. 192
- November 18, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Refers for Bathurst's consideration, memorial of William Clarke, an out pensioner, for leave to settle in Canada. 196
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 197
- November 20, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Refers for Bathurst's consideration a petition of Nathaniel Ellis, late of the 49th, for permission to proceed to Canada as a settler; his statement is correct. 200
- November 30, Admiralty. Croker to the same. Ker, judge of the vice-Admiralty court of Lower Canada, has not been superseded, but a letter intended for the acting judge at Halifax, that his functions had ceased, was sent by mistake to Ker, hence his memorial. 105
- A note of the same date states that Ker's memorial is returned, but asks for a copy to be put on record. 106
- December 21, ForeignOffice. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits dispatch, with enclosures, from Bagot, being correspondence with the United States Secretary of State, containing statements of the British and American naval forces on the Lakes of Canada. 363
- Enclosed.* Bagot to Castlereagh, 9th November. Sends copy of note to Monroe with list of vessels on the Lakes. 364
- Bagot to Monroe, 4th November. Sends list of vessels on the different Lakes. 366
- List of British vessels. 367
- Monroe to Bagot, 7th November. Has received list of British vessels; sends lists of vessels of the United States. 369
- Lists of vessels of the United States. 370, 371, 372
- Bagot to Monroe, 8th November. Has received no account of vessels on the upper lakes. 373
- Monroe to Bagot, 8th November. The naval force on the upper Lakes is included in the return for Lake Erie. 374
- Same to the same, same date. Has sent orders relating to naval force as alluded to in his letter of the 7th. 375
- December 26, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The necessity of the case justified Sherbrooke's decision to open certain inland ports for the admission of flour and other provisions from the United States free. 210
- No date. Instruments and books necessary for ascertaining the latitude and longitude directed in the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent. 20

PUBLIC OFFICES, 1816.

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1816.
January 1,
General Post
Office. Freeling to Goulburn. In consequence of representations from Drummond, orders have been sent to the deputy postmaster general to report fully on the subject of postal communication between Quebec and Upper Canada. Page 234
- January 2,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits for the opinion of Bathurst, papers relative to a pension for the widow of the late Major McKee. 79
- January 2,
General Post
Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends proposition from the deputy postmaster general in Canada that all letters for Upper and Lower Canada should be sent through New York. As this includes public letters, directions on that point are requested from Bathurst. 235
- Enclosed.* Heriot to Freeling, 2nd November, 1815 (extract). Recommends that letters for Upper and Lower Canada should be sent through New York. 236
- January 3,
Castle Street. Hamilton to Goulburn (?) Sends account of sums voted by Parliament in 1815 in aid of the expense of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is proposed that £150 per annum be paid to each of the four additional ministers in Upper Canada and to the two in Lower Canada, the Society allowing them £50 a year from its own funds. 242
- January 3,
Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. Transmits representation of John Bland in reply to the report of the committee of artillery officers on the repeating muskets of his invention, and asks if a further investigation and trial should be made. 36
- January 10,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. In reference to recommendation from Drummond relative to the destitute situation of the widows and families of many of the officers of the militia of Canada, and especially the case of R. Richardson, who has been severely wounded, recommends that he be allowed a shilling a day, but the Legislature of Canada should provide for this. If there are difficulties in the measure Bathurst should have a sum entered in the next estimate to provide for it. 81
- January 10,
Hudson's Bay
House. Pelly, Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. The remote situation of the Red River settlement a strong argument for military protection against violence; the small population would have been more than doubled had the settlers been protected. They suffered hardships at the beginning, but as soon as they began regular cultivation they had a large surplus of produce which was the principal cause of the inveterate hostility shown. The conspiracy of the North-west Company to destroy the settlement has been openly charged by the Hudson's Bay Company, which is the guardian of the peace of the territory granted by charter. If accusations are made against the Hudson's Bay Company's servants they should be communicated, to be refuted if false or the ill-disposed punished if true. The cases of Miles McDonell and his sheriff are in train of regular legal decision. Had sent such documents as it was thought would be sufficient; sends now other depositions and a letter from a partner of the North-west Company to the agent at Montreal, informing him of the intention to open hostilities "against the enemy at Red River" and at the Red River he gave out that he held the King's commission and appeared in uniform. The careful investigation shows the deliberate design to destroy the settlement in which design the outrages originated. Asks that the opinion of counsel may be obtained as to the powers of the company to enforce order, which would prevent outrage and remove doubts industriously promulgated. 183

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- Enclosed.* Two depositions of James Flynn regarding threats by Cameron against the Red River settlement and acts of violence. Pages 192, 194
- Two depositions of Michael McDonell on the same subject. 197, 201
- Deposition by Joseph Kenny. 204
- Affidavit by Hector McEachern with copies of letters from Cameron. 208, 209, 212
- January 25, Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Drummond with re-
Treasury. opinion for presents for the Indians, so as to obtain Bathurst's
opinion. 82
- January 30, McLeay to the same. Returns memorial from James Thompson, for
Transport additional remuneration as assistant surgeon on board the "Baltic" con-
Office. veying settlers to Canada. Every stipulated payment has been made to
him. 13
- February 2, Lushington to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Ordnance
Treasury. that measures have been taken to provide all the rifles for the service
mentioned in letter of 13th November last. 83
- Enclosed.* Crew to Harrison, 1st December, 1815. The rifles asked
for have been ordered. 84
- February 3, Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits accounts from Campbell on the
Treasury. business of settlers who left for Canada last season, for Bathurst's opinion
if the expenses incurred by Campbell were necessary. Will, if Bathurst
does not object, send to Canada a list of the settlers and account of the
sum each has deposited, so that those entitled may be repaid. 80
- February 5, Palmerston to Bathurst (?). Suggests cutting off one Major General
War Office. from Canada and one from Nova Scotia. 158
- February 7, Lushington to Goulburn. Widows of militia officers are only entitled
Treasury. to a pension when their husbands die a violent death in the actual dis-
charge of some military duty. This not being the case with McKee,
the recommendation of Drummond on behalf of his widow cannot be
complied with. 85
- February 14, Crew to Bunbury. Transmits report on the experiment made with
Ordnance. Bland's repeating fire arms. 37
- February 20, Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury will, out of the
Treasury. extraordinaries of the army, make provision this year for payment of
pensions to the widows and families of officers of the militia of Canada
killed in action during the late war. 86
- February 20, Paget to Bunbury. Asks him to place a memorial enclosed in the
Treasury. hands of Bathurst, as he is anxious to oblige his friend, Capt. Montresor
of the navy. 87
- February 23, Crew to the same. Transmits copy of report from the committee of
Ordnance. field officers of artillery at Woolwich, of the result of the experiments
on Bland's repeating fire arms, with a copy of Bland's answer. Submits
the latter for Bathurst's information and that he may consider what
compensation should be made to Bland. 41
- Enclosed.* Report of committee, 12th February. There is no reason
to alter the opinion already expressed on Bland's repeating fire arms.
Report enclosed from the naval officers with which the field officers
agree. 38
- Report of the naval officers 6th February that, for reasons given, it
would be dangerous to employ Bland's repeating fire arms on board of
His Majesty's ships. 40
- Bland to Crew, 19th February. Submits to the decision of the com-
mittee and hopes that the American government will take the same
view. Applies for remuneration for his loss of time and business, in
accordance with Drummond's promise. Had kept the knowledge of the
invention to himself, but presumes he can fit up arms on that prin-
ciple for any one who may wish for them. 42

1816.
February 24, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Judith, wife of Thomas Donahoe (given as Donahoe in the letter) for a free passage to join her husband at Chambly. Asks if any arrangements have been made that would meet this application. Page 159
- Enclosed.* Judith Donahoe to Palmerston, 11th February. Is the wife of Thomas Donahoe of the 1—39th regiment; applies for a passage to join her husband at Chambly. 160
- March 4, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Report respecting settlers placed on the line of communication between Quebec and New Brunswick by Drummond. His course for providing rations judicious, but these should either be provided for by the colonial legislature or voted with the civil establishment, as the expense does not appear to be of a military description. 88
- March 6, Ordnance. Crew to Bunbury. The Board of Ordnance has received application from artificers lately discharged from that department for passage to North America. Is it the intention of government to afford such an advantage at this time? 45
- March 9, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. In reference to application for transports to convey detachments to Quebec and Halifax, to bring back troops; if these are in Canada it is probable they will embark with troops now there. 14
- March 22, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends copy of letter from the deputy storekeeper general respecting the shipment of stationery to Lower Canada. 89
- Enclosed.* Copy dated 13th March: 90
- March 22, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the deputy storekeeper general, respecting the shipment of stores for settlers in Canada. 91
- Enclosed.* Copy dated 13th March, containing list of stores sent. 92
- March 23, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. The Secretary at war desires to know whether and when the late Lieut. Gen. Sir. George Prevost, was removed from his appointment as commander of the forces in British North America. 162
- March 27, Ordnance. Crew to the same. In reference to applications from discharged officers for permission to go to Canada and Drummond being of opinion that such a class of people settling there would be of advantage to both provinces, desires to know if government would object to discharged Ordnance artificers proceeding to Canada at the public expense, so far as concerns the voyage. 46
- March 28, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends return of stores shipped for the Indians in Upper and Lower Canada in 1815. 93
- March 29, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends copy of letter from the Astronomer Royal respecting a supply of mathematical instruments for the survey of Canada, for Bathurst's opinion as to the instructions which should be given. 94
- Enclosed.* Pond to Harrison (Treasury). Recommends that in addition to the instruments already procured, an instrument by Dollond to show the variations of the compass with much greater precision might be added. 35
- March 30, War Office. Merry to Mrs. Moores. To apply to the Colonial Office for a free passage to join her husband, which will be provided for her and her children on producing evidence of her marriage. 163
- April 2, War Office. Same to Goulburn. What are the duties of an inspecting field officer of militia in the British settlements in America in time of peace and the nature of his appointment? 164
- April 3, Hudson's Bay House. Berens, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, to Bathurst. As no communication has been received respecting the proposal for military protection the company seem to have no alternative but to adopt a

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- measure of defence which although unprecedented appears to be fully sanctioned by their charter and called for by the necessity of the case. Sends copy of the clause with remarks. Page 215
- Enclosed.* Clause of the charter referred to. 217
- April 9, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Private William Morrison can have a passage to Quebec in the "Diana," and may embark on the 15th of this month. 15
- April 10, Transport Office. Same to Bunbury. Sergeant McDonald, his wife and six children can have a passage in the "Diana," they should embark at Blackwall previous to the 15th instant. 16
- April 10, Transport Office. Same to Goulburn. The wife and 3 grandchildren of Sergeant Anderson and Mrs. J. Bland can have a passage to Quebec on board the "Diana." 17
- April 11, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. The Lords of the Treasury have no means of affording relief in the case of Miss Rosanna Miller, daughter of a loyalist. 96
- April 11, Ordnance. Ward to Goulburn. Before the value of artillery and ordnance stores captured in North America can be distributed to the captors, the Royal sign manual should be transmitted to authorize the same. 47
- April 15, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. Sends letters for his perusal. 237
- Enclosed.* Francis Hall to Freeling, 9th March. Drummond has dissolved the Parliament of the lower province, on account, it is stated, of the high tone of the legislature, because of the decision of the Prince Regent and Council as it respects the judges lately impeached. 238
- April 15, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Passages provided in the "Diana" for Mr. Jesse Smith to Quebec, and in the "Stranger" for John Hartley and wife to Halifax. 18
- April 15, Ordnance. Ouvry to Goulburn. In answer to Bathurst's inquiry, there are 39 applicants for passages from discharged artificers. 48
- April 16, Ordnance. Griffin to the same. Orders will be given for the payment to the captors of the value of the artillery and stores taken in North America, but the sign manual of the Prince Regent to that effect must be produced before payment can be made. 49
- April 19, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Has received letter with the information that the extent of jurisdiction which the Hudson's Bay Company can legally claim has been referred to His Majesty's law servants. The company will give every assistance in its power towards the investigation. 219
- April 22, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Orders have been sent to prepare the rifles to be placed at the disposal of Major Norton, Chief of the Five Nations. 97
- April 22, Treasury. Same to the same. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the purchase by Drummond of premises at Quebec, for the accommodation of public departments. 98
- April 22, Ordnance. Ouvry to the same. Applications have been received from discharged artificers and labourers for a free passage for themselves and families to British North America; there are sixty-six persons in all, in addition to the number mentioned in a letter of the 15th instant. 50
- April 30, Ordnance. Mulgrave to Bathurst. Sends letter from the Inspector General of Fortifications, with enclosures from the Commanding Royal Engineers in Canada, to be returned. 51
- Enclosed.* Mann to Mulgrave, 24th April, 1816. Transmits copies of letters, &c., from Nicolls, by which it appears that all the works of defence have been stopped. The detensive works at Quebec and Kingston are indispensable and can be carried out without the general plan which depends to some extent on the result of the commission on the boundaries. Sees no objection to the employment of the officers of

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engineers in superintending the proposed canal and surveying the country. Page 52

Nicolls to Mann, 5th January. Sends copies of communications from Drummond, by which the distribution of officers of engineers must be differently arranged. Calls attention to the importance of the works at Quebec, Missisauga Point and Fort Henry. Everything will be done to facilitate the work on the canal between Lower and Upper Canada by the Ottawa and Rideau rivers, that to LaChine being for the benefit of Montreal should be treated as a civil measure. The direct passage from Quebec by the north side of the island of Montreal appears to be the natural military route being much shorter and more secure and can be rendered safe and commodious at an expense trifling when compared with that by Montreal and Lachine. 54

Foster to Nicolls, 1st January. In consequence of orders (extract sent) from Bathurst, all works of defence in the Canadas are to cease. Drummond will, however, send instructions respecting the works at Point Henry. 57

Bathurst to Drummond, 10th October, 1815 (extract). The Prince Regent's gratification that Michilimakinak has been restored to the United States according to the treaty. Until the boundaries are formally recognized all works of defence in Canada are to cease. Plans should be sent for approbation for any works that may be considered indispensable. 58

Foster to Nicolls, 2nd January. Sends extract from dispatch of Bathurst to Drummond to have a survey made of the line of navigation by the Ottawa and Rideau and similar surveys to be made of the canal between Montreal and LaChine. 60

Bathurst to Drummond, 10th October (extract). Surveys of canals to be made. 61

Nicolls to Mann, 23rd December, 1815. Sends returns. Remarks on the fortifications. Calls attention to the propriety of relieving the young officers of engineers of duty which could be performed by the other departments leaving them free for higher employment. The importance of strengthening works of defence. 62

Returns.

1. Number of officers of Royal Engineers required in the Canadas. 65

2. Abstract of services for which estimates have been prepared and which have been ordered to be performed by the Engineer department. 66
(In this last the sum required for each post is given with the nature of the work).

May 4,
Whitehall.

Beckett to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Sir John Doyle with list of inhabitants of Guernsey who wish to emigrate; he suggests that they might be useful if sent to Upper Canada, to which he recommends they should be conveyed free of expense. 3

Enclosed. Doyle to Beckett, 24th April. Sends lists of inhabitants of Guernsey who feel themselves obliged to emigrate. They are poor but have useful trades, so that it would be an advantage to convey them free of expense to Upper Canada. 4

Lists. The first contains the names of 69 men with 32 women and 91 children, a total of 192 persons, the second gives the names of three men and four women, a total of 7. 6 to 9

May 9,
Treasury.

Lushington to Goulburn. Sends application from Job Guy Gray, late smith at Gibraltar, for a passage for himself and family to North America, for Bathurst's opinion. 99

May 20,
Transport
Office.

McLeay to the same. Elizabeth Moors and child can have a passage to Quebec in the "Spartan," to embark at Deptford on the 27th instant. 19

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1816.
May 23,
Transport
Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Mrs. Herbert and two children can have a passage to Quebec in the "Spartan." Page 20
- May 27,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. The Lords of the Treasury have authorized Drummond to incur the expense for presents to the Indians purchased at Michilimakinak and Montreal. 100
- May 27,
General Post
Office. Freeling to the same. The offer of Wilson to pay half the passage money of himself and two of his aides-de-camp as compensation for the loss sustained by the commander of the packet by laying in stock for their accommodation is satisfactory. 239
- June 4,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends petition from Jesse Smith for a passage for himself and family to Quebec. 101
- June 11,
Howard
Street. Shaw to the same. The British proprietors of lands on the Mississippi have been referred to him (Goulburn) by the Foreign Office for information respecting their claims. 244
- June 13,
Downing
Street. Goulburn to Harrison. When was letter from Col. Brooke sent by the Treasury, as he (Goulburn) cannot find that it was received? 103
- June 13,
Treasury. J. S. Reynolds to Goulburn. Asks if the officer commanding in Canada was empowered by Bathurst to authorize the increase of pay requested by Lieut. Bell. Until an answer is received the case will not be considered. 102
- June 14,
Transport
Office. McLeay to the same. Two ships have been engaged for Quebec; one of them may be ready in about three weeks. Carette's story of having been robbed is a fiction. 21
- June 18,
Treasury. Harrison to the same. Sends copies of letters sent to him relative to the allowance recommended by Bathurst to Col. Brooke. 104
- Enclosed.* Lushington to the same. 27th September, 1815. The Lords of the Treasury will comply with Bathurst's recommendation for increased pay to Col. Brooke, but ask for the date of his assuming and resigning the command on which the recommendation is based. 105
- The same to the same. 16th January, 1816. Calls attention to the preceding letter to which an answer is requested. 106
- June 18,
Ordnance. Chapman to the same. It is intended, in reducing the force to a peace establishment, to withdraw the artillery drivers serving in Canada and Nova Scotia, but a small detachment may be left in Canada. 76
- June 20,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends report from the commissioners of customs on the case of William Clarke, allowed to proceed to Canada as a settler, but detained at Yarmouth by the officers of customs. Directions have been given to permit him to embark. 107
- Enclosed.* Commissioner of Customs, 12th June. The officers of customs have detained Clarke, being an artificer, till he shall have obtained permission. They know of no law to prevent artificers to go to His Majesty's dominions abroad, but refer the application of Clarke to the Treasury. 108
- June 20,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Transmits regulations for the payment of the out-pensioners to discharged soldiers residing in Canada. 165
- Enclosed.* Instructions for the payment of out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital residing in Canada. 166
- June 21,
Ordnance. Chapman to Goulburn. What orders have been given as to the withdrawal of artillery drivers. The orders from the Ordnance are delayed till this information is received. 77
- June 22,
War Office. Merry to the same. The officers of the Canadian Voltigeurs mentioned in his letter of 4th ulto., are to be placed upon half pay from 25th July, 1815, except the paymasters, surgeon and quarter-master, who are to revert to their former situations in the line. 169
- June 22,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends papers for the comptrollers of army accounts respecting the claims of Lieut. Christopher James Bell. Was

1816. the officer commanding in Canada authorized to direct the issue of the allowance? Page 109
- June 22, Merry to Goulburn. In reference to the application by the widow of
War Office. paymaster Place of the Canadian Voltigeurs for a pension on the grounds of her husband being killed by an accident, whilst serving with his corps, desires to know the terms on which the corps was formed. 170
- June 25, McLeay to the same. I. P. Salem, his wife and eight children, G.
Transport Office. Annerlerle and G. Bihl can have a passage in the "Perseverance," sailing from Deptford. 22
- June 27, Same to the same. The expense of passage for out pensioners to
Transport Office. Quebec, including cabin bedding may be reckoned at from seven pounds to seven guineas per man. 23
- June 27, Same to the same. Passages can be granted to Revs. John Seed and
Transport Office. John Wilson, and to Mr. Robert Burrage by the "Monarch" to Quebec. 24
- July 6, Lushington to the same The Lords of the Treasury approve of
Treasury. Drummond calling in the Army bills and putting an end to the establishment, the necessity for it having ceased. 110
- July 12, Lukin to the same. Calls attention to the letter relative to the
War Office. terms on which the Canadian Voltigeurs were formed. 171
- July 13, Law Officers to Bathurst. See no objection in law to the Act for
Lincoln's Inn. the incorporation of the Protestant clergy of Lower Canada. 11
- July 18, Lushington to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from the Secretary
Treasury. at War on the case of the widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Connolly of the Royal Virginia Foresters, recommended for a pension by Drummond. Copy to be sent to Drummond. 111
- Enclosed.* Palmerston to Harrison, 20th June. If the marriage of the widow of the late Lieut. Col. John Connolly took place before his reduction to half pay in 1783, she will be entitled to a pension. 112
- July 25, McLeay to Goulburn. The baggage of Major Goulburn will be received in the "Hussaren" in two or three days for conveyance to
Transport Office. Quebec. 25
- July 27, Lukin to the same. Transmits further letter respecting the payment of out pensioners in Canada, remote from the principal military stations.
War Office. 172
- Enclosed.* Aust to Lukin, 16th July. The arrangements for paying out pensioners in Canada, remote from principal military stations. 173
- August 9, Lushington to Goulburn. Sends letter from Thomas Barwis praying
Treasury. to be placed on half pay or to receive a pension as late intendant of Naval Stores at the dockyard, Kingston, for Bathurst's opinion. 113
- August 12, McLeay to the same. If Bouchette has not embarked in the river on board the "Royal Charlotte" for a passage to Halifax, he may embark on her arrival at Portsmouth. 26
- August 14, Lukin to the same. Two commissions have been issued to Sherbrooke; is he to be charged fees on both? 175
- August 15, Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury in reference to Drummond's letter, stating that a magazine is necessary at Kingston, being of opinion that before such a work can be begun previous sanction and a vote from Parliament are necessary, orders have been sent to Drummond to suspend the execution of the work until the officers of Ordnance in Canada shall be directed in regard to it. 119
- August 15, The same to the same. Sends abstract of returns of stores and Indian
Treasury. presents sent to the Canadas since 1st January, 1813, amounting to £692,899. Orders sent that an account of their appropriation, with vouchers, be forwarded, with return of what remain applicable to the public service. The necessity for retrenchment. 114
- Enclosed.* Abstract of returns; the different departments to which the stores are sent are specified. 115

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1816.
August 17,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Sends minute of the Treasury in regard to the arrangement for placing the public stores under the storekeeper general's department; order to be sent to transfer all the stores described. With respect to presents for the Indians, asks for Bathurst's opinion, as the Treasury believes the same system should be adopted for them. Page 120
- August 20,
War Office. *Enclosed.* Minute of Treasury 13th August on the proposed transfer. 122
Lukin to Goulburn. In reference to Francis Fortier's application for half pay on the ground of having served in the Canadian militia, Palmerston does not consider Fortier has a claim on the public funds of the country, the whole expense of that militia being defrayed by the North American colonies. 176
- August 20,
Transport Office. McLeay to the same J. R. Hoyle can have a passage to Canada in the "Cornet" at Woolwich. 27
- August 22,
War Office. Lukin to the same. Sends list of men of the 104th, whose periods of service have expired. Does Bathurst think it expedient to hold out any promise of land to the men desirous to become settlers? 177
Enclosed. List. 178
- August 26,
Navy Office. Bouverie to Bunbury. Refers to Bathurst for directions respecting the accounts of Thomas Edgecumbe, late acting naval storekeeper at Isle aux Noix. 28
- August 26,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on the continuance of provisions to settlers in Canada beyond the time limited by government. 131
- September 4,
Treasury. Same to the same. The accounts of Campbell of the deposits received by him from settlers for Canada in the spring of 1815, have been examined, and instructions sent to the commissary general in Canada, to repay the amounts and charge the payments in his accounts. 132
- September 18,
War Office. Merry to the same. To send copies of instructions, if issued, respecting the issue of full or half pay to officers of de Meuron's regiment who intend to become settlers. 179
- September 23,
York Factory. Memorial in the form of a letter from servants of the Hudson's Bay Company for protection in their design to form a settlement at Red River. The letter is addressed to William Chute, M.P., "The Vine," near Basingstoke, Hants, for Joseph Wood. 221
- September 26,
Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Sends copy of extract from a letter to Inglis, Ellice & Co., containing news of a calamity that has happened on the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. 230
Enclosed. Forsyth, Richardson & Co. to Inglis, Ellice & Co., 17th August (extract). Red River Colony again broken up by the violence of Semple and his people, who fired on a party of Indians with provisions for the North-west Company. The Indians returned the fire, and rushing upon them, killed Semple and his whole party, about 20 in all, except one man, who escaped wounded. Miles McDonell, who had set off with the early canoes, hearing of this, returned to St. Mary's, where he met Selkirk with the deMeuron men, whom he had engaged. Does not think he will proceed, as in the present temper of the Indians the whole would be cut off or starved. Ill fortune of the Athabasca expedition. About 19 starved of hunger, the rest threw themselves on the mercy of the North-west Company's posts for subsistence. The people and property seized at the North-west Company's post at Lower Red River by Colin Robertson were sent by him to Hudson's Bay post before the conflict. 230
- September 28,
War Office. Merry to Goulburn. Repeats the request to be informed of the terms on which the Canadian Voltigeurs corps was formed. 181
- September 30,
Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. In time of peace there can be no pressing exigency for immediate transport of troops or stores from one part of

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- North America to another, so that no other means for this need be resorted to except His Majesty's ships. Page 133
- October 1, Transport Office. McLeay to Goulburn. Letter respecting the embarkation of de Watteville's, and a part of de Meuron's regiment received from the transport agent. Arrival of the three transports mentioned in the letter. 29
- Enclosed.* Lieut. Andrew, R. N., agent for transports, to the Transport Board, 29th September, 1816. His arrival at Portsmouth. The arrival of part of the transports from Quebec. 30
- October 9, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The detention of Clarke at Yarmouth proceeded from a zealous though mistaken idea of duty. 134
- October 11, Treasury. The same to the same. Transmits a renewed petition from Thomas Barwis for half pay or a pension. 135
- October 11, Fife House. Lord Liverpool to—(private)—Bathurst agrees in opinion with him (Liverpool); embarrassing engagements should be avoided, but the Indians kept in good humour. Sherbrooke does not appear to have a correct idea of the article of the treaty. It stipulated for the restoration to the Indians of all territories &c., they enjoyed previous to the war, but not for a guarantee of the territories, &c., after they were restored. 136
- October 11, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits application from Barwis for an additional allowance recommended by Capt. Barclay. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on it. 137
- October 15, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Returns the papers respecting the expense of defending the North American provinces, and for the transport of stores. The information is imperfect and none of the work urgent; the Lords of the Treasury do not, therefore, think it expedient now to undertake these works, when every practicable reduction should be made in the public expenditure. 138
- October 20, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Authority has been given to pay Capt. Romilly of the Royal Engineers, an extra allowance of a guinea a day for making surveys ordered. 139
- October 20, Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same (?) Approves of the commissariat taking charge of the issue of provisions to settlers in Upper Canada. The supplies should not continue a moment longer than the time they are unable to provide for themselves. Much expense could be saved by issuing the allowances for one or two months, leaving each settler to take care of his own provisions. 140
- October 30, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits for the consideration of Bathurst, copy of letter from Sherbrooke, respecting the issue of an allowance for command money to officers in Upper Canada. 142
- October 31, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Authority has been given to pay to S. Sagur, junior, £300 as compensation for the loss of a sloop, captured by the enemy on Lake Ontario during the war. 143
- November 2, Treasury. Same to the same. Pond, the Astronomer Royal, reports that the mathematical instruments for Capt. Barclay are ready. How are they to be consigned to him? 144
- November 2, Treasury. Same to the same. The accounts of Thomas Edgecumbe to be examined by the commissioners of the Navy and transmitted to the Treasury. 145
- November 5, Treasury. Same to the same. By letter from the Ordnance it will be seen that the magazine in the harbour of Kingston was erected without previous sanction. The instructions sent to foreign stations will prevent this irregularity in future. No works to be constructed except in case of absolute and immediate necessity without authority being given, founded on plans, estimates, &c. 146
- Enclosed.* Crew to Harrison, 28th August. The magazine at Kingston was erected without directions from the Board of Ordnance, paid for

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- 1816.
- out of the extraordinaries of the army and the Board have been informed that the magazine has been completed. Page 147
- November 23, Merry to Goulburn. A pension has been granted to the widow of
War Office. second Lieut. John Porter of the Canadian Voltigeurs. 181
- November 29, McLeay to the same. Supposes that it is proposed to pay £6 per
Transport Office. head for passage and victualling. If as many persons were to go in
spring as a ship could take and to embark without delay, thinks £6 per
head would cover every expense, and perhaps £4 would be reasonable
for children. 31
- December 7, Lushington to the same. Application received from the inhabitants
Treasury. of St. John's, alias Dorchester, in Lower Canada, for an addition to the
sum they raised for building a church. Bathurst requested to add £500
to the estimate for the civil expenditure of Lower Canada to be applied
to the purpose. 148
- December 13, McLeay to the same. Sends extract from letter from the agent for
Transport Office. transports at Portsmouth respecting the wreck of the "Harpooner" on
the coast of Newfoundland, when 200 troops and several other men and
wounded were drowned. 32
Enclosed. Extract. 33
- December 16, Arbuthnot to Goulburn. In respect to emigration, no permanent
Treasury. increase of the staff should be sanctioned; any addition should be
merely temporary until the extent to which emigration may be carried
shall be fully known. 149
- December 16, Same to the same. A warrant for the payment of £250 out of the
Treasury. extraordinaries of the army, ordered to be issued to Lieut.-Col. James to
reimburse him for advances to the Indians. 150
- December 17, Lushington to the same. Asks for information applied for by the
Treasury. Rev. William Butts respecting a grant of land to Admiral Thomas Mc-
Dougall. 151
- December 18, McLeay to the same. Sends list of persons embarked last year at
Transport Office. Deptford as settlers for Canada, with the sums respectively paid them.
34
- December 18, Arbuthnot to Hamilton. Transmits letter from Bagot advising that
Treasury. he had drawn a bill for £361 11s. 3d. for the support and conveyance of
blacks and coloured people to His Majesty's settlements, who had been
captured on board British vessels by the Americans and delivered over
to him in May last. 152
*Enclosed. Bagot to Treasury, 9th November. Has drawn bill for the
support, &c., of black and coloured persons. Has sent all the necessary
papers, accounts and vouchers to the Foreign Office.* 153
- December 27, Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits Treasury minute on the subject of
Treasury. continuing the allowance to officers commanding posts in Upper Canada.
155
*Enclosed. Minute. Sherbrooke to be informed that the allowance shall
be continued.* 156

MISCELLANEOUS, 1816.

Q. 140—1; Q. 140—2.

- January 3, Sir Richard Williams to Bathurst. Asks leave to present some mili-
London. tary sketches he has made in the United States. Page 543
- January 4, Norton to Goulburn. Had hastened from Scotland to London in hopes
London. that Bathurst would have time to attend to the requests of his (Norton's)
brother warriors, but supposing he had misunderstood His Lordship's
wishes, he proposes to return to Scotland to arrange for going to
Canada. 344

1816.
January 6,
London.
- Norton to Goulburn. Thanks for the satisfactory answer by Bathurst respecting the Five Nations. A special confirmation by the Prince Regent of the grant of land to the Five Nations would be peculiarly gratifying. The land belonging to the Cayugas and Onondagas was ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1783. The money to be paid for it is given to the part of the tribes who remain in the United States to the detriment of the others. The tract of land proposed as a place of settlement for the Wyandots, Delawares and other tribes in the vicinity of Canada is at present possessed by the Wyandots, sometimes called the Missisauga, who since the settlement of Upper Canada have been considered the proprietors of the land between the three lakes. It was from them all the land granted to settlers was bought; the right to a much larger extent has been extinguished and the Missisaugas are willing to admit their brethren of other nations as joint proprietors. These he wishes to concentrate there number upwards of 1,500 men or about 8,000 souls, the better to ensure their preservation. Page 345
- January 11,
London.
- Yeo to Bunbury. Had been assured that he would be at no expense in the trial of Prevost. His visits to London have cost him upwards of £100: to whom is he to apply for payment? 560
- January 12,
Rankeillour
- Lord Niddry to Bathurst. Thanks for having thought of him for the government of Canada but from the necessity to look after his private affairs declines the office. 348
- January 13,
Lybster.
- Pat. Sinclair to Bunbury. Sends form of certificate required in Canada and requests that authority be given to have it altered to that required at the Horse Guards. 467
- Enclosed.* Form of certificate. 468
- January 14,
Chelsea.
- John Thompson. Memorial states his services and requests to have remuneration for his medical attendance on emigrants, similar to the allowance fee that is made to surgeons attending convicts. 536
- Enclosed.* Transport Board to Thompson, 11th January refusing mess allowance whilst he was employed as surgeon on Board the "Baltic Merchant." 538
- Certificate that Thompson was employed in the Transport service. 539
- January 23,
Edinburgh.
- Campbell to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter from Champion for a more complete statement respecting each of the settlers; this he had prepared but did not think proper to send it to the governor of Canada, supposing it would be sent from the Colonial Office. 122
- Enclosed.* Lieut. Champion to Campbell 9th January. As desired by Drummond asks him Campbell, to send a statement respecting the settlers sent out last season. 124
- January 25,
Brussels.
- Moncrieffe Willoughby to Bathurst. His offer of 21st December to embark settlers was refused, but being desirous of being actively employed encloses a plan which may provide for him a small situation. States the services of himself and brothers. 544
- January 29,
London.
- Norton to Goulburn. Gives in detail an account of the services rendered by warriors whom he led into the field. 349
- January 30,
London.
- Plenderleath to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land to the extent and under the conditions proposed in Goulburn's letter. 3-5
- Enclosed.* Memorial, dated 4th January. 386
- January 31,
Soho.
- Memorial of Thomas Dunn, surgeon, for allowance above his pay whilst attending emigrants to Canada and invalided soldiers on their return. 152
- Enclosed.* Certificates. 154-155
- February 1,
London.
- McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn (?) Call for protection against the Hudson's Bay Company and the Earl of Selkirk. The failure of the prosecution against Selkirk's governor and sheriff. 295
- February 1.
New Street.
- Ellice to the same (private). Sends the case stated to the Solicitor General, Sir A. Piggott and Brougham, relative to the rights and

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	195
February 1, New Street.	Edward Ellice to Goulburn. Sends papers relating to Dickson, and recommends his case for favourable consideration. 194
February 1, Old Bond Street.	Bicknells and Moore to Goulburn. Is the spelling on the appointments of the 49th to be Queens Ton or Queens Town? 8
February 2, London.	W. Smith to Bathurst. Applies for a seat in the Executive Council of Lower Canada. The inadequacy of his salary as clerk of the Parliament. How it could be increased. Has shown in his "History of Canada," that the sum of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, now wrongfully held by the Seminary, belongs to the Crown. 471
February 3, London.	Sewell to Goulburn. Thanks for Bathurst's kindness, and for his (Goulburn's) attention in bringing the subject before his Lordship. 473
February 5, London.	Freer to the same. Asks that an order be issued to pay the prize money for the capture of ordnance and ordnance stores. 219 <i>Enclosed.</i> Report, 27th December, 1815, by the Board of Ordnance on the prize money for ordnance and ordnance stores captured. 220
	R. H. Crew to Freer, 6th January, 1816. In consequence of explanations by Major-General Glasgow, the Board has ordered returns 2 and 4 to be included in the payment of prize money. 224
	Same to the same, 2nd February. The certificate on honour of the capture of ordnance is the document on which payment may be made. 225
	Rule for the distribution of prize money. 226
	Bathurst to Prevost, 31st October, 1813, respecting the distribution of prize money. 227
	Prevost to Bathurst, 4th July, 1813. Sends report of officers on the distribution of prize money. 229
	Report. 230
February 6, London.	W. Smith to Goulburn. Asks for extension of his leave of absence. 474
February 9, Kent Road.	R. Barker to the same. Had intended to go to New South Wales, now proposes to go to Canada and asks for a recommendation to the governor. 9
February (?), London.	Norton to the same. As he has had no answer, begs him to remind Bathurst of their affairs. 357
February 10, Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Defends himself against charges of having behaved unwarrantably, made by Prevost, arising from anonymous letters. Comparison of the condition of the Romish Church and of the Church of England in the province, shown in parallel columns. 419
February 13, London.	Norton to Goulburn. Thanks for attention paid to his communication. Specifies the arms preparing for the deserving chiefs and warriors. He would have felt more deeply the honour of being appointed Lieut. Colonel had it been done directly from the great Father as none of the generals under whom he served would remain on his return to Canada. 355
February 14, Oxford Street.	Memorial of Baptiste Jucherau Duchesnay states the services of his father and his own services in raising the Canadian Voltigeurs and asks for a grant of land. 156
February 16, London.	Sewell to Goulburn. Sends extracts from McGill's will so far as it relates to the University of Montreal and asks for an interview. 475
February 16, Boston.	Skinner to Bathurst. The consulate not being organized, sends list of vessels arrived in the district since 1st April (1815) The advantage of British bottoms being exclusively engaged in the Colonial trade. Since he had been recommended for a Southern consulate in 1811, he had written His Lordship occasionally and had acted as consul gratuitously for nearly nine years; his appointment to be commissary for prisoners

1816. and to be agent for Lloyds. Hopes to succeed to the Consulship at Boston. Page 476
- Enclosed.* List of British Vessels which have arrived at Boston from 1st April to 31st December, 1815. 479
- February 18, Chearnley to Bathurst. For assistance to himself and family proposing to emigrate to Canada. 87.
Cork.
- February 19, Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Gordon (private). Refers to correspondence respecting his application for a grant of waste lands and asking that the matter be again brought forward. 429
Quebec.
- Enclosed.* Extract Bishop of Quebec to Camden. 433
Extract. Camden to Bishop of Quebec. 435
Castlereagh to Bishop of Quebec. 436
Bishop of Quebec to Castlereagh. 437
- February 20, Campbell to Bathurst. Has received numerous letters asking what plan is to be adopted this season for settlers. Has inserted advertisements in the Scotch papers. It is desirable that the resolution of Government should be known, especially as to the time of embarkation. The delay in this last year caused additional expense. 125
Edinburgh.
- February 21, The same to Goulburn. Sends printed statement of the hardships suffered by emigrants from Lord Reay's country; the steps taken to prosecute the contractor; asks if a passage cannot be given to these people. Can he be furnished by Bathurst with a map of Canada. Refers to letter to Bathurst respecting the resolution of government as to the time of embarkation. Sends extract of a letter from Montreal; will ascertain the character of the writer. Regrets to hear of Bathurst's illness. 127
Edinburgh.
- February 24, Gilpin to Bathurst. Is desirous to know what arrangements are to be made in consequence of General Wilson being so soon superseded by the appointment of Sherbrooke. 233
Villiers Street
- February 27, Richard Talbot to Bathurst. As government will give no conveyance this year to emigrants for Canada, asks what implements, provisions &c., will be furnished besides the land. 540
Clogtyordan.
- February 28, Curtis to Goulburn. Asks for information how to obtain passage for Canada. 89
Haslemere.
- February 29, Sewell to the same. Sends comparison of the situation of the puisne judges of Lower Canada with those of the colonies in general, showing that an increase of the salaries of the former cannot be urged by the latter as a precedent. 481
London.
- March 1, W. Smith to the same. Points out the untenable nature of the objections to him holding the office of Clerk of the provincial Parliament and being an Executive Councillor. 485
London.
- March 1, McTavish, Fraser & Co., and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to the same. Further respecting the attacks of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Earl of Selkirk. 298
London.
- March 1, Major Fulton to Bathurst. Is about to return to Canada to settle with his men before they are disembodied; requests to be made superintendent of settlers; his qualifications. 202
London.
- March 2, Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Sends correspondence respecting the disputes with the Hudson's Bay Company. 300
London.
- March 3, J. Strachan, jr., to the same. Has received and forwarded letter to his father, who has left town. 487
London.
- March 4, B. Paget to the same. Asks that he grant an interview to Captain Montresor accompanied by Major Duchesnay, the latter of whom is anxious to carry out the order in his favour for a grant of land. 389
London.
- March 4, Wilson to the same. Has arrived and will continue his journey at least as far as Albany. 546
New York
- March 5, W. Milne to Bathurst. Applies for a situation in Canada with a grant of land. 301
London.

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1816. March 6, London.	Memorial of Major Fulton for a grant of land.	Page 204
March 6, Cliffden.	John Strachan to Goulburn. Does not think the offer to provide for his son adequate to the case.	488
March 6 London.	Bland to Bunbury. Asks that the attention of Bathurst be called to the report of the field officers of Artillery, so that he (Bland) may be enabled to return to Canada.	80
March 8, New York.	Wilson to Goulburn. Will set off for Canada to-morrow. Has been informed that Drummond has dissolved the provincial Parliament.	547
March 9, Strontian.	D. Robertson Macdonald to Vansittart. The ruinous consequence to the Highlands of the plan of emigration proposed by government.	302
March 11, Poplar.	Callan to Goulburn. Asks for employment as a surveyor in Canada or in any similar situation there.	90
March 14, Camberwell.	Memorial of G. Coleman for a grant of land to enable him to settle in Upper Canada.	91
March 14, London.	Bland to Goulburn. Thanks for the passage ordered for him and for the authority given to pay his expenses. Begs, however, for remuneration for his services, the amount of which he would be satisfied to leave to the decision of the Board of Ordnance. Asks also for an advance to meet debts incurred whilst giving his services.	81
March 16, Edinburgh.	Campbell to the same. Is anxious to know what mode of emigration shall take place this season so that he may arrange his affairs to suit.	132
March 16, Winchester.	E. B. Brenton to Goulburn. Sends memorial for Bathurst's consideration.	10
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial which states his employment with Prevost, that he was sent with dispatches and obliged to remain in London, to assist in Prevost's defence, by which he lost his employment as civil secretary and the allowances to which he would have been entitled had he remained in Canada; prays that the expenses of which he sends account may be paid, besides an allowance for his losses.	11
	Account of expenses amounting to £325 10s.	15
	A note says he did not charge for board.	
March 18, Chelsea Road.	Isaac G. Ogden to Goulburn. States his own and his father's services, and applies for a grant of land in Canada. What encouragement can he hold out to settlers who have applied to go with him?	372
March 19, Edinburgh	Campbell to the same. Asks that instructions be sent to the Customs officers to give prompt facilities for clearing the vessels with emigrants. Is anxious to know what arrangements are made for settlers.	133
March 20, New Ross.	Robert Elly to Bathurst. Three families propose to go to Canada at their own expense. What manner of application is necessary to obtain a recommendation for a grant of land?	196
March 26, London.	C. Stewart to Bathurst. Calls attention to the expediency of establishing a court of judicature in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, its composition and how the expense could be met.	519
March 27, Edinburgh.	Campbell to Goulburn. Has received notice of the intention of government respecting emigration to Canada, and has taken steps accordingly.	154
March 28, Camberwell.	Thomas Turner Orton to Bathurst. Is desirous to go to Canada. Asks for information as to how to obtain land, &c.	374
March 29, Havre de Grace.	F. P. Robinson to Hon. F. Robinson. His desire for the care of his daughters led to his request for a change in his destination. The Americans will not abandon their claim against Spain. He sails to-morrow for New York.	461
March 29, Edinburgh.	Campbell to Goulburn. Since publishing the advertisement has doubts if he clearly understands the intentions of government.	135
March 29, Edinburgh.	Same to the same. How his doubts, as expressed in letter of this date have arisen. Asks for answer by return of post.	136

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		<i>Enclosed.</i> Advertisement to intending settlers.	Page 137
March 30, (2)	Edinburgh.	Campbell to Goulburn. Sends copy of paragraph in <i>Globe</i> of 20th February, respecting the supposed intentions of government in regard to emigration. Great distress reported to be in the Highlands and other parts of the country.	130
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Paragraph from the <i>Globe</i> as to the intentions of government respecting emigration.	131
April 1,	London.	Bland to Bathurst. No notice having been taken of his letter of 14th March, begs that it may be referred to and present relief granted.	84
April 2,	London.	Cochrane to Goulburn. Asks that letter in favour of Wyly be laid before Bathurst.	93
April 2.		Alexander C. Wyly to Vice-Admiral Cochrane. Has applied for compensation for his losses in the late war with the United States. Pending a decision on his memorial and statement, asks for some provision in the meantime. As the loss occurred under his (Cochrane's) command, asks for his protection.	548
April 2,	London.	Bouchette to Goulburn. Is nearly ready to leave; has received the instruments required and will show every zeal in the service in which he is about to enter. Asks for the appointment of a competent draughtsman (not named); others may be obtained in the colonies. What will be the rate of his pay? Desires to know, so that he may make arrangements about his topographical work, which has not yet had circulation enough to meet its expenses.	55
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum of instruments required for the service of the boundary line in accordance with the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of peace with the United States.	57
April 3,	Dorchester.	W. Loveless to Bathurst. Has received no answer to his letter. A vessel in which he has been promised a free passage is now loading at Liverpool and he only waits his Lordship's letter to embark.	290
April 4,	Dunfermline.	Norton to Goulburn. Reminds him of the rifles which were to be presented to distinguished chiefs and warriors. Asks for an explanation of his being gazetted with the temporary rank of Major in Canada.	358
April 4,	Reading.	Couch to Bathurst. For a passage to Canada.	94
April 5,		Dickson to Goulburn. Encloses duplicate of paper sent to the Colonial department.	158
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Robert Dickson, Indian agent, stating his services and praying for remuneration.	159
April 5,	London.	Memorial of Caldwell for leave to surrender his seigneuries, that he may have them regranted in free and common soccage.	95
April 5,	New Ross.	Robert Elly to Goulburn. Sends the names of the three families of whom he wrote with recommendations.	197
April 6,	Downing Street.	Sir John Colpoys to the same. Having seen the Chief Justice of Canada, he (Colpoys) intends to write to Bloomfield respecting Bathurst's kind offer.	97
April 6,	Annan.	James Burgess, R. N., to Bathurst. For information if grants of land are to be made to officers and men who had served in the colony during the American war, and if so, whether he could transfer the grant to his brother.	16
April 8,	London.	Bland to Goulburn. The money sent on the 5th was not sufficient to discharge all debts; asks for an interview to obtain his advice on that and other subjects.	85
April 9,	Camberwell.	Thomas Turner Orton to Bathurst. The ship in which he wishes to proceed to Canada is to sail in nine days. Asks that the recommendation in his favour be sent to the governor.	375
April 11,	Liverpool.	Cruikshank to Goulburn. Desires to learn if assistance will be given to emigrants this year; about 1,000, chiefly Welsh and Irish, desire to settle in Cape Breton. The assistance they would require.	98

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1816.
 April 11, Hull. Grace Herbett to Colonial and War Department. How is she to proceed to obtain a passage for herself and two children in order to join her husband in Canada? Page 247
- April 12, Cork. Chearnley to Bathurst. Thanks for his promised letters of recommendation. Reports that numbers of persons in his part of the country wish to emigrate. It will depend on the action of government whether these persons would go to Canada or settle in the United States, adding strength to a hostile nation. 99
- April 14, London. Douglas to Goulburn. On behalf of his brother, Lord Queensberry, recommends G. D. Rome to be sent to Canada as a land surveyor. 167
- April 15, Blackburn. Rev. W. Boardman to Bathurst. Proposes to go to Cape of Good Hope if he could participate in the advantages offered. There are eight or ten families in his chapelry who would also emigrate, but they would prefer to go to British North America. 17
- April 18, Putney. R. L. Wigan to Goulburn. Applies for one of the situations as teacher vacant in the Colonial Department. 550
- April 19, Hull. Grace Herbett to the same. Sends certificates of her marriage and of her husband's discharge. She has had no letter from him for some time but is credibly informed he is now resident near Quebec. 248
- April 21, Liverpool. Cruickshank to the same. A number of persons are sailing for Cape Breton in a vessel of his. Desires to know whether these people will receive a grant of land as a matter of right, and on what principle the Council determine the extent of the grant. 102
- April 24, Buckland. Hoffmeister to Bathurst. Sends duplicate memorial, the original having been improperly addressed. 249
- April 24, Bermondsey. W. B. Parsons to Bathurst. Applies for a grant of land; asks for as much as can be granted, as he intends taking out men with him. 390
- April 25, Castle Town. Judith Donohoe, memorial that she has been informed by her husband that a passage, &c., will be provided for the wives and children of soldiers serving in North America, to whom also land will be granted and praying for the benefit of the regulation. 168
- April 25, Gosport. J. B. J. Duchesnay to Goulburn. Requests that his half-pay as Major of the Canadian Voltigeurs may be paid in England. 170
- April 26, Pentonville. Samuel Grove to the same. Proposes to form an agricultural establishment in Canada. 236
- April 26, London. J. Sewell to the same. Vindicates his brother against the charge that in his "account of the affair at Plattsburgh" he meant to cast reflections on Prevost. 492
- April 27, Savoy. C. F. A. Sturkopff to the same. Arrival of a schoolmaster from Wurtemberg, with a wife and eight children. Can he be provided with a passage to Canada and a grant of land? 490
- April 27, Dunfermline. Norton to the same. Encloses letter from Drummond. Had written respecting the arms for the chiefs and warriors; his anxiety to reach Canada before the end of the summer. 360
- April 27, Belfast. John Wilson Ferguson to Bathurst. Asks for an answer to his memorial. 205
- Enclosed.* Memorial for a recommendation to the governor of Quebec. 206
- May 1, London. Robert Dickson to Goulburn. Thanks for his kindness and that of Bathurst. Prays that besides the annuity promised, he may be paid £1,000 to cover his travelling expenses. Recommends the case of other officers left destitute by their dismissal from the Indian Department. 171
- Enclosed.* List of officers and interpreters. 174
- May 3, London. Bouchette to Goulburn. Transmits papers relating to the publication of his work on Canada; the sale has been so slow, that he has been left in debt to a large amount. Asks that the case be laid before Bathurst for his recommendation to the province for such remuneration as he (Bouchette) may be thought worthy of. 58

1816.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts from the minutes of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.	Page 60
	Memorandum of sums undischarged for the publication of Bouchette's topographical maps, &c.	62
May 6, Applecross.	Memorial of Alexander McLeod and one hundred families in Highland parishes for assistance to settle in Canada.	308
May 6, Southwark.	Jesse Smith to Bathurst. States his services and those of his son, and applies for a passage to Quebec for himself and family.	495
May 7, Yarmouth.	Robert Smart to Goulburn. Applies for land as a discharged soldier, and asks how he is to apply to Chelsea Hospital respecting his pension.	496
May 8, London.	C. Stewart to the same. Asks for an interview, to confer on the subject of schoolmasters and other subjects of interest to Canada.	521
May 8, London.	Sir Richard Williams to Bathurst. Repeats his desire to present military sketches of the United States (see 3rd January).	552
May 8, Pentonville.	Grove to Goulburn. Is it still intended to grant lands to settlers in Canada, and if so, how can they be obtained?	237
May 9, London.	Bouchette to the same. Submits the claims of the Hurons of Jeune Lorette, and requests that an investigation may be made into them.	63
May 9.	Colpoys to Goulburn. Encloses a memorandum for consideration whether it can be turned to the benefit of his nephew, John Colpoys Bloomfield.	103
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum on Act of 1774, respecting salaries in Canada, all the salaries in the courts have been increased except that of the clerk of the Crown.	104
May 9, Belmont.	Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Desires to know the fate of the memorial which the Commander-in-chief was requested to lay before the Prince Regent. The calamity attendant on the death of Sir George Prevost before his case had been investigated.	396
May 9, St. Hilier.	Milne to Goulburn (?) Has received notice that Bathurst is to direct a grant to be made to him of 800 acres in Canada; asks how he is to obtain the grant, &c.	314
May 11, Hull.	Grace Herbert to the same. Is ready to come to London to take passage as soon as she receives the order.	250
May 11, Dunfermline.	Norton to Goulburn. Has requested Davison to call to inquire respecting the subjects that had been settled.	361
May 12, London.	Bouchette to Torrens. Respecting the proposal to bestow on him the honour of knighthood.	65
May 14, London.	Capt. Roxburgh to Goulburn. Applies for payment of part of his expenses for bringing dispatches.	463
May 14, Dunfermline.	Norton to the same. Trusts his health is restored. Thanks for his communication to government and his Lordship's decision by which he hopes to present to the warriors a token of the regard of His Royal Highness. Respecting land for the Indians and his (Norton's) desire to have the different tribes collected in Canada.	362
May 15, Southwold.	Robert Bull to War and Colonial department. Has been disappointed about a passage for himself and family for Canada; asks advice.	19
May 16, London.	Thomas Bishop to Goulburn. Proposes to go to Canada; asks if the government are giving assistance, to be supplied with agricultural implements, rations and a passage to the St. Lawrence and Lakes. Has means to cultivate several hundred acres and trusts by being recommended to the proper authorities to receive a liberal grant.	20
May 20, Quebec.	Fulton to the same. Regrets he did not see him (Goulburn) to remind him of the promise to send the order for 1,500 acres he is to receive for his services.	211
May 21, Bolton.	W. Spakman to Bathurst. The misery and wretchedness of the cotton weavers of Bolton; asks for relief.	497

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1816. May 21, London.	Capt. Roxburgh to Goulburn. Calls attention to his application of the 14th instant.	Page 464
May 22, London.	Thomas Bishop to Bathurst. Requests that he may be furnished with a letter of recommendation to the governor of Upper Canada. Has already secured a passage for himself and family.	22
May 24, Edinburgh.	Campbell to Goulburn. What, if any, information should be given to applicants as to the encouragement to be afforded to settlers in Canada?	139
May 28, London.	McGillivray to the same. Sends information how letters for Robert Dickson may reach him.	315
May 28, Belmont.	Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Calls for an unequivocal evidence of the high character of Sir George Prevost; if not she will use every means in her power to have his reputation cleared.	398
May 29, London.	C. J. Bell to Archdeacon Markham. Asks for his interference to obtain payment of £65 10s. due him for extra pay whilst commanding a gun boat on Lake Champlain. His papers are before the Treasury.	23
May 29, Belfast.	Stewart to Bathurst. Has dispatched vessels to Quebec with cargo and emigrants. Proposes to place a vessel on the berth for Quebec; would recommendations be furnished to respectable settlers going by his vessel to Canada?	499
May 30, London.	John Smith and Thomas Atkins to Henry Golding (Goulburn?) Have completed their term of service in the 41st regiment and ask for a passage and grant of land as they wish to become settlers in Canada.	500
June 1, Fort George.	Memorial of Merritt and officers of the Provincial dragoons of Upper Canada for half pay.	319
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Warrant for raising corps dated 3rd March, 1813.	321
	Obligation taken by a recruit.	322
	Third & fourth articles of the second section of the Articles of War.	324
	Extract from general order of 9th July, 1813 noting the zeal and activity of Merritt.	326
	Certificate of Capt. James Fitzgibbon, 1st April, 1816, of the services of Merritt.	327
June 3, London.	Bouchette to Goulburn. His anxiety to leave to proceed on the public service, but his circumstances require that he should have the amount of his salary fixed, so as to make arrangements about his topographical work. Asks for an advance.	67
June 3, Edinburgh.	Norton to the same. Has drawn for £50; thanks for his (Goulburn's) attention.	364
June 5, Harley Street.	Cochrane to the same. Encloses letter from a person who acted as guide on the New Orleans expedition. Recommends him for remuneration for his services, sufferings, &c.	105
	John Lloyd to Cochrane, 14th June. His services as guide, his sufferings as a prisoner, his arrival in London without means. Asks for relief.	106
June 8, London.	Myers to Goulburn. Has been severely wounded in Canada, asks for a grant of lands.	316
June 9, Manchester.	Anonymous, signed "Observer," to Bathurst, respecting licenses for artificers to go to the colonies. It is believed that Africa would be of most value to the trade of the country; the seven and fourteen year convicts might be sent there to work on the fortifications.	3
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Proposed regulations for emigration.	4
June 10, Cork.	Chearnley to Bathurst. On receiving promise of letters to Drummond, had waited on Lord Lismore for payment of money due but was refused. Asks leave to volunteer for Botany Bay.	108

1816.
June 10,
Savoy. E. F. Ronnebery to Goulburn. Had thought agriculturists would be desirable for Canada and that the assistance of two labourers would be of importance to the schoolmaster. Page 465
- June 12,
Halifax,
Yorkshire. Henry Jackson to Goulburn (?). Is desirous to settle in Canada. What quantity of land would be granted him? 255
- June 12,
Belfast. Stewart to Bathurst. Will strictly inspect the character of all persons he may nominate as settlers for Canada. The danger incurred by the emigration of mechanics to the United States. 502
- June 12,
London. C. Stewart to Goulburn. Sends the names of the Wurtemberg family which solicits a passage to Quebec. Sends letter respecting other two men. Should all three be sent they might be granted a larger lot than 100 acres or a promise of more after certain improvements of the first. It might be of mutual advantage to Salen, the schoolmaster, and the others who are going out to instruct the youth of Canada, that they should go in the same vessel. 522
- June 14,
Quebec. Enclosed. Names of the family destined for Canada, with remarks. 523
Evans to Bathurst. Requests that he may have a larger grant than 100 acres, as he has means to cultivate 500 acres. 198
- June 17,
Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Did not intend to solicit any unmerited mark of royal approbation of her husband's services; his distinguished military career in the West Indies. His management of military affairs in Canada with an insufficient force, the provinces being almost defenceless. No indication of charges was made by Sir James Yeo when he was a guest of Prevost. She has documents to prove the sentence of the naval court martial to be illegal and unprecedented. Does not ask that his family be advanced to the peerage but that such marks of honour may be given as shall restore his reputation. 401
- June 18,
Hamburg. Enclosed. Extracts from letters of Gen. Sir James Craig respecting the defence of the Canadas. 410
C. A. Hunt to Bathurst. Asks for information as to the prospects for a settler in Canada, and what opportunity there would be for a medical man. 251
- June 18,
Belfast. John Shaw & Co. to Bathurst. They have a vessel in charge bound for Quebec. What inducements are held out to emigrants? The emigration to the United States has been considerable. If there were flattering prospects for British America many would go there. 504
- June 19,
Chambly. Certificates by Major Lisle of the efficiency of the provincial light dragoons. 328
- 23,
Soho. Neil McKeowan to Goulburn (?) Applies for a situation as surgeon. (No month is given in the application.) 306
- June 27,
London. C. D. Jermy to Goulburn (?) Cannot find the place of residence of John Lloyd. 274
- June 29,
London. Lawrence Bathurst to Lord Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 25
- June 30,
London. Bouchette to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter of 3rd. Repeats his representations as to his desire to be on the spot from whence the service is to be carried on and the occupation in which he has been engaged in preparation; would be pleased to show him (Goulburn) the apparatus. Trusts to his favourable representation of his (Bouchette's) case. 69
- July —,
Plymouth. Samuel New to the same. Why he returned to his mother country. From ill health he had been unable to cultivate his land. Asks for the return of his deposit money. 368
- July 2,
Hamburg. Mellish to Bathurst. Sends report of three persons who wish to settle in Canada and asks for instructions whether they can get a free passage to England. 317
- July 3,
Belmont. Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Further in defence of her husband's reputation. 415

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1816. July 8, Belfast.	Robert Stewart to Bathurst. Emigrants for Canada are going by various conveyances and desire to be supplied with separate recommendations to the governor. What is the probable quantity of land that would be granted? Would assistance be given till the settlers are established? Page 505	110
July 9, London.	Ross Cuthbert to Goulburn. Had called as an Executive Councillor to give information respecting Canada. Regrets he called in so informal a way, will in future adopt another mode.	110
July 11, Belmont.	Lady Prevost to Bathurst. Her gratitude for Mr. Gordon being sent to Belmont.	417
July 11, London.	Case of John Young, which he prays may be considered. <i>Enclosed.</i> Statement respecting Army Bills, dated 30th March, 1815.	562 572
July 12, Kensington.	Report of Committee of Council on the application of John Young for additional grant of lands. Norton to Goulburn. Gore having disallowed the pension granted him by Drummond, which has been confirmed, would it not be necessary for him to receive some document showing the confirmation?	582 365
July 13, Worcester.	Sheaffe to Bathurst. Forwards documents, relating to the claims for land, of the Collin family. <i>Enclosed.</i> Petition of the heirs of the late John Coffin.	506 507
July 16, Kensington.	Report of a Committee of Council on the petition. Loring to John Coffin, 19th March. The administrator cannot grant the large quantity of land asked for, without a special direction.	511 513
July 16, London.	Norton to Goulburn. Is anxious for an answer in writing respecting the subject on which he wrote on Friday. Cannot for the comfort of himself and family defer too long taking out his passage.	366
July 17, Fort William.	John Young to Bathurst. Is in attendance, but leaves his address in case His Lordship is engaged. W. McGillivray to ———. Report of the battle between Semple and the half-breeds of the North-west Company. Death of Semple; irritation of the half-breeds at the death of one of their number. None of the North-west people were within a hundred miles of the place.	586 329
July 17, London.	Norton to Goulburn. Drummond has assured him that the confirmation of the pension was decided on. Cannot leave town till he hears on the subject. Is anxious to sail as soon as possible.	367
July 17, Dover Street.	H. Ainslie to Bathurst. Gilbert Ainslie has been appointed by Wilson clerk of the Crown of Lower Canada which awaits his (Bathurst's) confirmation. Has written to Lord Lonsdale on the subject.	6
July 24, Heligoland.	Irwin Dawson to Goulburn. Solicits a grant of land in the Canadas and transmits documents to show his services there. <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial.	175 176
	Col. John Murray to Dawson, 6th March, 1815. Testimonial to his services. Major General Riall to Torrens, 16th January, 1816. Testimonial in favour of Dawson.	178 180
July 14, London.	C. Stewart to Bathurst. Sends a paper setting forth the ground of recommending a subscription to assist the Eastern Township people in building churches. <i>Enclosed.</i> The paper entitled "The Church of England in Canada" addressed to the pious and charitable.	524 525
July 30, Bethnal Green	List of subscriptions. Francis Fortier, surgeon. Memorial for half pay.	529 212
August 4, Castle Martyr	Lord Shannon to Bathurst. Applies for a letter of recommendation for John Keatinge, who intends to go to Canada.	514

1816.
August 5, Brancepeth Castle. Drummond to Goulburn. Transmits documents belonging to the office of the military secretary of Quebec, which should be sent to that station. Page 181
- August 9, Brancepeth Castle. Same to Bathurst. Recommends that the right division should receive medals for the capture of Fort Niagara, the actions of Black Rock and Buffalo and particularly for the battle of Lundy's Lane; to the conduct of that division was due the preservation of Upper Canada. 182
- August 13, Rotherhithe. John Lambert to the same. Had gone as assistant to Canada with his uncle but received only £6 currency for two years and a half. If James Campbell now at Bécancour has received pay for alleged expenses for him (Lambert) desires to know the amount. 292
- August 13, London. J. R. Hoyle to the same. Served in the Canadian Voltigeurs and afterwards in the 9th Light Dragoons. Asks for a passage to Canada and a grant of land. 253
- August 13, Quebec. J. Sewell to Goulburn. Has received copy of report of the Executive Council on the case of his brother; on this he founds petition for his restoration to office. 515
- August 13, Farcham. Samuel and Harriet New to Bathurst. Represent their distressed situation and pray for the return of their deposit money. 369
- August 31, Cork. Chearnley to the same. Is ready to proceed to Canada on receiving strong letters of recommendation to the governor. 111
- September 3, Netherby. C. Stewart to Goulburn. Sends copy of list of subscribers in aid of the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada towards building churches. 534
- September 15, Leith. J. Kerr to Bathurst. Had intended delivering personally dispatches he had received at Quebec, but owing to the illness of his family sends them by post. Should His Lordship desire him to come to London he shall come on being notified to that effect. 276
- September 23, Megginch Castle. Drummond to the same. Transmits and recommends memorial from Captain Merritt with documents. 184
Enclosed. Merritt to Harvey, 1st June. Applies for half pay in the same manner as the Voltigeurs. 185
Certificate by Harvey, 30th June, of the services rendered by Merritt's troop of cavalry. 186
- September 24, London. Oct. Scott to Goulburn. Sends marriage certificate and recommendation in favour of the widow of Lieut. John Porter, to have her placed on the pension list. 517
- September 27, London. A. Middleton to Bathurst. Asks if an official account has been received of the death of Semple, for the information of his parents in the north. 333
- October 1, London. W. Pepperrell to Goulburn. Recommends, on account of his own and his father's services, that Stephen Sewell should be restored to his office. 392
- October 3, Errol. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits claim of Lieut.-Col. James for advances made to the Indians, the zeal and attention of Lieut.-Col. James in controlling the vast expenditure of provisions to the Indians by which great savings were made. His success in gaining the affections of the Indians and preventing them from committing many outrages. 187
Enclosed. Lieut.-Col. James to Drummond, 25th September. States his services whilst in charge of the Indian department as shown by correspondence with the military secretary. How he secured the services of the Indian tribes, &c. 189
- October 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to the Bishop of Quebec. Grants him leave of absence. 438
- October 12, London. Lieut.-Col. James to Bathurst. Sends extract from letter from Foster, military secretary, respecting his services. Encloses memorandum on the Indian Department, Upper Canada. 256

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1816.	<i>Enclosed. Memorandum.</i>	Page 258
October 19, Edinburgh.	J. O. V. Wilson, to Bathurst. Has arranged to go to Canada, but wishes the governor to advise him in what part he should settle.	553
October 20, London.	De Puisaye to Goulburn. Asks that the decision to have his claims investigated be communicated to the provincial government, and to send list of documents in his possession. Does not expect to live till the answer is returned from Canada, but asks that it be sent to his wife, who does not bear his name, as his circumstances do not afford the means of maintaining her according to her real rank. She is only known as Mrs. Smithers.	393
October 22, Quebec.	Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Sherbrooke. Respecting the condition of the Church of England in Canada.	439
	<i>Enclosed. Address from the clergy to the Bishop.</i>	448
	The Bishop's answer.	451
	Address from the trustees for erecting a church in the township of Compton.	452
October 23, Cork.	Chearnley to Bathurst. Encloses copy of letter from Peel, that he had strongly recommended him (Chearnley) to Lord Bathurst and had no doubt he would receive letters to the governor of Canada in his favour.	112
November 3, Airdrie.	Rev. A. Duncanson to the same. Asks if a passage will be provided and a salary given, to a person properly qualified to give religious instruction, sent to Canada by the Associate Synod.	192
November 5, Kirkintilloch.	William Fergus to the same. Writes on behalf of several working class families who wish to go to Canada; could they be assisted with a passage, &c. ?	215
November 7, London.	F. Battersby to Goulburn. Sends answers with regulations for settlement of officers of disbanded corps in Canada. Can any modifications be allowed, as the terms are so strict as almost to exclude the objects of the bounty from accepting what might be of advantage?	26
	A. W. Cochran to Battersby, 24th July. The application of Captain Cochrane for permission to settle by an attorney, the lands to which he is entitled, has been referred to the Assistant Quartermaster General, superintending the settlement on the Rideau, where the men of the Gleggarrig regiment are to be placed. Sends extracts from the report, in which His Excellency acquiesces.	27
	<i>Enclosed. Report of Cockburn, that if Captain Cochrane is ordered to England on duty, there is no reason why he should not obtain his grant on returning in a reasonable time, but cannot recommend his receiving his grant before leaving and having it cleared in his absence, owing to the bad effect such permission would have on the settlement.</i>	28
	Queries respecting the terms of settlement, with answers, in parallel columns.	30
	Cockburn to Battersby, 27th July. His Excellency does not approve of the instructions to the superintendent of settlers being sent from the office. Desires him on his arrival in London to apply to Bathurst to whom a copy has been sent. To inform him (Cockburn) of any particular point on which he may desire information.	38
November 8, London.	Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Goulburn. What allowances were granted to Sir James Craig and Sir George Prevost as Commanders-in-chief in North America, and what allowances are issued to officers under the authority of the Colonial Secretary, so as to answer Sherbrooke's inquiry?	238
November 12, London.	Memorial of Jos. Carl Kregg and B. Gallina, late of the Italian Levy. That in consequence of their serving Great Britain they had been deprived of their property in Germany. Has been recommended to settle in Canada and asks for the usual land grant.	277
November 16, Westminster Hall.	P. Gibbs to Bathurst. Marshall is the best qualified for the office of any other person likely to present himself. His unfortunate	

1816. marriage, but he does not intend to take his wife to Canada nor allow her to join him there. Page 239
- November 18, Ellice to Goulburn. Is averse to give trouble by applying for redress
New Street. against the frantic proceedings of Selkirk. The government of Canada decline to interfere until instructions are received and Selkirk is to be left in occupation of their (the North-west Company's) possessions. Asks that he be informed when the official reports are received from Canada. 200
- November 19, Charles Whiteher to Bathurst. By great exertions he, Mr. Felton
London. and their associates have been enabled to fulfil the conditions of settlement, the difficulties caused by the Crown and Clergy Reserves. 554
- November 19, Marshall to the same. Is proud that the recommendation of Lord
Inner Temple. Chief Justice Gibbs should be such as to render him (Marshall) worthy of notice. Will carry out the undertaking made by his father. 334
- November 20, John Young to the same. Explains his case and discusses the terms
London. of His Lordship's order. 587
- November 20, D. McCrummen on behalf of distressed Highlanders of Inverness and
Broadford. Ross-shire for assistance towards their emigration, as many of them cannot afford to pay the passage; some can pay a portion of it. 335
- November 21, J. Kerr to Goulburn. Applies for an extension of his leave of
London. absence. 284
- November 21, Memorial of James Kerr. States his services as judge in Canada, and
London. prays for a pension. 279
- November 21, Greenwood Cox & Co. to Goulburn. Send extract from letter from
London. Sherbrooke, respecting allowances. He has been refused the ordinary equipage money on the ground that it is not allowed in time of peace. They are aware of the pay of the commander of the forces in Canada, but cannot ascertain what are the other allowances. 241
- November 23, *Enclosed.* Extract from Sherbrooke's letter respecting allowances. 242
Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Sends letter and papers sent by Holliday relating to the nomination of a pastor. The character of the men named. 140
- Enclosed.* List of papers referred to in letter. 141
- Petition by Scotch settlers. 142
- Settlers at Elizabethtown, 28th June, to Campbell, respecting a minister. 145
- The same of the same date to Messrs. Peddie & Hall, Edinburgh, on the same subject. 147
- November 23, Considine to Bathurst. Proposes a plan for conveying goods from
London. Montreal to LaChine by piers on the river, instead of taking them by road or building a canal. 114
- November 26, J. O. V. Wilson to Bathurst. His gratitude for His Lordship's com-
Edinburgh. pliance with his request. 556
- November 26, Ommanney & J. Druce to Goulburn. Ask for a certified statement of
London. the services of Captain Richard O'Connor, who served as commissary on the Lakes, so as to regulate his pay. 376
- November 28, Considine to the same. Sends plan for the better navigation of the
London. St. Lawrence from Montreal to LaChine. 116
- Enclosed.* Plan 117
- November 28, Memorial of William Osgoode, late Chief Justice of Lower Canada,
London. for a grant of 12,000 acres in the township of Potton, Sutton or elsewhere. States his services in favour of the application. 377
- November 30, Quartermaster Bellman to Goulburn. Lieut. Col. May has gone to
London. Switzerland, but Major C. de Villatte will give all required information about Bellman. 39
- Enclosed.* Memorial by Bellman, stating his services and asking for a passage to Canada for himself and family. 40

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1816.
December 1,
London. John Young to Goulburn. In reference to the inquiry as to when he proposes to return to Canada, the governor representing the necessity of filling up the vacant seats in the Executive Council, states that he proposes to return to Quebec by one of the early spring ships, and accordingly has asked for an extension of leave till June. Can arrange to leave by one of the first ships for Boston or New York so as to be earlier at Quebec. Page 595
- December 2,
London. Same to the same. Has enclosed paper returned by Lord Lonsdale; will give such further verbal explanations as may be thought necessary. 597
- December 2,
Inner Temple. Marshall to the same. Asks for an interview. 341
- December 3,
Chalfort. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Asks for an interview. 455
- December 16,
Albany
House. W. Osgoode to Goulburn. Explains his reasons for applying for land by memorial to Bathurst. 380
- December 17,
London. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. The question of titles as affecting the erection of parishes and rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England, settled by the provision of the Act of 1791. 458
- December 17,
London. Same to the same. Is desirous to resign his office on account of his age and the fatigues that must be incurred. 456
- December 18,
London. Memorial (in French) of Krogg and Gallina, late of the Italian Levy, pray for some assistance until the sailing of the vessel on which they are to embark. 285
Enclosed. Copy of recommendations by Goulburn to Sherbrooke, 19th November, 1816, in favour of Kregg and Gallina. 288
- December 18,
Edinburgh. Campbell to Goulburn. Desires to know what allowance he is to receive for his trouble respecting the emigrants. 149
- December 19,
Wickham. Charles Whiteher to Bathurst. Asks that additional associates may receive land grants, and that a few inferior settlers may receive a passage and rations. 557
- December 20,
Belfast. McCloy to Bathurst. Has two vessels he intends to send in spring to Canada. What encouragement would be given so that he might reduce the cost of passage to poor people who wish to emigrate? What encouragement is held out to persons who pay their own passage? Can the Customs regulations, that vessels with passengers to Canada must have an Order in Council, not be dispensed with? 342
- December 24,
New York. James Buchanan to Bathurst. His anxiety for the settlement of Upper Canada; has since May last selected and sent there 300 persons who arrived at New York. In consequence of numerous applications, has written to Sherbrooke on the subject of emigration of which he sends copy, proposes a plan for obtaining a report of the state of Canada and Nova Scotia for the information of people who might settle. Gives list of questions, the answers to which to form the basis of the report. Could have it ready in two months to be printed and distributed through Great Britain and Ireland. Refers to Sir John Stewart, member for Tyrone for his qualifications. 42
Enclosed. Buchanan to Sherbrooke, 10th December, 1816. Submits application from Young who has travelled 1,200 miles in Canada and desires to remove there if an eligible situation is granted him. Had written respecting emigrants to Gore, to the ambassador at Washington and to the Imperial government; had hoped if the communications were considered of importance he would have received instructions, his regret at not being able to forward a considerable number of active labourers and mechanics to Canada at cost of paying their travelling expenses, which would have been repaid. Had forwarded 305 persons to Canada, but as

1816. he had been informed indirectly he was to send no more, supposes his exertions were not approved of, and will not, therefore, interfere further, but offers observations on the system of emigration, which at the present favourable conjuncture may be turned to Canada. Points out objections to the present system and offers a plan given in detail. Page 45
- December 27, Ben Gibb to Goulburn. Bland on applying for remuneration ordered
London. by Bathurst was informed by Sherbrooke that he had received no orders. Have these been sent, and at what dates? 243
- December 28, Eugene O'Reilly to Bathurst. Having served for three years in the
London. Royal Navy on the Lakes of Canada and being ordered to proceed there again, prays for a grant of land in any of the new settlements. 383
- December 30. Bland to Crew. Remarks on his repeating musket and swivels which
are unlike those previously in use and answers to the objections of the committee on ordnance. 72
Enclosed. Brief description of the swivel musket and pistol, on the repeating principle constructed by John Bland. 78
- December 31, Lieut. James Gordon to Goulburn. Was severely wounded in 1813.
London. Sends copies of application and other papers, and as the Secretary at War takes no cognizance of the Canadian militia, trusts that Bathurst may investigate his case. 244
- No date. Charles Fothergill to Goulburn (?) What is the largest quantity of
land he could receive to settle in Canada? He possesses land in Pennsylvania, but would as a British subject, prefer to settle in Canada. 207
A second undated letter on the same subject. 209
Colonel Brooke. Note in answer to the requirement of the Treasury in respect to the time during which he was entitled to pay, that the troops entered the Chesapeake on the 12th of August, and that he received permission to return to Europe on the 25th December, both dates being 1814. 24

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS; SURVEYS OF THE LAKES, 1816.

Q. 141-1. Q. 141-2.

- July 6. Croker to Goulburn. Report by the Admiralty on the naval establishment of Canada as reported on by Commodore Owen; papers on the subject enclosed for Bathurst's consideration; of these a schedule is given. They include improvement on transport from Montreal to Kingston, including the LaChine Canal; defence of transport; defence of the frontier from Champlain to Kingston; navigation of the Detroit river; the establishment of steamboats on the St. Lawrence; fishing on the Humber and Credit. Recommendation on these and other subjects by the Admiralty.
[The papers are continued in Q. 141-2. For maps and plans see Q. 142-1-2-3.]

MAPS AND PLANS, 1816.

Q. 142-1-2-3. .

Continuation of the surveys from Q. 141, with the maps and plans as per the following list:

List of Charts, Plans, &c.

- (1.) Kingston to Sackett's, entrance to the river.
- (2.) Chart of Kingston harbour and entrance thereto from Lake Ontario.

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- (3.) Entrance to the Bay of Quinté.
- (4.) North Shore of Ontario.
- (5.) Upper gap between Amherst Island and Prince Edward County.
- (6.) Plan of Nicholas and Egg Islands and the adjacent coast of Lake Ontario, with sounding, shoals, &c.
- (7.) Plan of Presqu'Isle on Lake Ontario.
- (8.) River New or Rush, on Lake Ontario.
- (9.) Sketch of Duffin's Creek on Lake Ontario.
- (10.) York and Humber Bay.
- (11.) Burlington Bay, with soundings, &c.
- (12.) Plan of the Niagara River from Queenston.
- (13.) Examination of Niagara River, with a view to landing stores, &c.
- (14.) Twenty Mile Creek.

Q. 142-2.

- (15.) Map of the Niagara district in Upper Canada.
- (16.) Sketch of the position on the Chippawa and of the roads and principal settlements on the Chippawa and Lyon's Creek.
- (17.) Sketch of Grand River, Lake Erie and of Mohawk Bay.
- (18a.) Running sketch of Grand River, with Mohawk Bay, Lake Erie.
- (18b.) Plan of Long Point Bay and Turkey Point Harbour.
- (19.) North Frontier of Lake Erie from Grand River to the Thames.
- (20.) Plan of the islands at the west end of Lake Erie.
- (21.) Plan of Put-in Bay with adjacent islands.
- (22.) Sketch of the communication between Erie and Huron.
- (23.) Detroit frontier to the head of Lake St. Clair.
- (24.) River Detroit.
- (25.) Plan of part of the district of Hesse commencing near Point Pelée on the north shore of Lake Erie, extending to the entrance of River Trenche and from its entrance to the second fork.
- (26.) Eye sketch of River Ruscam, a small river about 17 miles from the Detroit River.
- (27a.) Eye sketch of Big Bear River.
- (27b.) Eye sketch of the coast from the Detroit River to the River Thames and Chenail ecarté to the River St. Clair, also up Big Bear River.
- (28.) River St. Clair.

Q. 142-3.

- (29a.) Chart of the western coasts of Lake Huron and of its relative connection with some of the principal places of the other lakes.
(There are five charts marked respectively 29a, 29b, 29c, 29d and 29e.)
- (30.) Plan of the site of a new post to which the garrison of Michilimakinak may be removed.
- (31.) Sketch and soundings of Presqu'Isle.
- (32a.) Draught of the "Caustic" gun boat, built at Isle Aux Noix.
- (32b.) Draught of the "Axeman" gun boat.
- (33.) Road from York to Matchedash Bay.
- (34.) Penetanguishene road.
- (35.) Gwillimbury.
- (36, 37.) Trent and Rideau communications.
(There are three plans numbered respectively 36, 37 and 36x37).
Numbers 38 and 39 are missing.
- (40.) Map of Otter River, with Vidal's journal.
- (41.) Sketch of Fort Erie Roadstead.

1816

- (42.) Sketch of the straights of St. Mary between Lake Huron and Lake Superior.
 (43.) Sackett's Harbour.
 (44.) Not here.
 (45.) Chart of the straights of St. Mary and Michilimakinak.
 (46.) The Chaudière.

GOVERNOR SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE, 1817.

Q. 143.

1817.
January 1,
Quebec.

Same to the same. (Confidential.) Suggests the appointment of the Roman Catholic Bishop to the Executive Council, which would give confidence to the Canadians and add to the Council a gentleman of talents and information. Page 1

January 1,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 70). Report received from commissioners for the special inquiry respecting the Indian territory, that Selkirk had resisted the execution of a legal process of arrest, and that, under cover of a transfer of property at Fort William, he was removing the goods of the North-west Company into the Hudson's Bay territory. The commissioners are afraid the North-west Company may call on the Indians to help them to prevent this measure. They desire to be allowed to proceed again, hoping to reach Fort William during winter to prevent the evil consequences of Selkirk's acts, and have also asked for military assistance, which he (Sherbrooke) has found it impossible to grant. Asks for instructions, and for the Acts, etc., respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. 3

January 2,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 71). Sends copies of affidavit by a clerk of the North-west Company lately arrived from Fort William, and of protest by McKenzie against the validity of the sale of the North-west Company's property at Fort William. Remarks. 6

Enclosed. Affidavit of Robert McRobb of what took place at Fort William. 8

Certificate of Captain d'Orsonnens and the clerks of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies. 22

Protest by Daniel McKenzie. 24

January 2,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 72). His doubts as to the arrangements made with respect to schoolmasters; asks for instructions. Has in the meantime made advances to them. 26

January 4,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 73). Respecting surveys on the Rideau; advances made to Upper Canada for payment to the surveyors; correspondence enclosed. Asks for instructions as to the pay of surgeons. 28

Enclosed. Extract from minute of Council respecting supplies, etc., for the settlers, and the expenses for surveying. 32

Myers to Gore, 19th November, 1816. The governor general (Sherbrooke) has received still stronger orders to retrench. The expenditure for settlement must, therefore, be restricted. 34

Gore to Sherbrooke, 11th November, 1816. Owing to the exhausted state of the public chest, there are no funds for the expenses of surveying for settlement on the Rideau; asks for a warrant for £1,500 to meet the expenses of the surveyor-general to 30th June. 36

Myers to Gore, 23rd November, 1816. The governor general cannot order the advance of £1,500 asked for. 38

Gore to Sherbrooke, 16th December, 1816. In consequence of the want of funds, all surveys for the settlement of disbanded soldiers, &c. have been discontinued. 40

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1817. Extract from letter from Ridout, surveyor general, 10th June, 1816, respecting the accounts due for surveying. 43
- Sherbrooke to Gore, 28th December, 1816. Since his (Sherbrooke's) arrival, he had understood that the expense of surveys was defrayed from provincial funds; this belief is established by the correspondence and refers to letter from the surveyor general in further proof of this. Under the circumstances, he will defray the expenses from the 1st July last, leaving the question of the liability to the decision of the ministry. Regrets the hasty conduct of the Council in ordering the dismissal of all the surveyors. Page 44
- January 4 Sherbrooke to Goulburn. Had, according to order, paid to William Quebec. Wilkins £20 sterling, for which he sends receipt. 47
- Enclosed.* Receipt. 48
- January 6 Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Sends list of members of the Legislative Quebec. Council; the necessity to add to their numbers, not only to remedy inconveniences from age, &c., but to serve as a counterpoise to the House of Assembly; recommends a number of gentlemen qualified for the office. Should the Roman Catholic Bishop be appointed to the Legislative Council, his mandamus should be dated before those of the others. Shall recommend others who may be fitted, so as to bring up the number to thirty. 49
- Enclosed.* Chief Justice Sewell to Sherbrooke. Sends list of the members of the Legislative Council and urges the appointment of additional members. 52
- January 9, Descriptive list of the members of the Legislative Council. 54
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 74). The distress of the Indians on the Grand River owing to their corn being destroyed by summer frost; how their wants are to be supplied. 57
- January 13 Same to the same (No. 75). Sends correspondence with Gore respecting Quebec. the settlement proposed in Upper Canada; also copy of the minutes of Council of Upper Canada respecting lands for the settlement. The extraordinary course of the Council in regard to promised grants to settlers and in depriving Fowler of his lots: his meritorious exertions and the expense he had incurred in the course of his service for which no salary could be allowed; asks for authority to grant him 1,200 acres or else a suitable pecuniary consideration. Has yielded to the demand of the lieutenant governor and Council in regard to the settlers with the object of preserving harmony. 59
- Enclosed.* Gore to Sherbrooke, 20th December. Sends minute of Council respecting settlement, in which he hopes he (Sherbrooke) will concur. 64
- The minute referred to. 65
- Sherbrooke to Gore, 4th January. The minute establishes the fact that the surveys on the Rideau are to be defrayed by funds at Gore's disposal. The extraordinary course taken by the Council in respect to the townships on the Rideau placed at the disposal of the commander of the forces; does not propose to discuss this conduct, but desires to have the grants to the settlers confirmed on them producing a certificate from the military officer empowered to deal with the subject. Discusses the question of lots to the superintendents and agents and the ferry established by Oliver, for which he charges exorbitantly. All the land surveyed has been appropriated, and any overplus land must be swampy or not susceptible of improvement. 69
- Sherbrooke to Gore, 3rd August, 1816, (extract). Discusses the charge of interference of the superintendent of settlements, with the instructions furnished to the surveyors. 75
- Extract from queries put by the superintendent to Drummond with his answers. 77

	1817.	Minute of Council, 4th November, 1815, respecting arrangements for settlers.	Page 78
January 14,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 76). Acknowledges receipt of dispatches.	81
January 17,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 77). Had received report from James on abuses in the Indian Department similar to that in His Lordship's letter No. 41; the measures taken to correct them. The infirm state of Sir John Johnson's health; Claus is at the time of life when he is not capable of the most active duties, but from their long service and knowledge of the Indian character they could not be removed. The officers of whom James complained, had for some time been discontinued. The trouble caused by reports from remote stations respecting Indian affairs.	82
January 20,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 78). In consequence of orders to economize he has discontinued command money at various posts and reduced it at others.	85
January 20,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 79). Arrival of emigrants by the "John and Samuel." Had made them no allowance except an offer of 100 acres of land to each, which was refused. Should he be authorized, he will assist them in spring if they come forward then.	87
January 22,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 80). To reduce the cost of issuing provisions to the settlers, has dispensed with the services of the commissariat; the storekeepers in charge of the settlers will issue the provisions. How these are supplied and the kind issued.	89
January 23,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 81). Recommends that lieuts. Brown and Frost of the Provincial Drivers' corps receive half pay.	92
January 28,	Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 82). In consequence of the decayed state of the barracks at Kingston, has ordered plans and estimates for new barracks there and at Point Frederick. If building of these barracks be approved of, recommends that they be built of stone.	93
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Proceedings of a board of officers on the state of the barracks, &c., with notes of the evidence.	95
		Major Henderson to Colonel Myers, 23rd January. Sends plans and estimates for building barracks at Kingston.	100
		Estimate for the erection of a frame building.	101
		The same for the erection of a stone building.	106
		Other estimates.	111, 115, 118
		Estimate for a stone building at Point Frederick.	122
		Plans.	125a, 125b, 125c
February 1,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 83). Sends speech and addresses at the opening of the legislature; his regret that the Assembly is reverting to subjects which caused dissolution last year; has, however, succeeded in postponing their discussion till necessary public business has been attended to; the members are applying themselves zealously to this. To avoid the unpleasant discussion he has obtained the promise from the Roman Catholic Bishop to assist, but doubts if even this will restrain the Assembly; will try to reconcile the wishes of the province with the dignity of His Majesty's government.	126
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Opening of the Legislature; Speech from the Throne and address in reply.	129, 134, 139
		In French.	147-150
February 12,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 84). Sends list of commissariat officers worthy to receive grants of land, the commissariat, medical staff and field train department were not included in Drummond's letter of 23rd September, 1815 (No. 61), but a few of these have received grants under exceptional circumstances; recommends the schedule of the proportion of lands to each rank. It is desirable to have a due proportion of officers in the settlements, but nothing retards settlement so much as large grants; he refers to this as some of the officers would have no objection	

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1817.	to receive grants elsewhere than in the military settlements, but instructions would be required for this purpose. Page 160	163
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Robin-on to Myers 3rd February. Sends list of officers and others of the commissariat and recommends them for a grant of land.	
	List.	164
	Schedule of proportion of land.	165
February 19, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 85). Commodore Hall having visited Quebec, had taken advantage of his presence to form a committee on transport. Transmits copy of report.	166
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report.	168
	State of the commissariat establishment required on the communication between York and Nottawasaga.	182
February 24, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 86). Reports that he has conversed with Grant on the subject of St. Helen's Island. Sends Grant's ultimatum; suggests that the cost of the island be settled by the exchange of some government property in Montreal.	183
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Grant to Addison, 22nd February. Will dispose of St. Helen's Island for government property in Montreal or for £15,000 sterling.	185
February 25, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits copy of proceedings of the Executive Council respecting waste lands of the Crown.	186
February 26, Quebec.	Same to the same, (No. 87.) Applies for confirmation of grants made by Drummond to Daverne and Bullock and for further grants to them for services rendered.	187
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract from queries submitted by the department of settlers to Drummond, with answer.	190
March 5, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 88.) The property of the late Major Edward Jessup having devolved on his grandson, a transfer cannot be made to government till he come of age. Interest from the 25th December, 1812, to 24th December, 1816, has been paid and will continue to be paid till the transfer shall be made, when the principal, £1,950 currency, will be paid off. The Attorney-General of Upper Canada has been ordered to take security for the surrender of the deeds when the minor comes of age.	191
March 5, Quebec.	Sewell to Goulburn. Has prepared a memorial for an increase of salary, which has been forwarded by Sherbrooke. Remarks on the facts stated in the memorial.	207
March 10, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 89.) Acknowledges receipt of dispatches.	193
March 10, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 90.) Encloses letter from the Admiralty ordering that the expense of passage of Sherbrooke from Halifax to Quebec be borne by Admiral Griffith, and asking that the charge be disallowed.	194
	Barrow to Griffith, 11th November, 1816. He is to be charged with payment to Captain Jackson of the "Niger" for passage of Sherbrooke to Quebec, orders for the passage having been given contrary to the regulations.	196
March 10, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 101.) Sends address in regard to Judge Foucher's impeachment and asks for instructions.	291
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address by the Legislative Council to the Prince Regent respecting the complaint against Judge Foucher.	292
March 11, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 91.) Transmitted in August, 1816, statement of the revenue and expenditure of the province to the 5th January, 1816, which showed an excess of expenditure of £19,000. Calls attention to the debt due by government, the accumulation of which to the end of 1812 had been paid into the provincial chest by Prevost from the extraordinaries of the Army; detailed statement of the annual deficiencies.	289

1817. The irregularities in the expenditure, payment for which may be called for at any time. Encloses abstract of warrants for the salaries of clergy and pensions authorized by government. The necessity of rescuing the finances of the province from confusion; the questions on this head to be settled. Page 197
Enclosed. Statement of the finances signed by John Hale. 202
 List of warrants not included in the abstract prepared for the Legislature. 204
- March 12, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 92). Transmits petition from the Chief Justice of the province and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Montreal, for an increase of their salaries. 206
Enclosed. Memorial of Sewell. 208
 Petition of Monk. 210
- March 13. Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 92 repeated). Encloses memorial from Jacob Franks for payment of supplies to the meeting of Indians at Drummond Island. Encloses answer from Sir John Johnson respecting the claim; has issued warrant on the extraordinaries of the army in payment. 215
Enclosed. Petition from Franks for payment. 217
 Sir John Johnson to military secretary, 8th March. Had not received certificate from the agent or from McDouall of the correctness of the account of Franks, but acknowledges the reasonableness of his account. 223
 Account for articles furnished to Indian families on their journey to Drummond Island. 225
- March 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 93). Encloses letter from Sir John Johnson covering memorial from officers of the Indian department, the prayer of which he cannot recommend; a small gratuity might be made for past services. 227
Enclosed. Johnson to Addison, 25th February. Capt. Wilson of the Indian department carries a memorial in behalf of himself and other officers of the Indian department, the prayer of which he recommends. 229
 Memorial of reduced officers of the Indian department of Amherstburg. 231
 List of the above officers, with certificates attached. 235
- March 13, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 94). Money has been advanced to procure seed grain for settlers on the Rideau and at Drummondville, in Lower Canada. Security will be taken for repayment of the advance. 238
- March 14, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 95 B). Mrs. Connolly not having been married to Lieut.-Col. Connolly till after he was placed on half-pay, cannot by the regulations receive the pension; her situation is peculiarly deserving of compensation; recommends, therefore, her case for favourable consideration. 259
Enclosed. Mrs. Connolly to Addison, 12th March, 1817. Transmits certificate of her marriage; her husband's services; prays for an allowance. 260
 Mrs. Connolly to Addison (?), 8th November, 1816. States her case as the widow of Lieut.-Col. Connolly, and asks for assistance to have her petition for a pension granted. 262
 Certificate of marriage, 24th April, 1800. 264
- March 27, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 95 A). Parliament prorogued on the 23rd; copy of speech by the Speaker of Assembly, on presenting money bills, and list of bills passed, to be sent at the opening of navigation, exemplification of the bills passed shall be forwarded. Discussion on the impeachment of the Chief Justice postponed till next session. Stuart deserted by most of his friends; salaries voted for the speakers of Council and Assembly. 239

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1817.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech of the governor on proroguing the House. Page 246 Speech of the Speaker of Assembly on presenting the money bills. 247 List of bills passed, assented to, or reserved. 251
March 31, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 97). Transmits for decision claim by William Dickson, Niagara, for damages done to his house whilst hired by the barrack department. 265 <i>Enclosed.</i> Myers to Addison, 29th March. Has communicated with Dickson on his claim for damages done to his house. Transmits copies of correspondence and papers relating to the occupation, &c., of the house. Myers considers Dickson's claim just. 267 Dickson to Addison, 8th November, 1816. Urges the settlement of his (Dickson's) claims. 270 Special report on a part of the claims of W. Dickson by a board of claims, 8th April, 1816. 272 Abstract of Dickson's direct claim against the barrack master general. 273 Affidavit by George Young, of having made a survey of Dickson's house. 274
March 31, Quebec.	Armstrong to Dickson, 28th April, 1813. Letter of agreement to hire Dickson's house for a barrack. 276 Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 98). Recommends the purchase of buildings erected by Muirhead on the military reserve at Chippawa. The right to these buildings is held by the Attorney General not to be absolute, but to be so in equity; Muirhead having left four orphan children, urges that the sum asked should be paid for the buildings as some provision for them. 278
April 1, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> D'Arcy Boulton to Wilson, 16th March, 1817. Opinion of Counsel that the representatives of Muirhead have no legal although they have an equitable claim to be paid for buildings erected at Chippawa. 280 Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 99). Encloses report on Considine's proposal for navigation between Montreal and LaChine, which has no chance of success. The importance of the canal to LaChine, were a civil engineer sent out has little doubt the legislature would vote £25,000 additional. If government relinquishes the work, the canal would no doubt be built by private persons by subscriptions for shares. 281
April 8, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Romilly to Henderson, R. E., 21st March. Report on Considine's plan, which may be useful where the distance is short, but bears no comparison to the utility of a canal. 284 Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 102). Transmits memorial of Foucher to have a tribunal appointed to investigate the charges against him. Leave of absence has not been granted to him to proceed to London, as no doubt the Legislative Council will be appointed to try him in Canada. The ruinous cost to Foucher of being tried in London. 295
April 8, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Foucher's memorial (in French). 297 Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 103). Sends confession by Reinhardt of a murder committed by him on an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company. A proclamation has been issued of a reward for the apprehension of the accessories. Calls attention also to the deposition of Pritchard, giving an account of what happened at Red River from the beginning of the disturbance till last August. 303
April 10, Quebec.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Deposition (in French) by Hubert Faille. 305 Confession (in French) of Reinhardt. 317 Affidavit of John Pritchard. 330 (A long and detailed account of the events at Red River from the beginning of the disturbances.) Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 104). A Revenue Act imposing two and a half per cent on all merchandise imported, British and foreign, is about to expire, and the legislature wish to continue it. He is pro-

1817. hibited on account of the duty on British goods, from assenting to it; it was previously allowed as a war measure, but it has been found so beneficial and so little onerous that it would be matter of regret should it be given up. A similar Act has long existed in Nova Scotia, and he is so impressed with its advantages that he hopes for instructions to sanction such an Act. Page 371
- April 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. The Roman Catholic Bishop is anxious for an answer to his communication, dated 15th May, 1812, a duplicate of which is now transmitted. Importance of retaining the influence of the Bishop and clergy, but there are obstacles, as the Bishop holds of the See of Rome solely, in contravention of the Act of 1774 and of the Royal instructions. These, however, have never been acted upon, nor could be without exciting discontent in the country and alienating the affections of the Roman Catholic clergy. 373
- April 14, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Memorial of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec (in French) praying to be recognized civilly as Bishop. Panet to be recognized as coadjutor; other privileges asked for by the Bishop. 376
- April 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 106). Agrees with the commanding engineer on the propriety of buying a lot which interferes with the defence of Quebec. Encloses plan. 388
- Major Henderson to Addison, 14th April. Recommends the purchase of a lot on Carrieres Street, Quebec. 390
- Plan of the lot. 390a
- April 14, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 107). Dispatches received to which due attention shall be paid. 391
- April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (confidential). Thanks for having sent so clear an expression of his sentiments on the political state of the province, and that should the Assembly bring forward fresh charges against the Chief Justice, every facility should be given for an investigation. No attempt has been made to detach Stuart from the party with which he is connected. To do away with the want of confidence in the Executive Council, proposes that the Speaker of the Assembly be a member; only suggests this, however. 392
- P.S.—As no law situation can be offered Stuart, asks that a solicitor general be sent. 395
- April 21, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 108). Has received dispatches and instructions respecting the disbandment of the 104th regiment and the settlement of the officers and men who may desire to remain in Canada or any of the other provinces. Measures are being taken for the reduction on the 24th of May, and grants shall be given to those who wish to settle, to whom two months' pay shall be issued on their arrival at their destination and arrangements made for rations for one year. Orders shall also be given for the purchase of agricultural implements. 396
- April 22, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 109). Has had information of a letter from Gore respecting the Indian department, being received by him (Bathurst). If he consulted only his own feelings, he would recommend the control of this department being reinvested in the civil governor, as it is the most perplexing of all the duties devolving on the military commander, yet he could not conscientiously report that the commander of the forces was not the best fitted for the charge if he shall continue to furnish the supplies from the King's stores and pay the department. The impropriety of the civil governor having independent control of the King's stores; if he has, how could the commander regulate his estimates? Further objections to Gore's proposals. 398
- April 23, Quebec. Same to the same (private). Feels assured that His Lordship is sensible of the inadequacy of the force now stationed in Canada. Shall endeavour to carry on the duties with the small portion of troops allotted for these purposes. 402

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1817.
April 23,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 110). Has received directions to remove persons accused by Selkirk to be tried in England. Sends report of the Executive Council showing the difficulties in the way of this course. Page 404

Enclosed. Report by the Executive Council on the directions to transfer the above persons for trial. 406

GOV. SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE, 1817.

Q. 144.

May 3,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 111). Has by directions received, ordered the embarkation of the 103rd instead of the 76th. Does not know when to expect the 2—60th, which he hears is composed of foreigners, of whom there are no favourable accounts. The 76th regiment is very weak; will apply to the Horse Guards to have all the detachments sent out. Page 2

May 5,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 112). Has received orders to organize the militia to make up for the reduction of the regular troops; his disappointment at the condition of the militia. The law respecting them has expired, and the present law is only temporary. Can a temporary law annul the permanent law passed in Dorchester's administration or does it not come into force when the temporary law expires? Has communicated with Gore on the state of the militia of Upper Canada and will give him all the assistance possible. 4

May 5,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 113A). Dispatches received: has, as instructed, issued a proclamation to the North-west and Hudson's Bay companies to abstain from acts of hostility, to restore mutually property captured and the freedom of trade with the Indians. To carry this out, he has again dispatched special commissioners to the Indian territories and has written to Selkirk of his determination to carry out his instructions. The charge against Selkirk must be tried in Upper Canada; has sent copy of dispatch to Gore. How the commissioners are to proceed, and their powers. 8

May 6,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 114A). Restoration of lands to Felton which had been granted to Loring and others in derogation of Felton's claims. Loring's ready consent to give up the lands. 13

Enclosed. Felton to Cochran, 21st April. Exculpates Loring from charges of attempting to infringe on the rights of him (Felton) and associates. The danger, however, of the precedent set by this case. 15

May 8,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Goulburn. Has received by the hands of Capt. Stuart letter of 25th February, a copy of which he has transmitted to Gore and recommended that attention be paid to Stuart. 7

May 17,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 113B). The coldness of the militia has arisen from the neglect to send colours to the corps which distinguished themselves. Recommends that the colours be sent to be hung in the respective parish churches of the battalions which would produce a beneficial impression. 11

May 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same. (No. 114B). The question of resuming lands held by Caldwell *en seigneurie* and regranteeing them in free and common socage involves the payment of the *droit de quint* given to the province by Dorchester. The question might be referred to the law officers. 17

May 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Arrival of Major Hamilton Smith, representing himself as entrusted with confidential business to the United States. Has advanced him money from his (Sherbrooke's) private purse. 19

May 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same. (No. 115). Has reserved bill respecting trade with the United States; its advantages and dangers. In the bills to be repealed were regulations for Custom Houses on the frontiers not provided for in the present bill. One object of the bill was to counteract the

1817.

	effect of the canal proposed by New York from Lake Ontario to the Hudson, so as to draw off the trade not only of the American territories but of Upper Canada. The necessity of considering the proper steps to be taken in view of the proposed canal. Page 21	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Copy of Act to regulate the commerce between the province of Quebec and the United States of America by land or by inland navigation. 25	
	Petition by inhabitants of Montreal in favour of the bill, Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 116). Dispatches received. 30 35	
May 21, Quebec.	Same to the same. (No. 117). New seal received, which has already been used; the old seal shall be returned. 36	
May 23, Quebec.	Same to the same. (No. 118.) Has received circular for a return of the officers employed in the colony. 37	
May 23, Quebec.	Same to the same. (No. 119). Has referred to Norton the report by Gore on the proposal for the management of Indian affairs in the hands of the civil governor. Transmits Norton's remarks on the subject. 38	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Norton to Addison, 8th May. Remarks on Gore's letter to Bathurst on the management of Indian affairs. The judicious changes that have been made. There is no reason for Gore's complaints. History of the transactions with the Indians, &c., the letter concludes: "We have much to apprehend should the direction and control of Indian affairs again revert to the Civil Governor." 40	
May 31, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 120). The 104th disbanded at Montreal on the 24th. Sends memorandum of those who intend to become settlers in the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The latter have been sent by sailing vessels to Halifax and St. John who are to be victualled on the passage and receive two months' pay on arrival. Those for England shall be sent as opportunity offers. 51	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorandum showing the disposition of the late 104th regiment. 53	
May 31, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 121). Gore being about to sail on leave of absence, the Council of Upper Canada believe that the government should be administered by the senior military officer. Believes that this is inconsistent with his instructions and shall take measures that Major General Widdrington shall not interfere with the administration as the instructions do not in special terms set aside that of April 1812. Asks for his Lordship's opinion. 54	
June 3, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 122.) In addition to the two months' pay to be given to the men of the 104th Regiment going to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he has directed that they receive their net pay until they are landed. 56	
June 4, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 123.) Dispatches received. 58	
June 7, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 124). MacDonell, a civilian superintendent of the Rideau settlement, has been dismissed and censured for making a bargain for a money consideration for a lot of land there. Reports that the statements of Major Robertson of the 8th regiment are correct and his services appear to entitle him to a grant of land. 59	
June 7, Quebec.	Same to the same. Has received letter by the hands of Marshall, who is about to enter on the duties of solicitor general, to whom he will show every attention. 61	
June 10, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 125.) Titles of bills which he has reserved; reasons for reservation. 62	
June 10, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 126). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed last session and manuscript copies of the journals. 64	
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Schedule of Acts passed. 65	

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1817. June 12, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 127). In accordance with report of Council, he shall issue an allowance of £90 sterling to the rector of Quebec for house rent. As authorized, he shall have repairs done to the Quebec Cathedral. Page 73
June 12, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 128.) Marshall, solicitor general, has arrived, and taken the oath of office. He will live at Quebec, as recommended by the Council and judges, instead of at Montreal. 75 <i>Enclosed.</i> Sewell to Sherbrooke, 10th June. It is the opinion of the Council that the solicitor general should live at Quebec. 77
June 12, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 129). Encloses copy of report by Council on the petition of the widow of the late Judge de Bonne for a pension recommending that something might be done for the widow although not that a pension should be granted. Asks for authority to give her a grant of 2,000 acres. 78 <i>Enclosed.</i> Report referred to. 79
June 14, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 130). Has directed the deputy surveyors of woods to report on the cutting of pine timber in the province; if it exist he has ordered that the practice be stopped. 81 <i>Enclosed.</i> Man to Cochran, 21st February. Had granted licenses in the inferior district of Gaspé and in New Brunswick to cut pine for private use, that is not fit to reserve for the navy. Does not know now of any abuses in cutting pine timber; some had occurred but they had been suppressed. 82
June 23, Quebec.	Pyke to Cochran, 23rd December, 1816. No abuses in regard to cutting pine have existed in New Brunswick since he became deputy surveyor. The only licenses for cutting pine have been those issued to contractors for supplying the navy. 84 Sherbrooke to Bathurst (separate). Has granted leave of absence to Richardson, a member of the Council. Recommends that he may receive if required an extension of time. 87
June 27, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 131). Sends list of persons thrown out of employment by the transfer of stores and presents for the Indians to the storekeeper general's department. 88 <i>Enclosed.</i> Return referred to. 89
June 30, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 132). Has bought at sheriff's sale the lot mentioned in his dispatch No. 106 for £1,170 sterling, which is considered reasonable. 90
July 4, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 133). Arrival of commissary general Wood, who is to take charge from the 24th of next month. 91
July 8, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 134). Can obtain no definite information regarding Mr. Bill's claims, while assistant builder in Upper Canada. All reports speak of him as a very respectable and deserving man. 92
July 15, Quebec.	Same to Goulburn (private). Introduces Lieutenant-Colonel Nichol. 152
July 15, Quebec.	Same to Bathurst (No. 135). After inquiry, finds that the conduct and services of Lieut.-Col. Nichol, deputy adjutant general of militia, were such that he must in justice forward his memorial and recommend its prayer. 94 A note from Bathurst to Nichol is appended, that all that he (Bathurst) can do is to forward to the Treasury his (Nichol's) memorial, with Sherbrooke's recommendation. 96 Nichol's memorial. 97
	Myers to Sherbrooke, 3rd July. Bears testimony to the zeal and exertions of Nichol during the late war. 100
	Harvey to Sherbrooke, 3rd July. A similar testimony to Nichol, but entering into more detail regarding his services. 102
	Myers to Nichol, 25th November, 1813. A friendly letter showing his sense of Nichol's services. 105

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- Myers to Nichol, 26th October, 1816, another friendly letter. Page 107
 Myers to Nichol, 28th December, 1816. Hopes that on his arrival in
 England his claims may meet with attention. 109
- Note from Sherbrooke to Nichol, sending reports from Myers and
 Harvey, and draught of letters to be written to Bathurst, so that he
 may have additions made to the letter. 111
- Joint report by Myers and Harvey, December, 1816, in favour of
 Nichol. 112
- Other documents referring to Nichol's services. 116-145
- July 17,
 Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 136). Arrival of discharged soldiers in
 great distress, with their wives and families. They have been supplied
 with provisions and sent to the settlement. The impropriety of sending
 such people, many of whom from age and infirmity are unable to earn a
 living. When soldiers are discharged in Canada, he has always encour-
 aged those who had trades, or were otherwise fitted, to remain, rejecting
 those unfit. Hopes that directions will be given to prevent unsuitable
 discharged soldiers from being returned with authority for lands. 146
- July 18,
 Quebec. Same to the same (No. 137). Has given orders that sailors who
 had served for three years on the Lakes are to receive lands on the same
 terms as soldiers. 149
- Enclosed.* Gore to Sir Robert Hall, 30th June. There will be no hesi-
 tation in granting seamen 100 acres, but orders must be received before
 the grants are made gratuitously. The land between Burlington and
 Grand River belongs to the Indians and cannot be repurchased without
 express commands. 151
- July 19,
 Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 138). Has returned the old seal of the
 province by Mr. Stokes commanding the "Prevoyante." 153
- July 19,
 Quebec. Same to the same (No. 139). Has received letter from Selkirk acknow-
 ledging receipt of several letters expressing satisfaction at the appointment
 of commissioners, and that he would direct those left at Fort William
 to deliver up the post to them. Report from Coltman that Rein-
 hardt has been arrested and is in prison at Montreal. Movements
 of Fletcher and Coltman. The commissioners learn that Selkirk has given
 up Fort William, possession of which has been resumed by the North-
 west Company. Armed parties arrive and are disarmed by Fletcher;
 correspondence that followed has been submitted to Council who con-
 sider no further instructions need be given to the commissioners. 154
- July 25,
 Quebec. Same to the same (No. 142). The report that outfit money had
 been discontinued has led to inconvenience as he had expended part of it be-
 fore he was informed that it was not now given. Believes his agents were
 too hasty in believing the statement, as it had been paid to Lord Comber-
 mere on his being appointed commander in the Leeward Islands. 166
- July 31,
 Quebec. Same to the same (No. 140). Sends estimate of works to be done by
 the Royal Engineers in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. 161
- Enclosed.* Estimate. 161a
 Note in the estimate. 162
- August 1,
 Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 141). Shall send answers to questions
 which he thinks will do away with unfavourable impres-sions. Has for-
 forwarded to the commissioners copy of instructions by the Hudson's Bay
 Company to their governor and other officials to assist the commissioners.
 Is anxious to hear from the commissioners again. 163
- August 6,
 Quebec. Same to the same (separate). Has granted Mure, a member of
 the Executive Council, six months' leave of absence. 165
- August 7,
 Quebec. Same to the same (No. 143). Forwards memorial from de Boucher-
 ville, and would have recommended granting its prayer but for the
 state of the finances. 168
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 169

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1817. August 10, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 144). Sends copies of dispatches from the commissioners to the Indian Territories. Page 174 <i>Enclosed.</i> W. B. Coltman to Sherbrooke, 2nd July. Account of his proceedings in the Indian Territory. 175
	Fletcher to Sherbrooke, 22nd July. Has already reported his proceedings to the period of his departure from St. Mary's with the detachment of the 70th regiment under Lieut. Austin. His subsequent proceedings. 183
	Selkirk to Coltman and Fletcher, 28th June. Has received proclamation and in consequence restored the fort at Bay de la Riviere and the furs taken in it. Complains of the interpretation put on the proclamation by the North-west Company. 190
August 15, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 145). In reference to letter 136, reports that some of the 103rd who wished to remain and settle were not allowed to do so, the order being that all the men were to be returned; such as are suitable for settlers might be allowed a passage back to Canada. 198
August 19, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 146). Explains the nature of the claim by Upper Canada for a division of the duties, the cause of the delay in settling, &c. Details are given respecting the various claims. 200
August 20, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 148). Reports the condition of the Rideau and Drummondville settlements. Besides the arrival of soldiers previously reported, others had since arrived and been provided for; location tickets have been given to 1,077 settlers, soldiers and others and emigrants are daily arriving, generally destitute of means. Some have gone to the United States tempted by the agents for speculators. Calls attention to his representation of the assistance required by emigrants; without assistance the poor emigrants never can settle. Dreads the winter when he must either relieve these people or see many of them die of want. 212
August 21, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 147). Dispatches received. 211
August 23, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 149). Transmits memorial from Joseph Seghars, a seaman, for land on the same terms as lands are granted to soldiers. He considers himself entitled to grant lands but requires instructions as to the issue of rations, so as to be a guide in future applications. 217 <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Joseph Seghars, stating his services and praying for rations for himself and wife. 219
August 25, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 150). Transmits petition of D. A. commissary general Stanton, recommended by commissary general Robinson. 221 <i>Enclosed.</i> Petition by Stanton, stating his services and applying for an additional grant of land. 222

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September 2. Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 151). As instructed, has selected an agent to act with the commissioners under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent. John Hale is the person selected. Asks for instructions as to the duties. Has in the meantime applied to Chipman in New Brunswick, for a copy of his commission, etc., so that Hale's might be modelled after these. The commissioners are superintending the survey of the boundary line above St. Regis, and Hale has been directed to join them. Page 2
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September 4,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 152).	M. Roux, Superior of the Seminary at Montreal, has asked leave to bring into the province four young priests from France to take the place of the others who have become old and infirm. The measure is approved of by the Roman Catholic Bishop, who cannot train enough of young Canadians for the priesthood to supply the vacancies. Can see no objection if a judicious selection be made.	Page 4
			Proposed answer (undated). Is not disposed to interfere with the wish of M. Roux to obtain young priests from France, but he authorizes no appointment abroad without the recommendation of Dr. Poynter the Vicar Apostolic.	6
September 5,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 153).	Transmits report and estimate for a canal from Upper LaChine to Montreal.	7
			<i>Enclosed.</i> Estimate of the lower branch of the proposed canal from Montreal to St. Mary's (the navy store).	8
			Estimate of a canal from Upper LaChine to Montreal.	10
			Estimate of the branch through the Hay market with the St. Lawrence by the Little River.	13
			Report of the proposed canal between Montreal and LaChine.	15
			Map of the route.	19a
September 13,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 154).	Sends draught of letters patent for the appointment of trustees for the schools of royal foundation in Lower Canada. Asks that the names be filled up in their order as there is already a quarrel as to precedencey between the Chief Justice and the Bishop of Quebec. The Roman Catholic Bishop has declined altogether as may be seen by his letter enclosed.	20
			<i>Enclosed.</i> Draught of letter patent.	22
			Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Sherbrooke (in French) 19th October, 1816. Cannot accept a place in the corporation of the College at Montreal, as according to the will of the founder, it is to be Protestant.	26
September 13,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 158).	Transmits report of the Executive Council respecting the trial of persons charged with crimes committed in the Indian country.	49
			<i>Enclosed.</i> Report.	50
September 13,	Quebec	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 156).	Hale appointed agent to the commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, should, he thinks, be appointed under the great seal of Great Britain. Has written to Bagot on the subject.	28
			<i>Enclosed.</i> Sherbrooke to Bagot, 13th September. Respecting the appointment of Hale as agent to the boundary commissioners and what formal document is necessary.	30
September 13,	Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 157).	Transmits copies of letters from the commissioners to the Indian territory and from Selkirk.	32
			<i>Enclosed.</i> Coltman to Sherbrooke, 15th July. After difficulties and delay Selkirk has at last consented to deliver up the property of the North-west Company at the forks of the Red River; this has partly been carried into effect. Both parties have agreed to sign an order to be transmitted through the Indian territory for the execution of the proclamation. The peaceable disposition of Selkirk as shown by his actions and especially as he allowed a very valuable cargo on board the Athabasca canoes to pass undisturbed at the time when accounts were received of violence being committed on the Hudson's Bay servants in the very country from which the canoe came. The necessity for a force being provided to maintain order. On this point encloses letters from Selkirk and recommends that a small body of the King's troops shall be left for the preservation of the peace, which would be a check on the colonists and a defense against the natives. Will detain Mr. Mair with a detachment; provisions will be supplied for the winter by the Hudson's	

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Bay Company. The extenuating circumstances in regard to the conduct of Selkirk and of the sergeant. Page 33

Fletcher to Sherbrooke, 31st July. Sends letters brought by Simon McGillivray whose canoe has been broken in the rapids. Smith, who acted as deputy sheriff, has been liberated on bail by Coltman after a rigorous imprisonment of twelve days at Fort Douglas. Encloses the notice sent by the two companies ordering a mutual restitution of all property seized by either. Selkirk's protest at the end of it shows the views he entertains of his purchases at Fort William and Lac la Pluie. Sends papers received from Governor Vincent, showing the notions the Hudson's Bay Company hold of the nature and extent of their charter. Arrival of Shaw and McGillivray, who report a band of Sioux arrived at the forks of the Red River, declaring they were the precursors of a very large body coming by the invitation of Selkirk. Messrs. Shaw and McGillivray are apprehensive of serious consequences on their arrival. Is preparing to join Coltman. 38

Selkirk to Coltman, 15th July. Has learned of the intention to constitute a legal armed force to preserve peace, &c., which is consonant with his wishes; agrees that it is the most suitable establishment to secure the object in view, but objects to the expulsion of officers of de Meuron's regiment from any station of command. Is aware of the reason, but the charges from which it arose are unfounded, and were propagated by the North-west Company. Neither he nor the de Meuron officers had any intention to resist the warrants, and there being security for their personal safety, they would proceed to take their trial at Sandwich or York, if their accusers go so far; doubts if they ever intended doing so, the object being to obstruct the prosecution of the business of the Hudson's Bay Company. The unfortunate state of the law in the territories, by which a person accused would have to go 1000 miles to answer the charge. The dreadful consequence of this, if all the gentlemen named in the warrants were obliged to go at once for their trial as the orderly behaviour of the late Swiss troops is due to their confidence in the officers under whom they served so long in the army, and the enmity of the North-west Company may lead to an outbreak should they be absent. He has evidence of this enmity against the Red River settlement, not sufficient to amount to legal proof, but enough to show the necessity for precautions. Hopes therefore that at least one of the gentlemen of the late de Meuron regiment may be left in authority whilst the others proceed with him (Selkirk) to Upper Canada, and requests that Captain Matthey be the one left. Repeats his request for a military force. 41

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| September 14,
Quebec. | Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 55). Dispatches received. | 27 |
| September 17,
Quebec. | Same to the same (separate). Has advanced in all £250 to Major Hamilton Smith, who is ordered to return to England, but does not wish to be recognized as a British officer. | 52 |
| October 10,
Quebec. | Same to the same (separate). Applies to be relieved in consequence of his ill health, of which he gives details. | 57 |
| October 10,
Quebec. | Same to the Prince Regent. To be relieved from his command on account of ill health. | 60 |
| October 10,
Quebec. | Same to Torrens (private). Respecting his application to be relieved on account of ill health. Illness of Myers. | 63 |
| October 11,
Quebec. | Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 159). Sends minute of Executive Council on application of Young, member of Council, for 12,000 acres. To himself, wife and four children, 1,200 acres each are to be given, and an additional amount of 4,800 acres recommended. | 53 |
| | <i>Enclosed.</i> Report. | 55 |

1817.
October 14,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (confidential). Asks that the issue of the mandamus to summon the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to the Legislative Council may be postponed until the receipt of a dispatch which he (Sherbrooke) is preparing. Page 66
- October 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 161). Transmits copy of letter from Coltman. As the winter is approaching, expects Coltman; Fletcher has already arrived. 69
- Enclosed.* Coltman to Sherbrooke, 8th August. Additional report of his proceedings at Red River. 70
- October 23,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 160). Dispatches received; the information required shall be forwarded as soon as obtained. 68
- October 23,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 162). Transmits copy of letter from the Chief Justice on the recognition of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec and of instrument by Sewell for summoning him to the Legislative Council. Has doubts if Mgr. Plessis would not object to this draft, he (Sherbrooke) has engaged a friend of the Bishop's, a professional man, to prepare an instrument to satisfy the scruples of Mgr. Plessis; encloses a copy of it marked B; although desirous of seeing the Roman Catholic Bishop more formally recognized, he sees difficulties in the way. 78
- Enclosed.* Chief Justice Sewell to Sherbrooke, 21st October. Points out the difficulties in the way of calling Mgr. Plessis to the Legislative Council by the title of Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, as that would be to acknowledge the Pope's supremacy in the British dominions. (The subject is discussed at considerable length.) 80
- Form recommended by Sewell for calling the Bishop to the Legislative Council. 89
- Paper marked B referred to in the letter. 92
- November 1,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 163). Transmits memorial from an Irish emigrant, John Mackay, for a passage for seven of his children from Ireland. 94
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 95
- Names and places of residence of Mackay's children. 96
- November 6,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 164). Owing to the increasing number, intricacy and magnitude of the public accounts, a committee of three of the Council has been recommended to be appointed—the chairman of which is to receive a salary sufficient to enable him to devote his whole time to the business. On this recommendation, the committee has been appointed. Young, chairman, with a salary of £100 a quarter; the measure to be only temporary until Bathurst's decision be known. 97
- Enclosed.* Report of Council on the examination of public accounts. 99
- November 7,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 165). Encloses application from deputy assistant commissary general Clarke for a grant of land in the Rideau settlement. His services in assisting poor emigrants on their way to the settlement. 102
- Enclosed.* Charles A. Clarke, to Sherbrooke, 27th October. Applies for a grant of land on the Rideau settlement. 104
- November 15,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 166). Encloses report of Council recommending a grant of 1,200 acres each to Mrs. Panet and her children subject to the decision of His Majesty's government. 106
- Enclosed.* The report. 107
- November 16,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 167). Transmits memorial from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec for the creation of a corporation to manage the Seminary at Nicolet. The advantages of encouraging the diffusion of knowledge; recommends that the prayer of the petition be granted. 109
- Enclosed.* The memorial (in French). 111
- November 16,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 168). In accordance with His Lordship's desire, sends account of the Marquis Michel Chartier de Lotbinière, 220

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- which he trusts will give satisfaction to the Marquis d'Osmond. Speaks highly of Mr. de Lotbinière, who has furnished the statement. Page 116
Enclosed. Statement (in French) of the late Marquis Chartier de Lotbinière and his family, of whom he is the only representative. 118
 Papers relating to the Marquis de Lotbinière. 125-130
- November 16, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 169). Transmits report of Council
 Quebec. recommending a pension of £20 a year to the widow of the gaoler. As the provincial pension list is filled up asks that he may be allowed to grant the pension from the general funds of the province. 131
Enclosed. The report. 132
- November 16, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 170). Sends requisition for stationery
 Quebec. in compliance with directions. 134
Enclosed. Requisition. 135
- November 22, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 171). Acknowledges receipt of dis-
 Quebec. patches. 137
- November 22, Same to the same (private). Is grateful for letter of 8th September.
 Quebec. The report that he wished to leave on account of ill health would be confirmed by his letter of 10th October, resigning his appointments owing to a long continued disease. 139
- November 25, Same to the same (No. 173). The commissary general has received
 Quebec. orders for the payment of the Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners, which will relieve their distress. There are no objections to pensioners as settlers, except in the case of those who are too old and infirm. 142
Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Secretary at War, 27th October, representing the distressed state of the pensioners in Canada, no arrangement having been made for their pay. 144
- November 26, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 175). Has received dispatch authorizing
 Quebec. the change of clergy reserve lot in Drummond, to permit of the close settlement of men of the 104th regiment, the advantages to settlers of a compact neighbourhood and a change in laying out the crown and clergy reserves would lessen their difficulties. To remedy the trouble caused to industrious settlers by the continued absence of some holders of land, he has resolved to re-locate this land after a reasonable interval. A smaller quantity than 100 acres would not be a sufficient inducement for a man with a large family. Preparations necessary for the reception of emigrants; the propriety of changing the present disposition of crown and clergy reserves. This year 5,000 emigrants arrived, some of whom having authority to obtain land, had allowed those not so furnished to participate in land with their fellow passengers. They arrive pre-possessed in favour of Upper Canada, and being destitute it is impossible to settle them on the remote settlement of the Rideau. Has succeeded in placing about 150 families of emigrants near an established settlement. The clergy reserves placed at his disposal are in remote situations so that the land is often refused by emigrants. The bad effects of the system by which inhabitants take possession of the best lands to the detriment of the intending settlers, by which many are lost, the lead ore miners being amongst the number. The satisfactory management by the settling department; the injury the service has sustained has been explained by the enclosed letter. The correspondence with the government of Upper Canada has been so uncomfortable and applications so unsuccessful that he wishes the entire control of the military settlements to be left in the hands of the commander of the forces, the patent grants to issue from the government of Upper Canada on proper certificates being given by the military officers. 149
Enclosed. Sherbrooke to the administrator of Upper Canada, 27th August, on the settlement of emigrants. 155
 Sherbrooke to the administrator, 25th November. Further on the same subject. 158

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- Samuel Smith, administrator, to Sherbrooke, 20th October. The surveyor general's report was so general that it could not be submitted to the Council. After deducting the lands in the Rideau settlement exclusively reserved for the military, there remained on 31st July 132,623 acres Crown reserves in the townships for the settlement of reduced troops and European emigrants. Is afraid he cannot propose an Act to enforce the rejection of petitions for Crown reserves not acted upon. The claims of the Council not likely to be abandoned. Other information respecting settlements. Page 162
- Same to the same, 29th October. Has received but cannot submit to Council, the specific information respecting the Crown reserves. 166
- November 27, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 174). His satisfaction in reporting the return of Coltman from the Indian territories after restoring tranquillity and securing a mass of information. A complete report is not yet ready; the partial report shows that both parties respected the proclamation, of which copies had been sent to the most distant posts. No further violence has been committed, and previous irritation has been allayed. Some of those indicted at Montreal have given themselves up for trial, among whom are Grant and Cadotte charged as accessories to the murder of Keveney. Selkirk and the officers of the late de Meuron's regiment admitted to bail and now expected at Montreal. Coltman proposes to return to Montreal in hopes to moderate the spirit of both parties. 146
- November 28, Same to the same (No. 176). In addition to the names mentioned in his letter of 6th January, now recommends Lewis Gagy for the Council. 169
- December 5, Same to the same (No. 177). Claims have been made by the English emigrants on the military settlements for the return of money deposited with Captain Young, principal transport agent at Deptford. A similar claim has been made by emigrants from Scotland, for deposits to be returned in two years if the conditions of settlement were performed. These have been done satisfactorily. 170
- List of names is added. 171
- December 17, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 178). In consequence of representations that witnesses are in Upper Canada and for other reasons, has taken steps to transfer to Upper Canada the persons charged with offences in the Indian territories. 172
- December 19, Same to the same (No. 178*). Had required Marshall, solicitor general to reside in Quebec; the inadequacy of his salary has led to the recommendation to employ him in the criminal business of the courts. Transmits report of Council on the subject. 174
- Enclosed.* Report. 176
- December 25, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (separate). Sends list of persons in the colony having incomes of £1,000 per annum, who are willing to contribute to the public service. Has delayed sending list in the hope of adding to it. 178
- Enclosed.* List. 180
- December 29, Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 179). The arrival of three settlers from Ireland by way of the United States under peculiar circumstances of distress has caused him to deviate from instructions and to grant not only land but a passage and provisions. 181

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PUBLIC OFFICES, 1817.

Q. 146.

1817. January 3, Bloomsbury Square.	Shepherd to Goulburn. Desires that a time be fixed when he can wait on Bathurst.	Page, 146
January 9, Dublin.	Gregory to the same. Lists of passengers going by foreign vessels were ordered to be furnished to the Clerk of the Privy Council before the vessels could be allowed to sail. It has since been the custom to submit lists of passengers for the colonies in the same manner.	263
January 16.	Shepherd to Bathurst. Observations on the Hudson's Bay Company. 1. That Selkirk acting as a magistrate does not by the issue of warrant abandon the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to the territory in which it was charged the crime was committed. 2. That by the Act of 1774, the Hudson's Bay Company is recognized and a boundary assigned.	147
January 18, Brighton.	Orders in Council appointing W. Smith an honorary member of the Executive Council.	49
	Same date, appointing Antoine Louis Juchereau Duchesnay a member of the Executive Council.	51
	Same date, appointing James Irvine to be appointed a member of the Executive Council.	53
	Same date. John Richardson to the same office.	55
January 22, Lincoln's Inn.	Shepherd to Bathurst. Reports, as opinion of Counsel, that there is no legal objection to a regrant in free and common soccage of land surrendered under a feudal tenure.	150
January 24, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. In respect to the pilot and four apprentices from Quebec carried off by stress of weather and wrecked between Dover and Folkstone, a passage has been ordered and an allowance made from the date of their petition.	183
January 25, Admiralty.	Lords of the Admiralty to Bathurst. Propose to lessen the expense by placing the ships on the Lakes in ordinary instead of in commission, but desire that the question be referred to the Prince Regent.	3
January 29, General Post Office.	Freeling to Goulburn. During the months of November, December, January and February, the packets for America do not touch at Halifax. Are the mathematical instruments for Lord Dalhousie at Halifax to be sent by the February packet to New York, or are they to wait for the direct conveyance in March?	278
January 31, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. Is there any necessity for the removal of the ordnance stores to Upper Canada, at an immense expense? They might remain at Quebec and be removed as opportunity offered.	184
February 4, Foreign Office.	Hamilton to the same. Sends copy of dispatch by Castlereagh to Bagot respecting the reduction of the naval force of the two nations on the Lakes.	79
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Castlereagh to Bagot 4th February. Government has decided to confirm by special stipulation the proposal of Monroe for the reduction of the naval force on the Lakes. Should the United States government still adhere to the proposal made by Monroe, he (Bagot) is authorized to exchange notes with the United States to sanction it.	80
February 5, Dublin.	J. B. Littlehales to Goulburn. Respecting the arrangements proposed for paying in Canada the Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners.	264
February 5, Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. Sends copy of a dispatch sent to Sherbrooke on the subject of the 76th and 103rd regiments.	29
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Torrens to Sherbrooke, 4th February. The 103rd is to be sent to England instead of the 76th regiment.	30

1817.
February 7, Ordnance. Crew to Goulburn. Application has been made to the Transport Board for transport of ordnance, ammunition and stores to Quebec. Page 177
- February 14, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Suggests that a service (apparently that of Thomson) be paid out of the secret service fund. 185
Goulburn to Harrison, 31st January. Bathurst recommends £250 to be paid to Mr. Thomson, a United States citizen, for assisting the escape from gaol of British officers, but that his name should be kept secret. 186
- February 15, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to the expense of forwarding ordnance and ordnance stores to the Lakes; these may remain on deposit in Quebec and be forwarded as opportunities may occur. 4
- February 15, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Before deciding, it will be necessary that a list be sent of all persons to be thrown out of employment by the transfer of the Indian stores to the storekeeper general's department. 188
- February 20, Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Sends extract from dispatch from Bagot, minister at Washington, that General Bernard, formerly A.D.C. to Bonaparte, had been appointed chief engineer of the United States. 82
Enclosed. Bagot to Castlereagh, 7th January. Notifies the appointment of Bernard, who is now inspecting the fortifications on the northern frontier. 83
- February 21, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. The opinion of the Chelsea Board will be taken upon the plan proposed of paying pensioners in Canada. 242
- February 24, Ordnance. Chapman to Goulburn. The master general of ordnance has sanctioned the addition of one trumpeter and one farrier to the Royal Artillery drivers for Canada. 178
- February 25, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copies of letter and enclosures from Stratford Canning on the subject of emigration from Switzerland to the American colonies. 84
Enclosed. Stratford Canning to Castlereagh, February —. The redundancy of population in Switzerland led first to service being taken with foreign princes and subsequently manufacturers had supplied employment. The failure of both of these led to emigration, and the stagnation of trade has caused many to pass to France, others to the north of Europe, but the greater number have gone to Holland to embark for the United States; many of these expeditions have been obliged to stop for want of means to proceed, some have returned to Switzerland. Of those who went to the United States, many have been obliged to bind themselves to work out the cost of their passage by labour after their arrival or in other words to sell themselves to slavery for a longer or shorter term. Encloses a form of the contract usually entered into. So widespread is the desire to emigrate that the Swiss government has published a caution against the danger of embarking in so hazardous an undertaking without sufficient funds, although the Swiss government is not adverse to the principle of emigration and is disposed to guide, but not to check the movement. Were His Majesty's government to deem it consistent with the colonial policy to receive the Swiss emigrants into the settlements of British North America, a proposal to that effect would be embraced by many with gratitude, and most if not all of the Swiss governments would afford every facility for its execution. The description of people to be expected and the arrangements to be made for their reception. 85
Form of contract entered into for the passage of emigrants to Philadelphia. 96
Canning to Hamilton, 14th February. Calls attention to the dispatch to Castlereagh respecting Swiss emigration. 100
- March 1, Doctor's Commons. Christopher Robinson to Bathurst. Gives opinion of Counsel on the power to constitute Vicars General in Upper and Lower Canada and on the effect of such appointment. 158

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1817. March 4, Treasury.	Lushington to Goulburn. Agrees with Bathurst as to the reductions in the department of settlers. Page 189
March 5, Whitehall.	Lack to the same. Returns Act for continuance of an Act for the trial of controverted elections, that it may be left to its own operation. 57
March 10, Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. Asks that tonnage be provided for the conveyance of detachments of the 37th and 62nd regiments to Canada and Nova Scotia. 31
March 14, War Office.	Merry to the same. Sends papers relating to the application of P. Ryan, ensign in the 10th foot, for pay whilst he held an appointment in the Canadian militia, and asks Bathurst's opinion. 243 <i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of P. Ryan. 244 Certificate attached. 246 Other papers. 247, 248
March 14, Hudson's Bay House.	Joseph Berens to Bathurst. Will co-operate to ascertain the extent of the territory of jurisdiction claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The nature of the message sent by the committee to Selkirk explained to Bathurst. Transactions with the North-west Company took place before Selkirk left Montreal. The committee cannot allow that any degree of responsibility alluded to by Goulburn attaches to them. 266
March 14, Horse Guards.	Torrens to Goulburn. Amount of tonnage required for detachments for North America. 32
March 18, Horse Guards.	Same to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Sherbrooke, with his reasons for having detained the 76th regiment in Canada. 33 <i>Enclosed.</i> Sherbrooke to Torrens, 12th February. Owing to the non-arrival of the 2-60th at Quebec he has detained the 76th. If the latter is to be kept for another year, clothing must be sent. 34
March 22, Transport Office.	Baker to Goulburn. In reference to the order for tonnage for the 76th for Canada, asks if this order has been countermanded and if any other troops are to be brought in lieu of the 76th. 238
March 22, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. On the recommendation of Sherbrooke, Rolette to be placed on half pay at the rate of five shillings per day. 190
March 22, Admiralty.	Barrow to the same. Transmits copy of letter from Rear Admiral Griffith respecting a sum of money paid to Jackson of the "Niger" for the passage of Sherbrooke, which is charged against Griffith. Should any allowance be made to Sherbrooke it ought to be paid over to Griffith. 5 <i>Enclosed.</i> Griffith to Barrow, 10th February. Has received letter charging him with amount, £146 5s. 0d., paid Jackson for Sherbrooke's passage. Has remitted the amount and asks that the imprest be discharged. 7
March 27, Treasury.	Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Asks for a letter of introduction to Sir John Sherbrooke for Marshall, going out as Attorney General. 191
March 29, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. Commissary general Wood to succeed commissary general Robinson in Canada; asks that the appointment may be notified. 192
April 2, Treasury.	Same to the same. Transmits accounts from Campbell for expenses connected with settlers, and asks if the sums charged have been sanctioned. 193
April 4, Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. The 2-60th has been under orders to leave the Leeward Islands station for Canada upwards of twelve months, but has not gone. If there is want of tonnage to transport them, asks that it be provided. 35
April 20, Treasury.	Lushington to the same. If the persons charged with placing the settlers, can, without further help, issue stores in detail, they may do so. If not, the issue of stores in detail should remain with the commissariat. 194

1817.
April 21,
Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Canning for Bathurst's consideration. Page 102
Draught of answer. It is too late in the season to allow of the Swiss beginning their labours with any chance of success. It might be advantageous before another year, to ascertain how far the Swiss government would co-operate. 103
- Canning to Castlereagh, April 8. Has communicated to the President the dispatch showing that the British government did not object to the principle of emigration, although unable, then, to give it effect. There seems to be a disposition to assist Bernese subjects, but not to act on this without fuller information. Asks if he can be furnished with information as to places of settlement, etc., to be communicated, although not strictly in an official manner, the number who are going elsewhere lead him to believe that few would go to Canada, unless persons with capital would establish settlements there. It has been stated that the government of the Canton of Berne might be induced to encourage individuals of respectability and capital to enter into an enterprise of this sort. Remarks on the course he (Canning) has taken in bringing forward the question. 105
- April 20,
Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The committee of Privy Council on Trade, not having seen the correspondence, can give no opinion on Caldwell's observations on trade between Canada and the United States. 59
- May 1,
Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. Sends copy of instructions issued to governors and others in their service, in consequence of the commission appointed by Sherbrooke. The directors of the company believe that the Crown has vested the sole jurisdiction, within the limits of their charter, in the governors and Council, but their anxiety to promote the investigation has led to their issuing the order which will be sent by the first ship. 269
- Enclosed.* Letter to Sherbrooke with copy of order to the governors and officers in North America to lend assistance to the commissioners, who would have power without this order by the governors of the company, but who send it as they desire the cordial co-operation of the officers. 271
- Order. "To all the governors and others having authority within the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company." 272
- May 5,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits accounts and papers relating to lodging money for Drummond, for Bathurst's opinion. 195
- May 6,
Foreign Office. Hamilton to the same. Sends copy of correspondence with the American ministers respecting the fisheries, that Bathurst may issue orders to the commanders on the coast. 110
- Enclosed.* Note from Adams that the negotiations with Bagot had not been brought to the desired result. The Secretary of State hopes that the order not to disturb the American fishermen during the season may be renewed. 111
- Another and fuller copy. 112
- Castlereagh to Adams, 7th May. The negotiations with Bagot having been unsuccessful, the rules respecting the fisheries suspended by Bagot have revived and some reluctance is felt again to suspend them but to show his goodwill the Prince Regent will accede to the application of the government of the United States and orders shall be sent to suspend the rules during the next season; affording opportunity of coming to an amicable arrangement. 114
- May 12,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Word has been sent to the officers of the squadrons on the North American station to observe the instructions in Bathurst's letter. 8
- May 13,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Sends statement for the commissioners of audit of sums expended in America by orders of the officers commanding, 226

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- 1817.
- to obtain Bathurst's report if the amounts had been accounted for satisfactorily. Page 196
- May 13, Cooke to Goulburn. Has any agent been appointed to act with the commissioners, under the 6th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent? A private letter from Bagot says that no one has been appointed. 117
- Foreign Office
- May 14, Lack to the same. Transmits the enclosed for Bathurst's consideration. 60
- Whitehall
- Enclosed.* Buckle, Chairman to the Ship Owners Society, 9th May. Remarks on the proposal to increase the duty on British colonial timber commensurate to the increase on foreign timber, with tables of the comparative cost of freight, charges, duties, &c., on the different classes of timber. 61
- May 14, Crew to Goulburn. As Lieuts. Frost and Brown, were never on the establishment of the Ordnance they cannot be brought upon it to receive half pay. 179
- Ordnance.
- May 16, Navy Board to the same. The 25 out pensioners for Canada may embark in four days at Woolwich in the "Maria." 237
- Navy Office.
- May 17, Lushington to the same. Submits for Bathurst's opinion two letters from Sherbrooke in regard to increases in the military establishment. 197
- Treasury.
- May 19, Navy Board to the same. The Rev. R. Hammond and Sutton Moore may be accommodated with a passage on board the "Maria." 239
- Navy Office.
- May 20, Nayler to the same. Sends royal license and patent of supporters for College of Arms. Lady Prevost with statement of fees. 274
- Arms.
- May 20, Chapman to the same. Lieut. Colonel Durnford has been in England for some months and has probably now sailed for Quebec. 180
- Ordnance.
- May 20, Sherbrooke to Bathurst. The question respecting the lands held in seigneurie and the regranting of them in free and common soccage was not as to the power to re-grant but whether the consequent abolishment of the *droit de quint*, pledged to the province by Dorchester, would not be a violation of that pledge. 156
- Quebec.
- May 31, Lushington to Goulburn. How Chelsea and Kilmainham pensioners, half-pay pensioners and widows, &c., may be paid in Canada. 198
- Treasury.
- Enclosed.* Harrison to commissary general Robinson. Arrangements to be made for the payment of half pay pensioners, &c., on the abolition of the pay department in Canada. 201
- June 3, Mann to Goulburn. There is every reason to believe that Durnford has sailed for Quebec. 181
- Pall Mall.
- June 10, Joseph Wells to Napier. States his circumstances and applies for his good offices. 219
- York.
- June 11, Freeling to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from the post office agent at New York stating how the dispatches to Sherbrooke had been forwarded. 275
- General Post Office.
- Enclosed.* J. W. Moore to Freeling. How the dispatches were forwarded to Sherbrooke. 276
- June 11, Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence with Vice-Admiral Milne respecting American participation in the fisheries. 118
- Foreign Office
- Enclosed.* Milne to Croker, 6th May. Has received and sends copy of letter from Bagot respecting the fisheries with copy of answer, &c. 119
- Bagot to officer commanding on the Halifax station, 10th January. The fishery treaty rejected by the United States Government. The rules to be applied to American fishermen found fishing within British limits. 120
- Milne to Bagot, 6th May. Orders have been given to seize United States fishermen who may be caught fishing within British jurisdiction. They have been visiting the harbours and creeks on the coast and annoy-

	1817.	ing and committing outrages on the inhabitants. The vessels trespassing shall be sent in for adjudication, except when they have been driven in by distress. Notice of the measures to be adopted should be sent to the United States to preserve amity and to prevent the expenditure of money for fitting out vessels for the fishery. Page 121	
June 12,	Foreign Office	Hamilton to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence respecting the reduction of the naval forces on the Lakes. 123	
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Bagot to Castlereagh, 5th May. Reports the agreement come to for the reduction of the naval forces on the Lakes, to exist until six months' notice has been given of its being annulled. 124	
		Official notes of the agreement: that by Rush. 127	
		By Bagot. 129	
June 13,	Navy Office.	Navy Board to Goulburn. Thomas B. Farelham has applied for a passage in the "Montreal." Has Bathurst any objections? 240	
June 17,	Foreign Office.	Hamilton to the same. Transmits note from the Marquis d'Osmond for information respecting the Marquis Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. 131	
June 20,	War Office.	Merry to Goulburn. Respecting pensioners to be paid in Canada. 250	
		Harrison to Secretary at War, 24th May. Transmits Treasury Minute on pensions to be paid in Canada. 251	
		Minute. 252	
June 23,	Treasury.	Lushington to Goulburn. Sends letter from Sherbrooke relative to a purchase of land in Quebec, on which the opinion of Bathurst is requested. 203	
June 25,	Horse Guards.	Torrens to the same. The Commander of the Forces cannot recommend that any other date be put on Colonel Plenderleath's commission than the one it bears. 36	
June (?),	Foreign Office	Hamilton to the same. Asks for papers relating to regulations for the commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. 132	
July 5,	Whitehall.	Lack to the same. The Committee for Trade will interpose no objection to the proposal for continuing a duty of two and a half per cent on all goods imported into Lower Canada, but it appears desirable that the proposed clause imposing a double duty on goods imported by merchants who had not resided in the province for six months previous to the import, should not be in the Act. 71	
July 5,	War Office.	Merry to the same. The case of Mrs. Connolly is not one in which relief can be granted from funds at the disposal of the Secretary at War. 255	
July 7.		Draught of letter to Sherbrooke. Bathurst must withhold any opinion on the Act for regulating the commerce between Canada and the United States, until he can submit the commercial and political considerations on the subject to government. 75	
July 15,	Admiralty.	Croker to Goulburn. Has received application from John Robinson, a private marine, for pay during the time he was prisoner of war in America, and compensation for the loss of his pack when the "Finch" was captured; as this man was unaccounted for after the capture of the "Finch," he can only receive pay since he rejoined his division. 9	
July 15,	New Street.	Shepherd to the same. Requests to be furnished with additional papers on the case reported on by letter of 22nd January last. 161	
July 17,	Treasury.	Lushington to the same. Under the circumstances the Treasury will sanction the payment of the expense of an engineer being sent to superintend the execution of the Canal between Montreal and LaChine. 204	
July 17,	Treasury.	Same to the same. The Treasury authorizes Sherbrooke to pay William Dickson of Niagara £382 currency for damage to his house whilst hired by the barrack department. 205	
July 22,	Admiralty.	Croker to the same. Sends correspondence respecting the conduct of a British officer employed on the Lakes for boarding and searching an American vessel. 10	

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Enclosed. W. A. Baumgardt to Croker, 31st December, 1816. Has received copies of letters from Goulburn respecting the searching of American vessels. In reference to this sends copies of various papers to the Minister at Washington. Sends also copy of the order to Bourchier to abstain from searching United States vessels. Page 11

Baumgardt to Bourchier, 5th September, 1816. He is not to issue orders to board and search vessels of the United States. 13

Baumgardt to Bagot, 5th September. Admits that so far as he can see Bourchier had exceeded his power in searching American vessels, but points out that the complaint did not proceed from the master or owner of the vessel searched, but from passengers, men of a class apparently anxious to blow up every trifling occurrence into a flame. The United States follow the same rule as was the case with the vessel complained of, one of their vessels having followed one from Niagara to search her for deserters. The true aim of the reports is to maintain the claim to Bois Blanc Island and Malden, the latter of which is as much a British port as Kingston, and if the United States vessels objected to being boarded in the port of Malden, they had two wider channels to choose where no right of boarding was assumed. These channels have been surveyed by Owen, who has sailed down the western channel with the largest schooner. Is not acquainted with the circumstances except from reports, but is convinced the report about a field piece being used is a fabrication. Encloses a purely official answer. The people they are dealing with are possessed with local knowledge, and for every step they (the British Government) recede, the United States will advance two. 15

July 24,
War Office.

Lukin to Goulburn. Refers letter from Andrew Page, Edinburgh, relative to grants of land in North America to the army engaged in the conquest of Canada between 1750 and 1760. 256

July 28,
Treasury.

Lushington to the same. The Treasury asks for the opinion of Bathurst on the claim of Captain Stewart for payment of sums expended on behalf of his fellow prisoners of war in America. 206

August 1,
Sergeant's Inn

S. Shepherd and R. Gifford to Bathurst. There is no law to prevent the land reverting to the Crown being regranted in free and common soccage instead of in seigneurie but the abolition of the *droit de quint* assigned by Dorchester as provincial revenue, without the consent of the legislature or without an equivalent, would be an infringement of the pledge given by government. 162

August 2,
Whitehall.

Lack to Goulburn. The committee for trade agree that the Act to regulate commerce between Canada and the United States should not be assented to. The desire for freer intercourse between the two countries and how it could be best arranged. 73

August 7,
Treasury.

Lushington to Goulburn. Request by the governors of Kilmainham Hospital for regulations respecting persons selected to receive their pensions in Canada. 207

Enclosed. Plunkett to Harrison 9th July, letters of inquiry from Kilmainham. 208

August 9,
Treasury.

Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury will not object to the purchase of St. Helen's Island, provided it can be made on fair and reasonable terms. 210

August 12,
Treasury.

Mitford to the same. The Treasury asks for Bathurst's opinion whether a bill for £500 drawn without advice by Buchanan for forwarding British subjects to Upper Canada should be paid. 211

August 13,
Treasury.

Arbutnot to the same. The Treasury cannot admit the claim of the naval and military forces for an allowance for property destroyed at Washington as this would form a bad precedent. 212

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August 16, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Stores, except blankets, should be sent for settlers in Canada. Sir John Sherbrooke shall be desired to give directions for the 5,000 blankets to be supplied from the barrack stores. 213
- August 16, Treasury. Same to the same. Sends copies of letters from the deputy storekeeper general respecting the shipment of articles to Gibraltar and Quebec. 214
Enclosed. Barker, deputy storekeeper general to Harrison, 8th August. Reports that 5,000 great coats have been shipped to the Canadas as ordered. 215
- August 22, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Sherbrooke that he had purchased ground contiguous to the fortifications of Quebec. 216
Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Harrison, 30th June. He has purchased the property referred to. 217
- August 25, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letter from Sir Robert Hall with list of seamen discharged from service on the Lakes to become settlers, also another letter suggesting that officers of the navy should have the same privileges in respect to land as officers of the army. 21
Enclosed. Hall to Croker 22nd July. Had recommended that seamen of good character should be admitted to settle. Had secured lands between York and Lake Huron; other seamen have obtained employment in trading vessels on the Lakes. 22
List of seamen discharged at Kingston, July, 1817. 24
Hall to Croker, 3rd August. Recommends that officers of the navy should have the same privileges in respect to land as officers of the army. 26
- September 5, Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Sends letter and enclosures from Captain Payne. Knows nothing of Captain Walker's (sometimes Waller) claims. 218
- September 10, War Office. Merry to the same. Was paymaster Burns of the Queen's Rangers excluded from the land grant made to the officers of that regiment? 257
- September 17, War Office. Same to the same. Transmits memorial from Adjutant Stewart of the Canadian embodied militia, for half pay. Stewart has been informed that it is not in the power of the Secretary at War and that application must be made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for any remuneration to which his services may entitle him. 258
- September 20, Admiralty. Barrow to the same. Sends copy of the contract under which James Dyke supplies the Navy Board with masts, spars and rafters. 27
- October 14, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends correspondence on the subject of officers and men desirous of settling in Canada; asks if they can be immediately sent out. 37
Enclosed. Torrens to officer commanding the 103rd regiment. Asks for a return of the officers and men of the 103rd regiment desirous of settling in Canada. 38
- Major Brown to Torrens, 12th October. The only two officers who are inclined to return to Canada are Captain Bowie and himself. Many of the highest rank had intended to remain, but as the regiment was ordered off without reserve, Sherbrooke did not seem authorized to attend to their numerous solicitations. About 100 non-commissioned officers and men have given in their names. 39
- Sherbrooke to Torrens, 17th August (extract). Respecting the officers and men of the 103rd who wish to settle in Canada. 40
- October 16, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends copy of dispatch from Canning and other correspondence respecting the emigration of Swiss subjects. 133
Canning to Castlereagh. The steps he has taken to ascertain the feelings of the deputies respecting Swiss emigration to British North America. Has received letter from M. de Wyss one of the burgo-masters of Zurich for information, without which no promise to emigrants can be given, sends copy of letter to show the heads of infor-

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- mation wanted; hopes that he (Canning) may be furnished with the detailed information. Page 134
- De Wyss to Canning, 21st August, (in French). Asks for information as to the places where the Swiss would be enabled to settle, what assistance the British government would give them to bring them to their destination, and the advantages and relief they would receive at the settlements. He presumes their passage would be paid as was done in the case of the Scotch and Irish. He has no doubt that not only farmers and robust artisans would be received in the new settlements, but also whole families, seeing that no other emigration would suit Switzerland. It is only after receiving such information that he and his colleagues could hope to engage the government to favour emigration and the formation of a settlement in Canada. 137
- Further letters on the subject. 139, 140
- October 18, War Office. Brown to Goulburn. James Husthwaithe, pensioner from the Royal Scots, has been paid since his name was erased from the list of those to be paid in Canada. 259
- October 24, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Sends copy of letter from Major Browne, 103rd regiment, relative to the men of that corps desirous to return to Canada and asks if any decision has been come to. 42
- Enclosed.* Browne to Torrens, 21st October. The men desiring to return to Canada as settlers wish to know if government will give them passages there. 43
- October 24, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Medals for the capture of Detroit are to be struck for Col. Matt. Elliott, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Nichol and Lieut.-Col. John McDonnell. No order for one to Lieut.-Col. Thos. Clark can be given on a general recommendation, as the medals being for specific actions, to give one to Clark would induce confusion. 44
- October 28, Whitehall. Buller to the same. In reference to the charge of delay in the settlement of the duties between Upper and Lower Canada, hopes the committee of the Privy Council believe that from the arrangements lately made there will be no further ground for disagreement. 76
- November 1, Hudson's Bay House. Pelly to Bathurst. Cameron, a partner of the North-west Company, was put on board the "Prince of Wales" but owing to the death of Semple, no regular warrant was issued on which the courts could act. Three indictments were found against Cameron at Montreal and two of the witnesses are in this country. Asks if a warrant from the Privy Council should not issue to secure Cameron on the arrival of the "Prince of Wales" so as to prevent his escape. 279
- November 3, Sergeant's Inn. Shepherd to Gordon. Will send the substance of report on the Cameron case. 166
- Enclosed.* Report by S. Shepherd and R. Gifford, 3rd November, 1817, that the charge against Cameron being neither for treason, murder nor manslaughter, the Privy Council cannot proceed to bring him for trial to England. The case is discussed at length. 167
- S. Shepherd and R. Gifford to Bathurst, 4th November. Report in full being opinion on Cameron's case. 170
- November 12, Hudson's Bay House. Joseph Berens to Bathurst. Discusses the opinion of the law officers as to the granting a warrant against Cameron. 281
- November 20, Hudson's Bay House. Same to the same. Further, respecting the indictment against Cameron. 285
- November 21, New Street. Shepherd to Goulburn (?) Asks for copy of the provincial statute relating to schools of Royal foundation in Lower Canada, before giving an opinion on the letters patent for trustees. 174
- November 24, Sergeant's Inn. S. Shepherd and Gifford. The draught of letters patent for appointment of trustees for schools of Royal foundation in Lower Canada, is sufficient for the purpose. 175

1817.
November 27, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Asks for Bathurst's opinion on Stewart's claim and whether if allowed it should not rather be charged to the colonial revenue than to the army extraordinaries. Page 224
- November 29, War Office. Merry to the same. What was the nature of the employment and what the salary of receiver of settlers at Drummondville held by Lieut. Hobden of the Canadian Voltigeurs, who is applying for half pay, whilst exercising that employment. 260
- December 3, Foreign Office. Hamilton to Goulburn. Sends inquiry for the French chargé d'affaires respecting a French Priest, Robin, stated to have emigrated to Canada in 1793. 142
Enclosed. Comte Caraman to Castlereagh, 1st December. Requests information respecting Robin, a priest, from whom no letter has been received since 1794 when he was in the neighbourhood of Montreal. 143
- December 15, Horse Guards. Torrens to Goulburn. Sends application from Moses Budd, late private in the 89th, for an additional allowance of provisions, his request to be admitted an out pensioner of Chelsea being inadmissible. 45
Enclosed. Memorial from Moses Budd. 46
- December 17, War Office. Merry to Goulburn. In reference to the men of the 103rd who propose to settle in Canada, is it probable that any of the corps who proceeded to Ireland will obtain a passage to Canada? 261
- December 24, Foreign Office. Joseph Planta, jr., to the same. Sends account from the consul at New York for the sums expended in forwarding British subjects to His Majesty's colonies in North America, and asks that the Treasury be requested to pay the bill drawn for the balance. 144
- December 27, Treasury. Harrison to the same. Transmits for the opinion of Bathurst, papers relating to the expenditure of money by Prevost for secret service; so that his Lordship is satisfied, the sums may be allowed in the accounts. 225
- December 27, Treasury. Same to the same. Report of the wreck of the "Ann of Swansea" with 90 passengers for Quebec, received with advice for a bill drawn for £500 on account of the subsistence of the wrecked persons; for which the Treasury have directed a bill to be sent to the consul. Bathurst to consult with Castlereagh as to what is to be done with the wrecked passengers. 226
Enclosed. Foreign Office to Harrison respecting the wrecked passengers. 227
Read, consul general for the Azores, reporting the wreck of the "Ann of Swansea"; sends list of passengers. 228
List. 232
- December 31, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. The Treasury desires Bathurst's opinion whether it would be proper to pay the bill drawn by Buchanan for the balance of expenditure in forwarding 1,630 distressed British subjects to the colonies; and asks for any accounts and vouchers that may have been sent by Buchanan. 235

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Q. 147—1; Q. 147—2.

(Q. 147—1 is paged from 1 to 266; Q. 147—2 from 267 to 529.)

- January 2, London. E. Macdonell to Bathurst. Believes he could give important information respecting the defences and militia system of Canada, if favoured with an interview, or permission to lay before His Lordship a little memoir on the subject. Page 367
- January 4, Kingston. General Wilson to Goulburn. In addition to the repayment of the civil salary, believes the military allowances also drawn previous to the departure of Sir Gordon Drummond should be repaid, but Sherbrooke would issue no authority for that purpose. 521

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1817. January 7.	Memorial for a minister for Argenteuil, stating the salary subscribed for his support. Page 3
	Minute of the Associated Presbytery of Edinburgh approving of the memorial and asking the Lord Advocate, if he approve of it, to forward it to His Majesty's Ministers. 7
January 8, London.	Thomas West to Goulburn. As solicitor for the owners of the "Lord Somers," he reports that the first men spoken of in letter of the 7th instant have been settled with by the owners and their receipts can be shown. 523
January 8, Albany House.	W. Osgoode to ———. Complains that he alone who performed the labour, for which six persons are to be remunerated, had been excluded from the remuneration. 430
	A pretended opinion of a "Professor of Worldly Morals," on the case. 431
January 8, Hudson's Bay House.	Berens to Bathurst. The ships of the Hudson's Bay Company have not arrived, by which additional news of the attacks on the Red River settlement and the death of Semple might have been received. Affidavits have, however, been received by a private hand, showing that the system of inveterate hostility pointed out had been resumed, and that the Hudson's Bay Company had done all in their power to warn the government and solicit its protection. Asks that the opinion as to the extent of jurisdiction, which might assist the company, may be sent so that the necessary measures may be taken to protect life and property. 165
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Affidavits and other documents relating to affairs at the Red River, namely, Pierre Christologue Pambrun. 168 John Burke. 176 Michael Heden. 188 Copy of subpoena. 199
January 9, Limerick.	Considine to Goulburn. Has prepared a plan to supersede the necessity of cutting a canal from Montreal to LaChine, which he will submit to Bathurst. 83
January 9, Limerick.	Same to the same. Sends plans for forwarding boats against a strong current. If the experiment is tried, offers to superintend it. 84
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Plan for forwarding open boats against a strong stream of water. 85
	(For an adverse report on the plan, see Capt. Romilly, R.E., in vol. 39 of series C, Archives, p. 3).
January 10.	W. Grant to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from Mrs. Lynd, widow of an old brother officer. 157
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Mrs. Lynd for renewal of lease. 360
January 11, Boston.	Skinner to Bathurst (private). Sends dispatch from Sherbrooke. Asks for confirmation in the vice-consulate, the duties of which he has executed gratuitously for so many years. His zeal for the interests of his native country. Hopes, as the consulates are now arranged, to have means for the comfort of his mother, sisters and brother. 488
January 11, London.	Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Has left a statement and documents respecting the North-west Company; regrets the papers are so voluminous. 300
January 17, London.	Thomas West to the same. Sends copies of receipts asked for. 524 Receipts, Jacques La Pierre and Hector Ross. 525 do John B. Jesse and Jerry Touffe. 526
January 20, London.	Simon McGillivray to Bathurst. His earnest desire to have the charges against his brother investigated. His services to Canada; asks that he be not brought as a prisoner, but that he may be ordered to appear to answer charges against him; offers security to any amount for his appearance. The charge of being concerned in the murder of

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- Simple will be found to be absurd and all the criminal charges were trumped up previous to the attempted spoliation of the property of the North-west Company and the interruption of their traffic. Page 296
- January 20, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Sends copies of printed memorial with part of the appendix. He, as a stockholder of the Hudson's Bay Company, has no knowledge or control of the proceedings of the committee; asks, therefore, to be furnished with copy of their memorial; the Hudson's Bay Company has been already furnished with a copy of the memorial from the North-west Company. 302
- January 22, London. McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn. The consequence if all the partners who have been charged by Selkirk with criminal offences should be brought to trial, as thus the ruin of the business would be effected. How the different partners were employed at the time of the affray with Semple. The facts will be brought out by the trial of McGillivray. The notorious guilt of Selkirk, as shown by orders to employ force to enable him to exercise his unwarranted authority. 304
- January 23, Valenciennes. Lieut. Carter to Bathurst. John Thomson is the name of the gentleman who assisted him and the other British prisoners, held as hostages, to escape from the gaol at Worcester, United States. 87
- January 23, Valenciennes. Same to Thomson. Hopes he will not be inconvenienced by the delay in the receipt of his letter and that the losses he sustained may be made up. Thanks for his kindness, &c. (The name is Thompson, see below.) 88
- January 23, London. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Communications have been held with the committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, but that committee refuse to concur in any joint application to government. 311
- January 27, Kingston. General Wilson to the same. Has refunded a moiety of the civil salary when administering the government at Quebec. 527
- January 28, London. William Bell to Bathurst. States his services and applies for an allowance. 11
- January 28, London. John Thompson to Goulburn. Has written to Carteret, one of the officers whose escape he effected. Encloses letter from him, the only proof he can now obtain of being the person who rendered the service. 504.
- Memorial from Thompson for reimbursement of the expenses he incurred for the release of British officers, hostages in the United States. 506
- January 29, Bellfonte. Laurence Bathurst to Bathurst. Had arrived safely and found his family well. Will take His Lordship's advice, and remove with his family to Lower Canada, but there is the difficulty of moving so many, there being 32 in all. 14
- January 31, London. McTavish, Fraser & Co. and Inglis, Ellice & Co. to Goulburn. Send memorandum, embracing objects to be enforced by orders from government to ensure peace in the Indian territory, till a legal decision on the respective claims of the two companies is arrived at. They do not suggest any measure respecting persons charged with criminal offences, but repeat the request that all the partners be not ordered to attend the trial. It will be mercy to Selkirk himself, as it will lessen the claims for damages he must incur for his unfounded prosecutions. Besides former information, they now report that a detachment of de Meuron's soldiers has been sent with a warrant to arrest Grant, the North-west partner, at Fond du Lac, and to seize the property under his charge. This post is far within the United States territory, and United States citizens are interested in the property. Other partners within reach of Fort William have been seized, so as to cut off the communication of the North-west Company with the interior. Other charges against Selkirk. They approve of Sherbrooke appointing commissioners, and ask that a military force may be added, so that their decisions may be

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- enforced; as, if Selkirk succeed in interrupting the communication of the North-west Company for the ensuing spring, any appeal to Government would be too late to remedy the evil. Selkirk has derived benefit from his proceedings, which have been so outrageous as to render them almost incredible, so that the precautions which would have been sufficient against a reasonable man were useless against a man who disregards all proper considerations. It is difficult to refrain from characterizing the conduct of Selkirk without being exposed to the charge of exaggeration, were the charges not supported by facts. Page 313
- Enclosed.* Deposition of Robert Cowie, respecting the attack on Fort William. 325
- Memorandum on behalf of the agents of the North-west Company. 328
- February 1, Clerkwell. Henry Judder to Bathurst. Forwards a sample of hemp grown near Perth, in Canada, with a certificate. 342
- Certificate by Capt. Cartwright, dated 7th October, 1816, of the growth, etc., of hemp. 344
- February 2, Bath. Ross Cuthbert to Goulburn. Had obtained leave of absence from Drummond and resigned his office of chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions and inspector of police for Quebec, believing his absence would not be compatible with holding these offices. Now applies for extension of leave as a member of the Executive Council. 90
- February 6, Hudson's Bay House. Berens to Bathurst. The governors, &c., of the Hudson's Bay Company are ready to join in such measures as are most likely to prevent the recurrence of outrages on the Red River. Cannot issue orders to Selkirk, as he is not their servant and does not hold their commission. The relation between them is shown by the correspondence. The nature of Bathurst's proposals. 201
- List of correspondence, which follows. 206
- (1.) McTavish, Fraser & Co., Inglis, Ellice & Co., and Alexander McKenzie to Mainwaring, governor of the Hudson's Bay Co., 3rd June, 1811. Submit the project for an arrangement between the North-west Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. 207
- (2.) Hudson's Bay Company to McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., 26th June, 1811. Contradict the assertion that the deputy governor of the Hudson's Bay Company censured their own servants. Regret the occurrence of hostilities, whoever is to blame. The propositions of the North-west Company are inadmissible, but the basis at the end of the letter may lead to a satisfactory arrangement, provided a solution may be found of the difficulty of preventing another company from occupying the ground relinquished by the North-west Company; all the concessions by the Hudson's Bay Company would be valid against it (the H. B. Co.), but the reciprocal concessions would be valueless. The practical knowledge of the North-west agents may perhaps find a remedy. 211
- (3.) McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., to the Hudson's Bay Company, 4th July, 1811. They can see no difficulty in keeping out a new company, should an agreement be entered into. Doubts as to the sincerity of the Hudson's Bay Company; the desire of the North-west Company to live on amicable terms with the traders of the Hudson's Bay Company. 215
- (4.) Hudson's Bay Company to McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., 24th July, 1811. Should a guarantee be given that new competitors will be kept out, the most important difficulty to an agreement would be removed. The basis of the limits must be taken from the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company. 219
- Other documents on the same subject, namely:—
- (5.) McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., to the Hudson's Bay Company, 6th August, 1811. 223
- (6.) Hudson's Bay Company to McTavish, Fraser & Co., &c., 28th August, 1811. 227

1817. February 7, Cannon Street	Ben. Howard & Co. to Goulburn. Desire to know if mandamuses have issued for seats in the Legislative Council for David Munro and Mathew Bell.	Page 159
February 8, London.	McTavish, Fraser, & Co., and Inglis, Ellice & Co., to Goulburn. Word has been received up to the 10th of November from Fort William. Selkirk had refused to submit to the warrant of the civil power of Upper Canada. Capture of the post at Lac la Pluie by d'Orsonnens with a party of the de Meuron regiment.	331
February 8, London.	William Bell to the same. Sends additional certificates and also asks how he may be paid for the losses he sustained by the retreat from Amherstburg.	16
February 10, Bath.	Drummond to Bathurst. Has received a claim from Plasket, of the Secretary of State's office for £387 2s. 10d. fees for his nomination as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Asks that, as in other cases of a similar kind, the fees may be charged to the army extraordinaries.	125
February 11, London.	T. Kregg and B. Gallina to Bathurst. Their distress in consequence of the delay of an answer from the Treasury; they apply for an advance to enable them to take passage to New York, whence they will proceed to Canada, their destination.	352
February 14, London.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Treasury to Kregg and Gallina, January 24th. There will be no opportunity of sailing to Quebec till April.	354
February 14, London.	William Bell to Bathurst. Further respecting his services after 1814, and why he could not go to Amherstburg to establish his claim before the commissioners appointed to settle losses.	17
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement of losses.	19
	" Affidavit.	20
February 17, London.	William Bell to Goulburn. Urges that his case may be considered favourably.	21
February 18, Berners Street.	Berens to Bathurst. Desires to know if the meeting with him and Pelly could take place on Saturday instead of to-day.	22
February 27, Aberdeen.	William Bell to Goulburn. Acknowledges answer, sends certificates from carpenters, etc., who were in the retreat from Amherstburg, and refers to officers, sending, also, certificate from the General.	23
March 1, London.	J. H. Bowes Jessup to Castlereagh. Desires to obtain information respecting land granted to his grandfather, E. Jessup.	345
March 3, London.	Drummond to Bathurst. Further respecting the fees charged for his knighthood, which he still believes should be charged to the army extraordinaries, in common with others, of whom he sends a list.	126
March 8, Chester.	<i>Enclosed.</i> List.	128
	Memorial of brevet Major W. Robinson, stating his services and praying for a grant of land in Upper Canada.	481
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Baynes to Robinson, May 20th, 1816. Had taken a favourable opportunity to explain to Sir Henry Torrens the nature and extent of his (Robinson's) services in Canada.	484
March 13, Temple.	Peregrine Bingham to Bathurst. Applies for a legal appointment in Upper or Lower Canada.	25
March 14, Orton.	Dr. Stewart to Goulburn. Will call on him on the 22nd, or sooner, if he is informed where Goulburn would wish to see him.	490
March 15, Temple.	Peregrine Bingham to Bathurst. Again applies for a legal appointment in Upper or Lower Canada.	27
March 19, St. James's.	Caldwell to Goulburn. Sends extracts from letters received from Quebec on the trade between Lower Canada and the United States, on the importance of which he enlarges.	92
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extracts.	94-95
March 21, Guernsey.	Saumarez to Bathurst. Introduces John Savery Brock, brother of the late Sir Isaac Brock. He goes to Canada to lay claim to the grant of land	236

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- made to his family. Asks that he may obtain the necessary documents to assert the rights of the family. Page 491
- March 27, Royal Military Academy. Colonel Mudge to Goulburn. The circle of repetition does not belong to him (Mudge) or to any branch of the public service with which he is connected. Had, on being applied to, furnished a list of the instruments necessary to ascertain the boundaries between the United States and Upper Canada. McGillivray was to have an interview with Sir Joseph Banks on the subject. 368
- March 29, London. McGillivray to the same. Will not leave before Tuesday, on which day he will call for dispatches for Canada. 370
- March 31, London. J. H. Bowes Jessup to Bathurst. Desires to have copies of title deeds of land granted to his grandfather, E. Jessup, in order to ascertain the share intended for each of the children. 347
- April 4, Dublin. W. Marquis to the same. The conditions of the Act prevent him from taking more than 30 adult passengers in a vessel of 200 tons, at £4 4s. per adult, the amount thus paid being inadequate to pay for the fittings, provisions, etc. Asks for a license and for liberty to carry passengers in the ratio provided for by the Act now in progress. 371
- April 4, Winchester. E. B. Brenton to Goulburn. Has received an extension from the Commander-in-chief to his leave of absence as Judge Advocate; requests that the same be granted in his civil capacity. 29
- April 4, Bath. Drummond to Bathurst. Recommends Ross Cuthbert on account of his meritorious services. 129
- April 8, Piccadilly. Ross Cuthbert to the same. States his services and qualifications for a seat on the Bench promised him by Craig. 97
- April 9, Pavilion. B. Bloomfield to the same. His relation Mr. Bloomfield, is forced to resign his situation in Canada from continued ill health; his gratitude for Bathurst's kindness. 32
- April 10, Dublin. W. Marquis to the same. Has had no answer to his application of the 5th. (4th.) Suggests a change in the bill in respect to provisions allowed to be carried by passengers. 373
- April 10, New York. Buchanan to the same. Reports the steps he had taken to send British subjects to the Canadas and Nova Scotia. The policy of sending those who, from a residence in the United States, had been enabled to appreciate the blessings of the British constitution. The open sale in New York city of lands in Upper Canada should be counteracted by British settlers being sent in. Will develop all these circumstances in his report. Hopes that before long his expenditures will cease, as it is arrangement not expenditures that is needed. To check imposition, had informed every settler that aid afforded by the office must be repaid before a grant of land could be made; this had not kept back any desirable settler. The arrangements he has made for reduced fares to Canada. Has drawn for £500. 33
- April 11, Washington. Appointment by the President of the United States of J. T. Austin to be agent in respect to the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent. 293
- April 22, Lawton. William and Thomas Barker and Joseph Moore, memorial for employment in Canada. 37
- April 24, London. J. Kerr to Bathurst. Renews his application for an extension, to his leave of absence. 355
- April 24, Carlton House. B. Bloomfield to the same. Applies for situation in Lower Canada for his near relative, Jocelyn Waller. 39
- April 30, Bracknell. Lt.-Col. Parry to Torrens. His services in checking the depredations of the Americans who landed from Lake Erie and when in command of the advanced brigade at Lundy's Lane. His subsequent services on the frontier until, as the result of a fever, he was sent to the lower province, where he again held a command till the end of the war. Has been unable from domestic causes to pay his respects to the Commander-in-chief, 237

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to solicit any mark of consideration His Royal Highness might think proper to recommend. Page 443
- April (?), London. Rev. James Hall. Memorial on behalf of Messrs. Bell and Taylor, sent to Canada, for their formal appointment with a salary of £100 a year. 30
- April —. E. McDonell to Bathurst. States the points on which he desires to give his ideas respecting the defence of Canada. (1.) The topography of Canada. (2.) The inadequacy of the present militia system and consequent necessity of a radical change. (3.) The insufficiency of the present Indian arrangements. Statement of reasons for believing the United States ruling powers are actuated by a desire for conquest or usurpation, or both; the population stands ready armed and the sale of lands in Canada would pay the expenses of the campaign, besides the conquest enabling the United States to disband their army. The unprepared state of the Canadas, the militia law in Lower Canada being abrogated and in Upper Canada being of the most antiquated character. The nature of a war owing to the character of the territory, &c. 375
- Memorandum respecting the Canadian militia, in minute detail. 386
- The topography of the Canadas, with suggestions for the improvement of the communication. 393 to 411
- May 1, Lawton. W. S. Kennerly to Bathurst. A letter franked by His Lordship addressed to Barker, Harding's Wood, near Lawton, is at the post office. Barker is in gaol on a charge of fraud, and his son, included in the application, to which he presumes the letter is an answer, will also probably be committed. Asks leave to obtain the letter to be used at the trial and requests to be furnished with a copy of the application. 357
- May 8, New York. Buchanan to the same. Has stopped money assistance to British subjects removing to Canada; encloses circular on the subject. The numbers of British subjects who are going to Upper Canada from the United States, chiefly with families, many being mechanics and labourers. 40,
- Enclosed.* Notices to emigrants. 42-43
- May 20, Quebec. Capt. Charles Hamilton Smith to Bathurst. Had, by assuming the part of a Belgian gentleman, in pursuit of geological and zoological information, obtained the desired knowledge which would have been otherwise unattainable. The desire of politicians to have the reputation of learning. How he evaded joining the boundary commission. His uneasiness at being elected honorary member of learned societies, but his satisfaction at the evidence that his real designs were not suspected. His arrival at Quebec; is advised by Sherbrooke to remain as a travelling naturalist, there being American visitors who might recognize him and raise a clamour should he be seen in British uniform. Sends a list of the plans and observations he has made in different localities and how they are preserved from notice. 492
- May 27, Bath. Blackwood to the same. Asks that his leave of absence from the Legislative Council may be extended. 44
- May 27, Montreal. Simon McGillivray to Goulburn. Sent dispatch to Sherbrooke on arrival, the proclamation ordered in it has been issued and the commissioners appointed to investigate offences in the Indian territory have proceeded on their mission: 50 soldiers sent to Fort William to support them. Proofs of Selki k's determination to accomplish his purpose against the North-west Company. The violation of the proclamation by men of deMeuron's regiment being forwarded to the assistance of Selkirk; sends affidavit on the subject. The order of Bathurst to send him and other partners to be tried in England has not been acted on, if received, as they are held to bail to be tried in September in Canada. If the order has not been received it can be reiterated before September, as it would be more satisfactory to have the trial in England, as there

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could be no doubt of the impartiality there, Selkirk having unjustly accused the judges of Canada of partialty and misconduct. The delay in promulgating the order to send the prisoners for trial to England may be due to one of several causes. Page 333

Enclosed. Deposition (in French) of Joseph Fagnan, tavern-keeper, that soldiers of de Meuron and de Watteville's regiments told him they were engaged by Lord Selkirk to go to the Red River. 339

May 27,
London.

Plenderleath to Bathurst. In applying for a grant of land calls attention to his services in the suppression of an insurrection at LaChine to resist the militia law on the 1st of July, 1812, six days after the declaration of war by the United States. The satisfaction expressed at his conduct. 440

June 3,
New York.

Buchanan to the same. Sends statement of the numbers he has forwarded to Upper Canada. Had reported that he had stopped giving pecuniary aid, as Canada may speedily be settled without expense to His Majesty's government. The importance of Upper Canada; will submit observations on incorporating it with Lower Canada with a commissioner for settling Upper Canada instead of a lieut.-governor. Its importance is well known in New York and as he knows the designs and hopes of the United States government, he sees their complete discomfiture in Canada. 45

A draught of the answer is attached; that the object was to relieve distressed British subjects in the United States; that being effected, assistance to go to Canada is no longer to be given. 47

Statement of British subjects who received passports from James Buchanan to proceed to British North America. 48

June 6,
Durham.

W. Wilson to Goulburn. The delay in receipt of letter of 30th of April. The inhabitants of Weardale return thanks for kindness to their poor neighbours who have gone to Canada. States the limit of the term Weardale, with the names of the parishes contained in it, so that the people from that district may be settled together. 528

June 14,
Bath.

Blackwood to Bathurst. Repeats his request for an extension of leave, as he has not had an answer to his first application. 50

June 20,
Cork.

Memorial of Margaret Kayes, for a passage for herself and three daughters. 160

June 21,
London.

General de Neuffer to Bathurst (in French). Is confined to bed; asks that the Secretary of Legation be communicated with. 426

June 23,
London.

Same to the same. Regrets to hear of the destitute condition of sixty-five individuals, natives of Wurtemberg, who had intended to proceed to Canada; their destitute condition arises from their own obstinacy, as the government of Wurtemberg had warned them. It is doubtful even if they will be allowed to return, but he will forward His Lordship's suggestion for their readmission. 427

June 28,
Preston.

David Taylor to the same. Is induced to go to Canada. Are English solicitors allowed to practise there? Will solicit his friends to obtain for him such an office. 516

July 1.

Memorial of George Bundy, labourer, for a free passage, to enable him to join his brother on the Ohio. 51

July 10,
London.

J. Halkett to Bathurst. Sends a defence of Selkirk against the statements of his enemies, and the conspiracy against the Red River settlement. 229

July 13,
St. Johns.

A. J. Christie to the same. His reason for writing Bathurst rather than Sherbrooke, and his unselfish motive. His belief that the peace with the United States will be short and his reason for the belief, from their enmity to and jealousy of Great Britain. The strength and resources of the United States greater than are generally represented; their population and revenues are increasing; their determination to have a regular army and navy, and ships are being built with that object. The

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- advantageous position of the United States for building ships for the navy and training men for the army. The disadvantages of Lower Canada for defence in event of another war; how the provinces might be attacked. Refers to blunders committed during the war, and discusses at great length the measures that should be taken. Page 100
- July 17, Gerard's Cross. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. Calls attention to the state of the Church of England in the Canadas, the unfinished state of the cathedral and the condition of the church lands, of which no application can be made until rectories shall be established. Sends extract from letter from Dr. Strachan, minister at York, Upper Canada, to show the serious dangers that threaten the establishment, from the long delays that have taken place respecting rectories. Suggests that Dr. Strachan may be appointed to the Legislative Council, as well as to the Executive Council, in which he has already a seat. At his (the Bishop's) age, suspense is painful, and asks to be afforded something definite as soon as convenient. 455
- Enclosed. The extract from Dr. Strachan's letter referred to. 458
- Appeal to the "pious and charitable" on behalf of the Church of England in Canada, with list of subscriptions attached. 462
- July 18, London. J. Halkett to Bathurst. Defends Selkirk against the charges implied in the proclamation by Sherbrooke. 233
- July 24, Quebec. Addison to Gordon. Asks him to frank letters to persons in Yorkshire and Scotland desiring to come to Canada. 8
- July 25, Leominster. Richard Procter to Bathurst. Had applied for passages for his two sons for Canada, where their uncle, Major General Procter, is stationed, but by mistake it was sent to Castlereagh's office. The services of his father and brothers. Asks for a passage for one or two of his sons, or a situation in Canada or in any of the colonies for them. 449
- July 28, Quebec. Marshall to Goulburn. Respecting the date when his salary as solicitor general should begin; asks for Bathurst's interference 412
- July 29, Harewood House. Lascelles to Liverpool. Applies on behalf of Hale, who returned to England with his family in hope of being enabled to settle there by the exchange of his office in Canada for one in England. He was obliged to return to Canada, his leave having expired, and on his return there found his office was abolished. Should Gore not intend to resume his office of lieutenant-governor, asks that it be given to Hale. 363
- July 29, Gerard's Cross. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec, to Bathurst. Had been unable to submit as desired "a statement of the mode in which he (the bishop) considered that the establishment of rectories in the Canadas could be best effected." Now discusses the question, quoting from the minutes of Council and transmits copy of an instrument for erecting a rectory at Montreal. 469
- Enclosed. The instrument referred to. 474
- July 31, Foreign Office. Foreign Office to Goulburn. Asks that Bathurst be requested to certify to the Treasury a bill drawn by Buchanan for assisting settlers, so that it may be paid. 52
- July 31, London. J. Halkett to Bathurst. The charge that Selkirk had feloniously carried off 83 muskets belonging to the North west Company arose from their seizure under a search warrant issued by Selkirk, owing to information received as to the designs of the North-west Company. Criticisms of the depositions on which the charge was founded. 239
- August 2, Aberdeen. William Bell to Goulburn. The Admiralty refer him to the Colonial Office for settlement of his claim to a pension. Trusts that Lord Bathurst will make him an allowance. 54
- August 7, London. Ommanney and Druce to the same. For the precise date and rate of pay for the salary of Richard O'Connor, Royal Navy. 436

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1817. August 12, Ghent.	Lieut. Col. Fulton to Goulburn. Cannot see how his grant can interfere with Mr. Felton's, as he (Felton) had selected his 40,000 acres months before the grant was made to him (Fulton). Page 151	
August 13, Wigton.	Robert Cowper to Lowther. Thanks for forwarding letter, which was from his son; one by a previous packet was not received.	117
August 21, London.	Dr. Stewart to Goulburn. Has received £10 10s. from Bathurst; expects to embark for New York at the end of next week, but will call on Goulburn before that.	499
August 23.	J. Halkett to Bathurst. Further in defence of Selkirk. Deposition by Hector McEachern, one of the servants of the colony on the Red River.	250 262
	Other affidavits:	
	Philip Leyden.	267
	Alexander Johnston Williamson.	274
	Jasper Vandersluys and James Chisholm McTavish.	281
August 25, Meadowbank.	Lord Advocate to Goulburn. Applies for a passport for Thomas Sampson, a millwright and surveyor, to enable him to proceed to Richmond, Virginia.	9
August 28, Dublin.	Charles Pentland to ———. Certificate of fitness required before persons can procure grants of land upon the Rideau or in Drummondville. Applies to be appointed for the purpose of granting such certificates to persons emigrating from Ireland as Campbell is appointed for Scotland.	451
September 2, Ghent.	Fulton to Goulburn. Has been informed that his grant of land in Canada has already been taken from him. Enclosed is certificate of patent which, with the other papers, he hopes will be laid before Bathurst. (Dated 1816 through error of the writer). Enclosed. Certificate.	153 154
September 4, New York.	Buchanan to Goulburn. Has received approbation of his conduct and order to stop further advances, which he has already done. His earnestness to settle Upper Canada.	56
September 6, London.	Lieut. Fox to Goulburn. Has received orders to join his regiment in Canada, as he thinks of settling, asks how he can obtain a grant of land.	155
September 11, Dublin.	Memorial of Mrs. Marianne Dawson stating her services during the war of 1812, and praying for a pension.	131
September 23, Belfast.	Rachel Spratt to Goulburn. Has received with thanks £10 from Bathurst, but it will only provide her own passage to Canada, and not that of her two children. Sends certificate that her husband, Hugh Spratt, has been received as a settler in the Perth settlement. Certificate attached.	500 501
September 25, Winchester.	E. B. Brenton to Goulburn. Applies for an extension to his leave of absence.	58
September 25, London.	Ross Cuthbert to the same. Asks for extension of leave of absence and refers to letters respecting his application to be appointed a judge.	118
September 26, Enniscorthy.	H. F. Vaughan to Bathurst. Applies to be appointed chaplain for the emigrants going to Canada, who, he presumes, will all be Protestant.	518
September 29, Kircudbright.	J. Halkett to the same. Calls attention to the attacks made on British subjects, settled at Red River, by the North-west Company as of great importance; the mercantile disputes he will not interfere with. Complains of injustice to Selkirk by his cause being prejudged, &c.	283
September 30, Ryde.	DeRottenburg to Goulburn. The letter brought by Mrs. Dawson during the late American war and delivered to Prevost contained a proposal from an American citizen to burn the enemy's fleet on Lake Champlain.	

1817. Does not know if she has been remunerated, but refers to Captain Freer, now at Quebec, for information. Page 486
- October 10, Machynlleth. Isaac Coffin to Bathurst. Learns that at last it is proposed to lay a duty on timber from the Colonies. "May it not be necessary to discriminate between the timber of His Majesty's subjects and these (*sic*) of the United States in levying the duties?" 120
- October 10, London. G. Cockburn to Goulburn. Does not know of the promises made to Mores by Admiral Cochran, but that officer is in Scotland and can be easily referred to. Does not consider the other claims of Mores to be well founded. 121
- October 10, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to the same. Has received letter that Bathurst does not feel himself authorized to put her on the pension list; she will be thankful for whatever compensation can be made. Adds the services of her husband and son as an additional reason for favourable treatment. 134
Certificates and other documents relating to Mrs. Dawson's memorial. 136 to 139
- October 15, New York. John Black to Goulburn. Sends copy of letter addressed to Bathurst. Trusts in his (Goulburn's) help when he (Black) shall arrive in London to obtain the allowance promised, or he shall be obliged to print the chequered history of his life. 59
Enclosed. Black to Bathurst, 29th August. Has arrived in New York; description of the town and island and the character of the people; the kind of ships of war they are building to surpass the British fleet. Shall wait on His Lordship a few days after this is received and shall give information of the struggle the United States are making to be better prepared to meet His Majesty's government. His Lordship's orders in his (Black's) behalf were not carried out; should an appeal to him fail, he will then appeal to Parliament; failing that he shall print the history of his life and hawk it from door to door. The suitability of Buchanan for the office of consul. Message to officials; whatever may be done with him, he will spend the rest of his life in England, or some of His Majesty's European dominions to animate the rising youth to defend their rights and liberties. Message to the Duke of Kent. 60
- October 24, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. She cannot relinquish her hopes and trusts that Bathurst may be able to place her in a situation such as are held by women of respectability. 140
- November 24, Bath. Blackwood to Bathurst. For a further extension of leave, the navigation of the St. Lawrence being closed and the state of his health rendering it impossible for him to undertake the over land journey from New York or Halifax. 65
- November 24, London. William James to Bathurst. Applies for a subscription by His Lordship for his work on the military occurrences of the war of 1812. 350
- November 28, Edinburgh. James Hall to Gordon. Concerning salary for Rev. W. Bell, which has not been paid and he cannot expect a stipend from his congregation, which is poor. 162
- November 29, New York. Buchanan to Goulburn. He had prepared a statement respecting the policy of the United States, as affecting His Majesty's North American and West Indian possessions, led to it by the great importance of Upper Canada, but he feared the charge of presumption if he offered his opinion to His Lordship. Sends extracts to be submitted to Bathurst if thought worthy of it, and refers to Col. Talbot as an authority for much of the information. The confidence to be placed in Talbot's statements. The precautions that should be taken for the protection of emigrants. Proposes to publish instructions which he would first submit to the Colonial Office. Will not enter into a detail of the internal trade between the Colonies and the United States, as the subject requires a comprehensive statement. 66

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Enclosed. Extracts:

1. As to the admission of settlers, with outline of contemplated plan. Page 69
2. As to tythes and the clergy. 77
- December 4, London. H. Philcott to Goulburn. Applies for the usual remuneration for travelling expenses from Portsmouth to London, having landed by pilot boat to bring on the dispatches he received in Quebec. 453
- December 6, London. Capt. Owen to the same. Disclaims any desire to interfere with the arrangements for settling the boundary line with the United States. 437
- December 6, Carnarvon. Parry to Palmerston. Calls attention to his services and offer of service for which he had not received, as had been usual, the order of Companion of the Bath, nor had he received an answer to the memorial he had presented to Bathurst, at His Lordship's own desire, to which he would like to receive a civil reply. 445
- Copy of memorial of his services in Canada, dated 30th April, 1817. 447
- December 6, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. Renews her application for remuneration for her services. 142
- Falkiner's certificate that Mrs. Dawson merits attention. 145
- December 12, Hastings. Bishop (Anglican) of Quebec to Bathurst. As Parliament meets on the 27th of next month, hopes that His Lordship will take his (the Bishop's) concerns into consideration, as it is not likely His Lordship will have leisure during the session. 479
- December 13, London. Beckwith to Goulburn (?) Recommends to favourable consideration the case of Mr. Roche. 81
- December 23, Dublin. Mrs. Dawson to Goulburn. Further appeal to have her case considered. 146
- December 24, Albany. W. R. Keith Douglas to Goulburn (?) Transmits for Bathurst, letter from Barker, Provost of Dumfries, with one from John Holliday. Asks for particulars about Holliday's case. 148
- Enclosed.* Barker to Keith Douglas, 19th December. Calls attention to the case of John Holliday, which he requests may be investigated. 149
- No date. Philip Mores to Bathurst. States his services during the war of 1812 and applies for relief. 416
- Same to the same. Renews his request for relief. 419
- Wentworth Fitzwilliam to the same. Applies on behalf of some of his neighbours for information as to the truth of the report that a free passage and provisions, until a sufficiency was cleared for subsistence, would be granted to emigrants. It is believed that part of the engagement is, that the emigrants are to be armed and ready for defence. Objections of many to this on religious grounds. 422

GOVERNOR SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE, 1818.

Q. 148-1.

1818. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 180). Encloses petition from Simpson, an emigrant to Upper Canada, all whose crop had been destroyed by fire. The people of the country had assisted to put the land into crop but the family being left destitute he had ordered rations for them till next harvest. Page 2
- January 9, Quebec. *Enclosed.* Petition from John Simpson. 4
- January 10, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (most secret and confidential). Points out the danger of submitting cases of impeachment to the Legislative 243

1818.

Council, without first transmitting the impeachment to the Imperial government. Page 6

January 10,
Quebec.

Same to the same (secret and confidential). Had authorized the trial of Justice Foucher by the Legislative Council; difficulties have arisen which can only be removed by the interposition of His Majesty's government. Transmits report from the Executive Council on which he called for and received the reports of the law officers of the Crown. Transmits the reports of the Attorney and Solicitor General and copy of explanatory letter from the Attorney General, with copy of the separate report by the Advocate General. Sends also opinions of the judges of Quebec and Montreal, the Executive Council having recommended that the commission for the trial should issue without further reference. Hopes he will not be charged with shirking responsibility and asks for a speedy answer. 8

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the Executive Council, recommending that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown be taken on the question of the authority to be given for the impeachment of Justice Foucher. 15

Draught of commission to be issued for the trial. 18

Uniacke, Attorney General, to Chief Justice Sewell. Whilst he thinks the commission as draughted will stand on strong grounds, he does not think it should issue unless it is intended to put the right of trial for impeachment permanently into the hands of the Legislative Council. 27

George Pyke, Advocate General. His reason for not signing the draught commission for the trial of the impeachment of Justice Foucher. Discusses at great length the relative powers of the Crown and of the legislature in a case of this kind. 29

Queries from the Executive Council with answers from the attorney and solicitor general. 42

Answers by the Advocate General. 43

Further report of a Committee of the Executive Council on the impeachment of Justice Foucher. 45

Opinion of the Judges of Montreal. 47

The same of the Judges of Quebec. 50

(The judges of both districts agree that it will be necessary to issue a commission to the Legislative Council, which has not the inherent right to try an impeachment by the Legislative Assembly against one of the judges. The question is discussed at great length by the judges of Quebec.)

Extract from the minutes of the Executive Council. By resolution the Council recommends that the subject of the trial of the impeachment of Justice Foucher be referred to the Secretary of State. 69

January 14,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 181). The expenses to the Indian territory, so far as he can see, will rather exceed than fall short of £15,000. As he could not call on the province to meet this expense, he must resort to the extraordinaries of the army and asks for authority to adopt this measure. Has not yet received authority to refund the Roman Catholic bishop the sum charged for his passage in the King's ship on the Lakes in the summer of 1816. 71

January 14,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 182). Opened the Legislature on the 7th. Sends speech and addresses in reply. Apparently the two Houses are inclined to work in harmony, but as the Assembly will not be induced to provide for the Protestant clergy and as the Roman Catholic bishop does not wish his salary to come before the Assembly, he shall be obliged for this year to take the whole of the salaries from the extraordinaries of the army. 73

Enclosed. Address by the Council to the speech at the opening of the Legislature. 75

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	Governor's answer in English.	79
	Address by the Council in French.	79
	Governor's answer in French.	83
	Address by the Assembly.	83
	Governor's Speech in English.	90
	The same in French.	95
	List of warrants not included in the abstract prepared and to be laid before the Legislature.	101
January 15, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 183). In accordance with circular of the 11th August last, he has had estimates prepared on the most economical scale it would admit of.	104
January 17, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 184). Transmits copy of letter from Lieut. Col. de Salaberry, reporting the death of his father-in-law, M. de Rouville, who was a member of the Council and asking that he may be appointed to the vacancy. Recommends the appointment.	102
	<i>Enclosed.</i> de Salaberry to Sherbrooke, 29th December, 1817. Reports the death of de Rouville; applies to succeed him in the Legislative Council, and states his services in support of the application.	105
January 29, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 85). Dispatches received; deplores the death of the Princess Charlotte Augusta.	111
January 30, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 186). Has recommended Fowler to receive a grant of 1,200 acres as superintendent of the new settlements. As his regiment is disbanded and he becomes entitled to 800 acres, the intended remuneration would only be 400 acres to him as superintendent. Recommends that from his services and expenses, Capt. Fowler may be permitted to receive the 800 acres as a reduced captain in addition to the 1,200 acres.	112
February 2, Quebec.	Same to the same. Asks that arrangements may be made for the passage of himself and family in the ship that brings out his successor.	114
February 5, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 188). Mandamus for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to be one of the Legislative Council has been received and presented. He has taken the oaths under that title, with a clear understanding of the limitations that apply to it.	117
February 5, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 189). Transmits copy of letter from Felton to his (Sherbrooke's) secretary and recommends that Felton be compensated for the lands granted to Colonel Fulton.	119
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Felton to Cochran, 26th January. Respecting an equivalent for the lands granted to Fulton.	121
February 6, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 187). Has received intimation that Jocelyn Waller's appointment of clerk of the Crown has been superseded and has been asked to recommend a person in his place. The unfortunate condition of Waller prevents him from recommending the reinstatement of Ainslie until he learns if anything is to be done for Waller.	115
February 14, Quebec.	Same to the same. His serious illness renders his immediate resignation still more necessary. Transmits medical certificate. Reminds His Lordship of his application to have a passage arranged for. Owing to the execution of his duty at Castine he cannot return through the States except at the risk of insult. The public business has not suffered from his illness.	123
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Statement by Dr. Wright of the case of Sir John C. Sherbrooke.	125
February 16, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 190). Reports the death on the 7th instant of Sir Robert Hall, senior naval officer on the Lakes.	127
February 18, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 191). Dispatches received and shall be attended to.	128
February 23, Quebec.	Same to the same. As Wybault wishes for his land in Upper Canada, has referred his request to Smith, administrator.	129

1818. March 2, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits by request, the joint address of the Council and Assembly to the Prince Regent on the death of Princess Charlotte Augusta.	Page 130
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address in English.	131
	The same in French.	133
March 3, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits and strongly recommends the prayer of the memorial of William Dickson on account of his services and losses.	135
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial for a patent for lands at the mouth of the Grand River surrendered by the Indians to be granted to him (Dickson).	137
	Copy of the surrender.	141
	Approval of the surrender, by Samuel Smith, administrator.	147
	Plan of the lands, showing the surrender, &c.	147a
March 10, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (Secret and confidential). Had determined not to lay before the legislature the instructions he had received respecting the trial of Foucher. Explains the change of circumstances which made him change his intention. The dissatisfaction of the Legislative Council, shown in an address on which he consulted the Executive Council; the satisfactory result. Apparently the power of the Council to try Foucher will not be recognized under a commission, it must be given by an Act of either the Imperial or provincial legislature.	148
	Report of Committee of Council on the question of trial of justice Foucher with form of a message to be sent to the Legislative Council and Assembly.	152
	Address of the Legislative Council on the complaints against Foucher.	157
March 19, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 193). Encloses letter from Sir John Johnson enclosing one from Claus, recommending Mr. Marchand, curate of Sandwich and missionary to the Hurons. Recommends the case of Marchand to favourable consideration.	159
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Sir John Johnson to Sherbrooke, 7th March. Sends copy of letter from Claus, and recommends Marchand.	161
	Claus to Sir John Johnson, 13th February. The zealous discharge of his duties by Marchand, who succeeded Burke as missionary to the Hurons, but whose name was omitted from the Indian list on 24th October, 1816, although his services were continued. Had he not done so the priest on the American side would have done so from political motives if from no other. Hopes Marchand may be re-established.	162
March 21, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Transmits address from the Legislative Council to the Prince Regent, thanking His Royal Highness for conferring on them the privilege of trying impeachments brought by the Assembly.	164
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address.	165
	Same in French.	167
March 24, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 197). Transmits and recommends application from Lieut.-Col. Heriot for an additional 800 acres at Drummondville.	191
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial from Heriot.	192
March 28, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Goulburn. By some inadvertence, an extract from Bathurst's dispatch relative to the measures to be taken against Selkirk, which was given to Coltman, fell into Selkirk's hands, of which he has kept a copy, and proposes to make use of it. He (Sherbrooke) does not see how any injury can be done by it to government.	169
March 28, Quebec.	Same to Bathurst (No. 194). Dispatches received; his gratification at the satisfactory answer to his dispatch No. 188.	171
April 4, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 195). Transmits copy of letter to be laid before the Treasury on the subject of the Army Bill Office at Quebec.	172

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Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Harrison, 4th April. Calls attention to the Army Bill Office at Quebec, the necessity of its being continued for a time. The cost of its management on his arrival, the proposed reductions; how the management is to be paid for, the Assembly not having consented to continue the establishment for another year. Page 173

April 6,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 196). Session of the provincial parliament closed on the 1st instant; sends copy of his speech. The session conducted with harmony; shall send reserved bills by another dispatch. A bill for the supply for the year could not be prepared in time. The amount he has been asked to advance from the army extraordinaries to be repaid. Shall send report on the civil list. The revenue sufficient to meet all demands, and will probably be largely increased by an Act lately passed laying a duty of two and a half per cent on all merchandise imported into the province; the clause to levy an additional duty on non-residents is not to be found in the present Act. 178

Enclosed. Speech at closing. 182
List of bills passed. 185

April 7,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 198). Issued in the beginning of February a special commission for the trial of servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, or adherents of Selkirk, charged with offences in the Indian territory. The special commission was necessary on account of the suspension of one judge and the withdrawal of other two when cases affecting the North-west Company are to be tried. True bills found chiefly against servants and partners of the North-west Company, but the cases had to be adjourned till 4th. May, owing to the regular term of King's Bench having arrived. Contradictory findings of grand juries in the cases of the servants of the Hudson's Bay Company and adherents of Selkirk have led the Crown officers to stay proceedings and to report that no impartial trial could be had at Montreal; the prisoners and witnesses were, therefore, removed to Quebec, but the trial could not be brought to a conclusion there either. Sends report made by the Crown officers of the proceedings. Selkirk requested the Crown officers to make use of the services of his counsel; sends reports of the Crown officers giving reasons for declining Selkirk's offer. Agrees with the opinion of the Crown officers, but sends, as an act of fairness, Selkirk's protest against the decision and a copy of the reply of the Crown officers. 194

Enclosed. Attorney and Solicitor General to Cochran, 27th March. Will accept the assistance of Selkirk's counsel by receiving any information they may possess, but they cannot allow them to take any part in conducting the prosecution. 199

Attorney and solicitor general to Cochran, 2nd April. Report the proceedings at the trial of Reinhart and McLellan and its adjournment. Recommends a special commission. 200

Selkirk to Sherbrooke, 30th March (extract.) Reasons why his counsel should have taken part with the Crown officers in conducting the trial of the prisoners charged with offences in the Indian territory. 203

Attorney and solicitor general to Cochran, 4th April (extract). Remarks on the preceding letter. 209

April 18,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 199). Has granted leave of absence for six months to Mr. Justice Ogden; if he had had the power, he would have granted Ogden longer leave. 215

April 20,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 200). Transmits copy of a report of a special committee of Assembly on the estimates; cannot sanction the alterations recommended without authority and sends his opinion on them. The objections apply to the salaries of absentees, to pensions and to sinecures. Discusses these points and agrees as to the propriety of

1818.

abolishing sinecures, but doubts the policy of allowing the Legislature to pay the clergy, even if it was inclined to do so, which he believes to be improbable. Page 217

Enclosed. List of pensions; the total amount is £3,987 17s. 8d. 222

Report of special committee of the Assembly on the estimates. 224

April 20,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 201). Sends copies of three reserved bills, with remarks 234

Reports on bills by George Pyke, Advocate General. 237-240

April 24,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 202). Had submitted to arbitration the question of the adjustment for the exchange of property for the acquisition of St. Helen's Island from Grant. Encloses agreement to which he has acceded, with the exception of the clause at the end. Has signed the legal deeds in presence of the Attorney General. The rent of the hospital mentioned in the deed of arbitration being too high, he has directed the Commanding Royal Engineer to hire one at a lower rent; will submit estimate for building a hospital on the Island of St. Helen's. It would have been satisfactory to have the sanction of the Treasury to the exchange, but there was not time for this. The exchange is considered advantageous. 244

Report of the arbitrators agreed to by Sherbrooke, with the exception of clause that Grant is to be reimbursed if he is charged with the *droit de change* on the Recollet property. 247

April 28,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 203). Transmits plan and estimate for a fort and barrack at Missisauga Point on a more reduced scale than that transmitted by Drummond on 12th April, 1816. The ruinous state of the barrack at Fort George; refers on this point to report in letter of 16th December, 1816 (No. 68). Has therefore, desired Durnford to prepare a plan and estimate. Hopes, if the measure is approved of, that directions shall be given to the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada as to the land to be exchanged for military purposes. 251

April 29,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 204). Has received advice that the sum of £500 had been granted by Parliament to enable the people of St. John's in Lower Canada, to complete a church. As it had been completed before the advice was received, shall not now draw for the amount. It will be seen by a letter from the rector to his (Sherbrooke's) secretary that no provision is made for the residence of the rector; recommends, therefore, as the amount will be sufficient for that, and for the purchase of a bell, that the amount be appropriated for this purpose. 253

Enclosed. Rector (W. D. Baldwyn) to Cochran, secretary, dated, May, that no provision has been made for parsonage and bell, and asks that the £500 voted be granted for these purposes. 255

April 29,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 205). A project was submitted to him for raising a subscription for the erection of a church and the establishment of a missionary at Red River. As Coltman recommends it as likely to be advantageous to the partizans and engagés of the contending parties, he (Sherbrooke) had given it the sanction of his name and personal contribution, but has not given it a formal sanction on the part of government. The funds to be left to the direction of the Roman Catholic bi-hop. The priests selected have already left this; sends copies of credentials and instructions. 256

Enclosed. Credentials (in French) dated 20th April, 1818, of Joseph Norbert Provencher and Nicolas Joseph Sevère Dumoulin, priests. 258

Instructions (in French) for the two priests. 260

May 10,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 206). Sends certificate of the death of Robin, a priest, who emigrated to Canada in 1793; the property he left scarcely sufficed to pay his debts. 264

Enclosed. Catholic Bishop of Quebec to Sherbrooke (in French) 2nd May. Encloses certificate of burial of the late Robin, priest. His heirs

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1813.	in France cannot expect any succession, as what he left will scarcely pay his small debts. Page 265
May 11, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 207). Sends copy of report of Council on petition of the family of Sir John Johnson, recommending that he (Sherbrooke) would recommend each of the family for a grant of 1,200 acres instead of 200 to which the grants are limited. 266
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Report of Council. 267
May 16, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 208). Transmits proceedings of the Executive Council on matters of State. 269
May 16, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 209). Sends returns of the income and other particulars of the situations of the officers of Government. Sends a similar return of his own office. 270
May 16, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 210). Has received orders for the erection of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. Asks for further instructions as the name of the governor or administrator has been placed among the trustees, as he conceives, illegally. 271
May 16, Quebec.	Same to the same (No. 211). Sends exemplifications of the Acts passed at the last session. 273
	For schedule of the Acts passed see enclosure in dispatch of 6th April (No. 196).
May 16, Quebec.	Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 212). Transmits report from Coltman on the disturbances in the Indian territories. Approves of his suggestion that government should take the civil administration of the Indian territories, but not on the propriety of its interfering with the present prosecutions. Asks that the report should be treated as confidential. 275
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Coltman's report on the state of affairs in the Indian territory. The report is long and detailed. 278 to 315

GOVERNOR SIR J. C. SHERBROOKE, 1818.

Q. 148-2.

1817.	Coltman to the agents for the North-west Company and the legal agents for Selkirk, to present a statement of their respective cases (Circular). Pages 368-371
December 27, Montreal.	J. Stuart, Samuel Gale, jnr. and M. O'Sullivan, agents for Selkirk, to Coltman. From want of time and material are unable in the absence of Selkirk to prepare a case. The regret Selkirk would feel if a report were prepared without a statement on his side being presented. 372
December 30, Montreal.	Coltman to J. Stuart, Gale and O'Sullivan. Owing to the arrival of Pyke to assist in completing the inquiry, and the necessity for his early departure for Quebec, the ensuing week shall be devoted to the investigation, the last days of it, namely, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, to be given to taking depositions from those whom the agents wish to have examined. His anxiety to have statement of Selkirk's case. 375
1818.	Same to agents for the North-west Company. Will take depositions on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, of persons whom the agents wish to have examined. The early departure of Pyke is given in this letter also as the reason for so soon holding the examination. 377
January 10, Montreal.	Stuart, Gale and O'Sullivan to Coltman. Are unable to furnish the general statement asked for by Coltman from the number, extent and long continuance of aggressions on the part of the North-west Company and by their necessary attendance at the courts. They enclose some observations as leading questions. 379

1818.

Enclosed. Observations respecting the employment of illegal force by the N.-W. Co. and the causes which have rendered an appeal to the law for redress impracticable on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Page 381

March 14,
Montreal.

W. McGillivray to Coltman. Long and elaborate statement of the case for the North-west Company in regard to the disturbances in the Indian territory.

316

A part of the statement dated 12th March.

360

May, 16,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Although his health is improved, he is still anxious to be relieved at the earliest practicable moment. The February and March mails have not yet arrived.

394

May 26,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 214). Has not applied to the soldiers disbanded in Canada, the order to stop the issue of rations to settlers, but to emigrants and to soldiers disbanded in Europe who came out of their own choice.

396

May 29,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 215). Did not anticipate so prolonged an absence on the part of Mr. Justice Kerr, when he recommended him for an additional leave. The want of his services has been seriously felt, his return should be urged immediately on the expiry of his extension.

398

May 30,
Quebec.

Same to the same (No. 216). Recommendation for the relief of settlers in the township of Sherrington, formerly believed to be part of the seigniory of La Salle. The encroachments made by the proprietors of that seigniory who made concessions to settlers now established for nearly forty years. The discovery of the encroachments by which the lands revert to the Crown. The hardship to the settlers if this claim is exacted. History of the case. How the matter might be settled.

400

Enclosed. Report of a committee of the whole Council on the petition from the persons holding lands in the township of Sherrington under grants from the seignior of La Salle.

404

May 31,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 213). Dispatches received this day by the February and March mails.

395

June 1,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Owing to the absence on sick leave of Ogden, the suspension of Foucher and the withdrawal of Mr. Justice Reid from trials of the North-west cases there is great danger of delay or of total failure in the administration of justice. He has, therefore, appointed Pyke to be judge in absence of Ogden, but he would only accept the temporary office in the hope of being confirmed on the death or resignation of Ogden. Recommends that Pyke be nominated for the first vacancy on the Bench, his qualifications for the office. Had first offered the situation to the Attorney General who had declined it.

407

June 8,
Quebec.

Same to the same. Dispatches received. He shall as instructed proceed to the erection of parishes but shall defer proceedings for the trial of Foucher till he shall receive answer to his secret and confidential dispatch of 9th March.

410

June 8,
Quebec.

Same to Goulburn (private). Transmits copy of pamphlet containing proofs of a troubled state of things in some parts of the upper province. Had his health permitted he would have repaired there to try and check this spirit.

411

Enclosed. Pamphlet with the title "Principles and proceedings of the inhabitants of the district of Niagara for addressing His Royal Highness the Prince Regent respecting claims of sufferers in war, lands to militiamen and the general benefit of Upper Canada." The pamphlet is signed Robert Gourlay and contains reports of proceedings at various meetings in Upper Canada.

413

(For other documents, see list of pamphlets under the title "Gourlay" and Gourlay's other works, dated 1822 and 1843).

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1818.
June 8,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 217). Has received notice of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond as his successor and acknowledges the receipt of the Prince Regent's approbation. Is anxious for the Duke's arrival, owing to the return of symptoms that make him still more desirous to be relieved. Page 480
- June 17,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 218). Transmits copies of journals of Council and Assembly. 481
- June 19,
Quebec. Same to the same. (No. 219). Has issued a proclamation for the regulation of the inland trade with the United States. Transmits copy. 482
- Enclosed.* Proceedings of the Executive Council, 4th June, 1818, containing the proclamation with a table of fees, &c., (in English). 483
- The same in French. 511
- June 20,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Goulburn (private). Refers to pamphlet already sent (see 8th June) and sends extracts from a newspaper, showing that the inhabitants of Edwardsburg and Stormont are not disposed to countenance the proceedings in the Niagara district. Arrest of Gourlay. 539
- Enclosed.* Extracts referred to. 540
- July 1,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. (No. 220). Transmits a second confidential report from Coltman and calls attention to his suggestions as to the division of the Red River territory between the two contending companies by an amicable arrangement and as to the course of policy towards the half-breeds. 550
- Enclosed.* Coltman's confidential report; a minute account of the Indian territory, with suggestions as to the mode of management to be adopted. 551
- July 4,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 221). Transmits complaints of the North-west Company of grievances they allege they had been subject to in the contest between them and Selkirk, also answer by the Attorney General, as the grievances referred to proceedings in the criminal courts. 567
- Enclosed.* W. McGillivray to Sherbrooke, 6th June. Complains of injury to the North-west Company by the abuse of legal process in the course of the differences between that company and Selkirk. Details are given of the injury complained of. 569
- Reply to the charges by N. F. G. Uniacke, Attorney General, dated 19th June. 579
- June 4,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst. Introduces Sir William Robinson, for many years commissary general. His ability to give information respecting the country. Laments he has not yet heard of the sailing of the Duke of Richmond, as his (Sherbrooke's), health has become so much worse of late. 586
- July 4,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 222). Has removed Waller from his situation of Clerk of the Crown and appointed Ainslie. Asks for sanction and approval of the appointment. 588
- July 11,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 223). Owing to distress in the military settlement has placed at the disposal of the Quarter Master General a quantity of damaged provisions for distribution. Although there are cases of distress, the settlements are in as flourishing a state as could be expected considering the difficulties they had to contend with. 589
- Same to the same (No. 224). Dispatches received. 591
- July 14,
Quebec. Same to the same (No. 226). Sends Coltman's final report on the disturbances in the Indian territories, with copy of his letter. The report is so full and explicit as to require no remark and contains a circumstantial account of the rise, progress and occurrences of the contest between the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies. 594

1818.

- Enclosed.* Coltman to Sherbrooke, 20th July, explaining the manner in which his report was prepared and asking that it be treated as confidential. Page 595
- July 22, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Bathurst (No. 225). Has instructed commissary general Wood to take measures for the return of deposit money to certain settlers. Vouchers shall be sent for the recovery of the amount from the commissioners of the Navy. 592
- July 28, Quebec. Same to the same. Calls attention to the claims made in 1814 by the collector and comptroller of Quebec, referred to His Lordship (Bathurst) by Sir George Prevost. Sends copies of papers laid before the Council, and of letter from Prevost to Bathurst. 601
- July 30, Quebec. Same to the same (No. 227). Arrival yesterday of the Duke of Richmond, to whom the civil administration has been transferred. 603
- September 9, London. Same to the same. Regrets His Lordship's absence; had deferred troubling him till he had consulted professional gentlemen, who gave him great hopes of amendment if not of recovery, by attention to regimen and abstaining from business. Intends to go to Cheltenham and afterwards to Nottinghamshire. 604
- November 16, Calverton. Same to Goulburn. The method of granting lands to disbanded officers and soldiers. 607

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

STATE PAPERS—UPPER CANADA.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR G. DRUMMOND AND MISCELLANEOUS—1814.

Q. 318—1.

1813.
December 20,
Fort Niagara. Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 18th
January, 1814, which see.
1814.
January 2,
Near Fort
Erie. Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 18th January,
which see.
- January 10,
York. Same to Bathurst. Assumed the administration of the government
of Upper Canada on the 13th December. Would have written sooner,
but on his arrival his attention was immediately called to the operations
against the enemy's positions on the Niagara frontier, the whole of
which have been captured or destroyed. Page 2
- January 18,
Kingston. Same to the same. Sends copies of his dispatches to Prevost, an-
nouncing the capture by storm of Fort Niagara and the entire destruc-
tion of the enemy's stores and works on the Niagara frontier, including
the village of Buffalo, after a sharp contest at Black Rock, in which the
enemy was routed with considerable loss. The good conduct of the
troops. 3
- Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 2nd January. Detailed report of
the movement against Black Rock. 4
- Drummond to Prevost, 20th December, 1813. Report of the capture
of Fort Niagara at the point of the bayonet; capture of 27 pieces of
ordnance, 3,000 stand of arms, a number of rifles, ammunition, blankets,
clothing, several thousand pairs of shoes, &c., besides 14 officers and
330 men prisoners. Release of 8 respectable inhabitants unjustifiably
dragged from their homes with some Indian warriors of the Caughnawaga
and Six Nation tribes. The enemy's loss was 65 killed and only 12
wounded, showing how irresistible is the bayonet in the hands of British
soldiers. Calls attention to the services of the officers and men. 10
- January 31,
Kingston. Same to Bathurst. Transmits requisitions for presents for the Indians
and for stationery for that department. 15
- Enclosed. Requisition for presents for the Indians. 16
- Requisition for stationery for the Indian Department. 20
- March 20,
Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. The legislature met at York on the 15th of
February and was prorogued on the 14th March; the best understand-
ing subsisted between himself and the other branches. Transmits
copies of the speeches at the opening and closing of the session, with
answers and schedule of Acts passed. Some of the Acts, namely, those
suspending the *habeas corpus* Act, for the more effectual trial of treason
and treasonable practices and for declaring certain persons aliens and
vesting their estates in the Crown, will check the spirit of disaffection
which undoubtedly prevails; there are many whom it may be found
necessary to detain. It is only justice to say that by far the greater
portion of the inhabitants are well disposed and many have shown their
loyalty by service in the field. Those who have shown an opposite dis-
position are chiefly people from the States who have crept in and settled
on lands purchased from individuals; trusts this practice will be
guarded against. The appropriation of a considerable portion of the
revenue to improve the highways will be of advantage to the service.
The Act for the incorporation of the militia volunteers not having been
successful, has been modified; regrets that it should be necessary to

1814.	call on the yeomanry for service in the field while their farms must be neglected, especially now when provisions are scarce and dear. Page	22
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech on opening the legislature.	26
	Answer of the Council.	33
	Answer of the Assembly.	38
	Speech on closing the session.	45
	Schedule of Acts passed.	47
March 22, Kingston.	Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits address from the House of Assembly to the Prince Regent.	51
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address of the Assembly to Drummond, praying that he would transmit address to the Prince Regent.	52
	The address.	54
March 31, Kingston.	Drummond to Bathurst. The embarrassment to the civil government since the destruction of the public buildings at York. In 1804 an Act was passed providing £400 a year to defray the expense for a legislative building and public offices at York, but that Act was repealed last year and the accumulated fund and surplus revenue were granted for the war. Asks for authority to incur the expense for proper buildings for the residence of the person administering the government and for public offices as soon as the position of affairs would admit; the estimated cost is £10,000. Has by direction of Prevost made Kingston his principal place of residence and rented a house at £300 a year, which he has directed the Receiver General to pay.	59
April 2, Kingston.	Same to the same. Transmits extract from the proceedings of the Executive Council on the petition of Claus to be restored to the U.E. list, so as to entitle his children to exemption from patent fees on grants of land. Recommends the case of Claus, owing to his services and losses, to favourable consideration.	61
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Extract. The Executive Council requested permission to grant to each of the children of Claus, at the age of 21, or marriage, 1,200 acres of land free of all fees.	63
April 5, Kingston.	Drummond to Bathurst. Had found martial law in respect to the procuring provisions for the garrisons of Kingston and Prescott to be in force in the Midland, Johnstown and eastern districts, owing to the unwillingness of the inhabitants to furnish supplies, although the most liberal prices had been offered. Owing to the unpopularity of the measure, and winter approaching when produce is generally brought to market, he had revoked it. Vote of censure passed by the Assembly on de Rottenburg for having resorted to what they held to be an unconstitutional measure, but from necessity he (Drummond) had been obliged to recur to it from the impossibility of obtaining the necessary supplies for the garrisons. Has directed the officers collecting the supplies to use the greatest moderation and the magistrates in each district, in full assembly, to fix upon a fair price for every article furnished. As he (Drummond) may also be censured at the next meeting of Assembly, desires to know if the charge by the Assembly of the measure being unconstitutional can be substantiated, or, if he should continue to enforce it, whether he would have the support of His Majesty's ministers.	65
April 6, Kingston.	Same to the same. The impediment to the public business from the reduction in the number of the Council by death and ill-health; asks for the appointment of two or three members. Can only recommend Wm. Campbell, one of the Judges of King's Bench, whose appointment would be an acquisition to the Council.	68
April 10, Kingston.	Same to Goulburn. Dispatches received.	70
April 10, Kingston.	Same to Bathurst. Dispatches received.	71

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1814.
April 12,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. In consequence of the inconvenience caused by the destruction of the Government printing press, had ordered one in Lower Canada, but one could not be procured there. An old press may be obtained at Ogdensburg, the purchase of which he has authorized; it can only be useful till a proper press can be obtained, which he asks His Lordship to send. Page 72

April 22,
Kingston.

Same to the same. Transmits memorial from the widow of Major General Shaw, Adjutant General of Militia, and hopes that its prayer may be granted. 74

Enclosed. Memorial of Mrs. Shaw, stating her husband's services and asking to be recommended to the Prince Regent. 75

April 25,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits journals of Council and Assembly. 78

April 27,
Kingston.

Same to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 3rd July, which see.

April 28,
Kingston.

Same to the same. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 3rd July, which see.

April 30,
Kingston.

Same to Bathurst. Sends abstract of the docket book of land patents. 79

Enclosed. ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada, which have passed the Seal of the Province, between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1813, inclusive. 80

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres.
Town of York.....	1	} Home..... {	1	} 19	4,201
York.....	18		4,200		
Lincoln.....	27	Niagara.....	5,910	27	5,910
Essex.....	2	} Western..... {	1,236	} 9	2,776
Kent.....	7		1,540		
Middlesex.....	8	} London.... {	2,800	} 16	4,770
Norfolk.....	7		1,770		
Oxford.....	1		200		
Durham.....	3	} Newcastle.. {	1,900	} 5	2,450
Northumberland.....	2		550		
Town of Johnstown...	1	} Johnstown.. {	1	} 9	1,601
Grenville.....	1		200		
Leeds.....	7		1,400		
Frontenac.....	1	} Midland.... {	171	} 7	1,171
Hastings.....	2		400		
Lennox and Addington	2		300		
Prince Edward.....	2		300		
Town of Cornwall.....	1	Eastern.....	1	1	1
			Total...	93	22,880

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, the 22nd of April, 1814.

JOHN MCGILL,
Aud. Gen. Land Patents U. C.

1814.
April 30,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. From the insufficient number of clergy, there being only six of the Church of England and one of the Church of Scotland, asks authority to obtain four more with the usual allowance of £100 a year. Previous to the war itinerant fanatics, enthusiastic in political as well as religious matters, were in the habit of coming from the United States, and from the scarcity of clergymen they were cordially received and thus disseminated their noxious principles. Has authorized the Bishop to endeavour to procure the number of clergymen required. Page 81

Enclosed. Extracts from letter addressed to Drummond by the Lord Bishop of Quebec, dated 21st April, respecting a supply of clergy. 83

April 30,
Montreal.

Prevost to Drummond. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 3rd July, which see.

May 2,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. Calls attention to the greatly enhanced cost of all the necessaries of life owing to the war and the inadequacy of the salaries paid to the officials; the Council agreeing with him, he recommends certain increases. 86

May 9,
Kingston.

Same to the same. Transmits copy of dispatch sent to Prevost of the capture and destruction of Fort Oswego, with the small craft, guns and naval stores, which the enemy had collected for the equipment of their new ship. Hopes this check will for some time prevent the enemy from gaining the naval superiority on Lake Ontario. The meritorious conduct of the troops and seamen. 89

Enclosed. Same to Prevost, 7th May. Reports the capture of Fort Oswego, giving details of the operation. 91

(The original of Drummond's dispatch to Prevost is in series C. of the Archives, Vol. 683, p. 105, followed by return of the killed and wounded of the troops signed by Harvey (p. 113); nominal list of the killed and wounded officers and seamen of the squadron, signed by Lawrie (two copies pp. 114, 115); return of the same, numbers only, showing killed, 3 seamen; wounded, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 master and 7 seamen; total, 3 killed and 11 wounded (two copies pp. 116, 117); memo. of stores, &c., captured (p. 118).

May 28,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. Refers to letter of 5th April respecting the measures taken in regard to martial law for procuring provisions for the troops; that he had given it up and then been forced to recur to it. Prosecutions are about to be entered against the officers and agents of the commissariat, employed in collecting provisions under this law. The governor general (Prevost) has ordered the law officers to defend any suits that may be brought, but from the composition of the juries he is afraid of the result, especially as the parties from whom the supplies were procured had refused the most liberal offers. Has already requested instructions on the subject of martial law, the propriety of which has been questioned by the Assembly which has declared it to be unconstitutional. 99

Enclosed. Proclamation declaring martial law in force so far as relates to the procuring of provisions for the troops. 101

June 9,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits copies of Acts, with schedule annexed. 102

June 13,
Kingston.

Same to the same. Has received dispatch that the grant to be made to the representatives of the late Sir Isaac Brock is to be limited to 12,000 acres, subject to the usual conditions. 103

June 20,
Kingston.

Same to the same. Transmits copy of the statutes of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1813, with schedules of the titles, also copies in manuscript of the Acts of the Session of March last. 104

July 3,
Kingston.

Same to the same. After the capture of Fort Niagara, Black Rock and Buffalo, he was under the necessity of repairing to York to meet the Legislature, and was detained there till the 18th March, when he

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returned to Kingston and gave his whole time to concert measures for the safety of the province; the command of Lake Ontario is the principal hinge on which that depends, and he strained every nerve to place the fleet in a condition to meet the enemy, by furnishing Yeo with every assistance that could be given by the troops. The "Prince Regent," 58 guns, and the "Princess Charlotte," 44 guns, were completed and ready for sea, while the enemy's fleet was still in port and not in a fit state to come out for some time. Believed this a good opportunity to capture Sackett's Harbour, which, if it did not put an end to the war, would cripple the enemy in all quarters as far as Fort Erie, and by uninterrupted transport across Lake Ontario, would enable him to strengthen Amherstburg, so as to lay the foundation for another naval force on Lake Erie. The capture of Sackett's Harbour with the fleet he did not consider a work of much difficulty, and so early as 27th April, he communicated his desire to Prevost, asking for a reinforcement from him of 800 or 1,000' regulars, a number he was unable to send, so that the enterprise had to be abandoned, and he turned his attention to the destruction of stores and provisions at Oswego. The favourable result of this has been already reported, so that the American fleet has been retarded beyond measure in obtaining the degree of strength requisite to force the British squadron. He only now learns that in a few days their fleet will leave Sackett's Harbour. The blockade, kept up by Yeo till the capture of a portion of the naval fleet in an ambuscade at Sandy Creek, contributed to retard the enemy's naval preparations. By exertions in the interior, the enemy's fleet has been placed in a formidable state of superiority, so that Yeo must remain at Kingston till the ship on the stocks is launched. Shall give every assistance to Yeo to have the vessel completed.

Page 106

Enclosed. Same to Prevost, 27th April. Letter of the 23rd received; he had by his letter of yesterday (the 26th; this letter is in Series C., vol. 683, p. 52; the part relating to Sackett's Harbour is at p. 55). shown that he had anticipated His Excellency's views with regard to Sackett's Harbour. Repeats that 4,000 troops are needed, as the enemy have been strengthening the defences with block houses and men. Had consulted with Yeo on the subject, who agreed with him as to the force required. Sends statement of the force he can raise, so that a reinforcement is needed. Advises an attack also on Oswego, where the destruction of the enemy's stores would cripple the movements of the United States fleet.

112

"Statement of the force and means which it is assumed can be collected in Upper Canada for the attack on Sackett's Harbour."

115

The statement gives the regiments, &c., the totals from each post being:

From Kingston	1,800
From Prescott and Cornwall,...	400
From York and Burlington	400
Indians from Burlington.....	200
2nd battalion Royal Marines	400
<hr/>	
Total Infantry	3,000
Indians	200
<hr/>	
Total	3,200

The artillery it is proposed to take, &c.

Drummond to Prevost, 28th April. The time that must be occupied in preparation and how the fleet was to be employed in the interval.

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Prevost to Drummond, 30th April. He (Drummond) would require 5,000 troops and it is impossible to send the reinforcement needed without stripping Lower Canada of means of defence. It is by wary measures and occasional daring enterprises that the character of the war has been sustained and from that policy he is not disposed to depart. From a presumption that the government of the United States is sincerely desirous of an armistice in the firm belief that the negotiations at Gottenburg will terminate in peace, he has appointed an officer of rank to discuss at Champlain articles for a suspension of arms; this renders an offensive movement inexpedient until he (Drummond) shall hear further. Does not fully believe Constant Bacon's deposition, but Riall is fully prepared against any enterprise. Yeo is to see the letter but it is not to restrain him from operations until the armistice shall be announced. Page 121

July 6,
Chippawa.

Drummond to Prevost. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 20th November, which see.

July 10,
Kingston.

Same to Bathurst. The capture of the squadron on Lake Erie and the defeat of Procter led the disaffected in the district of London, under a notorious partizan leader of the enemy, to commit depredations on private property and carry off the loyal inhabitants, their chief object being to disorganize the militia by seizing their officers and sending them to the enemy. A small band of loyal militia of the district of London organized, attacked and defeated the marauders, killing, wounding, and taking prisoners a number, the rest escaping to the United States. A special commission was appointed for the trial of the miscreants in the London, Niagara and Home districts. Of 17 tried out of 70, the rest having escaped to the United States, 15 have been convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 20th. The Chief Justice and Acting Attorney General Robinson recommend that leniency be shown and that justice mixed with mercy would produce the example desired. Has, therefore, respited seven of the least guilty to be committed to perpetual banishment. Transmits copies and extracts of the communications from the Chief Justice and Acting Attorney General with lists of the prisoners reprieved and to be executed. 124

Enclosed. Acting Attorney General Robinson to Capt. Loring, 18th June (extracts). Reports the proceedings at the trial of the prisoners and recommends leniency in dealing with them. 129

Chief Justice Scott to Drummond, 28th June (extracts). Reports the result of the trials and recommends that the sentence of death should not be executed on the whole of the prisoners. 132

The same, 5th July. The punishment of a few would, he thinks, have a more salutary effect, than that of many. 135

Same, 8th July. The prisoners tried belonged to the district of London or of Niagara. One, at least, out of these districts should suffer the punishment of the law. The infliction of the sentence of capital punishment has been so infrequent in the province that the feeling will be more profound and the effect lasting. Has applied for protection in the removal of the prisoners in the case of an attempted rescue. 137

List of prisoners reprieved. Samuel and Stephen Hartwell, Isaac Petit, Jacob Oberholser, Garret Neel, John Johnston, Cornelius Harvey. 140

List of prisoners to be executed. Aaron Stephens, Benjamin Simmonds, Noah Hopkins, Dayton Lyndsay, George Peacock, Isaiah Brink, Adam Cryler, and John Dunham. 141

July 12,
Kingston.

Drummond to Bathurst. Has received copy of his (Bathurst's) dispatch to Prevost respecting the proposed emigration of peasantry from Sutherland and Caithness. Approves of it and recommends that they should be settled near the line between Canada and the United

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States, for instance on the islands opposite Kingston, which would form a defence by loyal and well affected people and be a counter poise to the evil disposed. Page 142

Enclosed. Drummond to Prevost, 19th February. Approves of the emigration of families from Scotland; the difficulty of settling them from the scarcity of provisions; a large supply should be sent with them. 144

Letters from Drummond to Prevost from 27th July to 5th November were enclosed in letter from Drummond to Bathurst of 20th November.

November 14, Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Dispatches received; thanks for the favourable manner in which his communication had been received. 147

November 20, Kingston. Same to the same. Returned to Kingston at the close of a campaign marked by difficulties of the most embarrassing nature and privations of the most trying kind to troops; he can bear testimony to the determined bravery, steady perseverance and exemplary good conduct of the troops. Sends copy of each of his communications to Prevost respecting the principal events. Gives a sketch of affairs during the campaign. 149

Enclosed. Same to Prevost, 6th July. Report of the engagement at Chippawa. 158

Same to the same 27th July. Report of the engagement of Lundy's Lane, with details. 164

Same to the same, 15th August. Report of the attack on Fort Erie and its failure, with details. 177

(The arrangement of troops for the attack is in a secret memorandum dated 14th August in Series C., vol. 685, p. 83.)

Drummond to Prevost, 17th September. Repulse of the enemy's sortie from Fort Erie. 185

(A sketch (traced) of the positions of the forces is in series C., vol. 685, p. 207.)

Drummond to Prevost, 19th September. Details of the repulse of the enemy's sortie from Fort Erie. 187

(The casualty return is in series C., vol. 685, p. 213.)

Drummond to Prevost, 21st September. Owing to sickness and the want of camp equipage, has ordered the troops to fall back about a mile in rear of their present camp, which owing to the long continued rains "is like a lake in the midst of a thick wood." The new position will, besides, if the force is attacked give an open field for defence. It is reported that a column of the enemy has been seen moving towards Tycehorne's. Should he detach a strong column on that road and attack in force in front, he (Drummond) will be a good deal embarrassed as his effective number is considerably under 2,000 fire locks. The greatest part of the sick and all the encumbrances are now far on their way to Chippawa; hopes to be able to move next day to Black Creek. The critical state of the frontier from sickness, want of provisions and the increasing force of the enemy. The enemy has induced its militia to cross to Fort Erie and there are now 3,000 of that force there, exclusive of the regular force of nearly the same number; he (Drummond) has not been able to get as many hundreds (of militia). Has ordered Kempt to send up the Canadian Fencibles, or any other corps of the centre division fit for the severe duty, to relieve the exhausted corps. The remains of the King's regiment and the battalion companies of de Watteville's to reinforce the forts. The destruction of the earth-works caused by the constant rain. 195

Same to the same, 10th October. The strenuous efforts made by the enemy to force back his (Drummond's) force from the frontier; it is the enemy's design to cover his troops at Fort Erie during the winter. The probabilities that the attack will be made by way of the Grand River or Long Point. His embarrassing position should this be the case, as he

1814.

would have to detach men from the small force he has to meet Izard's attack. Details of the change of distribution of the troops. The vessels under Dobbs have been carrying the sick to York and to Forty Mile Creek; his cordial and zealous co-operation. Page 199

Drummond to Prevost, 11th October. Probable attack on Chippawa Creek and the preparations for defence. With a force of 2,800 he would be strongly induced to attack double his number, should the enemy afford a favourable opportunity by dividing his force; the lowest estimate of the enemy's force is 8,000; deserters state it as high as 10,000, that a vast number of boats are to be employed and that 12 pieces of artillery are already embarked. The vast preparations and the numerical inferiority of the British force have induced the inhabitants generally to abandon their homes and property. Cannot induce the militia or Indians to come forward. The little help to be expected from the squadron, any reinforcement would be too late "to take any share in the contest which I fear this gallant little division will shortly have to maintain against treble its numbers." 204

(The copy sent by Prevost is dated the 12th.)

Same to the same, 15th October. Advance of the enemy on Chippawa Creek; artillery fired all day, but no attack made. The enemy retired at sunset to the camp at Street's Grove. If he had the 90th and another strong regiment he believes he could strike a blow that would not only give immediate tranquillity but go far towards finishing the war in Upper Canada. Should reinforcements and provisions not arrive, the naval commander would in his opinion, have much to answer for. 208

Same to the same, 18th October. The enemy displayed columns of infantry during the whole of the 16th in front of the position at the mouth of Chippawa Creek, but did not venture within range, or give any annoyance. About one o'clock on the 17th the enemy's troops disappeared and it was ascertained had retired from the camp at Street's Grove to Black Creek where they camped. Had not yet ascertained the cause of the retrograde movement; spies and deserters report that the position at the mouth of the Creek was stronger than the enemy expected, added to the intelligence of the approach of the fleet, which must have been seen off Genesee some days ago, the wind not being favourable, and being reported to General Brown, would account not only for his retreat but for its precipitation, provisions having been left and some camp equipage burned. Two boats sent to Schlosser for provisions returned to Street's Grove, not knowing of the retreat; one of these was taken, which contained fresh meat, bread and spirits for at least a brigade. That the enemy does not intend to leave the frontier is evident from the events of this day (18th), when a large force was reported to be moving up Black Creek, in the direction of Cook's Mills on Lyon's Creek. Sent the Glengarry Light Infantry and seven companies of the 82nd, and on being informed that the enemy had passed Cook's Mills, sent the remaining three companies of the 82nd and the 100th regiment, with orders to Myers to feel the enemy closely, which he shall attack if not too strong. Orders have been sent to burn Brown's bridge on the Chippawa, and as the enemy cannot, he should think, bring guns, he will be found to have committed himself by this movement, unless he retire in the course of the night. If the report that only one brigade, not exceeding 2,000 men, has been moved to Cook's Mills be confirmed, he shall add the 6th to the other troops, and attack in the morning, leaving de Watteville's regiment to maintain the position against the remainder, (6,000), which he should have no difficulty in doing. Has received report from Fort George that the fleet (five sail) was in sight. Has desired Harvey to write to Yeo for some of his marines in addition to the troops

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he has brought up. Unless the squadron bring up a strong reinforcement, it will by no means relieve the difficulties of his situation. Page 211

Drummond to Prevost, 20th October. Report of the retreat of the enemy's force from Cook's Mills, without destroying the mills which might have been done on public grounds. The commanding officer (Bissell) has been very cautious about burning or plundering, probably admonished by the retaliation at Washington and on the coast. Cannot tell what the enemy's army may do next, but his (Drummond's) preparations leave him far less anxious on the subject of being able to repel all the enemy's attempts than on his first approach. Strength of the position. Has been unable to communicate with the squadron owing to violent winds. His disappointment at half the 90th being left to struggle through the dreadful roads between Kingston and York. Earnestly recommends sending up two effective regiments besides the 90th, one to be sent to Burlington and the other to Fort George to relieve the Royal's, King's, 41st, 89th, 100th, 103rd and de Watteville's regiments. 216

(The refusal of Yeo to supply marines on the ground of unduly weakening his squadron, dated 19th October, is in Series C., vol. 686, p. 84, and a letter from Drummond to Prevost, dated 23rd October, same volume, p. 85, details the proceedings subsequent to the retreat of the United States army. A general order for the distribution of troops is at p. 92.)

Drummond to Prevost, 5th November. In answer to Prevost's desire that he should make a movement against Fort Erie points out that it would be neither prudent nor politic to do so at present, for reasons given, but in deference to his (Prevost's) desire shall remain till the close of navigation to watch for an opportunity before going to Kingston. His own view is towards the right bank of the Niagara, not Fort Erie, and by naval co-operation to effect the destruction of Izard's army; without this co-operation, however, it cannot be attempted. To consult with Yeo and the commissioner, he shall go to York and return to this frontier unless it should be rendered unnecessary by the evacuation of Fort Erie or the refusal of Yeo to co-operate. From letter to Yeo it will be seen that he landed the troops hastily on shore and went off to York with the nine-pounder brigade, ordnance, provisions and other stores; they might almost as well be at Kingston as at York. Will send further information when he gets to York. The importance of sending sappers and miners. The least effective of several of the regiments embarked; hopes Yeo can take others. Regrets to part with the 41st, as he thinks in spring it will be a strong corps. The reduction of issues will be great and actual efficient numbers little reduced. Enough, he hopes, will remain for service before the ships return from Kingston. Information respecting the murder of Capt. Francis sent, that a representation might be made to the United States government, as any representation to the General commanding could only be referred to it; has called on Talbot for a detailed statement. Calls attention to the violation of the convention for the exchange of prisoners and to the shameful treatment of the officers and men of the 41st. P.S. Had deferred sending off the letters till the return of Fitzgibbon, sent to ascertain if the enemy had evacuated Fort Erie. That officer confirms the report, the enemy evacuated Fort Erie after destroying the place. This only strengthens his resolution to go to York to have an interview with the commander of the squadron. The outrages committed by the United States Army demand a severe retaliation. Recommends that the necessary communications be made to Cochran, unless His Excellency prefer that it should be inflicted on the opposite frontier a service which his (Drummond's) division is perfectly equal to perform.

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1814.
December 24,
Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits answers by members of the Council to charges made against them by Firth, attorney general, with extracts from the Council records and also a letter by Chief Justice Scott and Justice Powell in answer to similar charges against them made by Firth. Cause of the delay in transmitting the documents. Page 229
Enclosed. Documents of various dates in support of the answers. 231 to 344

LIEUT. GOV. DRUMMOND AND MISCELLANEOUS.—1814.

Q. 318—2.

1809.
August 9,
York. Dummer Powell to Halton. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 4th April, 1814, which see. Memorandum of same date follows.
1811.
February 21,
Attorney
General's
Office. Firth to the same. Enclosed in Gore's letter of 10th July, 1814, which see.
1813.
October 8,
Reigate. Grece to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 7th March, 1814, which see.
1814.
January 3,
Kingston. De Rottenburg to Adams, agent for Upper Canada. Has drawn for a moiety of the salary of the lieut.-governor from 19th June to 12th December, 1813. Page 366
- January 4,
Foley Place. Wyatt to Bathurst. Defends himself against charges which may prevent payment of his claims and quotes letters from Lord Castlereagh, etc., in his favour. 368
Enclosed. Memoranda relative to his case. 372
- January 5,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. The Lords of the Admiralty have recommended the payment to Capt. Drury of the "Dover," of £200 for the passage of Sheaffe and his family. 379
- January 11,
London. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Requests that a certificate be furnished that he succeeded to the command in Upper Canada on the 14th October, 1812, although from the death of his predecessor he was unable to go to York till the 20th to be sworn in. 380
- January 14,
Gower Street. Morice to the same. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel recommended the payment for life of £100 to Langhorn, late missionary in Canada. 381
Enclosed. Certificate. 382
(The letter is undated, the date in the margin is that on the certificate.)
- January 19
America Sq.,
U. C. James Shaw to Bathurst. Recommends the capture and fortifying of Cape Balisa (Balize), on the eastern mouth of the Mississippi, which could be used as a set off in the negotiations with the United States for a termination of the war. 383
- January 22,
Reigate. Grece to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 7th March, which see.
- January 29,
Reigate. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 7th March, which see.
- February 2,
Foley Place. Wyatt to Goulburn. Asks for an interview to show him documents relative to his claim. 385
- February 4,
Treasury. Harrison to the same. The Lords of the Treasury see no objections to the arrangement made by Gore with Elmsley for the rent of his house for public offices. 386
- February 6,
Foley Place. Wyatt to the same. Asks that Bathurst would recommend him to the Treasury for an appointment anywhere but in Canada. 387

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1814. February 12, Foley Place.	Wyatt to Goulburn. Further respecting recommendation to the Treasury by Bathurst.	Page 389
February 18, Villiers Street.	Gilpin to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th June, which see.	430
March 5, Whitehall Place.	Adams to Goulburn. Transmits bill drawn by de Rottenburg for moiety of the salary of lieutenant-governor. Not being accompanied by the necessary certificate, desires to have Bathurst's pleasure as to payment.	390
March 5, Whitehall Place.	Same to the same. Requests to have Bathurst's authority to pay D'Arcy Boulton his full salary whilst absent on leave. Objected to by Audit Office.	391
March 7, Staines.	Gore to the same. Transmits letters from J. W. Grece (Grece), as he (Gore) cannot interfere in the distribution of waste lands in Upper Canada.	392
	<i>Enclosed.</i> J. W. Grece to Gore, 22nd January, respecting a grant of land in Upper Canada.	393
	Same to the same, 8th October, 1813. Respecting grant of land.	395
	Same to the same, 29th January, 1814. On the same subject.	397
March 17, London.	Memorial of John R. Small. Enclosed in Gore to Goulburn, 4th April, which see.	407
April 4, Staines.	Gore to Goulburn. Sends papers to assist him in answering Small's memorial. The question is whether Small has, or has not, the power to appoint the clerks of assizes his deputies as clerk of the Crown in the different districts.	407
	Memorial of John R. Small, 17th March, stating his father's case, &c.	408
	Dummer Powell to Halton, 9th August, 1809. Statement of the allowance for travelling expenses to the clerk of the circuit.	419
	Memorandum of same date on the same subject.	421
	Statement of the case of John Small, clerk of the Crown and Common Pleas in Upper Canada, 10th April, 1813.	423
April 10, Verdun.	Case of John Small. See Gore to Goulburn, 4th April, 1814.	
April 22, Castle Street.	Hamilton to ——. The enclosure will answer for obtaining a reply to the Bishop of Quebec.	429
April 27, War Office.	Palmerston to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th June, which see.	
April 28, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Drummond's requisition for stationery for the different departments to obtain Bathurst's opinion thereon.	430
May 25, Baker Street.	Sheaffe to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Goulburn, 15th June, which see.	
June 4, Montreal.	Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Harrison to Bunbury, 31st August, which see.	
June 7, Treasury.	Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits Drummond's requisition for stationery for the Indian Department, to obtain Bathurst's opinion thereon.	431
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Drummond to Treasury, 31st January. This and requisitions which follow are identical with the letter and requisitions of same date addressed to Bathurst in Q. 318-1 pp. 15, 16, 20.	
June 8, Saville Row.	Gore to Bathurst, Charles Burton Wyatt is suing him (Gore) for suspending him from the office of surveyor general and for defamation. Believes the defence should be at the expense of Government.	440
	(In the report of the trial the full name of Wyatt is given as Charles Perkins Wyatt. He, however, always signed C. B.; the above is the first document among the Archives which contains Wyatt's full name. For report of the trial see "Annual Register," vol. 58, p. 294 the name Charles Perkins being, no doubt, given there incorrectly.)	

1814.
June 15,
Lincoln's Inn. Hobhouse to Goulburn. In reference to order to defend Gore on the part of government, points out that the action is not only for suspending Wyatt from office, but also for having printed and published a libellous pamphlet; does not think the authority of Lord Bathurst to defend the suit covers the latter charge. Page 442
- Enclosed.* (Private.) Before writing the official letter had consulted the attorney and solicitor general, who agreed that government should not commit itself by a defence of the libel. 444
- June 15,
Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits correspondence respecting claim by Sheaffe for the value of baggage lost in Upper Canada. 445
- Sheaffe to Harrison, 25th May. Asks him to call attention at as early a date as possible to his (Sheaffe's) claim for his losses at the capture of York. 446
- Palmerston to the same, 27th April. The War Office has allowed £210 to Sheaffe for loss of baggage. The remainder of the claim should be decided upon by the rules governing losses by civil officers in similar cases. 447
- Gilpin to the same, 18th February. Transmits by direction of Sheaffe, return and certificate of losses. 448
- June 16,
Saville Row. Gore to Goulburn. Applies for copies of commission and instructions to Prescott. 449
- June 18,
Montreal. Baynes to Prevost. Enclosed in Torrens to Bunbury, 16th August, which see.
- June 23,
Foley Place. Wyatt to Bathurst. In bringing an action against Gore, he does so to vindicate his own character against the charge, especially, of having taken for his own use a favourable location of land to the injury of a deserving man. 450
- Enclosed.* Copies of correspondence with Castlereagh on the subject. 452 to 456
- List of papers referred to in letter to Cooke, dated 8th September, 1807. 457
- June 25,
Downing
Street. Goulburn to Gore. Desires to know if the statement in the extract from Wyatt's letter, as to the plea he (Gore) has entered in his defence is correct. 463
- Enclosed.* Extract from Wyatt's letter of 23rd June. 464
- June 26,
The Mote. Sir J. B. Riddell to Goulburn. Is obliged for his readiness to issue an order for the payment of Chief Justice Scott's salary. The certificate of Scott's residence is in the hands of Adams, whose note is enclosed. 460
- Enclosed.* Correspondence respecting Scott's salary. 461, 462
- June 28,
Chambly. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Goulburn, 12th August, which see.
- June 29,
Foley Place. Wyatt to Goulburn. Letter received; the answer from Peel alluded to, is part of the continued refusal to look in the face the charges made against him by Gore; his rectitude; the hard trials he has experienced in reputation and fortune, but he will make every struggle against injustice, &c. 465
- Enclosed.* Memorial of Wyatt to Drummond for copies of papers necessary for his suit. 468
- (The memorial is signed Charles Burton Wyatt.)
- List of papers asked for. 470
- July 4,
Montreal. Prevost to Torrens. Enclosed in Torrens to Bunbury, 16th August, which see.
- July 4,
London. John R. Small to Goulburn. Calls attention to the memorial presented on account of his father against the unjust treatment he had met with from Gore and for an allowance for the fees withheld from him. 486
- July 10,
Sunning Hill. Gore to ——— (private.) Transmits copy of letter from Firth, attorney general, respecting his claim as set out in petition to the House of Commons. 474

Department of Agriculture—Archives

1814. *Enclosed.* Firth to Halton, 21st February. Remarks, at length, on his claim for fees as attorney general, and on the action of the committee of Council respecting them. Page 476
- July 18, Portsmouth. John R. Small to Goulburn. Asks for an answer and that he should obtain a final decision on the memorial on behalf of his (Small's) father. 490
- August 5, Westminster. Barclay to Secretary of State (Bathurst.) Having lost the greater part of his public papers at the naval engagement on Lake Erie, he obtained copies of some from Prevost and asks for copies of papers preparatory to the court martial. 491
- Enclosed.* Abstract of dispatches relative to the naval squadron on Lake Erie in 1813. 493
- August 11, Saville Row. Gore to Secretary of State (Bathurst). Transmits and recommends application from Clark, of Upper Canada, for a small grant of land on the River Niagara, on which to erect his mills. 498
- Enclosed.* Clarke to Gore, 20th July. Is ready to return to Upper Canada; the distressed state in which he left it last fall. His first care, military duty excepted, will be to repair his mills, he would feel more secure could he obtain a title to the reserved chain in front of his own lands; holds a license of occupation for part of this reserve, part was granted by Simcoe; has purchased all other claims. Asks that application be made to government on his (Clarke's) behalf. 499
- August 12, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Prevost on the 28th June, has advised having drawn £10,000 for the civil government of Upper Canada. 502
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison, 28th June. Has drawn for £10,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 503
- August 16, Horse Guards. Torrens to Bunbury. Transmits for the consideration of Bathurst, scheme for increasing and establishing the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles as a permanent frontier corps in Upper Canada. 505
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Torrens, 4th July. Transmits letter from Baynes, submitting a scheme for increasing and establishing the Glengarry Light Infantry Fencibles as a permanent frontier corps in Upper Canada. The plan appears to be eligible and he, therefore, recommends it for favourable consideration. 506
- Baynes to Prevost, 18th June. His plan with respect to the establishment of Glengarry regiment (11 pages). 508
- The letter is signed "Edward Baynes, Colonel, Glengarry Light Infantry."
- August 31, Treasury. Harrison to Bunbury. Transmits letters from Prevost that he has issued warrants for £16,000 and £5,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 519
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison, 4th June. Letter of advice that he had issued warrants for the sums above mentioned. 520
- September 16, Montreal. Same to the same (?). Enclosed in Arbutnot to Bunbury, 17th December, which see.
- October 3, Montreal. Sir John Johnson to Prevost. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 2nd December, which see.
- October 3, Montreal. Prevost to Harrison. Enclosed in Lushington to Bunbury, 2nd December, which see.
- November 9, Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Sends report of the Comptroller of Army accounts on two letters from Drummond transmitting the public accounts of Upper Canada from 1st July, 1812, to 31st December, 1813. 521
- November 21, London. E. W. Phelps to Bathurst. He is an American citizen; the circumstances under which he came to Great Britain; the seizure of his papers containing communications to Castlereagh will ensure the destruction of himself and family in the United States; prays for a situation under the British Government. 522

1814.
December 2,
Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits letters from Prevost and Sir John Johnson, covering a memorial from Sarah, widow of Mathew Elliott, for relief; to learn if Bathurst approves of the application and to what amount it has his sanction. Page 527
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison, 3rd October. Sends letters from Johnson covering memorial from Mrs. Elliott. 528
- Sir John Johnson to Prevost, 3rd October. States the unfortunate case of Mrs. Elliott; encloses and recommends her memorial on the ground of her late husband's services. 530
- Memorial from Mrs. Elliott. 532
- December 17,
Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Prevost, with Receiver General's accounts current with report of the committee of Council on the public accounts. 536
- December 17,
Lincoln's Inn. Fraser to the same. William Campbell was recommended to be appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils. He desires to know if the recommendation has been approved of and if orders have been given to prepare a mandamus. 537
- December 17,
Treasury. Arbuthnot to Bunbury. Transmits advice from Prevost, that he had issued a warrant for £10,000 for the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 538
- Enclosed.* Prevost to Harrison (?) 16th September. He has issued a warrant for £10,000. 539
- December 26,
Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. Transmits requisition for goods for presents to the Indians. 345
- Enclosed.* Requisition. 347
- Memorandum, instructions, &c., relative to granting lands in Upper Canada to disbanded soldiers. The instructions are extracts from those sent to Haldimand in 1783. 352 to 358
1815.
January 3,
Woburn
Place. J. Nichol to Bathurst. Sends memorial from his brother, Robert Nichol, of Woodhouse, Upper Canada, praying for remuneration for his losses; asks for an interview. 359
- Enclosed.* Memorial. 360
- A schedule gives the amount of the losses for which he prays remuneration, £5,580 sterling. 362
- Letter to Bathurst from Robert Nichol, 5th October, 1814, respecting his claim for losses. 364
- February 7. Memorial by Allegre to Bathurst. Enclosed in Allegre to — 10th April, 1815, which see.
- March 31,
Somerset-
town. Allegre to —. Enclosed in Allegre to —, of 10th April, which see.
- April 10,
Somerset-
town. Allegre to — (in French). Refers to letter of 31st March, enclosing memorial to Bathurst for the continuance of the salary granted him by Windham. States the grounds of his claim. 400
- Enclosed.* Allegre to — (in French). His deplorable situation in consequence of the revolution in France. Sends copy of memorial for a continuance of his pension and asking for his influence to obtain it. 403
- Memorial (in French) to Bathurst, 7th February, stating his services and praying for a continuance of his pension. 405

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

LIEUT. GOVERNORS DRUMMOND, SIR GEORGE MURRAY, ROBINSON, GORE
AND MISCELLANEOUS—1815.

Q. 319.

1812.
April 9,
Carlton. Warrant to John Brock to administer the Government. Enclosed in Sir George Murray to Bathurst, 25th April, 1815, which see.
1814.
January 27,
Downing
Street. Bathurst to Prevost. To send a list of the militia officers present at the capture of Detroit and at the battles of Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm who are entitled to decorations. Page 269
(The letter, a copy, is dated 1816, but endorsed 1814, the correct date.)
- May 3,
York. Memorial of Dr. Strachan. Enclosed in Drummond to Bathurst, 12th March, 1815, which see.
1815.
January 2,
Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 72). Recommends that a pardon be granted to Edward McSwiney, under sentence of death for the murder of Andrew Fuller. The earnest loyalty of McSwiney who refused to accept his freedom at the hands of the enemy, although under sentence of death, and when all the other prisoners in gaol made their escape. His situation as sergeant of the guard was not taken into account by the jury, which was composed of men from the disaffected district of Johnstown and the man shot for his own improper conduct was of the same class. 2
- January 14,
Treasury. Lushington to Bunbury. Transmits petition of Barwis, late *intendant* (*sic*) of naval stores at Kingston, for a pension. The Lords of the Treasury desire to have Bathurst's opinion. 227
The memorial, stating his naval services and his obtaining information which led to the conquest of Detroit by Brock, &c. 230
- January 18,
Kingston. Drummond to Bathurst. In consequence of the meritorious conduct of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada, has been induced, with a view to add to their numbers, to increase the bounty. Is sanguine that the effective number will shortly be augmented to 600. The severe losses both in officers and men during the last campaign, but a respectable bounty of £10 should attract recruits. The services of the corps as light infantry, &c., reported. Proposes to clothe the corps as rifles instead of in red. Asks also two stands of colours with the word "Niagara" on them and on their appointments as an honourable testimony of their gallantry. Has appointed Major Foster to act as Lieut.-Colonel and Capt. Glen of the 45th to be Major. The qualification of the two officers given in detail. 6
- February 10,
York. Same to the same. Regrets that he (Bathurst) had not been able to procure the increase of salary to the private secretary of the person administering the Government, which was recommended. Renews the recommendation. 13
- February 12,
Sunning Hill. Gore to Goulburn. Asks for an abstract of money raised by enactment of the British Government prior to the 18th of the King, which is not put at the disposal of the legislature of Upper Canada. 85
- February 20,
York. Drummond to Bathurst (No. 4). A bill is in advanced progress for placing at his disposal £9,000 for procuring recruits for the incorporated militia, and £1,000 to provide colours for the regiment and furniture for the officers' mess. This is a proof that he had not said too much in favour of the young corps and of the estimation in which it is held by all ranks. The presentation of colours would, therefore, be regarded as a flattering proof of His Majesty's approbation, and the appointment of two field officers of established reputation be esteemed as a further

	1815.	favour. Again recommends Capt. Glen to be major and Major Foster to be lieut.-colonel. The long services of the latter warrant his promotion. 16	
February 27,	York.	Freitag to Bathurst. Reminds His Lordship of the family of four persons being sent out in September, 1814, with the promise that orders should be sent respecting them, which have not yet been received. Drummond has in the meantime, allotted him 200 acres to sow the grain brought out. Asks for a specific order, and that other German families expected may be settled near him. 228	
		The letter in German. 237	
March 8,	Sunning Hill.	Gore to Goulburn (?). Asks for a copy of Wyatt's commission. 86	
March 11,	Lambeth.	Capt. McCaskell to Bathurst. Proposes to settle in Upper Canada 500 or 1,000 families from the Highlands of Scotland, whom he would train to become an efficient militia. Asks that his rank in the army may be continued and that promotion be given as circumstances may warrant. 239	
March 11,	Lambeth.	Same to Bunbury. Encloses his proposal to Bathurst of same date, respecting settlers from the Highlands of Scotland. There is a determination to emigrate to the United States, unless steps be taken to encourage and direct it to British possessions. Has offered his services knowing the confidence felt in him by the people. 242	
March 12,	York.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits memorial from Dr. Strachan for remuneration for having erected the parsonage house and premises at Cornwall, which had been referred to the Executive Council, whose favourable report is also sent. 19	
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial of Rev. Dr. Strachan, of York, 3rd May, 1814. 21	
		Valuation of the improvements to the parsonage house, amounting to £520 Halifax currency. The certificate that the contribution of the congregation at Cornwall was £180, Halifax currency, is attached to the valuation. 23	
		Report of the Executive Council that the prayer of Dr. Strachan's memorial for remuneration is reasonable and just. 25	
March 18,	York.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 6). The legislature met on the 1st of February and prorogued on the 14th of March. Sends copies of his speech and addresses in reply and schedule of Acts passed. The liberality of both Houses towards the defence and security of the province. The sum of £20,000 voted for roads will be of great benefit, and had the war continued would have contributed much towards the security of the province. 29	
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Speech at the opening of the legislature. 31	
		Address in reply by the Legislative Council. 34	
		The same by the Legislative Assembly. 37	
		Speech on prorogation. 41	
		Schedule of Acts passed during the session. 44	
March 22,	Kingston.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 7). Calls attention to the state of religion and of education and encloses statement and memorial on these subjects. 48	
March 24,	Kingston.	Same to the same (No. 8). Has been notified of his being appointed to administer the civil government of Canada and to assume the command of the forces. 50	
March 24,	Kingston	Same to the same (No. 9). Transmits copies of addresses from the Council and Assembly to him and to the Prince Regent on behalf of their distressed loyal fellow subjects who had suffered from plundering and captivity by the barbarous policy of an unprincipled and devastating enemy, and were thus reduced from plenty to the utmost state of human wretchedness. Appeals for relief to the sufferings of which he had himself been a witness. 52	
		<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial to Drummond. 54	
		Address to the Prince Regent. 56	

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1815. March 25, Kingston.	Drummond to Bathurst (No. 10). Had omitted to recommend with others for an increase of salary two clerks in the office of the Secretary of the province; now does so. Page 59	60
March 25, Kingston.	Same to the same (No. 10*). Transmits address from the Assembly, on the subject of an improvement in the General Post Office. The evils caused by the delays and the infrequency of the mails. The people are willing to submit to any increased rate of postage which may be thought necessary. 60	62
March 25, Treasury.	<i>Enclosed.</i> Address. 62 Arbuthnot to Goulburn. Transmits application from Drummond for presents to the Indians for Bathurst's opinion. 244	245
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Drummond to Harrison, 26th December, 1814. Sends requisitions for presents for the Indians. 245	247
March 27, Kingston.	Requisition. 247 Drummond to Bathurst (No. 11). Reports that D'Arcy Boulton was invested with the office of attorney general on the 6th January, and John B. Robinson with that of solicitor general on the 13th February. 65	65
March —, Louth.	Memorial of Solomon Moore for a grant or lease of land which he had improved and which had been granted to Capt. Loring with whom he could come to no settlement. 251.	253
	<i>Enclosed.</i> Memorial (undated). 253	256
April 7, Treasury.	Second memorial, dated 14th March, 1815. 256 Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits requisition for stationery from Drummond. 258	259
April 10, Bath.	Lady Drummond to Bathurst. Desires to know how long Sir Gordon Drummond is to be in Canada, so that she may make arrangements. 259	260
April 22, Castle Street.	Anthony Hamilton to Goulburn. The satisfaction of the society for the propagation of the gospel in learning that provision was to be made for four additional clergymen for Upper Canada. Desires to know if it is still the determination to submit this to parliament, or if the Bishop of Quebec may be told that it shall be done next year. The Bishop of Quebec hopes to ordain two young men, with the view to the appointment of a missionary by the Society of Upper Canada, but in this view they must be disappointed, if the intentions of government are not carried into execution. 260	267
April 25, York.	Murray to Bathurst (No. 1). Has taken the oath to administer the government of Canada as the senior officer of the forces. The only instructions he has received are contained in a general order dated at Quebec, the 4th instant. Has, however, perused a copy of communication from Lord Liverpool to Brock, of 9th April, 1812, and of dispatch from him (Bathurst) to Prevost of the 8th December, of the same year. Has taken the title of provisional lieutenant-governor, instead of president, the latter being applied to a civilian already having a seat in the council. 67	69
	<i>Enclosed.</i> General order that Sir George Murray is appointed to command the troops in Upper Canada and to administer the civil government. 69	70
May 4, Princes Street.	Warrant that instead of senior member of council the administration of the province is to be vested in the military officers commanding. 70 Gore to Bathurst. Recommends Thomas Fraser, Neil McLean and Thomas Clarke, colonels of militia, and William Dickson, barrister-at-law, for the vacancies in the legislative council of Upper Canada. 87	88
May 5, Princes Street.	Same to the same. Recommends Dr. John Strachan to be an extraordinary of the executive council of Upper Canada. 88	89
May 7, Princes Street.	Same to the same. Recommends a grant of land to Halton, his secretary, for his faithful and efficient services. 89	89

1815.
May 7, Princes Street. Gore to Goulburn. Desires to discuss subjects relating to Upper Canada before he writes Bathurst officially. Page 91
- May 8, Princes Street. Same to Bathurst. Recommends for consideration the case of Jarvis, Secretary of Upper Canada, whose services are stated in detail and at length. 92
- May 18, Princes Street. Same to the same. Asks for instructions on applications that may be made by sufferers from depredations during the late war. 96
- May 18, Princes Street. Same to the same. Calls attention to an application from Drummond for money to erect legislative and judiciary buildings at York, the buildings for these purposes having been destroyed. 97
- May 19, Princes Street. Same to the same. Asks leave to erect at York a temporary house for the lieut.-governor in room of the Government house destroyed by the Americans. The necessity that exists for the governor residing at York. 98
- May 19, Princes Street. Same to the same. Asks His Lordship's support to his claim for compensation for the losses caused by the destruction of his property at York during its occupation by the Americans. 100
- Enclosed.* Certificate by Crookshank, D. A. C. G. 102
- May 22, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Transmits memorial from the Chief Justice (Scott) for leave to retire. The necessity of having a pure administration of justice. The inferiority of the provincial bar. The attachment of British lawyers to their native courts makes it hopeless to expect suitable persons to preside over the judicial department of Upper Canada, unless encouraged by the prospect of an eventual retirement. This is provided for in Lower Canada; the beneficial effect of such a measure if extended to Upper Canada. The fund created for the purposes of justice may not be sufficient, including a retirement, but he can hold out no hope of the legislature being induced to provide for officers appointed from Great Britain. The high character of the Chief Justice. 103
- Enclosed.* Memorial from Thomas Scott, Chief Justice. 106
- May 30, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Has received letter relative to reporting the most eligible place for the seat of government in Upper Canada and that Kingston appears to be better calculated for that purpose than York. Expresses no opinion on the expediency of the measure but points out the hardships that would be caused by the change. On the removal from Niagara (Newark) to York, then a wilderness, the officers received allotments of land which by the expenditure of money have become valuable; were York abandoned these would become of little value. Trusts therefore that if the officers are obliged to make a third establishment that compensation may be granted. Asks for instructions if he is to establish himself at Kingston, whilst the councillors, judges and others are at York, whence they must come if the civil administration is to be carried on. 108
- Enclosed.* Memorandum of the civil officers of the Government of Upper Canada established at York. 111
- June 2, Carlton House. Orders in Council that Dr. Strachan is appointed an honorary member of the Council of Upper Canada. 262
- June 7, Penzance. Sheaffe to Bathurst. Encloses copy of letters for His Lordship's consideration and support. 264
- Enclosed.* Same to Prevost. 7th June. To have officers present at the action at Queenston put on the same footing in respect to medals as those present at the actions at Detroit, Chateaugay and Chrysler's farm. 265
- Names of the officers recommended. 266

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- 1915.
- Sheaffe to Prevost, 7th June. Additional recommendation of Procter and officers for the capture of Winchester and his troops and of Vincent and officers for the affair at Stony Creek. Page 267
- June 17, Whitehall. Beckett to Goulburn. It has been decided to grant a free pardon to Edward McSwiney sentenced to death for the murder of Andrew Fuller. 268
- June 29, Whitehall Place. Adams to the same. For instructions as to the payment of bills drawn by J. Beverly Robinson for salary as solicitor and attorney general. 271
- July 3, Whitehall. Beckett to the same. Transmits pardon for Edward McSwiney to be forwarded to the governor of Upper Canada. 273
- July 5, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Asks for advances to his counsel for the expenses in Wyatt's suit, as he had been informed that the solicitor of the Treasury was to assist in the defence. 112
- July 7, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits letter from Drummond enclosing petition from Jarvis, Secretary of Upper Canada, for payment of losses sustained in preparing patents for grantees of Crown Lands. 274
- July 10, Downing Street. Goulburn to Sheaffe. Bathurst is sensible of the gallantry of the officers engaged in the actions specified, but does not think them of such importance as to enable him to recommend the issue of medals. 275
- July 13, Princes Street. Gore to Bathurst. Calls attention to the inadequate salary paid to Givins, agent for the Indians; his onerous duties. 114
- July 18, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury has ordered a warrant for £1,600 to pay Gore for the losses he sustained in the late invasion of Upper Canada. On the general subject of payment for losses, the principle has been acknowledged, but the evidence must be complete. How it should be obtained. 276
- July 29, Treasury. Same to the same. In accordance with directions, Gore has been authorized to issue a warrant for £1,000 to pay Jarvis for his losses in preparing land patents. 278
- July 29, Kingston. Robinson to Bathurst (No. 1). Sends account of the points that have most interested him since his appointment to the civil and military command on the 10th of June. The settlement of land is at present confined to the limited service men; it is the intention first to settle them on the lands adjoining the Rideau and then on those on the Trent. A communication should be established between Montreal and Kingston by way of the Ottawa and Rideau to prevent the communication by the St. Lawrence being interrupted in event of another war. Sends letter on this subject from a surveyor employed to estimate the expense. The settlement of the lands will obviate the difficulties of transport, &c., anticipated formerly. Wishes to reserve the lands of Glengarry in the Eastern district for the new settlers expected from Scotland. The importance of the lands on the Trent, Lake Simcoe, &c., by which a safe inland communication could be made from the Bay of Quinté to Lake Huron. The importance of reserving intermediate lots to persons of influence, the evil effect of profuse grants to persons who never saw the land and have no interest in the country. Another evil is the want of roads in consequence of these large tracts of uncultivated lands and especially if these lands are in the hands of a magistrate who will not enforce the assessment. Reports on the iron works at Gananoque, so-called, although they are thirty miles from there. Proposals of the proprietors; coal reported to be in the neighbourhood. Commodore Owen and Sir Robert Hall in favour of putting the iron works in operation. If coal is discovered a furnace should be erected at the dock yard (Kingston), and the result would be a saving of three-fourths of the expense. 73

1815.
July 31,
Treasury.

Lushington to Bunbury. Refers to letters of the 18th instant for answer to the application from the legislature of Upper Canada respecting the losses sustained by the inhabitants during the late invasion. Page 279

August 20,
Brighton.

Calvert to Goulburn. Respecting Ogle Moore who goes to Canada, asks for credentials and for a letter of recommendation to the governor of Canada. 280

August 30,
Kingston.

Robinson to Bathurst. Sends abstract of the docquet books of land patents, from 1st January to 31st December, 1815. 80

Counties.	Number of Grants.	Districts.	Number of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres Granted.
Town of York	1	} Home... } Niagara	10	} 2	200 ¹ / ₅
York.....	1		200		
Lincoln.....	1		700	1	700
Total.				3	900 ¹ / ₅

JOHN MCGILL,
Auditor General of Land Patents, Upper Canada.

August 31,
Kingston.

Robinson to Bathurst. Sends copies and schedule of the Acts passed in the third and fourth sessions of the sixth Parliament of Upper Canada. Page 82

Enclosed. Schedule, a duplicate, see p. 42.

September 2,
Kingston.

Robinson to Bathurst. Introduces John B. Robinson, solicitor general, who has obtained leave of absence for the purpose of studying at the English bar. 83

September 14,
General Post Office.

Freeling to Goulburn. Instructions have been sent to the representative in Canada of the Postmaster General to investigate and report what steps can be taken to give increased postal communication as asked for by the legislature. 282

September 25,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 1). Arrived on the 21st; will report shortly on the condition of Upper Canada after three years of war and invasion. 116

October 17,
York.

Same to the same (No. 2). The colony was labouring under no irreparable injury from the war at the date of his arrival. The frontier between Lakes Ontario and Erie shows the horrors of the species of war which the enemy waged against individual property, but except there and in the district of London, the injury has been compensated by the military expenditure. In fact, he might affirm that the general prosperity was greater than before the war. Irregularities in the civil department caused by attention to the military duties. Vexatious suits at law for acts done under martial law checked and the irritation will probably soon subside. The neglect to settle the pay of the militia is more resented; has directed the paymaster general of militia to have the accounts closed. The dissatisfaction of the militia at the smallness of the grants of land made for their services; recommends an increase, and that the reason for each grant be embodied in the deed. Trusts that the acts of the commission on losses and the judicious distribution of the funds to relieve immediate distress will give universal satisfaction. The rush of people from the United States; means taken to check it. Delay in the settlement of emigrants from Europe; refers for instructions the question of settlements for people from the Red River; rations have been ordered by Drummond for the infirm and for the women and children, the men are employed at remunerative wages. 117

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1815.
October 19,
Charing
Cross.

J. Beverly Robinson to Bathurst. Asks for an interview on the subject of the continuation of his leave of absence. Page 284

October 23,
York.

Gore to the same (No. 3). In addition to the grants already recommended, desires liberty to make similar grants to militia men who have lost a limb. 123

October 24,
York.

Same to the same (No. 4). Transmits letter from Col. Talbot and return of grants in townships mentioned in Talbot's letter. Sends reports of the Executive Council; should these be adopted asks for instructions so that Talbot may be relieved of apprehension that lands settled under his superintendence will be granted to other persons than those he recommends. Does not know a better plan for the improvement of the country than that laid down for the road through the western district. The settlement duties are so onerous that he does not think any person would undertake them for a less grant than 200 acres. 124

Enclosed. Talbot to Gore, 25th September. Calls attention to the want of roads through the district and the object being unattainable on account of an inconsiderate reservation made by Russell, extending more than 60 miles styled School Reserves. Refers to his (Gore's) determination to have the land surveyed from Long Point to Amherstburg for a high road, the land to be laid out in 200 acre lots, each grantee to make half the road in front of and across his lot. In 1811 this was nearly completed, when he (Gore) left, but had since been nearly frustrated by order of the surveyor general and by grants of land to the deputy paymaster general, to a clerk in the president's office and to a Presbyterian clergyman who had lived in the United States for several years whose conduct during the war was seditious, and since the peace he had sold the land and returned to the United States. The obloquy he had incurred on this account, it being known that he had been placed in charge, although he was not consulted in respect to the grants referred to, for which deeds were given without conditions of residence or settlement duties although both were imposed on the actual settlers placed there by him, whose labours for three years are lost and the province will suffer the injurious effects for a length of time. He is particularly concerned about the grant to the Presbyterian clergyman which possesses an excellent mill seat, which he (Talbot) had appropriated to a millwright of very ingenious and industrious habits. Owing to frequent changes in the persons administering the government, there is no security for his fulfilment of his duties of superintending and placing settlers, unless he is furnished with sufficient power to fulfil his engagements with the settlers. Has been heard before the Executive Council and refers to the proceedings. 126

A Return of all such lands as have been granted in the townships of Malahide, Bayham, Yarmouth, Westminster, and London, and Province of Upper Canada, since September, 1811. 132

1815.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BAYHAM.

To whom Granted.	Lot.	Con- cession.	Acres.	By whose authority Located.
Hon. John Hale	13	1	1,600	Mr. President Brock's order of 6th July, 1812.
	15			
	25	2		
	14			
	17	3		
	25			
William Stanton, Esq.	S. P. 14	1	554	do do
	12	2		
	13	3		
	Total acres .....					2,154

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MALAHIDE.

The Honourable John Hale, of the City of Quebec, Deputy Paymaster- General in Canada.	7	1	1,400	Mr. President Brock's order of 6th July, 1812.
	9			
	10	2		
	8			
	10			
13	1	200	do do	
15				
The Reverend John Hanning	16	1	200	do do
Alexander Hanning	17	1	200	
			1,800	

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH.

George C. Salmon, Esq.	6	1	1,200	Mr. President Sheaffe's order of 24th March, 1813, under the recom- mendation of Thomas Talbot, Esq.
	7			
	8	2		
	9			
Francis L. Walsh	S. h. 10	1	200	do do
	25			
Total acres			1,400	

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WESTMINSTER.

Nathaniel Fairchild ..	47	B. front.	200	Under the recommenda- tion of Thos. Talbot and Robt. Nichol, Esqs., commissioners.
William Bird	46	do ..	200	By order of Mr. [Presi- dent Brock, 2nd Janu- ary, 1812.
Asa Townsend	35	do ..	200	do of 25th March, 1812.
Robert Frank	39	1	200	do of 10th April, 1812.
Total acres			800	

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1815.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LONDON.

To whom Granted.	Lot.	Con- cession.	Acres.	By whose authority Located.		
Elizabeth Derenzy, wife of Major Wm. Derenzy, of His Majesty's 1st Regiment of foot, surviving Executrix of the late Honourable Prideaux Selby, a member of His Majesty's Executive Council and Receiver General of the Province.	22	B. front.	3,000	By order of Mr. Presi- dent De Rottenburgh, dated 12th August and 16th September, 1813.		
	23					
	24					
	20					
	22	1				
	23					
	24					
	18	2				
	19					
	12	3				
	13					
	14					
	7					
	8					
10	4					
11						
13	.					
14						
3						
4	1					
6						
7						
4	2					
3						
4	3					
7						
9						
10						
25	B. front.	2,000	By order of Mr. Presi- dent Brock, dated 6th July, 1812.			
26						
26						
27	1					
28						
28	2					
26	2					
Mahlon Burwell, Esq., Lieut.-Col. of Militia and Member of Provin- cial Parliament.	26			B. front.	400	By order of Mr. Presi- dent Sheaffe, dated 11th March, 1813.
	26					
	27					
	28					
Gilman Wilson	28			2	200	By order of Mr. Presi- dent Drummond, dated 12th March, 1814.
	26			2		
Thomas Hanson Steward to Lieut.- General Drummond	26			}	600	do dated 2nd October, 1814.
	27					
	28	5				
Joseph Brant Clench, gentleman	9	4	200	By order of Mr. Presi- dent Sheaffe, dated 8th April, 1813.		
Total acres			6,400			

THOMAS RIDOUT,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, UPPER CANADA,
20th October, 1815.

Reports of the Executive Council on Talbot's memorial, 15th February, 1809, and 8th April, 1813. 136, 142

Halton (Secretary to Gore) to Talbot, 7th October, 1815. The Surveyor General has been directed that no locations should be allowed on the land committed to his (Talbot's) superintendence for the road through parts of the London and Western districts, but by his recommendation subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor. No subject of the United States of America will be permitted to settle on the lands subject to his (Talbot's) superintendence. 147

1815.

- Halton to Talbot, 13th October. The lieut.-governor being joined to the Executive Council cannot of himself ensure grants of 200 acres to the settlers placed by him (Talbot) in the London and Western districts. Orders have been issued to grant only 100 acres to common applicants, so that a specific authority would be required to issue grants for 200 acres for the settlers under his (Talbot's) direction. He is not to consider the permission formerly granted to empower him to place settlers in the district, except on the road specified in the report of the Executive Council of 15th February, 1809, but he will forward the letter of 25th September and the surveyor general's report to the Secretary of State with a recommendation to secure 200 acres to the settlers on the road. Page 149
- October 26, London. Barwis to Goulburn. That he is waiting with his papers. 285
Memorial (duplicate, see page 230). 286
- October 30, Craven Street. H. J. Boulton to Bathurst. Applies on behalf of his father, the attorney general of Upper Canada, for a decision as to the payment of half fees by Robinson, solicitor general. 292
- October 31, York. Gore to the same (No. 5). Sends representation on the subject of the removal of the seat of government to Kingston. Transmits office plans of the town plot of Kingston. 152
Two plans follow showing the military reserves and the names of the owners of the lots. 152a
Memorial of the members of the civil government against the removal to Kingston, with statement of the losses that would be sustained as a consequence. 152B
- November 1, Belmont. Prevost to Goulburn. The Board of Claims has recommended six months' pay to Lieut. Barwis, of which he had approved. 293
- November 4, London. Robinson to Bathurst. Explains his reasons for refusing to pay the half fees to Boulton, but leaves the settlement to His Lordship's decision. 294
- December 4, Carlton House. Order in Council for a new seal for Upper Canada. 297
- December 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Fraser to Goulburn. Desires to know whether it has been settled that Judge Campbell is to be appointed a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils. 298
- December 20, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 6). In addition to the increases recommended by Drummond to the clerks in the public offices, those omitted by him, namely, the secretary's clerks should be put on the same footing. Is not aware whether Drummond's recommendation for this addition was transmitted before he left for Lower Canada, and therefore, sends copy. 59
Enclosed. Drummond to Bathurst, 25th March, a duplicate, see at its date.
- December 26, Bristol. Major General Robinson to Bathurst. Proposes to settle lands on the Bay of Quinté, now held by the Indians. 299
- December 27, York. Gore to the same (No. 7). The Indian department is paid out of the military chest, under authority of civil governor; his alarm at the great increase of the peace establishment since the last return. A sudden change would be unadvisable from the system administered by the military officers. Sends establishment at the time he left York in 1811, and at the present time. Does not object to the salaries of the officers, but calls attention to the payment of pensions not sanctioned. Reports especially on that of John Norton, who was not an Indian but a native of Scotland, who acquired the language so perfectly as to pass for one, and was employed as an interpreter till 1802, since which time he has resided amongst the Indians at the Grand River, where he has obtained an influence incompatible with the subordination of the tribes. The impression this impostor made on Prevost led to his being given the un-

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controlled management of several Indian tribes, and his consequent insolence and insubordination; his dismissal, with a pension to himself and wife; the pernicious effects of the policy of rewarding misconduct. The Indians continue in a state of irritation against the United States; they must be soothed and not goaded if it is desired to avoid causes of contention with the Americans. A collision on the subject of a murdered Indian has taken place at Amherstburg; has sent for a report before corresponding with the resident Minister at Washington; the impropriety of diplomatic correspondence being conducted from the military posts. Page 161

Enclosed. Correspondence respecting Norton's pension. 167 to 173
Correspondence, coroner's inquest, &c., on the case of the Indian shot near Grosse Isle, opposite Detroit, by an American soldier. 174 to 208

Correspondence respecting dealings with the Indians; the attempt of Cass, the Governor of Michigan, to prevent intercourse with them. 209
Correspondence respecting the theft of horses by Americans from the Kickapoo Indians. 210 to 219

LIEUT. GOV. F. GORE—1816.

Q. 320.

1814.
March 14, York. Extract from address to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.
- March 15, York. Report by Ridout to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, 1816, which see.
- March 16, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 25th April, which see.
- March 16, York. Loring, Secretary to Drummond, to Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, 1816, which see.
- April 14, Montreal. Governor in Chief to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.
- April 16, Kingston. Foster to Glegg. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 15th April, 1816, which see.
- May 9, Coteau du Lac. Willson to I. W. Clarke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.
- May 16, Coteau du Lac. Willson to Brenton. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 11th April, 1816, which see.
1815.
November 4, York. Minute of Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd February, which see.
- November 5, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.
- November 25, Quebec. Drummond to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, which see.
- November 25, Quebec. Same to the same (extract). Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 25th April, 1816, which see.
- December 9, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.
- December 11, York. Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.
- December 15, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.
- December 22, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.
- December 26, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 6th January, 1816, which see.

1816.

January 6,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 8). Correspondence with Drummond respecting Indian affairs having been carried on unofficially, he had thought he might be exempted from transmitting it. He had found himself compelled to resist the method of purchasing Indian territory in the province by the military authority. The importance of purchasing the island had led him to order the Indian department to furnish the means to satisfy the Indians. His desire to avoid collision with the military command. Page 2

Enclosed. Drummond to Gore, 9th December, 1815. To establish a military post on the westernmost of the Manitoulin Islands, had directed a purchase to be made of the whole of that island. Asks that presents may be issued to be used for entertaining visiting Indians. The goods required for payment shall be sent from Quebec. Regrets that he (Gore) had discontinued the Indian express, which he (Drummond) had established; but for this express the means of communication would have been conducted at an extravagant expense. 4

Gore to Drummond, 26th December, 1815. As he (Drummond) considers it advisable to establish a military post on the westernmost part of the Manitoulin Islands, and that he has given orders to purchase the whole island, he (Gore) can have no hesitation to order a supply of presents for the visiting Indians. States explicitly that the administration of Indian affairs is in the hands of the civil government, and the purchase should have been made as directed by the royal instructions, but he desires to avoid all interference and shall, therefore, give directions to issue from the Indian stores such articles as may be applied for by McDouall. The discontinuance of the Indian express is supplied by the regular post, and any requisition for a special courier shall at once be complied with. 6

Same to the same, 11th December. His satisfaction that the arrangement for new settlers is approved of. The attempt to get the proprietors on the Rideau townships to exchange for other land will be fruitless; he will do what he can, but is not justified in making it an act of government. The cordial acceptance of the explanation in regard to the Indian department is gratifying; changes in the department. 9

Same to the same, 2nd December. Had discontinued the express before his (Drummond's) letter was received, and as the postmaster had informed him of the establishment of a post at a similar interval, had not rescinded his order. Should a more frequent communication be thought necessary he shall give orders to that effect. 11

Same to the same, 22nd December. Calls attention to the pensions to the widows of officers in the Indian service and to Captain Norton, payment of which he had delayed until he had received word from him (Drummond), the instruction being that no pensions were to be paid without an order from the Treasury. 13

Same to the same, 5th November. The pleasure with which he acquiesced in the measures proposed for the settlers. The delay in settling Lord Selkirk's people causes them no inconvenience. Calls attention to the transfer of the administration of Indian affairs to the civil governor which appeared to have been forgotten. Complains of the commissary interposing obstacles to the payment of the officers or paylists approved of by him (Gore). To prevent inconvenience shall issue warrant on the Receiver General, which can be cancelled, when payment is directed in the usual course. 16

Drummond to Gore, 25th November. Is pleased to find how readily he concurred in the measures for placing the new settlers from Europe. Is concerned to find that there is no place where they can be settled collectively; it would be advisable for this end to try to induce the settlers in the townships on the Rideau to exchange for lands in some other

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- 1816.
- part of the province. If this cannot be done, he proposes to place most of them in the townships of Plantaganet and Alfred. Acknowledges that the management of Indian affairs is in the hands of the civil government; he disagrees with such a policy, but must conform to it and shall give orders that there shall be no interference on the part of the military officers. His reasons for believing that Indian affairs were in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. Page 20
- January 12, Gore to Bathurst. Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn £551
York. 4s. 10d., sterling, for dividends due to the Indians to July, 1815. 24
- Same to Claus. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 25th April, which see.
- January, 17, Claus to James. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 25th April, which
York. see.
- The answer by Col. James enclosed in same letter.
- January 29, Gore to Bathurst (No. 7). Desires to have full authority for drawing
Sandwich. warrants for fuel and candles for Government House and the lieutenant-governor's office. 25
- February 19, Same to the same. Transmits requisition for a supply of goods to be
York. used as presents for the Indians and for stationery. 27
- Enclosed.* Requisition for stationery. 28
- Requisition for goods. 30
- February 21, Gore to Bathurst (No. 8). In carrying out the instructions to constitute
York. a board to ascertain the losses sustained by individuals during the war, it was found necessary to appoint a competent secretary, and Kemble was selected, to whom it was agreed to pay a guinea a day; trusts this agreement will be sanctioned. 32
- February 23, Same to the same. The selection of lands for the establishment of
York. settlers from Europe has been discovered to be an obstacle to the just fulfilment of the promise to the children of loyalists. Had provided for a number of settlers to limit the accommodation to the demand, but the agents appointed by the commander of the forces pressed for further appropriations without any return of numbers. His zeal to second the views of His Majesty's Government to establish a communication between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, by way of the Rideau, to secure an intercourse with Lower Canada, without exposure, in case of hostilities. This was rejected by the agents in favour of diffused settlement, at the inclination of the emigrants, but on receipt of his (Bathurst's) dispatch of 10th October, Drummond decided to consolidate the settlement on the Rideau, and he (Gore) had agreed with the Quartermaster General to purchase from the Indians a tract of land west of the Rideau for a range of townships. This arrangement appears to meet the desire of the commander of the forces, and he (Gore) hopes that no further change may be made. Is anxious for this, so as to secure so desirable an inland navigation and the consolidating of the settlement. 34
- Enclosed.* Minute of Executive Council of 4th November, 1815, respecting the settlement of emigrants. 38
- Gore to Drummond, 23rd February. Reports the arrangements made for settlers. The township of Seymour cannot be used for this purpose. His Majesty's Government wishes for a consolidated loyal population upon the communication between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa by the Rideau; proposes to place at his (Drummond's) disposition for settlement, a range of townships in rear of Burgess and Elmsley; has ordered survey of townships to be called Bathurst, Drummond and Beckwith; has done this without waiting to extinguish the Indian title in which he apprehends no difficulty. Hopes the arrangements may be approved of, so that he may satisfy the claims of the descendants of the loyalists. 42
- Claus to Ferguson, Indian agent, 22nd February. To make arrangements for the purchase of Indian lands in rear of Crossley, Burgess, &c. 45

1816. Plan of the land. 47
- February 24, Gore to Bathurst (No. 10). The great satisfaction given by Robinson, acting attorney general, entitles him to reasonable indulgence on the arrival of the attorney general. He had gone to London to obtain admission to the English Bar, and now asks an extension of his leave of absence, which he recommends should be granted. Page 48
York.
- February 24, Same to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 25th April, which see.
- February 28, Same to Bathurst (No. 11). Transmits memorial in behalf of the officers of the incorporated militia and recommends that its prayer be granted. The distinctions given to the Lower Canadian Voltigeurs have left a deep impression which is likely to be effaced by an attention to the memorial. Recommends besides that the organization should be preserved as the men of the corps are connected with all that is loyal and influential in the Colony. 50
York.
- Enclosed.* Memorial of the officers of militia stating their services, the manner in which the corps was raised and praying for half pay, as was done in the case of the Lower Canadian Voltigeurs. 52
- Militia General Order, 10th March, 1815, authorizing the corps and company to return to their homes. The high sense entertained of their bravery, efficiency and merit. 56
- Nominal list of officers of the late incorporated Militia of Upper Canada. 58
- February 29, Gore to Bathurst (No. 12). Meeting of the legislature on the 6th instant; sends speech and addresses in reply. 60
York.
- Enclosed.* Speech. 61
- Address of the Legislative Council. 65
- Address of the Assembly. 69.
- March 2, Bouchier to Owen (extract). Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd Grand River. May, which see.
- March 10, Militia General Order. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 28th February, which see.
York.
- March 10, Gore to De Watteville. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 20th March which see.
York.
- March 19, Gore to Drummond. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 20th March, which see.
York.
- March 20, Same to Bathurst (No. 13). Has differed in opinion with Drummond as to sending presents to the Indians on the Mississippi and refers the question for His Lordship's decision. The extreme jealousy of the United States as to intercourse with the Indians in their territory causes risks of the presents being seized in transit. The department reports that it was not customary to send presents to these Indians even in time of peace. 73
York.
- Enclosed.* Same to De Watteville, 10th March. Had intimated to the deputy superintendent general of Indian Affairs that all correspondence with United States officers is discouraged, and that all interference on behalf of individual traders at American posts is disavowed. Questions respecting titles of land are to be settled by the laws of the country in which they are situated. No presents are to be sent to the Indians in the United States, but when they visit posts they are to be well treated and presents given them. 75
- Same to Drummond, 19th March. Had answered De Watteville before receipt of his (Drummond's) letter of the 2nd. Regrets the difference in their opinion, but does not feel at liberty in the state of the relations with the United States, to send presents to the Indians on the Mississippi in time of peace. Shall transmit the correspondence to the Secretary of State for directions. 77

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Drummond to Gore, 2nd March. The promise made to the Indians outside of the limits should be kept; he has no desire to foment discord between these people and the United States, but the reverse; their faithful services, however, deserve recognition. Page 79

Scott to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 29th April, which see.

Capt. Owen to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 23rd May, which see.

Memorial of Nichol.

Letter of same date from Nichol to Gore, transmitting the same.

The letter and memorial are enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 15th April, 1816.

Drummond to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst, of 25th April, which see.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 14). Close of the session in perfect harmony with the different branches of the legislature. Transmits speech and addresses at closing and address of the two Houses to the Prince Regent, induced by the atrocious libels against His Royal Highness. 81

Enclosed. Speech at opening. 61

Speech at closing. 84

Addresses at opening. 65, 69

Address of the Assembly at closing. 87

Address of the Council at closing. 89

Address to the Lieut.-Governor praying him to transmit address to the Prince Regent. 91

Gore to Bathurst (No. 15). Transmits abstract from the docket book of land patents. 93

March 21,
York.

March 21,
Kingston.

March 22,
York.

April 3,
Quebec.

April 8,
York.

April 10,
York.

1816.

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Lands in Upper Canada, which have passed the Seal of the Province, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1815, inclusive.

Page 94

COUNTIES.	No. of Grants.	Districts.	No. of Acres.	Total No. of Grants.	Total No. of Acres.
Town of York.....	1	} Home.....	{ 1 4,718 }	. 15	4,719
York.....	14				
Town of Niagara....	1	} Niagara.....	{ 1 1,853 }	13	1,854
Lincoln.....	12				
Essex.....	1	} Western....	{ 200 300 }	2	500
Kent.....	1				
Middlesex.....	21	} London.....	{ 8,300 2,590 5,074 }	39	15,964
Norfolk.....	4				
Oxford.....	14				
Northumberland.....	14	Newcastle.....	3,100	14	3,100
Grenville.....	1	} Johnstown..	{ 200 6,750 }	31	6,950
Leeds.....	30				
Town of Kingston ..	2	} Midland.....	{ 487 ^{1/2} 890 559 }	10	1,936 ^{1/2}
Frontenac.....	1				
Hastings.....	3				
Lennox and Addington	4				
Town of Cornwall....	2	} Eastern.....	{ 2 200 }	3	202
Glengary.....	1				
			Total...	127	35,225 ^{1/2}

Errors excepted.

JOHN MCGILL,
Auditor General.

April 11.
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 16). Transmits address from the legislature soliciting an Act of the Imperial Parliament to regulate the commercial intercourse between Upper and Lower Canada. 95

Enclosed. Address. 96

Schedule of documents referred to in address. 98

Extract from the address of the Assembly of Upper Canada to Drummond of the 14th March, 1814, representing the loss to the revenue by the want of information as to duties and by the negligence of the officer at Coteau du Lac. 100

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Extract from letter from the Governor in Chief to Drummond of
14th April, 1814, respecting duties. Page 102

Statements (3) of articles liable to duty which have passed Coteau du
Lac. 106, 107, 108

Willson to ———, 4th July, 1814. Sends correspondence on the sub-
ject of duties chargeable on goods purchased in Lower Canada and sent
to Upper Canada for the use of government. 109

Same to Clarke, 9th May, 1814. Goods purchased in Lower Canada
for the use in Upper Canada of Government must be kept an account
of, so that the Upper Province may receive its due proportion of the
duties. 110

Clark to Willson, 12th May, 1814. That the commissariat officer
directing the transport of goods, cannot furnish the values as required.
111

Willson to Brenton, 16th May, 1814. Has sent copy of correspond-
ence with Clarke and suggests that the returns be made yearly or half
yearly. 111

This was answered by Brenton, that the governor general had or-
dered the returns to be made yearly or half yearly, as it might be prac-
ticable. Willson gives no date to this note. 112

Willson to Drummond's secretary, 11th January, 1815. Sends gen-
eral accounts of dutiable articles, which have passed Coteau du Lac up-
wards from 1st July to 31st December last. Has done everything in his
power to obtain fair accounts and has detained several brigades to get
them; the bulk of the carriages now come prepared. 113

Correspondence between Willson and Clark. 114, 115

Willson to Cochran, 14th December, 1814, on the same subject. 116

Extract from an address of the Assembly of Upper Canada to Drum-
mond, 10th March, 1815, on the subject of the loss of revenue on goods
passing Coteau du Lac upwards. The proportion of duties to Upper
Canada should be paid over every six months. 118

General statement showing the sums levied on articles consumed in
Upper Canada for the year ending the 31st December, 1813, also the
Acts under which the same have been imposed, the gross amount paid
by the consumers and the sum accounted for by the province of Lower
Canada and the amount of revenue for that year still due by the sister
province, exclusive of duties on port wine and merchandise subject to
ad valorem duty of which no account has been received. 121 A

(The amount due, on the goods on which returns were made, is stated
in the account to be £5,178 5s. 4½d., besides the balances on duties for
which no returns were made.)

Estimated amount due in addition shows the balance of duties not re-
turned to be £7,187 12s. the total amount due being estimated at £12,365
7s. 4½d. 121 B

April 12,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 17). The liberal protection given to Army
Bills by the legislature of Upper Canada, which became the medium of
circulation to the exclusion of gold and silver. The commissariat,
which introduced these bills, now refuses to take them in exchange for
bills on Quebec, which is the point for remittance for commercial pay-
ments. The various evils caused by the refusal to accept the paper
forced into circulation by government. The letter of the engagement
is not violated but its spirit is; asks that the commissariat be directed
to receive the Army Bills in payment for bills on Quebec, before the
renewed Act to make them a legal tender in Upper Canada shall expire.
122

April 13,
York.

Same to the same (No. 18). Act passed for the residence of a pro-
vincial agent in England; has appointed Halton, a discreet and honour-
able man. 124

1816.
April 14,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 19). Transmits address on the subject of an appropriation of Crown lands in aid of the amount granted for the establishment of schools; the sum of £6,000 was voted for the establishment of elementary schools in the townships or parishes; he will follow this up with an appropriation of 200 acres when the establishment has taken effect in any township, if that is not prohibited. Part of his plan was to obtain further legislative support to the district schools already established by law, but this failed, thus depriving him of £500 which had been voted toward the support of ten young candidates for Holy orders who would have received instruction under the direction of Dr. John Strachan, whom, it was intended to place at the head of the higher seminary, with the distinction of principal. The importance of the object; urges that the sum be granted from the disposable revenues of the Crown leases until the legislature confirms its previous good intentions. How the school lands might be disposed of and the principal and interest applied. Page 126

Enclosed. Address of the Council and Assembly for the appropriation of lands for school purposes. 129

April 15,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 20). The suppressed feeling respecting the distribution of medals to a certain class of militia officers is alive and painful. Transmits memorial from the Quartermaster General of Militia on the subject. Can say nothing of his military merits, but can speak of his talents, zeal and ability in the legislature, and has been assured that he showed the same qualifications in the field. The disappointment at the new distribution of medals may have the worst effects; a new call for a report of proper subjects would cover the past neglect. 131

Enclosed. Memorial of Lieut. Col. Nichol, Quartermaster General of Militia. States his services as an evidence of his claim to a medal. 134

Foster, Adjutant General, 16th April, 1814, to Glegg. Asks for a list of officers of militia, employed under Brock at Detroit, coming under a specified description. 139

Nichol to Gore, 22nd March, 1816, transmitting memorial. 140

April 17,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 21). Transmits joint address from the two Houses of the legislature with his answer on the subject of presenting a sword of 100 guineas value to Lieut. Col. Battersby of the Glengarry regiment; has, in consequence of address, ordered a sword to be presented in name of the Assembly; his reasons. 144

Enclosed. Joint address. 146

Answer. 148

April 25,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 22). Transmits copy of correspondence with Drummond in respect to the suspension of Col. Caldwell without any specific charge, but on Drummond's personal knowledge of his unfitness. Had continued the suspension, but in the misunderstanding with Col. James there were errors on both sides; feels the suspension unjust and proposes a pension instead of half pay. 149

Enclosed. Same to Drummond, 24th February. Sends report by Claus on the state of the Indian department. 152

Claus to James, 29th January. Sends extract from letter from Drummond to Gore. 153

Col. James to Claus, 29th January. Returns letter and enclosure, observing that he (Claus) had taken a liberty that only ignorance of the custom of the service would reconcile. 154

Caldwell to the same, 20th December, 1815. Transmits speech sent by Drummond's military secretary, on 21st October last, said to have been made to Sir Frederick Robinson, at Kingston, on 7th August, 1815,

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in presence of Lieut. Col. James. The speech he considered to be a complete fabrication, the language of James and not of the Shawanese King, making charges of his (Caldwell's) inattention and neglect of the comforts of the Indians. A proper examination would refute the charges; Lieut. Graverot was ordered to make the translation that was given to Sir Frederick Robinson. His (Caldwell's) attention to the wants of the Indians has been constant, which will be acknowledged by the Shawanese King and all the other chiefs. Charges Col. James with taking complete charge of the Indian department and curtailing their allowance to starvation point, with the result that the Indians committed depredations, as the Prophet had said would be the consequence. He (James) distributed the stores at Burlington partially and forced the store for that purpose. His (Caldwell's) refusal to sign the returns of issues, of which he was not informed, is the foundation of the charges against him. Asks that returns may be made of the issues ordered by James to distant tribes without any authority. Charges against James of neglect of the sick and of his refusal to wait to supply the Indians who had been delayed by his own neglect. General charges against James.

Page 155

Drummond to Gore, 25th November (extract). Will give directions that there shall be no interference on the part of the officers with the Indian Department. 168

Gore to Drummond, 16th March. His refusal to restore Caldwell was exclusively on his (Drummond's) personal declaration of his unfitness. His (Caldwell's) letter enclosed is of a nature to excite inquiry, but he (Gore) has no power to question Lieut. Col. James. Would be glad to let the whole matter be buried in oblivion and to recommend Caldwell for half pay. 170

Drummond to Gore, 3rd April. Has sent copy of Caldwell's letter to James, to give that officer an opportunity of answering it. The style of Caldwell's letter is such as to preclude the possibility of him (Drummond) recommending him for a pension, and he has already half pay as a reduced captain in Butler's Rangers. 172

Gore to Claus, 17th January. He is to communicate to the officer at Amherstburg, Drummond's orders prohibiting interference by the military officers with the Indian department. As the past interference was by Drummond's orders in ignorance that the management was exclusively in the hands of the civil government, he is only to inquire as to the disposal of the stores. The inquiry is to be minute and any misconduct of the superintendent or storekeeper is to be reported fully for his (Gore's) information. From Drummond's personal conviction of Caldwell's incapacity, he must be informed that another person must be appointed to the duty. The delicacy required in dealing with the Indian tribes whose residence is within the United States. Rules as to the issue of provisions, &c. 174

Same to Bathurst (No. 23). The inconvenience arising from the small number of members of the Executive Council. Recommends the appointment of William Claus. 178

Same to the same (No. 24). Has had no confirmation respecting the removal of the seat of government to Kingston. Considerations for and against remaining at York. There is no accommodation at Kingston. 179

Same to the same (No. 25). One of the reserved Acts is to augment the wages of the representatives from \$2 to \$4 a day and to transfer the payment from the constituencies to a warrant on the Receiver General. Would not have objected to the increase as the increase barely meets expenses since the depreciation of the dollars, but an attempt to change

April 26,
York.

April 27,
York.

April 28,
York.

1816. the mode of payment was more than once rejected. The increase to be paid by the constituencies might have a good effect by securing respectable inhabitants as representatives who would engage not to claim their wages. Page 182
- April 28, Gore to Bathurst. Points out the expense for freight, &c., he had incurred for his outfit, and prays to be reimbursed as it was caused by the destruction of his effects, they having been destroyed by the enemy. 184
- April 29, *Enclosed.* Account of charges for goods shipped to Montreal. 186
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 26). Sends address of the Council and Assembly on the subject of the journals destroyed by the enemy of which no copy remains. Hopes that copies may be sent from those in the Secretary of State's office. 187
- Enclosed.* Memorial from the Council and Assembly. 188
Answer by Gore. 190
- April 29, Gore to Bathurst. The legislature has granted £2,500 in aid of the civil list, which removes the chief obstacle to the gratification of Chief Justice Scott's wish to retire on a pension. He had been obliged to resign the chair of the Legislative Council, which had been given to Powell, to whom £400 of a salary had been provided to maintain the table which custom had imposed, but he had not accepted the salary. Urges that Chief Justice Scott should be allowed £800 a year to enable him to retire. The valuable services of Powell; cannot say why his claims were postponed to those of others; the appeals against his judgments have always been decided in accordance with his decisions. His services in other capacities recommend him to succeed to the chief justiceship. 191
- April 29, *Enclosed.* Scott to Gore, 21st March. Resigns his office of speaker of the Legislative Council; the fatigues attending the discharge of his other duties compel him, from old age, to relinquish them. 195
York. Gore to Bathurst (private). Introduces and recommends Powell. He may be consulted on questions relating to the claims of the militia; to the Indian department; to the management of the school lands and to the management of the rents of the Clergy Reserves; on all of which Powell's information may be useful. 196
- April 29, Same to Goulburn (private). Introduces Powell; has requested him to explain his (Gore's) situation relative to the settling of emigrants from Europe. 198
York.
- April 29, Same to Bathurst. Had in his despatch No. 13 of 20th March, reported in error Drummond's intentions respecting the Indians, in consequence of the subsequent part of the letter to that commented on having been overlooked. 199
York.
- April 29, Same to the same. Has granted Powell six months' leave of absence. 201
York.
- April 30, Same to the same (No. 27). In accordance with an address of both Houses in presenting a bill to declare tythes not receivable in Upper Canada for the support of a Protestant clergy, transmits bill to be laid before Parliament to that effect. The Bishop of Quebec explicitly declares they cannot be collected under the statute, but the contrary opinion is so generally held that it is inexpedient to organize parishes and induct parsons till a declaratory negative passes into a law. 202
York.
- Enclosed.* Memorial from the Council and Assembly transmitting a bill relative to the right of tythes in the province, which, it is requested, may be forwarded to be laid before the Imperial Parliament. 204
- May 1, Gore to Bathurst (No. 28). Had appointed, as by instructions, a commission to investigate the claims for losses. Sends report of the commissioners; a full report will be prepared and sent. 205
York.

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(For details of the claims for losses see Archives series C., vols. 84 to 101.)
- May 5,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 29). Sends copies of the Acts passed last session. Page 207
- May 8,
York. Same to the same (No. 30). Sends copy of tariff on goods imported from the United States. 223
- May 10,
York. Report of Thomas Ridout on grant of lands in Lincoln. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, which see.
- May 13,
Quebec. Drummond to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 1st July, which see.
- May 14,
York. The general order follows, enclosed in the same letter.
Gore to Owen. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd May, which see.
- May 21,
York. Gore to Bathurst. Has received dispatch asking for information as to an allotment of land made in the township of Lincoln. Has referred the matter to the Council, as the correspondence of Sir Frederick Robinson in 1814, was not left either at Kingston or York. 208
- May 23,
York. Same to the same (No. 30, second of same number). Captain Owen has applied for a deputation to each of the commissioned officers serving on the Lakes to assist in the execution of the revenue laws; reasons for refusal. 210
- Enclosed.* Same to Owen, 14th May. Sends opinion of the attorney general in respect to proposal for enforcing the revenue laws. As the Lakes are open for navigation to the United States and the civil authority is sufficient to support the revenue laws, he must decline to give officers of the navy authority to enforce these laws. The inconvenience complained of by Captain Bouchier (Bourchier?) has been remedied by the appointments of magistrates, and he cannot sanction any person acting as magistrate without a regular commission. Thanks for examination of the model of the bridge to connect Kingston and Fort Frederick, but he does not think the legislature would vote so large a sum for the partial convenience of Kingston and its vicinity. 212
- Case for the opinion of the Attorney General respecting seizures or searches on the Lakes in Canada by the navy. 214
- Bourchier to Owen, 2nd March (extract). The bad character of the people on the Grand River; there being no magistrate he has been acting in that capacity. 216
- Capt. Owen to Gore, 21st March. Sends extract from letter from Bourchier; asks that he be given unquestionable authority to act as a magistrate. The benefit the country would derive from empowering the naval officers to check smuggling. Sends model of a bridge to connect Kingston with Point Frederick. The importance of the work. The expense might be reduced by making it a toll bridge and it would enable government to sell to advantage all its present town lots. Commodore Owen ordered a burial ground to be enclosed at Point Frederick for naval and military corps. To have it consecrated the ground must be made over to the Church of England, and as that might interfere with the designs of government, he shall take no further measures on the subject. 218
- May 25,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 31). Dispatches received. Sends report on the subject of the purchase of a tract of land on the Bay of Quinté from the Indians; shall send further information when received. Recommends, if it is decided to purchase the land, that instructions be given not to grant more than 200 acres there to one person, with settlement duties to be performed before the deed is issued. Drummond has placed settlers from Europe and disbanded soldiers on the Rideau; he has not interfered, and has no means to meet the expense; has sent the dispatch on the subject of the water communication from Quebec to Kingston

1816.

to the officer commanding the forces. Could not obtain an exchange of the lands granted to Stanton, as he had sold them to a merchant. Talbot purchased the lots on which the settlement was made and prevented them gratuitously to the settlers; suggests that the money be repaid to Talbot. Hale's brother has not answered letter about Hale's land; on the arrival of the latter at Quebec an exchange shall be proposed to him. Should difficulties be raised the proper legal steps shall be taken to vitiate the grant. Page 224

Enclosed. Report by Claus, 22nd May, on Mohawk land in the Bay of Quinté. 227

May 31,
York.

Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 1st July, which see.

June 13,
Quebec.

Gen. Wilson to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 7th July, which see.

July 1,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 32). The transfer of the control of the Indian department from the civil governor to the military officer commanding, announced by a military order from Drummond. Complains of Drummond removing officers of the Indian department without an investigation; asks for protection and support against this assumption. 229

Enclosed. Same to Sherbrooke 31st May. Reports his being advised by a military order from Drummond of the transfer of the control of the Indian department; thinks he was entitled to a different mode of communicating this change than by a military order. Was struck with the haste of Drummond's order and the change it contemplates, as respect for His Excellency (Sherbrooke) should have prevented him making changes in a department committed to the charge of the commander of the forces in both provinces. The good services of lieut. col. Cameron who has been dismissed from his office without warning. Believes he is justified in delaying to direct Cameron to deliver over his papers, or in letting an innocent man be sacrificed without an appeal. 233

Drummond to Gore, 13th May. States that it was resolved by government to transfer the control of the Indian department from the civil to the military authority. Transmits copy of the general orders for his (Gore's) information. Has appointed Alexander McDonell assistant secretary of the department in room of Colonel Cameron, Provincial A.D.C., as it would be incompatible for him to hold both situations under the new regulations. Cameron to be directed to hand over the papers to his successor. 237

General order referred to in preceding letter. 239

July 6,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 33). Had received directions to pay Dr. Strachan £350, which the Council recommended should be done out of the clergy reserve in the township of Cornwall; the whole of the receipts in that district would not pay the interest on Dr. Strachan's claim; asks, therefore, that it may be paid from the general fund of the clergy reserves in the province. 241

July 7,
York.

Same to the same (No. 34). Has forwarded dispatches of 8th January to Drummond, he (Gore), being uninformed of the communications from government to the officers administering the government of Upper Canada on the subject of a water communication from Quebec to Kingston; the dispatch being returned, he (Gore) submits that the commanding officer be instructed to advertise for the completion of the several parts of the work by contract, or that he (Gore) may be furnished with the plans to enable him to carry into effect His Lordship's commands. Applied to Sir Frederick Robinson for copies of correspondence with His Lordship; sends copy of answer. 243

Enclosed. Robinson to Gore, 7th July. Cannot send copies of correspondence as all his papers have been sent to New York. 245

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- Wilson to Gore, 13th June. Has received letters^t addressed to Drummond on settlements distinct from the course of the St. Lawrence. Drummond having left, he (Wilson) returns the letter. Page 246
- July 8,
New York. Buchanan to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 2nd September, which see.
- July 16,
Quebec. Sherbrooke to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 29th July, which see.
- July 17,
Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 5th August, which see.
- July 18,
York. Minute of Executive Council on lands granted in Lincoln. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 23rd July, which see.
- July 23,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 35). Transmits report of the Executive Council and grant of 700 acres in the county of Lincoln, made in 1814. 248
Enclosed. Report, 18th July, on the grant of 700 acres in Louth in the County of Lincoln, with details of the transactions respecting them. 249
- Report of Thomas Ridout, 10th May, in report of Council. 262
- Report of Ridout to Drummond, 15th March, 1814. 264
- Loring to Ridout, 16th March, 1814. The President authorizes grant to Loring of lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 14 in the township of Louth, district of Niagara. 267
- Locations made in the surveyor general's office, 17th March, 1814. 268
- Other documents relating to lands in Louth and to salt springs with petitions from Flummerfeldt, from Moor, statements as to claims, &c. 269 to 296
- July 29,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 37). Transmits detailed report of the commission to investigate claims on losees. Lieut.-Col. Battersby, who carries the dispatch, can give information on the proceedings of the commission. 297
- July 29,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 37, second of same number). Had communicated the dismissal of Cameron and sent copy of letter to Sherbrooke, now sends copy of answer. Having failed to obtain justice asks for His Lordship's protection, as he was the means of withdrawing Cameron from his business to take a situation for which he is well qualified; asks for authority to pay Cameron £182 10s. annually, till he is otherwise provided for. There was no need for Sherbrooke to request that there should be no delay in executing the order for transfer as he had ceased to interfere the moment he received the military order. 298
- Enclosed.* Sherbrooke to Gore, 16th July. Drummond having left it would be difficult to inquire into the motives which led him to issue the order referred to. If the instructions from Bathurst have not been already acted upon, requests that there may be no delay in doing so. 300
- July 31,
York. Gore to Buchanan. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 2nd September, which see.
- August 5,
York. Same to Bathurst (No. 38). Sends copy of letter from Sherbrooke refusing to issue money from the military chest for the civil service of Upper Canada. Is he to authorize the Receiver General to draw bills on the Treasury, or is the commander of the forces to be directed to continue the usual supply. 302
- Enclosed.* Sherbrooke to Gore, 17th July. Has sent a warrant to pay £2,500 towards the civil expenditure of Upper Canada, but as he has referred to the Treasury the question of supplying the civil from the military chest, he does not consider himself at liberty to make any further issue. 304
- August 8,
York. Report of Executive Council on printing press. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 26th December, which see.

1816.
August 14,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 39). Has received copy of the instructions to Sherbrooke but not of the commission. Asks that a copy of the latter be sent for his guidance. Page 306

August 17,
New York.

Buchanan to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 2nd September, which see.

August 21,
Fort William.

Selkirk to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 9th September, which see.

August 31,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (No. 40). Has transmitted report of the Council on a grant of lands to Capt. Loring. Asks for a copy of letter from the Treasury referred to in dispatch of the 6th of June, as it had not been put into the envelope with the dispatch. 307

September 2,
York.

Same to the same (No. 41). Is gratified at the appreciation of the services of a meritorious officer; feels confident that he (Bathurst) will not sanction the removal of others without a charge. The manner in which Caldwell and Cameron were removed has shaken the confidence of the people in the colonial administration. Points out the evils caused by the transfer of the Indian department to the control of the military authority and remonstrates strongly against the measure, giving instances of its bad effects. 308

September 2,
York.

Same to the same (separate). Sends copies of two letters from Buchanan, Consul at New York, with reply to the first letter. 315

Enclosed. Buchanan to Gore, 8th July. There are numerous applications from British subjects in New York for a settlement in Upper Canada. A previous governor was, he understands, adverse to receive British subjects from the United States, but that was on account of their disaffection. The present applicants are of a most desirable class. Prefers the men who have recently emigrated and made trial of the United States to those who have not had such experience. A great number who are anxious to go are of the working classes who require some aid towards their removal. Will any be afforded? 316

Gore to Buchanan, 31st July. It will afford him satisfaction to meet his (Buchanan's) wishes, but he does not feel at liberty to accept persons, to whatever nation they belong, who have resided in the United States during the war. Any persons he recommends shall be received as common settlers, but until he communicate with Sherbrooke cannot say if they can be settled on the same footing with emigrants sent out by government. The common settler will receive 100 acres of land paying £5 14s. 1d. sterling of fees. The settlers sent by government receive rations for six months and certain implements of husbandry but do not receive their deeds till the expiration of three years and the performance of settlement duty. 319

Buchanan to Gore, 17th August. The thousands of disappointed emigrants who desire to leave the United States for Canada. The applications have been so numerous that he has asked leave to take up a few vessels to send the deluded emigrants back to England, Scotland and Ireland. Has power to send back British subjects but in so limited a way that the hope of checking the evil would not be produced. Wishes to direct the emigrants from the north of Ireland to Canada; they generally have some property, are industrious and numbers will follow from their report. Has already granted passports to a few of this description. Has recommended only those in whom he has confidence. 321

September 6,
York.

Gore to Bathurst. Claus, as agent for the Six Nations on the Grand River, has drawn for £551 4s. 11d., the amount of the dividends due 1st July last. 365

September 9,
York.

Same to the same (No. 42). Gives an account of the seizure at Fort William by the Earl of Selkirk of the partners of the North-west Company and of their papers. Last spring Lord Selkirk's settlers took forcible possession of an establishment on the Red River belonging to

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1816.

the North-west Company, and sent the superintendent trader to Hudson's Bay to be transported to England. In a quarrel between the settlers and natives or half-breeds, it is reported that more than 20 of the settlers were killed and the rest forced to abandon the settlement. Mutual accusations as to the first aggressors, but that cannot be determined. At the first settlement by Lord Selkirk no serious differences arose, but since His Lordship's attempt to establish a settlement on the Red River, contentions have been frequent and many lives lost, and the parties are becoming more inveterate against each other, so that it is apprehended the Indian tribes may be instigated to take part involving the government of Upper Canada in the dispute. Fort William having been considered in the Indian territory, he would not have presumed to interfere had Selkirk not apprehended the traders under his own warrant as a magistrate of the western district of Upper Canada. The judges are absent on duty and the attorney general is retained by Selkirk, contrary to his (Gore's) wishes. The prisoners passed through York guarded by armed men late of de Meuron's regiment. Shall report the judge's opinion when the prisoners have been brought before him by *habeas corpus*. Page 324

Enclosed. Selkirk to Gore, 21st August. Detailed account of occurrences at Fort William in the dispute between Selkirk and the North-west Company. 328

Narrative by McGillivray 7th September, in the form of a journal. 342

Simon Fraser's narrative, 6th September. 354

Lieut. Brumby's narrative, 7th September. 358

September 28,
York.

Gore to Bathurst. Prays that the cost of the suit against him by Wyatt and the amount of the fine for libel may be paid by the Crown, as the pamphlet was a defence of the administration against a faction of which Wyatt was considered a leader. 366

November 11,
York.

Same to the same. Recommends that Dr. Strachan be appointed to succeed Scott, late Chief Justice, as a member of the Council. 368

November 20,
York.

Same to the same (No. 42, second of that number). Has at the request of Sherbrooke, visited the Rideau settlement; the probable success of the settlement must depend on the continued supply of provisions. Has so represented to Sherbrooke. His expenses have been defrayed by warrant out of the funds granted by the provincial legislature in aid of the civil administration. 369

Enclosed. Same to Sherbrooke, 15th October. Has visited the Rideau settlement; the privations of the settlers; the necessity for continuing the allowance of provisions. 371

November 25,
York.

Gore to Bathurst. Transmits the application of Boulton, attorney-general, to succeed to the vacancy on the Bench; objections to his appointment stated in letter of 25th September, 1810, still remain in force, but apply more to his present appointment, than to that which he solicits. Questions arising out of the provision that persons leaving the province during the war should be treated as aliens, require that the attorney general possess the full confidence of the public. Recommends Robinson to that office on the appointment of Boulton to the Bench, and that Henry Boulton be solicitor general; his qualifications. 375

Enclosed. Application from D'Arcy Boulton, 21st November. 378

November 25,
York.

Gore to Bathurst (separate). Refers to letter of this date, in which he recommends Robinson to be attorney general, the reasons for his accepting the transfer. 379

December 7,
York.

Same to the same (No. 43). In consequence of Sir Robert Hall, commanding H.M.S. on the lakes, having offered the civil government the use of a small vessel occasionally, he has reduced the expensive establishment of the provincial schooner, "Toronto," and transferred her to the navy. 380

1816.
December 14,
York. Gore to Bathurst. The remote situation of Johnston on the strait provided for after his dismissal from the Indian service, that the act of application whilst the commission was open; now transmits it, with a recommendation. Page 381
- December 23,
York. Same to the same (No. 45). Was not aware when he wrote his dispatch recommending Cameron to receive ten shillings a day till provided for after his dismissal from the Indian service, that the act of injustice complained of resulted from the order of His Majesty's government. His appeal, however, was against the order appointing McDonell assistant Secretary *vice* Cameron, on which order McDonell acts and receives pay. Is not ashamed to press again Cameron's claim. Without his (Gore's) wish, the Assembly had provided for an aide-de-camp to the governor and he (Gore) had pressed Cameron to accept the office. Under the new regulations the position on the Indian department could not be held with the other. What is complained of is, that Cameron was dismissed from a permanent position on the ground that he held another appointment which was temporary and precarious, without offering him any choice. Renews, therefore, his solicitation for some provision for Cameron. 382
- December 24,
York. Same to the same (No. 46). Would have issued warrant on the Receiver General for £2,060 11s. 6d. currency, advanced from the army extraordinaries for the repair of Elmsley House, but unless some means are adopted to supply the deficiency hitherto supplied from the army extraordinaries, the Receiver General cannot meet the current charges. He might call upon the legislature to pay for the repair, did it bear a proportion to the original cost, when it was in a better state than when received from the military in whose service the depredation occurred. It is now used as a residence for the lieutenant-governor, but is not suitable for a permanent residence for the head of the government. 386
- December 26,
York. Same to the same (No. 47). In consequence of the bad state of the government press he had given directions for the purchase of new type at a charge of £251 7s. 6d. currency, which has been paid by an order on the Receiver General. 388
- Enclosed.* Report of the Executive Council, 8th August, on the state of the printing press, and recommending that a new printing press and types be purchased. 389
- December 27,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 51). Claus, trustee for the Six Nations on the Grand River, has drawn for £275 12s. 5½d. sterling, being dividends for the six months ended 31st December last. 393
(Nos. 49 and 50 are in Q. 322—1, dated 4th and 6th January, 1817. It seems probable that No. 51 has been wrongly dated, as there is a duplicate also marked 51 in Q. 322, part 2, dated 27th January, 1817).
- December 30,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 48). In answer to the inquiry respecting the abuse of cutting timber on the Crown Lands in New Brunswick, reports that no such practice has existed in Upper Canada. 392

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MISCELLANEOUS, 1816.

Q. 321.

1815.
October 3, York. Strachan to Murray. Enclosed in J. B. Robinson to Bathurst, 15th February, 1816, which see.
A private letter of same date follows.
- October 12, York. Powell to Mrs. Warren. Enclosed in Pitt to Liverpool of 11th April, 1816, which see.
1816.
January 6, Thornburg. F. P. Robinson to Goulburn. How is he to apply for payment of salary as provisional Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada from 10th June to 1st October, 1815? Page 2
- January 11, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Refers memorial from John French on behalf of himself and other out pensioners of Chelsea, desiring to emigrate to Upper Canada and requests to be informed of the conditions on which they may be allowed to proceed there. 3
Enclosed. Memorial, 1st January, Randalstown, County Antrim. 4
- January 22, Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to the offer of the proprietors of the Gananoque Iron Works, the Lords of the Admiralty concur with the Navy Board in the propriety of establishing these iron works. 9
Enclosed. Navy Board to Croker, 16th January. Transmit correspondence. Report that it might be preferable to engage with a proper person for a supply of articles upon such terms as might induce them to establish the works rather than to bear a portion of the expense for their re-establishment. 10
Hall, R. N., 10th January. Reports on the importance of the iron works at Gananoque. 12
- February 6, Quebec. Drummond to Harrison (?). Enclosed in Lushington to Goulburn, of 7th June, which see.
- February 15, London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. Argues in great detail against the removal of the seat of government from York to Kingston. 15
Enclosed. Chief Justice Scott to Sir George Murray, 30th September, 1815, arguing against the removal of the seat of Government to Kingston. 34
Strachan to the same, 3rd October, 1815. Objections to the transfer to Kingston of the seat of Government. On the consideration (1.) As a measure of general policy. (2.) As a military measure. (3.) As a measure of expediency. (4.) As it affects individuals. 40
Same to the same, same date (private), on the same subject. A. P. S. is dated 16th. 52
- February 28, Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits requisition for stationery from Gore. 57
- March 6, Strand. J. D. Paul to Goulburn (?) For payment of Gore's passage money. 58
- March 12, London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. Requests an extension of his leave of absence, that he might be enabled to study for the English bar; states his services and the position he occupied during the war in the absence of the other law officers of the Crown. 59
- March 13, Roehampton. Dyer to Gordon. Calls attention to a previous inquiry respecting a memorial from the Misses Lees in reference to lands granted to their late brother John Lees. 69
- April 1, York. Extracts from the York *Gazette*, namely, proclamation against white persons residing in any Indian village or country without a license. 179

1816.
Address from Council and Assembly that they have addressed a petition to the Prince Regent to sanction a bill to provide £3,000 to purchase a service of plate for Gore. Page 182
- Address to the Prince Regent on the subject. 184
- Answer and speeches at the close of the session. 184
- Extracts from the *Spectator*, St. David's, Upper Canada, 26th April. 184
- Congratulation on the opening of a new road from Queenston to Davis's Mills, district of London; urges that a larger sum may be voted to complete it. 190
- A letter from a gentleman at York to a friend lately returned to Niagara, 2nd April. A review of the proceedings of the legislature from 1812 to the close of the session of 1816. 192
- (At the end is a list of the members of Assembly who were on active service with the army during the war.)
- A political creed for the use of pensioners, placemen and Court favourites. 220
- (A parody of the Apostles' creed.)
- April 3,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits public accounts of Upper Canada sent by Gore in his letter of 27th October last. Asks for Bathurst's observations on the accounts. 70
- April 3,
Vicarage. Warren to Pitt. Enclosed in Pitt to Liverpool of 11th April, which see.
- April 4,
Orchard Street. J. B. Riddell to Bathurst. On arranging the accounts of Chief Justice Scott, it has been found that his half year's salary as Attorney General from June to December, 1805, was not paid. It is in His Lordship's power to remedy the omission. 71
- April 5,
London. R. Dickson to Goulburn. Thanks for the kindness shown him by Bathurst and himself (Goulburn) and for the offer of an annuity of £300 to enable him to pay the debts incurred when he was left without resources by the reduction of the Indian department and had to find his way to London; asks for a sum in lieu of the annuity or for a grant of £1,000 to pay his travelling expenses. Asks also for a grant of land in Upper Canada for himself and the officers and interpreters of the late Indian department. 72
- Enclosed. List of officers and interpreters appointed by Robert Dickson, of the Western Nation of Indians. 76
- April 11,
Kingston. Pitt to Lord Liverpool. Sends letters from Powell addressed to his sister, Mrs. Warren, respecting the distresses that would be caused to himself and other official persons by the removal of the seat of government from Toronto to Kingston. 77
- (The letter is endorsed as from Morton Pitt).
- Enclosed. Warren to Pitt, 3rd April. Sends letter from Powell addressed to his sister, Mrs. Warren, showing the distress that would be caused by the removal of the seat of government to Kingston. 79
- Powell to Mrs. Warren, 12th October. The privations experienced during the war from the increased cost of living. The distress that would be caused by removal to Kingston. 81
- May 21,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits requisitions for presents for the Indians and for stationery for the Indian Department. 85
- May 29,
Treasury. Same to the same. Transmits report from the storekeeper general of the shipment of stationery to Upper Canada. 86
- Enclosed. Trotter to Harrison, 18th May. The stationery ordered has been shipped. 87
- May 30,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Lords of the Treasury see no objection to the payment of a guinea a day to the secretary for the Board on losses in Upper Canada, but the employment is not to be continued longer than is absolutely necessary. 88

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1816.
June 2, St. Boswell's Green. Riddell to Goulburn. Asks that letter enclosed may be forwarded to Upper Canada from his (Goulburn's) office, in consequence of the great irregularity in the delivery of letters sent from another quarter. Page 89
- June 7, Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from Drummond that he has issued a warrant for £2,500 out of army extraordinaries in aid of the civil expenditure of Upper Canada. 90
Enclosed. Drummond to Harrison (?), 6th February. Advice that he has issued warrant. 91
- June 10, Kingston. Sir F. P. Robinson to Bathurst. Asks for a grant of land in Upper Canada, which he desires for the purpose of having it settled and cultivated. 92
- June 12, Westminster. Atcheson to Goulburn. Asks for a copy of the commission of Wyatt, as surveyor general of Upper Canada, to be used by Gore's counsel preparatory to the trial. 94
- June 15, Foley Place. Wyatt to Bathurst. Has resorted to an action at common law against Gore to vindicate his character, and with no disposition to act with disrespect or hostility to any branch of government. Applies for copies of letters from Gore to Secretary of State containing the charges against him. He has a letter from Castlereagh exculpating him (Wyatt) from the charges, an exculpation which he gave officially in the House of Commons. Trusts that the copies may be allowed, so as to forward the ends of justice. 95
Enclosed. Plea of Gore. The plea contains the charge against Wyatt. 99
- June 17, Leicester. Francis Browne to Bathurst. Asks further respecting intending settlers for Upper Canada, whether they would have provisions on board ship and if arrangements are made for their subsistence until the land produces sufficient for their support. 100
- June 19, Norwich. Firth to the same. Applies for the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada: his qualifications; proposes changes in the criminal law for the prevention of frauds. Argues against the removal of the seat of Government from Toronto to Kingston for reasons given, &c. 102
- June 19, London. Powell to Goulburn. Is withdrawing from the expected summons of Wyatt's attorney, but shall return to town whenever desired. Will send notes of some points respecting Gore's administration, which he (Gore) desires to call attention to. 108
- June 20, Hackney Road. Ryland to the same. Thanks for Bathurst's attention and for his recommendation to the governor of Upper Canada for a grant of land as an inheritance for his children. 109
- June 20, Foley Place. Wyatt to the same. Had not asked for the originals but only for copies of Gore's letters; renews his request. 110
- June 22, Rich Hill. Alexander Green to Bathurst. His desire to emigrate to Upper Canada, having only his half pay as a retired lieutenant to maintain him and his family. Asks if a free passage would be allowed to himself and family and how are the lands and implements to be acquired? 112
- June 27, Carlton House. Order in Council appointing Claus to the Council of Upper Canada. 111
- July 1, General Post Office. Freeling to Goulburn. In reference to the application for increased postal communication, there have been since the 10th of October two couriers with seven horses employed between Montreal and Kingston once a week. Believes that this arrangement will give all the advantages asked for. 114
- July 6, Airdrie. W. Bell to Bathurst. Applies for information on behalf of families desiring to proceed to Upper Canada. Should the answer be favourable they wish to form an association of about 50 families for mutual assistance and comfort. 116

1816.
July 8,
Treasury. Lushington to Goulburn. The Treasury having granted Gore £1,600 to cover his losses, cannot recommend the payment of the freight of articles to replace those for which that sum had been granted. Page 123
- July 11. Halton to Goulburn (?). Has left dispatches and Acts from Upper Canada. Has been appointed agent for the province. 118
- July 12,
London. Powell to Goulburn. Contrary to the usual custom when he has had leave of absence, authority has been given to pay him only half his salary. 120
- July 16. Same to the same. A favourable opportunity offers for his return to Canada, but the unexpected difficulty respecting his salary creates embarrassment; asks him (Goulburn) to have directions given for payment of his full salary as heretofore. 121
- July 19,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Stationery for the surveyor general's office and drawing-room has been shipped. 124
- July 30,
Treasury. Same to the same. Transmits petition of Sarah, widow of Francis Costa, for a pension, and requests to have Bathurst's opinion thereupon. 122
- August 27,
Queenston. Dickson to the same. Has drawn in favour of his brother Thomas for £150 being his six months' pension. 125
- August 28,
Lyndall
House. A. Macdonald to Bathurst. Sends memorial from Norman Stewart and other emigrants, who embarked for Upper Canada. Unless some measures be taken to ameliorate the condition of the people "in this quarter" (Isle of Skye), there will be a large emigration and a valuable class will be lost to the United Kingdom. 126
- Enclosed.* Memorial, 27th August, stating that owing to delay, it will be late before they can arrive in Canada, and praying for provisions for the winter. 128
- Norman Stewart to Macdonald, convener of the Isle of Skye, same date. Sends memorial to be transmitted to Bathurst. 130
- September 1,
York. Dickson to Goulburn. Had been received with the kindest attention by Gore, who will lose no time in forwarding the patents for lands granted to him (Dickson) and the officers and men serving under him. Was grieved to find that the lieutenant-governor had not the power to give the presents to the Indians; they cannot understand this and in their present temper and the difficulty of intercourse with Lower Canada, it may be attended with bad consequences. Has the hope that a method will be discovered of transacting this business without constant reference to Quebec. Will inform the Indians of the government's kind intentions, which he hopes will take effect next summer. 133
- September 4,
Treasury. Harrison to the same. In reference to complaint in Gore's letter of 16th July, that Army Bills were refused, instructions have been sent to the commissary general to afford facility for the exchange of Army Bills at distant places. 136
- September 24,
Treasury. Lushington to the same. Transmits letter from Sherbrooke, of 17th July, asking if he is to supply the civil service in Upper Canada with money from the military chest. Requests that Bathurst may give his opinion "whether measures should not be taken by the Legislature of "Upper Canada for providing funds sufficient to meet the civil expenditure of the Province without resorting to the military chest for that "purpose." 137
- September 25,
London. J. B. Robinson to Bathurst. The order for payment of his salary is only for the half, being a deviation from the rule hitherto observed in his own and other cases. Asks that an order be issued for payment of the whole. 138
- October 5,
London. Same to the same. Applies for extended leave of absence to enable him to keep the necessary terms for his admission to the English bar. 140
- October 8,
Norwich. Firth to the same. Complains that having been goaded by Gore to resign his office of attorney general, his letters are suppressed by him

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1816.

(Gore) so that he is unable to give directions about his affairs in Upper Canada. Complains also that packets are sent to him, with heavy envelopes containing no letters but for which he is charged heavy postage. The evidence shows that Gore is the author of this paltry trick. The risk of losing Upper Canada should Gore be continued as Governor.

Page 142

A. P. S. states the unfavourable opinion held by Gore of Powell, whom he now recommends for Chief Justice. Encloses his petition to the House of Commons.

148

Enclosed. Memorial to the House of Commons on the arbitrary and dangerous course of Gore in his government of Upper Canada.

150 to 169

October 8,
Sloane Street. De Puisaye to Bathurst. Sends statement of his property in Upper Canada and estimate of the damage to his estate by the troops.

171

Enclosed. Statement of the lands, houses, &c., belonging to de Puisaye in Upper Canada and of the damages caused by the war.

172

October 12,
Kingston. General Wilson to Goulburn. Had drawn for his salary as administrator from the time of his arrival at Quebec, not being aware that it did not become payable until Drummond had left. Shall refund the amount.

173

October 15,
Finsbury Square. Auldjo to Bathurst. Finding that the name of Ensign W. B. Peters had been struck off, no application for his half-pay having been made for seven years, sends certificate dated 25th June, 1816, and prays that payment may be ordered of the half-pay by virtue of the certificate.

175

November 3,
Norwich. Firth to same. Has received letter from Goulburn, written by His Lordship's direction that the proofs offered do not warrant the supposition that Gore intercepted his letters or burdened him with packets of papers. The evidence was circumstantial but convincing. Urges corroborative proof. Asks that the facts be represented to Gore who, if innocent, will be eager to redress the grievances. His efforts to preserve the constitution in spite of popular clamour; it is not too much to expect protection from the persecution of a colonial governor. He desires to give instructions as to the disposal of the remaining wreck of his property, but his letters are intercepted. He has an order for 1,200 acres; asks that these be granted to him free of fees and desires to have special directions sent to Gore to give these in a favourable situation, as otherwise they would not be worth accepting. Sends specimens of blasphemy and sedition circulating among the lower orders.

176

November 18,
Craven Street. J. B. Robinson to the same. Again applies for payment of his full salary as solicitor general.

222

November 21,
Norwich. Firth to Goulburn. Has received letter with Bathurst's offer to forward letters to his (Firth's) agent in Upper Canada. Asks that he be recommended for a favourable location for the 1,200 acres granted to him.

224

November 24,
Kingston. Wilson to Goulburn. Reports that he has repaid the amount of the civil salary drawn by him at Quebec from the day of his arrival to the departure of Drummond.

226

December 16,
Manchester Square. Alexander McDonell to Bathurst. Having a letter to deliver from Lord Sidmouth and important communications to make respecting the Roman Catholic subjects in Upper Canada and other British Colonies in North America, asks for an audience.

228

(No doubt Bishop McDonell, the first Roman Catholic Bishop in Upper Canada, appointed Bishop of Kingston in 1826).

December 20,
Wyerside. Cawthorne to Goulburn. Is William Bond, who held a situation in Upper Canada in 1807, still living?

227

December 23,
York. Gore to Loring (?). Sends extract from dispatch from Bathurst relative to a grant of 700 acres, respecting which an explanation is required.

230

1816.

Enclosed. Bathurst to Gore, 1st October (extract). In consequence of a report of the Executive Council on a grant of 700 acres to Loring, he must surrender the land without delay and repay Flummerfelt the money paid by him. If he refuse, other steps may have to be taken, measures must be taken, to prevent the alienation of the land. Page 232

Loring to the same, 28th December. In reply to letter and extract, would be ready to meet the wishes of government to reinvest the 600 acres remaining to him. But as the letter and extract point to his rectitude of conduct he must postpone the surrender and the return of the \$500 paid by Flummerfelt, until it could be shown whether anything of an improper nature can warrant Bathurst's severe animadversions. There need be no fear of alienation, it was only because Flummerfelt had improved part of the land himself, that he sold the 100 acres at Flummerfelt's own valuation. Being ignorant of there being any question respecting his grant, asks for copies of Sir Frederick Robinson's dispatch and of the report of the Executive Council, as well as the names of those who made statements on which that report was founded. Thanks for his (Gore's) delicacy in the matter, but he (Loring) believes a public hearing is the only method to bring calumny to light and subject the authors to punishment. 233

December 25,
Kingston.

The same to Bathurst. His reason for not at once surrendering the grant; asks for copies of correspondence and other papers and asks for a fair hearing respecting the transactions of which he had been kept in complete ignorance. 237

December 27,
Whitehall.

Lack to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade desire to have copy of an order of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada relative to duties on articles from the United States. 229

No date.

Halton to Mrs. Saltren (extract) sent to Drummond. On the claims of Col. Givins. 6

L. T. Besserer to Goulburn. His disappointment at not receiving the grant of Grande Isle, as promised. Had incurred expense to have it settled to the advantage of the communication between Quebec and Halifax. There is no settlement of Acadians on the Island; they are settled on the banks of the St. John, opposite the island and only cut the hay on it from natural meadows. Requests that his expenses be repaid or that he be granted other islands. 131

LT.-GOV. GORE AND ACTING GOV. S. SMITH—1817.

Q. 322, 1 and 2.

1815.

November 2,
York.

Instructions for surveying by Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

November 4,
York.

Minute of Executive Council (extract). Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

1816.
February 5,
Quebec.

Extract from queries and answers. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

February 24,
York.

Ridout to Sherwood. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

June 10,
York.

Same to Fowler. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

July 15,
York.

Gore to Wilson. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

July 17,
Quebec.

Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.

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1816.
 August 3, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- August 3, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- August 12, Brockville. Sherbrooke to Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- August 19, York. Report by Ridout. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- August 20, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- August 27, York. Ridout to MacMahon. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- August 30, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- November 11, York. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- November 19, Quebec. Myers to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- November 23, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- December 16, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
 Another letter of same date also enclosed.
- December 18, York. Minute of Executive Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- December 20, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- December 23, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, 1817, which see.
- December 31, Quebec. Same to the same. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 3rd February, 1817, which see.
1817.
 January 4, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 49). Transmits minute of Council on the subject of the estates forfeited by convictions and outlawries for treason. Cannot controvert the remarks of the Council nor perceive any objection to the measure proposed, but as he inferred that there was an ulterior object for the application of the proceeds, solicits further commands. Page 2
- Enclosed.* Minute of Executive Council, 21st December, 1816 (extract). In respect to the application of the proceeds of forfeited lands to compensate for losses sustained by individuals by the invasion of the Province. 4
- January 4, Quebec. Sherbrooke to Gore. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.
- January 6, York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 50). Transmitted to Loring extract relating to the grant he received. Sends copies of his letters and answer. Loring pledged himself that there should be no alienation, so that he forbears taking steps to prevent it. 7
- Copy of letter to Loring 23rd December. 8
- Loring's letter, 28th December, is in Q. 321.
- January 14, York. Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.
 Another letter of same date was also enclosed.
- January 22, York. Report of Executive Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.
- January 22, York. Gore to the Executive Council. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

1817.
January 24,
York.

Gore to Sherbrooke. Enclosed in Gore to Bathurst of 27th January, which see.

January 27,
York.

Same to Bathurst (No. 52). Submits correspondence between him and Sherbrooke on the subject of the settlement of reduced troops and emigrants between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa. Regrets the disturbance to the cordial co-operation of the two authorities and refusal of Sherbrooke to supply the usual assistance from the military chest, except as a temporary loan. The precautions taken to prevent abuses. The difficulties arising from inexperienced men being employed. The original settlement of reduced troops and loyalists in 1783 and 1784 was performed by the surveyor general's department with no aid but what the settlers afforded.

Page 12

Enclosed. Same to Wilson, 15th July. Had received letters and ordered surveys in the vicinity of the Rideau; the surveyor general represents that agents for settling emigrants and discharged soldiers have deviated from the regulation by which a great increase of expense occurs. The necessity to have the proper vouchers with the accounts. Remarks on rations; arrangements for settling the accounts. 17

Sherbrooke to Gore, 17th July. Has complied with requisition for £2,500 for civil expenditure in Upper Canada, but cannot do so in future till the pleasure of the Treasury shall be known. (An extract is at page 102.) 20

Same to the same, 3rd August, 1816. Wilson has forwarded his (Gore's) letter. Is satisfied with the prospect of the completion of the survey of the new townships on the Rideau; its importance. Shall be happy to co-operate for the attainment of this object. Regrets that any difficulty has arisen or that additional expense is likely to be incurred from the interference of the superintendent of settlement; asks for particular acts of interference and a copy of the instructions, so that he may investigate the charges. The good character of Rogers; desires to have specific charges. Measures shall be taken for the issue of provisions. The superintendent shall be ordered to desist from interfering with the instructions received by the surveyors. 22

Gore to Sherbrooke, 20th August. Sends the surveyor general's instructions to the surveyor laying out the new townships and report on the subject, which show the additional expense incurred. The surveyor suggests placing two or three pickets on the side lines to guide the settlers and surveying a road between every five lots. Asks for a copy of the instructions of the superintendent, so that he can direct the surveyor without further reference to him (Sherbrooke). Sends copy of letter to Bathurst, and regrets that from want of funds he shall be compelled to withdraw his assistance in settling the banks of the Rideau. The constant opposition of Rogers in the Assembly, but he does not wish him removed without affording him an opportunity of defending himself if accused. 27

Report of Ridout, surveyor general, 19th August, on the method of surveying the new townships and the impediments and increased expense caused by orders from the Quartermaster General's Department. 31

Instructions to surveyors, 2nd November, 1815. 40

Instructions to Sherwood, 24th February, 1816, to lay out lands in rear of Crosby, Burgess, Elmsley, Montague and Marlborough. 43

Gore to Sherbrooke, 30th August. Transmits letter and enclosures from the surveyor general. 49

Ridout to MacMahon, 27th August. Transmits copy of letter from Sherwood, stating that he had discharged his surveying party on the 10th instant for reasons given. 51

Sherwood to Ridout, 12th August. The superintendent having taken direction of the survey, he (Sherwood) does not consider himself any

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longer responsible, and has therefore discharged his party at Perth on the 10th instant. Page 52

Gore to Sherbrooke, 11th November. Reminds him of promise, and asks that in accordance therewith he may cause the sum of £1,500 to be issued for the discharge of the accounts of the surveyors. 54

Myers to Gore, 23rd November. Writes on behalf of Sherbrooke, who is sorry he cannot advance the £1,500 wanted for the surveys of the new settlements to 30th June, a date previous to his (Sherbrooke's) arrival. His assurance was only for advances for future services, for which he will make advances as liberal as the limited means at his disposal will permit, on the faith of repayment from the provincial funds of Upper Canada; orders have accordingly been given to the secretary at Perth. His Excellency understands that lands sufficient for all the persons now on the Rideau will shortly be surveyed, when the surveyors, at least those from Lower Canada, should be discontinued. 56

Same to the same, 19th November. Sherbrooke has received still stronger letters from Bathurst than before on the subject of retrenchment; he must, therefore, contract the assistance to the new settlements in Upper Canada. A statement of the expense has been laid before His Excellency for surveys on the Rideau; the state of the military chest will not authorize advances to nearly that amount, unless there be an early repayment. The statement shows the expense to be £10 16s. per day. 59

Gore to Sherbrooke, 16th December. The limited means at his (Gore's) disposal; the withdrawal of the assistance from the military chest since his (Sherbrooke's) accession has deprived him of a large part of these means. The accounts for the survey on the Rideau he had supposed would form part of the expense of the Quartermaster General's department, in carrying into effect the settlement of the reduced troops; hopes to be able to pay them, but will be unable to defray the cost since that period and unless the advance be made from the military chest, the persons employed will have just cause to complain. 61

Same to the same, 16th December. By advice of the Executive Council, all the surveyors employed in the province have been dismissed, there being no funds available for their payment. 64

Same to the same, 20th December. Transmits minute of the Executive Council in respect to the transfer of the direction of the settlement of the reduced troops to the commander of the forces. Calls attention to the increased expense, the charge for which must be defrayed at York. Believes that he (Sherbrooke) will approve of the withholding the grant in certain cases as recommended. 66

Minute of Executive Council of 18th December. The land surveyed being sufficient for the settlers, recommend that no further surveys be made, but that additional land required may be taken from the Crown Reserves already surveyed, point out abuses and recommend that certain lands taken possession of by superintendents be not granted to them. 68

Sherbrooke to Gore, 28th December (separate). From reading the correspondence he had believed that the payment of the expenses of the surveys of land in Upper Canada had been reserved for him (Gore) and funds placed at his disposal. Had hoped that the difficulties would have been removed by his offer to make advances to be repaid. Is disappointed that his expectations have not been realized. In his official letters, states the only means he has hit upon to pay the surveyors. 72

Same to the same, 28th December. Official, of the same purport as the preceding. Will pay the amount of the surveys from 1st of July, leaving His Majesty's ministers to decide if the expense is to fall on the military chest or not. Regrets the hasty measure of the Council in dismissing the surveyors as there are discharged soldiers ready to go on the Rideau in spring, for whom 50 or 60 lots should have been surveyed. 75

1817.

Extracts from minutes of Executive Council of Upper Canada respecting the source from which the expenses of survey should have been met.

Page 79

Ridout to Fowler, 10th June, 1816 (extract) on the same subject. 81
(These two papers were sent by Sherbrooke as proof of the understanding that the expense of settlement was to be paid by Upper Canada.)

Gore to Sherbrooke, 14th January, 1817. Regrets that any misunderstanding on a point of indifference should embarrass the progress of settlement. The avoidance of interference by the legislature until attention was called to the want of funds by the withdrawal of help from the military chest. 83

Same to the same, 14th January. The steps taken to establish the settlement on the Rideau, the want of funds the cause of the dismissal of the surveyors. Sixty lots shall be surveyed if required, to be under the exclusive control of the surveyor general. Asks for copy of contract for the sale by Indians of lands near the Rideau; if more exists, he shall have to obtain authority to extinguish the Indian titles to the four townships recently laid out. 86

Same to the same, 24th January, 1817. Has received queries from McDonald and answers by Drummond. Cannot reconcile his (Sherbrooke's) satisfaction with his (Gore's) letter of 30th December, with his animadversions on the minutes of Council of 18th December. Transmits minute of Council on that part of the letter. Thanks for confirming Dr. Thorn in lot 1 of the 2nd concession of Drummond. Has divided lot 2 of same concession into eight lots of 25 acres each for artificers settled in the village. Oliver is settled on lot 21 of the 5th concession of Elmsley; as his ferry is useful to the settlement, Capt. Fowler cannot be confirmed in it without special commands of Government. Orders were given that land should be provided for the 60 settlers still unprovided for; but no further pledge can be given for immediate preparations, leaving the further survey to the direct order of His Majesty's Government. 89

Report of Council, 22nd. Details of the settlement and of the adherence of Council to its engagements. 94

Extract from queries of 5th February, 1816, by McDonell to Drummond and answer respecting the quantity of land to be allotted to superintendents. 100

Sherbrooke to Gore, 4th January. Is glad to find by minute of 18th December, that he was correct in the opinion that the charge for surveying the new settlements on the Rideau was to be defrayed from funds at his (Gore's) disposal. After lands on the Rideau were placed at the disposal of the commander of the forces for settling a particular class of persons, it seems extraordinary that alterations should be recommended by the Executive Council without consulting that officer. Asks for a note of grants which may appear objectionable that they may be inquired into and settled, that no further difficulties may be thrown in the way of these poor people receiving their grants; this should be clearly understood; any doubts may require to be decided by a higher authority. Comments on the different allotments and states that the allocation of lands to the superintendents was sanctioned by Drummond and Bathurst. 104

Gore to Executive Council, 22nd January. Transmits dispatch from Sherbrooke, and asks that the Council will report such further assurances as may be thought necessary to satisfy the settlers. 111

Same to Bathurst (No. 51). Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for the six months' dividends, £275 12s. 5½d. 11

Same to the same (No. 53). Powell, who succeeded Scott as Speaker of the Council, was promised £400 a year; has drawn for three quarters of the year's salary. 113

January 27,
York.January 28,
York.

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1817.
January 29,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 54). Had received directions to send depositions on which Selkirk had issued his warrant to apprehend McGillivray. All the proceedings being in Lower Canada, he has no means of complying with the directions. Page 115
- February 3,
York. Same to the same (No. 55). Has received a communication from Sherbrooke on matters exclusively connected with the civil administration of Upper Canada. Presumes his reference to his (Bathurst's) dispatches alludes to instructions to the person administering the government of Upper Canada, in which case the originals should have been sent. The establishment of a Trinity House would be at variance with the prejudices of the colonists. How the lighthouses are managed. Shall cause the reserves at the isthmus near Drummond Island and the unlocated land at the Indian landing, near Holland River, to be reserved for naval purposes, when the former is purchased from the natives. The salmon fishery on the Humber and Credit rivers is protected by law from abuse; any further laws to prevent Americans from buying fish from the Indians might appear invidious. 117
- February 15,
York. *Enclosed.* Sherbrooke to Gore, 31st December, 1816. Desires him (Gore) to bring before the Legislature of Upper Canada the establishment of a Trinity House, as suggested by Bathurst, and that the isthmus near Drummond Island and Indian Landing or Gwillimsbury are to be reserved for naval purposes. American citizens are to be excluded from the exclusive enjoyment of the salmon fishery. 120
- March 20,
York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 56). Transmits memorial of Campbell, one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench for Upper Canada, for an increase to his salary; recommends the application. 122
- March 24,
York. *Enclosed.* Memorial of William Campbell, one of the judges of King's Bench, Upper Canada. 123
- April 7,
York. Statement of the comparative situations, duties and emoluments of the judges in the two Canadian provinces. 125
- April 8,
York. Cameron to Talbot. Enclosed in Smith to Bathurst of 18th November, which see. 125
- April 7,
York. Gore to Bathurst. Dispatches received. The subjects of them shall be attended to. 128
- April 8,
York. Same to the same. Has found it necessary to prorogue the legislature owing to the attempts of land speculators to settle the province with the citizens of the United States. The danger of their proceedings "if early attention is not paid to compose the spirit arising by the machinations of land speculators in this province, the King's government will be exposed in all future time, to purchase tranquillity by the disagreeable measure of stifling sedition by rewards, and thus encouraging the growth of the evil." 129
- April 8,
York. *Enclosed.* Resolutions of Assembly for the unrestricted admission of settlers from the United States, and that orders to the contrary be rescinded. That the Crown and clergy reserves should be sold and not leased as at present. 137
- April 8,
York. Speech of Gore on proroguing the legislature. 142
- April 8,
York. Gore to Bathurst. Found on his arrival a Board of militia officers sitting on claims for allowances which had accumulated. From removal and death the Board had since lapsed without making a report, so that he had to revive it. The report now made shows claims to the amount of £23,784 11s. 6d. currency. The militia would have been satisfied with ordinary pay and barrack accommodation, but the commanding officer placed the militia staff of Lower Canada on the same footing of allowances as the regular forces, so that the militia of Upper Canada had to be placed on the same footing. It is to be lamented that attention had not been paid to carry out the measure at once to prevent lingering claims; but more

1817. courteous attention was paid to the militia of Lower Canada, and the governors administering the government of Upper Canada had not the control of means which should have been coeval with those of the governor of Lower Canada. If there is any hesitation in discharging the demands it will have a most unfavourable effect on the people. The charge was not indispensably necessary to call into activity their zeal and loyalty, but they will sink under a sense of injustice and a feeling of jealousy of the distinction between them and their fellow-subjects in Lower Canada. He cannot ask the legislature to make up the deficiency; during the war it gave its all; at the peace it compensated the sufferers by pensions. Recommends that the commander of the forces be instructed out of the army extraordinaries to meet the requisitions of the person administering the government to an extent equal to the extinction of this claim, which he thinks necessary to maintain the respect and confidence of the people. Page 143
- Enclosed.* Report of the Board to examine into the claims of the militia. 147
- List of general orders respecting the militia from 20th May, 1812, to 26th December, 1814. 150
- The orders follow, given in full. 152 to 171
- April 10, Gore to Bathurst (No. 58). Transmits memorial from McGregor for York. lands on the Credit River reserved for the Missisaugeois; the reserve has not answered its purpose, as during the salmon fishery the Americans tempt the Indians with ardent spirits which they cannot resist. The establishment by a gentleman like McGregor would check this. Should the application be received favourably the surrender should first be made to the Crown and the lease granted for the benefit of Indians. 172
- Enclosed.* Memorial of McGregor for lands on the Credit River, on which to erect mills, &c., the payment for the lease to be applied for the benefit of the Indians; engages that his mills shall not interfere with the salmon fishery. 174
- April 28, Same to the same. On the representation of Buchanan, Consul at York. New York, has received emigrants from Europe lately arrived in New York and allotted their lands, but he has no power to grant them provisions, &c. Has refused to receive others, who have resided for some time in the United States, as some of the very worst subjects in the province are people of this description. Asks for instructions as to fees on allotments to emigrants, to half-pay officers, &c. Buchanan is making offers which there are no means of fulfilling. 177
- May 8, Gore to Bathurst (No. 57). Is sending by McGregor the Acts passed, York. ten in number. Remarks on the different Acts. The tenth Act is one to incorporate the Bank of Upper Canada. 181
- Enclosed.* Schedule of Acts. 184
- May 14, Gore to Bathurst. Claus, trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for York. the dividends from the 1st January. 187
- May 20, Same to the same. Thanks for leave of absence; the arrangements York. for the temporary government to be the same as those in Nova Scotia on a similar occasion. Will embark at Quebec so soon as he can reach there. Encloses minutes. 188
- Enclosed.* Minutes of Council, that in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor the administration should devolve on the senior military officer. 190
- May 21, Gore to Bathurst. Has granted Hale 800 acres in lieu of the lands York. he had given up possession of. 193
- May 22, Same to the same. The inadequacy of the salary paid to the Inspector York. General of provincial accounts, the original incumbent having held other sinecure offices. Recommends that the salary should be twenty shillings sterling a day. 195

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1817.
 May 28,
 York. Gore to Bathurst (No. 59). Transmits copy of letter he has sent to Sherbrooke, regarding which he desires instructions. Page 197
Enclosed. Gore to Sherbrooke, 28th May. Bradish, employed in the Barrack department has applied for land in the Rideau settlement; can give no assurance of confirmation should His Excellency grant it as his (Gore's) power is joint with that of the Executive Council. Difficulties in respect to McCauley's application. 198
- June 11,
 York. Gore to Bathurst. Had informed Sherbrooke of his (Gore's) leave of absence and of the intention to swear in the senior military officer as administrator. Objections to this by Sherbrooke. Has appointed Samuel Smith to administer during his (Gore's) absence. Reason for appointing the junior councillor. 200
Enclosed. Sherbrooke to Gore, 31st May. Doubts the propriety of swearing in the senior military officer to administer during his (Gore's) absence; the instructions of 1812 on that head are annulled by recent instructions; asks for copies of those relating to Upper Canada. 203
- June 12,
 York. Smith to Bathurst. Has this day taken the oaths and entered on the administration of the government of Upper Canada. 211
- June 23,
 York. Same to the same. Has received dispatch relative to the interference of the government of Upper Canada with the settlement of reduced troops and emigrants. Shall restrain interference, but refers to the report of Council of 22nd January in explanation of the minute of 18th December. 213
- July 7,
 York. Same to the same. Sends observations of the attorney general relative to the laws in force with respect to marriage, with copy of the provincial statutes to which they refer. 215
Enclosed. Attorney general to Cameron, secretary, 8th July. Transmits statutes governing the celebration of marriages, by all except Quakers and Jews, who are governed by the same rules as they are in England. 216
 Copies of the statutes for regulating marriage. 218, 231
- July 7,
 York. Smith to Bathurst. Has received intimation that the appointment of Boulton to be judge has been sanctioned, provided it is unconnected with the appointment of his son to be solicitor general. Boulton has accepted without conditions, but he (Smith) has not felt authorized to send the commission without further orders. 239
Enclosed. Boulton to Smith, 30th June. Thanks for the appointment to the puisne judgeship, which he accepts unconditionally, although he would be gratified should his son be appointed to the office of solicitor general, should it become vacant. 241
- August 18,
 York. Smith to Bathurst. Reports the death of Jarvis, secretary of the province, and the appointment of William Jarvis, his second son, till further instructions. 243
- September 29,
 York. Same to the same. Sends copies of the Acts. 244
- October 2,
 Paris. Gore to the same. The disposal of the Crown reserves to the disbanded troops and emigrants from Europe, in consequence of a letter from His Lordship (Bathurst); this practice he had found prevailing on his resuming the administration in 1815. The case of Cockburn, who finding the large grant to him on the Rideau would impede the improvement of that settlement, had relinquished it and received land in another part of the province. Recollects no instance of any officer receiving lands anywhere but on the Rideau, except on the recommendation of the commander of the forces. 205
- October 9,
 York. Smith to the same. Transmits documents relative to the case of Angelique Pilotte, convicted of child murder and sentenced to death. Cannot account for the interest taken in the case, but has respited her

- 1817.
- till the pleasure of the Prince Regent may be learned on the documents transmitted. Page 245
- Enclosed.* Justice Campbell to Smith, 18th September. Reports the conviction of Angelique Pilotte, whom he had respited to the 4th October, to give time to consider whether or not she was an object for mercy. A witness stated that her mind was almost that of an idiot, which no doubt influenced the grand and petty juries and others to recommend her as an object of compassion. 247
- Other documents relating to the case. 250 to 276
- October 17, Gore to Bathurst. Calls attention to the case of Lieut. Col. Cameron, Park Street. and recommends that he should be appointed to succeed Jarvis, deceased, to the office of secretary of the province. 207
- (A copy of the answer is appended, that Cameron is to be appointed.)
- November 1, Smith to Bathurst. Transmits list of officers of the provincial government, whether appointed from England or in the Colony. 277 York.
- The enclosures in the letter of this date. List with detailed information of the appointments and dates, duties and emoluments of the different officials of the province. 278 to 346
- Same to the same. Talbot intends to appeal to government on the construction by the Executive Council of an order for land. Sends report of Council and other documents in relation to the matter. 347
- November 18, *Enclosed.* Memorial of Talbot. 348 York.
- Hobart, 15th February, 1803 (extract). Directing a grant of land to be given to Talbot on certain conditions. 350
- Report of the Council on the memorial to which is appended the administrator's concurrence with modifications. 353
- Cameron to Talbot, 20th March. He is to remit the fees due by him on lands. 359
- Official report of the Executive Council on the memorial of Thomas Talbot. 361
- (The report gives details of the transactions respecting the lands claimed by Talbot.)
- The Talbot celebration held on 8th March, 1817, to establish an anniversary of the foundation of the Talbot settlement on the 21st May, 1803. 370
- Gore to Goulburn. His absence prevented him from attending sooner to letter of 23rd ulto. Had asked Battersby to postpone his departure in order to be the bearer of the commission for investigating the losses sustained during the war. 209

MISCELLANEOUS, 1817.

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- 1812.
- May 28, Peel to Grece. Enclosed in Grece to Goulburn of 3rd February, 1817 Downing Street. which see.
- November 30. Memorial from Grece. Enclosed in Grece to Goulburn of 3rd February, 1817, which see.
- 1814.
- January 26, Gore to Grece. Enclosed in Grece to Goulburn of 3rd February, Sunning Hill. 1817, which see.
- March 15, Surveyor general's report on the lots attached to the salt springs in York. Louth. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn, of 18th July, 1817.

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1815.
February 23,
York. Loring to Merritt. Desires that Flummerfelt should make arrangements about the lot he has improved. He (Loring) has no desire to dispose of it, but under the circumstances would let Flummerfelt have it. Page 161
- March 15,
York. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July, 1817.
Certificate of the chairman (Thomas Dickson) and the clerk (Ralfe Clouet) of the Quarter Sessions that a presentment was made of Solomon Moore for his neglect to work the salt mines in Louth. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn, of 18th July, 1817.
- August 5,
York. Gore to Battersby (?) Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.
- August 22,
Augusta. Statement of losses. Enclosed in memorial of 20th June, 1816, which see.
1816.
April 26,
London. Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.
- June 20,
Augusta. Memorial of Susannah, widow of the late Edward Jessup, junior, for compensation for the destruction of buildings and the occupation of her property near Fort Wellington by the military. 99
- Enclosed. Statement of losses, &c., amounting to £1,721 19s. 0d. currency, dated 22nd August, 1815. 104
- Memorial to Gordon Drummond, 21st November, 1815. Substantially as in memorial of 20th June, 1816. 101
- November 16,
York. Gore to the Bishop of Quebec (Anglican). Enclosed in the Bishop's letter to Gordon of 8th February, which see.
- November 21,
War Office. Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.
- November 26,
London. Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Battersby. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.
- December 16,
London. Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co. (Extract.) Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.
1817.
January 4,
Kingston. Wilson to Goulburn. In refunding the civil salary for the period previous to the departure of Drummond, he had asked that authority should be given to charge him with the military salary also. Sherbrooke does not agree in this view, but should Bathurst coincide in his (Wilson's) interpretation asks that the difficulty be removed. 271
- January 9,
Downing
Street. Vansittart to Bathurst. Returns papers which he suggests should be sent to the Board of Trade. 21
- January 12,
Downing
Street. Bathurst to Robinson. Sends papers and has appointed Vansittart to meet him at the Board of Trade. 22
- January 14,
Kingston. Loring to Bathurst. Sends copies of letters which passed between him and Gore's Secretary. Points out that during the investigation respecting the grant no intimation was permitted to be made to him that there were doubts on the subject. Sir Gordon Drummond, then in Quebec, might have been referred to. 108
- Enclosed. McMahon to Loring, 6th January, 1817. Will transmit to government his (Loring's) answer and has no doubt an opportunity will be afforded of an explanation of the circumstances attending the grant made to him. 110
- Loring to McMahon, 14th January. Regrets the delay which must take place before he can be permitted to know the nature of the report which called forth the animadversion of the Secretary of State. Looks forward to the opportunity of refuting statements, derogatory to his character, of which he has first heard by the Lieut.-Governor's letter. 112

1817.
January 14,
War Office.

Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

January 16,
London.

Alexander McDonell to Bathurst. States for favourable consideration the position of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, who are about 15,000 in number, spread over great part of the Province. The Scotch Highlanders are chiefly in the Glengarry settlement, but many are dispersed as far as Kingston. Six clergymen and eight or ten schoolmasters would be required for the religious and other instruction of these settlers, so as to preserve the children to the loyal principles of their fathers. The encouragement to public teachers of emigrants without respect to religious persuasion, namely, £100 sterling per annum and 200 acres to clergymen and £50 and 100 acres to teachers, would be all that could be expected by the Catholics of Upper Canada. Intends to establish a school for superior education for gentlemen's sons to preclude the necessity of sending them to the United States or to the seminaries in Lower Canada; an allowance might be made to these similar to that made to the Protestant district schools. The necessity for boarding schools for young ladies, those in existence being kept by American women, who train the children in United States principles; a few English nuns or religious women might be encouraged so as to counteract these insidious attempts. All the encouragement that would be required by the nuns would be a trifling pension on the Jesuit fund till they could establish themselves, with the grant of land for buildings at Kingston or elsewhere and 200 acres in the vicinity, whence they could provide themselves with fuel and other necessaries. Exclusive of the eight district schools, which are principally taught by clergymen of the Established Church, the education of the youth of Upper Canada is in the hands of Americans, and consists of the perusal of works "artfully tinctured with the principles of their Government and Constitution" and holding up their own worthies as perfect patterns of every moral "excellence, whilst our public and private characters are represented in "the most odious and disgusting light." The danger is of a serious and alarming nature. In consequence of the countenance given by Lord Sidmouth in 1803, he (McDonell) was able to direct the emigration of Scotch Catholics to Upper Canada, whilst in the same space of time thousands of Scotch Presbyterians and innumerable Irish Catholics have found their way to the United States and were not only lost to their native country but became its most formidable and inveterate enemies.

Page 177

Enclosed. Memorandum respecting the proposal to divide the Roman Catholic diocese of Quebec and to form each province into a separate spiritual jurisdiction and the islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton and Magdalen into another. The Bishop of Quebec has, no doubt, forwarded recommendations to Rome of the persons to be named Vicars Apostolic for each new diocese. Bishop Plessis would undoubtedly name proper characters and loyal subjects, but would naturally prefer Canadians. As by far the greater part of the Catholics in Upper Canada and in the islands are Scotch Highlanders and those in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick principally Irish, clergymen of their respective countries should have their spiritual direction. This has been and is the opinion of the different governors, and it is not too late to give it effect. 184
Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Battersby. Enclosed in Battersby to Goulburn of 10th June, 1817, which see.

January 18,
London.

January 23,
South Street.

A. Macdonell to Bathurst. The object of his visit is to select teachers and is on the eve of setting off for Scotland with that purpose. Requests some intimation on the subject of his letter of the 16th, previous to his departure.

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1817.
February 3, Reigate. Grece to Goulburn. Desires to show the progress made during the time Liverpool was colonial secretary and the procrastination since. Sends extract of letter from Peel and copy of his memorial. Prays for a grant on account of his services. Page 89
- Enclosed.* Peel to Grece, 28th May, 1812. Directions have been sent to Gore to assign him land. If Grece returns before Gore a similar letter shall be written to Sheaffe. 91
- Memorial by Grece to Sheaffe, 30th November, 1812. 91
- Gore to Grece, 26th January, 1814. During his absence he cannot interfere in the distribution of lands in Upper Canada. Shall send his (Grece's) letters to the Secretary for the Colonies. 93
- February 3, Treasury. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Wyatt for salary and incidental allowances. 23
- February 7, Vere Street. Halton to the same. Sends dispatches from Gore; would have requested permission to explain a misapprehension which Gore supposes to exist respecting Cameron, had he obtained an interview, which the death of his mother prevented him from asking. The good services of Cameron; by him (Goulburn) using his good offices it would be serving the cause of loyalty, humanity and merit. Can confirm Gore's statement respecting Elmsley House. 4
- February 8, Brook Street. Bishop of Quebec (Anglican) to Gordon. Has received note from Gore which he encloses. He does not presume he is to be put on a worse footing than the other Executive Councillors, so that the work may go on. 254
- Enclosed.* Gore to the Bishop of Quebec, 16th November, 1816. When the grant of 12,000 acres was made, the deviation from the rule did not extend to the fee on the patent and no discretion on that point rests in Upper Canada. Informs him of this. that he may apply to the proper authority to sanction the same fee on his grant as on those to the Executive Councillors. There need, however, be no delay. 255
- February 12, Reigate. Grece to Goulburn. To improve the condition of his numerous family is the motive for his emigration to Canada. His desire to have fertile land near a market; thinks a suitable place would be the south side of the Ottawa. His plans for improving the agriculture of the province and to render it available for the support of troops and for the export of its products. 94
- February 14, Reigate. Same to the same. Submits to the information contained in letter of the 13th that Bathurst cannot prescribe to the governor of Upper Canada any particular tract of land to be given. Asks, however, for a letter to the governor to such effect as to prevent a long journey from being abortive. 97
- February 28, Arlington Street. Camden to Bathurst. Asks for leave of absence for Gore, in order that he may attend to his private affairs. 65
- March 1, Grosvenor Street. Gordon Drummond to Bathurst. Gives full and detailed statement of the steps taken to secure the propriety of the grant to Loring which he had been desired to resign on *ex parte* evidence. Discusses the question of the claims made by Moore and Flummerfelt, showing the untenable nature of Moore's claim, that Flummerfelt's had been satisfied and that the whole transaction had been regular and honourable. 69
- March 2, Montreal. John Johnston to McNaghten. Enclosed in McNaghten to Goulburn of 22nd May, which see.
- March 5, Whitehall. Adams to Goulburn. Has paid Powell his full salary as Executive Councillor as well as that of Judge. Asks for an order in writing authorizing this for the satisfaction of the auditors. 2
- March 5, Bayham Abbey. Camden to the same (?). It is material that Gore should receive letter and leave of absence by the first mail. Should the letter be late, asks that the mail be delayed. 66

1817.
March 7,
London.

Drummond to Bathurst. Has received letter of the 4th that Loring's request for the substance of the information on which His Lordship had been induced to act should be sent him. As his (Drummond's) character is also aspersed, asks that copies of all the communications respecting Loring's case may be sent to him (Drummond). Page 79

March 14,
Bath.

Same to the same. Being assured that the unfavourable construction he (Drummond) had placed on his (Bathurst's) letter was unwarranted, he withdraws his application for copies he had asked for. Should further explanations be required, he shall be happy to give them and trusts that no adverse determination on the subject of Loring's grant may be come to, without previously calling for such details as he (Drummond) can furnish. 81

March 19,
Whitehall.

Lack to Goulburn. In reference to proceedings of the Assembly of Upper Canada relative to commercial intercourse with Lower Canada, the Lords of Trade doubt if they can take the arrangements into their own hands, at all events they can arrive at no opinion on the subject without a report from the Governor of Lower Canada, which is to be asked for. 11

March 19,
Ports.
(Portsmouth)?

Whitcher to Goulburn. A grant was made to Loring contiguous to Felton's location, for which an exchange was proposed to accommodate Felton. 273

March 22,
Treasury.

Lushington to the same. Has received the letter from Robinson transmitted to the Treasury, with proposal by the proprietors of the Gananoque iron works. Their Lordships are of opinion that under present circumstances it would not be expedient to adopt the proposition. 24

March 26.
Bath.

Drummond to the same. Has been informed that Boulton, attorney general of Upper Canada, has applied to be appointed to the vacant judgeship. Had recommended Robinson, solicitor general, to be promoted to the office of attorney general, should it become vacant; renews his recommendation; the great services rendered by Robinson. 83

April 2,
London.

J. B. Robinson to the same. Boulton's application to be appointed to the bench refused on account of its conditions. Understands that had it been unconditional he might have been appointed. Asks that the lieutenant-governor be instructed to appoint Boulton, should the conditions be withdrawn, so that the delays from a reference may be avoided. 260

April 3,
Pimlico.

Pringle to Colonial Office. Introduces a daughter of Shaver, a respectable innkeeper in Upper Canada. She married a sergeant Benson, who left her, and she now desires to have a passage to Canada. 249

April 26,
Oxford Street.

W. Colley, junior, to Bathurst. Applies for the office of inspector. 67

April 29,
Dover Street.

Parry to Bathurst. Offers his services in any military or civil employment. 250

May 6,
Islington.

Petition from Sarah Bishop for a passage for herself and four children to join her husband in Canada. 47

May 7,
South Street.

A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Has engaged three persons to be appointed Catholic schoolmasters in Canada, namely, Richard Hammond, an Englishman, and John Murdoch and Angus Macdonald, Scotchmen. 188

May 3,
Davies Street.

Dr. Stewart to the same. Asks for an interview. 268

May 9,
Vere Street.

Halton to the same. Has received dispatches from Gore which he asks for an opportunity to deliver. 6

May 12,
South Street.

A. Macdonell to the same. Reminds him that he (Macdonell) had asserted that even were the Catholic settlers in Canada perfectly able to provide for their own clergy and schoolmasters, it would be wise policy of the government in order to secure the loyalty of the instructors of youth and their spiritual guides, to contribute to their support, so as to

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1817.
afford a substantial proof of the liberal disposition of government and to do away with the impression made by the instructions, hostile to their religion, sent to a governor in chief. Page 189
Pilkington to Goulburn. Sends plans of the organized parts of Upper Canada. 251
- May 16,
Royal Ar-
senal.
A. Macdonell to the same. Introduces Hammond, to be furnished with letter to the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, that he has been appointed Catholic schoolmaster. 191
- May 21.
McNaghten to the same. Transmits letter from a gentleman, who was a neighbour of his in Ireland, to be laid before Bathurst. His zealous loyalty. 192
- May 22,
Suffolk Street.
Enclosed. John Johnston to McNaghten, 2nd March. His services at Michilimakinak, &c. The destruction of his property at Sault St. Marie by the Americans to the amount of £5,939, for which payment was recommended by Prevost. Had been too late to present his claim before the Board, but Gore promised to forward it. Would take half of the payment in land, the other half to be used for building, &c. His son Lewis, who served on board the "Lady Prevost," had his arm broke and received other wounds, but had received neither pay nor pension. His fears that the monopoly of the fur trade by the United States will cause him to be left destitute. 193
- June 7,
Packer's
Court.
A. Dixon & Co., to Bathurst. Apply for a letter of introduction to the governor general of Canada and the governor of Upper Canada for Thomas Dixon. 85
- June 9,
South Street.
A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Has been informed that an allowance of £100 a year each had been ordered for the three Catholic clergymen whom he (Macdonell) wished to get out to Canada; his gratitude. Do the clergymen and schoolmasters for Canada require letters from the Colonial Office in addition to the instructions given to the governor? 197
- June 10,
Whitehall.
Adams to Chapman. Asks for a copy of the estimate for the grants voted for Upper Canada. 3
- June 10,
London.
Battersby to Goulburn. Transmits documents to show his services and the grounds on which he had been refused the benefit enjoyed by other officers whose corps were disbanded in Canada, and prays for Bathurst's favourable consideration of his case. 49
- Enclosed.* Gore to Battersby, 5th August, 1815. Forwards copy of the proceedings of the Board of claims to be delivered to the Colonial Minister. He will be able to inform the minister of the different classes of claims (described in the letter) and of the progress of the Rideau settlement. 51
- Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 14th January, 1817. That before Battersby's claim to full pay can be submitted, he must sign a certificate that he has not applied for or received remuneration for acting as commissioner on losses. 54
- Greenwood, Cox & Co. to Battersby, 18th January, sends copy of letters from Merry respecting his (Battersby's) claim for full pay. 55
- Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 26th April (extract). Desires to know for how long a period he can receive full pay, but does not relinquish his right to remuneration for being commissioner on claims for losses. 56
- Merry to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 21st November, 1816. It is presumed that Battersby received remuneration for acting on the commission on claims for losses and that the settling the accounts of his late corps cannot be admitted as a ground for his detention in Canada. 57
- Greenwood, Cox & Co., to Battersby, 26th November. Transmits letter from the War Office, that he (Battersby) cannot be allowed full pay beyond 24th August last. 58

1817.

Battersby to Greenwood, Cox & Co., 21st November. That although he had served for eight months as president of a district Board for the investigation of claims, he had received no remuneration for performing the duties of that office. Page 59

June 17,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Asks for a copy of his letter of 5th February, on a memorial of Wyatt on the subject of his removal from the situation he held in Upper Canada. 25

June 17,
Strand.

Armstrong to the same. Calls attention to the case of Wylly; pending its settlement, asks for a situation for him. 39

June 25,
London.

Battersby to Goulburn. Asks for an answer to his application for remuneration for acting as a commissioner for investigating losses. 60

June 25,
Size Lane.

Pringle to Bathurst. A true bill has been found against Gore for a libel on Thorpe. Applies to have Gore ordered to return to stand his trial. 252

June 26,
South Street.

A. Macdonell to Goulburn. Thanks for the attention to his application for the people under his charge. Shall make it a gratifying duty to impress the liberality of the British government on the minds of his people. Catholic clergymen are no less necessary in Upper Canada than Catholic schoolmasters; the urgency of getting Scotch Catholic clergymen to that province. Recommends Rev. James Sharp, Rev. John McDonald and Rev. William Chisholm. If a few proper clergymen and schoolmasters were settled amongst the Catholics of Upper Canada, he would pledge his life for their loyalty and good conduct. 199

Enclosed. Memorial from Rev. Alexander Macdonell, Vicar-General, dated 15th June. His services in respect to the Scotch Highlanders who removed to Glasgow and other manufacturing towns; his successful efforts to secure them as settlers in Upper Canada; his raising fencibles for defence during the war, whose privations he shared with the private soldiers. States the great expense he incurs as Vicar General. 201

June 26,
Gower Street.

J. B. Robinson to Goulburn. The change in his circumstances makes it necessary to obtain better accommodation than would otherwise have been the case. Asks that he may be ordered passage for himself, Mrs. Robinson and two servants in a transport for Quebec or Montreal. 262

June 28,
York.

Ridout to Loring. Respecting grant of land. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn, of 18th July.

July 2,
Vere Street.

Halton to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Mrs. Susannah Jessep for losses sustained during the war. 7

July 4,
St. Martin's
Lane.

Mal. MacGregor to Bathurst. Has brought dispatches from Gore. Would be glad of an interview respecting a proposal he had made. 207

July 7,
Grantham.

Valuation of Moore's improvements with certificates. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.

July 7,
Grantham.

Affidavits of John Clark, of Louth, that he had purchased lot 5 in the 8th concession of Pelham, for seven and a half dollars an acre. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July, 1817.

July 7,
Grantham.

Deposition of Peter Flummerfelt, of the township of Louth. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.

July 7,
South Street.

A. Macdonell to Bathurst. Should he obtain a grant of ten or twelve hundred acres, he will engage to have the required quantity cleared and to have a loyal subject settled on every 200 acres. Besides his other services he had paid for the passages of 20 persons who were unable to do so themselves; being mostly tradesmen, he wishes them to be near him, as they would be useful in building churches, school-houses, &c. Had also a lease for eleven or twelve lots of clergy reserves, on all of which people are settled. If he could get the lease extended for 50 or 100 years, he and his successors would be enabled to accommodate widows and poor people who would wish to live near their

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- 1817.
- July 8,
Niagara. friends. If about 20 reduced soldiers of the 1st Glengarry fencibles, who received no grants, being too poor to pay the fees, received them gratis like others, they would be perfectly satisfied. Lieut.-colonel Chisholm, late administrator of Gore, intimates that he intends going to Canada with a colony of his countrymen; his high character. Page 208
- July 9,
Treasury. Affidavit of Dickson respecting Loring's grant. Notarial certificate follows. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July. 26
- July 11,
York. Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to the proposal of the Council of Upper Canada to use the proceeds of the confiscated estates of traitors to indemnify the losers by the invasion of Upper Canada, their Lordships approve. 26
- July 14,
York. Auditor general's certificate respecting Loring's grant. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July.
- July 17,
War Office. Statement by Addison (undated) that there was nothing improper in Loring's conduct respecting lands at Louth, with certificates by Beard-sley, notary public, dated Niagara, 8th July, and by Smith, administrator, 14th July. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 18th July, 1817.
- July 18,
Kingston. Merry to Goulburn. Has received memorial from Battersby relative to his claim for full pay, whilst he acted as commissioner for investigating losses in Canada. The practice has been to allow full pay to officers disbanded abroad up to the date of their landing and for two months after, provided they have used due diligence, or been detained by military duty. In this case Battersby was detained by civil duties for which he expects remuneration and cannot, therefore, be kept on full pay longer than if he had returned in the usual course. 33
- July 24,
Carleton House. Loring to Goulburn. Has received substance of the report on which Bathurst founded his instruction to Gore respecting his (Loring's) property in Louth. Trusts that in what relates to his conduct his answers are satisfactory, but as to what respects the conduct of His Majesty's representative and officers it would be presumptuous in him to answer. Has answered the report paragraph by paragraph; refers to it and refers also to Drummond for such parts of the report as it would be unbecoming in him (Loring) to reply to. 114
- July 24,
Carlton House. Enclosed. Transcript of the "substance of information" respecting Loring's property in the township of Louth. The information and answers in parallel columns. 116
- August 5,
Treasury. Other papers relating to the grant. 144
- August 7,
Clatterford. (The enclosures are calendared at their dates.)
- August 11,
Harewood House. Order in Council appointing Dr. Strachan to be a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 13
- August 14,
War Office. Order in Council disallowing an Act for the payment of members of Assembly. 15
- August 16,
Harewood House. Lushington to Goulburn. Transmits for opinion of Bathurst the accounts from Gore for the six months to 31st December, 1815. 28
- August 17,
Clatterford. Mal. McGregor to Bathurst. Transmits a letter not printed for circulation but for His Lordship's perusal. Has not yet received any answer to communication. 211
- August 18,
Harewood House. Lascelles to the same. Strongly recommends Hale to succeed Gower (Gore) as lieut.-governor of Upper Canada in event of a vacancy. 167
- August 19,
War Office. Lukin to Goulburn. Battersby will be placed on half pay from 15th December last, which will allow him full pay from the date of his arrival. 35
- August 20,
Harewood House. Lascelles to Bathurst. Regrets that Hale not being a general officer is ineligible for the office of lieut.-governor of Upper Canada; his knowledge of military affairs. 169

1817.
August 26, Whitehall. Lack to Goulburn. The Lords of Trade return the Acts of Upper Canada, which, with the exception of that respecting the payment to members, should be left to their own operation. Page 16
- August 27, Treasury. Arbuthnot to the same. Transmits a note of a double payment of Gore, and asks that steps may be taken for its repayment. 29
- August 30, Treasury. Same to the same. In reference to letter from Gore with report respecting unliquidated claims of the militia of Upper Canada, the Lords of the Treasury have authorized the commander of the forces to order payment if after inspection the accounts shall appear to be satisfactory. 30
- September 2, Bletchley. Battersby to the same. He is to be allowed full pay to the 15th December. Applies again for remuneration as a commissioner for investigating claims for losses. 61
- September 2, Clatterford. Mal. MacGregor to the same. Calls attention to communication made to Bathurst to which no answer had been received, perhaps owing to the omission of some formality. 212
- September 2, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Had abstained from stating his case personally, leaving that to be done by the official papers he had brought. Now seeks an interview. Unfavourable accounts of his conduct have been or will be made by Gore, but trusts that he will not be condemned on *ex parte* statements, as he is prepared to meet any investigation. 215
- September 15, Bletchley. Battersby to the same. The reason of his receiving full pay for two months after his arrival was the authority given by the Prince Regent's warrant and was only what other officers received. Applies again for remuneration as a commissioner, but should Bathurst still consider that a deviation from established rules, asks that he may have a portion of Crown reserves free of fees. 62
- September 15, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Is anxious before Bathurst comes to a determination on his case that he (Nichol) should be heard. 217
- September 18, Horse Guards. Torrens to the same. Transmits, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, letter and memorial from Nichol, late Quartermaster General of militia in Upper Canada; His Royal Highness recommends the claim to favourable consideration. 9
- September 24, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Encloses two memorials and documents to be submitted to Bathurst. The absence of military friends who could have given evidence, has compelled him to enter into many details. His services; has seen more and a greater variety of services than the Voltigeurs, who had received half pay; the same as regards Norton, who has received army rank and a pension, and as regards Dickson, who has received lands and a pension. His services in the Assembly are shown by the journals; details of these services and their beneficial results. He was the only militia officer on permanent duty and compares his case with that of others. 219
- Enclosed.* Memorial stating the losses sustained by the occupation of his property for a military depot and its subsequent destruction by the enemy, for which he had received no remuneration. 223
- A second memorial detailing his military services. 227
- September 25, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Had omitted to enclose a letter by the deputy commissary general, Turquand, which he now sends. 240
- September 29, Bath. Armstrong to the same. Apologizes for again calling attention to the case of Wyly; the ruinous consequences of delay. 41
- September 30, Hastings. Bishop of Quebec to Gordon. There must be some misapprehension about his grant, as he is entitled to 11,000 acres for which no higher fees should be charged than those to Executive Councillors, leaving 1,000 acres to be charged differently. The overcharge should be returned. 257
- October 7, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Omitted to state that it was intended to establish a strong military post at Chatham to which it was recommended by

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- 1817.
- October 10, War Office. Beckwith that he (Nichol) should be attached with the pay and allowance of his rank, showing Beckwith's opinion of him. Page 241
 Merry to Goulburn. Has received inquiry as to the remuneration Battersby received as a commissioner in Canada; and as to the length of time he was detained as commissioner. 36
- November 2, Bath. Drummond to Bathurst. Strongly recommends Nichol, Quartermaster General of militia, for favourable consideration on account of his meritorious services and sacrifices. 86
- November 17, Hants. Wentworth Loring to the same. Recommends Major Loring to be appointed secretary of Upper Canada, in succession to the late Mr. Jarvis. 171
- November 29. Merry to Goulburn. Battersby was only detained on full pay a fortnight later than the latest officers of his regiment who arrived from Canada. 37
- November —, Sergeants Inn. Opinion of Counsel on the question of admitting United States citizens to grants of land in Upper Canada. Their opinion is that subjects of the United States are entitled to have the oath of allegiance and the oath of their intention to reside administered, the governor having no discretion to refuse to administer, but this does not enable them to hold lands, for which purpose they must reside seven years in the Province. 18
 ——— to Bathurst. Unless an energetic system is adopted in the provincial government and in the army quartered in Canada it must soon form a state of the American confederation. The inefficiency of the generals: the army engaged in clearing land; the posts never visited. Works should be thrown up in the upper lakes and orders have been given to visit these posts for which the district general is making great preparations, although the writer performed similar voyages with a clerk and coxswain, carrying provisions on their backs. The honesty of the Indians, but the expense is £100,000 and sometimes £150,000 for presents to them of articles which they do not require; the presents go to the benefit of the United States, whose traders get them from the Indians for rum. This expense could be lessened by £80,000. Suggests the appointment of three officers (naval or military) to report on the distribution of the presents. There is a feverish dread of these people who are as dastardly as the Hottentots and only show themselves after a battle. The immense expenditure for victualling the Indians whilst the army was retreating for want of provisions. 42
- December 3, Kingston. Nichol to the same. Objects to the proposal for a settlement of his claims contained in Goulburn's letter, for reasons given. His claims are just and honest, and it is not a question of generosity but of justice. 242
- December 10, Tavistock Hotel. Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from S. Smith, a member of Council, soliciting payment of his salary from 30th November, 1813, to 13th October, 1815. 31
- December 13, Treasury. Smith to the same. Returns letter from the Treasury relative to a double payment of salary to the lieutenant-governor. 269
- December 15, York. Nichol to the same. Is going to the country and sends his address. 247
- December 17, Tavistock Hotel. Memorial of James Roche, stating his services and losses and asking for 1,200 acres, farming implements and rations (rations) also a passage for himself and family to York in Upper Canada. 264
- December 19, Brighton Street. Loring to Goulburn. Thanks for Bathurst's acknowledgment of his statement of 18th July, in answer to the report of the Executive Council, and has withdrawn the instructions that prevented him from obtaining possession of his property. Moore's refusal to concur in any valuation was the cause of his submitting the value of improvements to the opinion of competent persons. Should there be any constitutional means to add a clause to a grant already completed, shall assign to the Crown
- December 24, York.

1817.

any part of the property required for His Majesty's service. Cannot admit that his conduct subjects him to the least censure and shall forward additional proof of this if thought necessary. Page 173

ACTING-GOV. S. SMITH, LT.-GOV. SIR P. MAITLAND—1818.

Q. 324-1.

1816.

April 18,
York.

Order in Council respecting trade with the United States followed by schedule of duties. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818, which see.

May 22,
York.

Order in Council respecting trade with the United States. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818, which see.

August 13,
York.

Order in Council respecting the division of duties. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818, which see.

1817.

February 24,
York.

Ridout to Talbot respecting lands in Harwich. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December, 1818 (No. 12), which see.

October 1,
York.

Notice to the widows of militiamen who are entitled to pensions that these are in course of payment. The notice contains a list of the widows with the sum payable to each, with the name and rank of the husband, where killed, &c. Pages 25a to 25c

1818.

January 5,
Park Street.

Gore to Bathurst. In consequence of the delay by Thorpe of bringing on the trial for libel, requests that his resignation of the office of lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada may be accepted. 109

January 10,
York.

Smith to the same (No. 1). Claus, as trustee for the Six Nations, has drawn for their dividends. 1

January 22,
Park Street.

Gore to the same. Finds by reference to the surveyor general of Lower Canada that John Black, who had presented a petition to him (Gore) in Upper Canada in 1816, had obtained 50,000 acres. Liverpool, on 1st November, 1800, directed that a grant of land should be passed to Black in Upper instead of Lower Canada, but he had delayed the grant, believing His Lordship to be deceived. Grande Isle is private property, belonging to the heirs of the Baron de Longueuil. The seigniorship of William Henry is in Lower Canada. From Black's character any further favour would have a bad effect. 110

January 26,
York.

Smith to Bathurst (No. 2). Has received authority to pay Richard Hammond, John Murdoch and Angus McDonald £100 sterling a year each as Roman Catholic schoolmasters in Upper Canada. 2

January 26,
Park Street.

Gore to Gordon. Returns letter from Brock, who has taken a just view of settlement in Upper Canada. It is true that emigrants from Europe dislike settling on the Rideau, as the Deputy Quartermaster General and his assistant only visit the settlement occasionally. Brock's account of the Talbot settlement is correct. Talbot derives no benefit from the settlement of the Talbot road and the townships of Bayham and Malahide, which is distinct from his grant. Shall be sorry if Talbot is not allowed to complete the settlement. Brock's letter should be laid before Bathurst. 112

February 9,
York.

Smith to Bathurst (No. 3). No Crown reserves were granted until authorized by their Lordship's instructions to Drummond, confirmed by Sir George Murray. Since then they are granted indiscriminately to officers, soldiers and emigrants by virtue of the Order in Council. There does not appear to have been granted 1,200 acres to any field officer; Cockburn was allowed to locate four lots of 200 acres each; only Gore can explain the cause of this exceptional grant, but it appears incidentally that Cockburn had given up a favourable situation to accommodate some emigrant artificers and was provided for elsewhere. Takes no

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- 1818.
- February 10,
York. credit for refusing to grant Crown reserves, but had confirmed grants made by Gore before his departure. Page 3
Smith to Bathurst (No. 4). The statement of the Bishop of Quebec as to the grant to children of the Executive Councillors is erroneous; each Councillor was to receive 6,000 acres on the removal of the seat of government to York, the fee to be at the rate for that amount of £5 11s. per thousand acres. The bishop was charged that rate for the 6,000 acres and the ordinary rate for the rest. If it is the Prince Regent's pleasure that the bishop should receive the 12,000 acres at the rate of £5 11s. 0d., the Receiver General must obtain authority from the Treasury to refund the excess. 6
- February 12,
York. Same to the same (No. 5). The memorial from Nichol received; His Lordship's desire shall have every attention in event of an application being made to the Assembly on Nichol's behalf. 8
- February 13,
York. Same to the same (No. 6). The disallowance of an Act to compensate the members of Assembly has been notified. This Act, said to have passed in March, 1816, was reserved, so that he cannot promulgate the order of disallowance without further orders. If the mistake arose in Upper Canada, provision should be made for an inspection by the Executive Council before the Acts are transmitted to prevent the recurrence of mistakes. 9
- February 14,
York. Same to the same (No. 7). The sorrow felt on the death of the Princess Charlotte Augusta. 11
- February 16,
York. Same to the same (No. 8). Transmits address from the Executive Council on the grant to Loring. Is anxious with the other members of the Council that Loring's explanation should appear on the records with the report which excited so strong indignation in His Lordship. 12
Enclosed. Address, which gives an account of the occupation by Flummerfelt (given as Plummerfelt in the address) and Moore and the manner in which the grant was made to Loring of their holdings. It recommends that legal proceedings be taken to cancel the grant to Loring, so that two-sevenths of the land might be bestowed on the persons to whom the faith of the provincial government was pledged. There would then remain 500 acres in the heart of a valuable settlement to bestow on Loring. 13
- February 21,
York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 9). Transmits and recommends petition from Mrs. Jarvis. 18
Enclosed. Memorial and petition from Hannah, widow of William Jarvis, late Secretary of Upper Canada. 19
- February 23,
York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 10). Has been obliged to call the Legislature together before receiving His Lordship's sentiments and instructions on the subject of the prorogation of the last session. Does not think the objectionable interference with the Clergy Reserves will be revived, but expects a declaration on the subject of settlers from the United States who were ordered to be discouraged. The laws relating to this subject and the change made on account of the war. The movement on the part of those interested who had been allowed to purchase large tracts of land from the Grand River Indians had caused Gore to prorogue the Assembly. They have found support out of the House in a reformer, Robert Gourlay, whose declarations are not the less inflammatory amongst an ignorant population from the want of truth, reason and decorum; he has no property in the colony and is only known as a relation of Dickson, the proprietor of a Grand River township; his insignificance is no security against the mischiefs he may cause. Desires legal advice on the effect of the statute respecting the admission of subjects of the United States without discrimination. 21
- February 26,
York. J. B. Robinson to Smith. Enclosed in Smith to Bathurst of 16th March, which see. 21

1818.
February 28,
York.

Smith to Bathurst (No. 11). Sends abstract from the docquet books of the auditor of land patents for grants to 31st December, 1817. 48

ABSTRACT from the Auditor's Docket Books of Grants of Land in Upper Canada which have passed the Seal of this Province between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1817, inclusive. 48a

COUNTIES.	Number of Grants.	Districts.	Number of Acres.	Total Number of Grants.	Total Number of Acres.
York.....	42	Home.....	6,773½	42	6,773½
Durham.....	294	} Newcastle... {	59,800	} 323	71,400
Northumberland.....	29		11,600		
Frontenac.....	38	} Midland.... {	1,872¾ & ⅓	} 95	11,318½ & ⅓
Hastings.....	24		1,411½		
Lennox and Addington.....	11		3,000		
Prince Edward.....	22		5,034		
Grenville.....	8	} Johnstown.. {	1,574	} 31	6,074
Leeds.....	23		4,500		
Glengary.....	33	} Eastern.... {	6,055	} 57	*9,738
Dundas.....	7		2,434		
Stormont.....	17		1,549		
Prescott.....	5	} Ottawa..... {	2,426	} 5	2,426
Russell.....					
Lincoln.....	25	Niagara.....	3,882½	25	3,882½
Wentworth.....	7	} Gore..... {	1,288	} 17	9,089½
Halton.....	10		7,801½		
Middlesex.....	36	} London.... {	11,708	} 50	15,709
Norfolk.....	5		1,601		
Oxford.....	9		2,400		
Essex.....	6	} Western.... {	1,031	} 16	3,654
Kent.....	10		2,620		
Total....				661	140,064

*There is an error of 300 acres here.

Errors excepted.

JOHN MCGILL,
Auditor General of Land Patents, Upper Canada.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
YORK, 1st January, 1818.

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1818.
February —,
Queenston.

Address by Robert Gourlay to the resident land owners of Upper Canada. The object of a previous address was to obtain information respecting the country for the benefit of the people and Government of Great Britain. Had believed it was only necessary to amend the errors of original institution, in which lay the chief obstacle to the prosperity of the province. Has since changed his mind; an official inquiry to be made into the state of the country should be demanded by the inhabitants. The attachment of public men to the late Governor Gore; his respectable private character, but he laughed in his sleeve at their subservience and whilst he dismissed Parliament in a style unheard of since the days of Cromwell, he carried away as much flattery as secured him a snug retirement in Downing Street. Has no wish to cast contempt on constituted authority; the goodness of a government keeps pace with the virtuous conduct of the people, so that the people of Canada should take to themselves every part of the blame and regard it as a warning for the future. The reception given to Gore on his arrival in London leaves not a doubt as to the necessity of the inquiry, as it shows that the gross manner in which the Canadian Parliament was dismissed has been misrepresented and the ministers labour under a fatal mistake as to the laws and policy of the country. Since the revolution three fourths of the settlers have emigrated from the United States; their loyalty. It is true that there were unprincipled villains in Canada but the basest of all were European born. The Acts of the Imperial Parliament authorized the naturalization of foreigners, a contradiction to the swaggering declaration of a war minister that allegiance cannot be changed; quotes the words of the Acts. The benefits of the policy of which he is proud as coming from a nation of which he is part. Compares the inducement thus held out to a war of conquest which compels men to change their allegiance. For himself he would be faithful to whatever government he should live under, but the change should not be trifled with and a great moral lesson was taught those who deserted during the war, whose property was confiscated, and if they assisted the enemy they were to be hanged. The advantage to Canada by the war in showing her strength to resist and many of the most upright citizens of the United States were on the wing to settle in Canada, finding a pure democracy not immaculate, with its evil effects described. It was then that an odious barrier was erected. It is not for temporary objects that he calls attention to this subject, but for reasons of permanent principle. The true principles of the British constitution by which the people when virtuous shall become all powerful, but which reins back their freedom in proportion to their vice or imbecility; the law is above all men, and while it is a maxim that the King can do no wrong, his ministers are open to censure and amenable to justice. The watchfulness exercised has prevented those in authority from converting their offices of trust to the purposes of selfishness. This has been neglected in Canada with evil consequences, but the constitution should not be blamed. It is not for the people of Canada to be inveterate, the impeachment against the late Governor should be dropped, but while they seek not blood they may properly extort tears. The reprobation from the mass of the people for the acts of the Governor will make future Governors more circumspect. The province must either prosper or fall; having resisted invasion, are the people to suffer a more deadly foe to waste and destroy it? It is true that if Canada were united to the States its property would rise to twice its present value, but if a liberal connection with Britain were established and a system of business introduced instead of paltry patronage and favouritism, the same property would rise to ten times its present worth. The ignorance of the people of Britain of Canada; the Prince Regent would never have

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- insulted the inhabitants with the offer of confiscated estates to make good the claims of sufferers by war did he know how little these would afford, and were he apprized of the truth under proper management, the public property would not only defray every claim but yield a handsome revenue to Britain. The township reports he has received far exceed his expectations and form a mass of information well calculated to assist Parliamentary inquiry and he would hand these reports over to the Assembly, as he never wished to have them for the purpose of book-making. Urges them to press for inquiry and for a commission to go to London with the result, which they should publish with the township reports; this would break the spell and produce consequences every way splendid. The absurd proposals made by Governors. Advises the land-owners to transact their own business and to correspond with friends in Britain. He knows hundreds of farmers who would come with money in their hands, and he knows of many of the best and wealthiest farmers who last year went to the United States on speculation, who might be drawn to Canada if the house were cleared of vermin and filth. N.B.—Sends condensed statement of the Bill of Rights and a form to be used in applying to the House of Assembly. Page 26
- March 16,
York. Smith to Bathurst. Sends copy of letters from the attorney general, recommending that Henry John Boulton be appointed solicitor general; has done so with the concurrence of the Council until His Majesty's pleasure be known. Hopes the appointment may be confirmed. 49
Enclosed. J. B. Robinson to Smith, 26th February. Owing to important public business, the vacant office of solicitor general should be filled up. Recommends Henry Boulton. 50
- March 29,
Sunning Hill. Gore to Goulburn. Transmits letters to Bathurst to be handed to His Lordship after perusal. Returns to town next day and will transmit the short hand report so that his (the Colonial) office should be in possession of the whole of the proceedings. 126
- March 30,
Park Street. Same to Bathurst. Calls attention to the legal proceedings by Thorpe and the verdict against him (Gore) for libel, in consequence of his zealous exertions to maintain His Majesty's authority in Upper Canada. Enters into an elaborate statement of the disordered political state of Upper Canada, the efforts by Thorpe, Wyatt and Willcocks to create disaffection and the conduct of Firth in giving evidence of the publication of a libel, arising from receiving the copy of a pamphlet in his official capacity and appeals for protection against the consequences of the two verdicts (that of Wyatt and that of Thorpe). "Having received the Government of "Upper Canada when that province was agitated by serious divisions, "and having under the support of His Majesty's ministers, established "and confirmed the people in sentiments of loyalty, of which they have "given unbounded proofs, and having now resigned my Government in "a state of tranquillity and attachment, I throw myself upon the justice "of your lordships, to sanction and indemnify my retirement." 115
- March 31,
Park Street. Same to Goulburn. Sends short hand report of the trial of the King v. Gore. 114
(The report is not to be found.)
- April 2,
Niagara. Address by Gourlay to the resident owners of Upper Canada. Urges meetings of the townships to take steps towards correcting abuses. 91
- April 6,
York. Smith to Bathurst (No. 13). Bill passed the Assembly to regulate the admission of goods, &c., the growth, &c., of the United States. The duties levied on certain articles rejected by the Council; the change resisted by the Assembly. The Speaker's report that no further progress in public business is expected. Application of the Assembly for £8,000 for the administration of justice and civil government. Submitted the memorial to the Executive Council and transmits the minute from the Council, with other documents. The Council being ready to assent

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to a bill to provide for the administration of justice and for civil government recommended to the Assembly in his answer that such a measure should be passed, but it was contrived that there should be no quorum, so that his answer will not be reported till next session. Copies of the addresses from the respective Houses are attached to that to the Prince Regent, so that he does not comment on them. The ostensible is not the real reason of the difference between the two Houses. Amendments to money bills made by the Council, have, if not otherwise exceptionable, been put into a new bill, to save the privileges of the Assembly. The amendment, which is the present subject of discussion, was brought in as a new bill, but owing to the Receiver General declining to pay Jones £100 as a commissioner, on the authority of the Assembly, it became a personal question and led to the prorogation of the Legislature, without a bill of supply, a bill for intercourse with the United States, and without a bill to regulate the disposal of forfeited estates. The uncertainty of peace in the colony whilst liable to be disturbed on such pretenses of privilege. Trusts before the next session to be armed with power to meet the contingency of the funds being locked up by a similar misunderstanding.

Page 51

Enclosed. Requisition by the Assembly for the issue of £8,000, dated 27th March. 56

Answer by Smith that the request without the concurrence of the whole legislature is without precedent; he cannot make the advance until His Majesty's pleasure is signified. 57

Minute of Council on the requisition agreeing that it should be referred to His Majesty. The Council agreed that the contingent expenses might be paid upon the address of either House. 58

Address to the Prince Regent with other documents. 60 to 89

Smith to Bathurst (No. 14). Reported the conduct of Gourlay; recommends a prosecution on the first proper occasion. 90

Same to the same (No. 15). Had directed a proclamation to be prepared to give the public information on the subject of naturalizing the foreign settlers in this province. Sends copy of the proclamation, the explanatory letter of the attorney general and the report of Council. 102

Gore to Goulburn. Grants were ordered to the children of Claus whilst Drummond was president. Claus requests that the children be not charged more than the lowest rate of fees on land grants. 127

Smith to Bathurst (No. 16). Sends copies of the Acts passed on the first of April last. 103

The title of the Acts follows. 104

Smith to Bathurst. Dispatches received. 105

Same to the same (No. 18). Claus, trustee for the Six Nation Indians, has drawn for their dividends. 105a

Same to the same. (No. 19). Had received a letter authorizing, in name of His Lordship, a grant to Givins, which was referred to the Executive Council with whose concurrence he had directed a grant of 600 acres to each of the children of Givins, to be confirmed by patent as soon as each attains the age of twenty-one years or marries. Should the fees be charged as by the regulations or on the favourable terms granted to the children of Claus? 106

Same to the same (No. 20). The dispatch of 27th May, 1816, authorizing grants of land to Robert Dickson and officers under him having been lost, asks for a duplicate. 107

Maitland to the same. Took the oaths on the 13th and summoned the legislature for the 12th of October. The two Houses separated wrangling and the Lower House voted £8,000 by address. By summoning them in October the Lower House will desire to be dismissed before the

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- bad weather, and will, therefore, attend to business and not to wrangling. On the subject of constituting rectories, he is desirous to comply with His Lordship's wishes, but there are difficulties in the way of which he shall send a sketch; these are not serious, but the presence of the Bishop of Quebec is necessary. Has visited the settlements, but was disappointed with the condition of that of Glengarry, where great portions of the uncleared lands are held by absentees to the injury of the actual settlers, who are of a good sort but who brought neither funds nor notions of comfort. The land council has been sleeping over an office choked with applications; he shall stir up the members. A man named Gourlay, half Cobbett half Hunt, has been perplexing the province; an indictment for libel against government has been found against him; has no great confidence in the result before a petty jury, but hopes he will not escape for a libel against an individual, which may cripple him. Apologizes for the haste in which the letter is written. Has named a township after Lady Georgina. Page 129
- August 28, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 1). Officially announces his arrival on the 12th and his having taken the oaths. 132
- September 7, York. Same to Goulburn. Asks that his letters be sent in a bag addressed to Moore, packet-agent at New York, who will forward it. 133
- September 8, York. Same to Bathurst. (No. 2). Delay in deciding on petitions for land from the men of the flank companies, of the provincial navy and of the militia, the Council believing that a decision was pending relative to a proposed gratuity of lands, asks for the Prince Regent's decision. The prospect of this gratuity has been so long fostered that disappointment would be productive of discontent. If granted to the persons in question, it would be an act of bounty generally gratifying to the province as well as to the individuals. The land council, by daily exertion, has brought up a long arrear of business. 134
- October 7, York. Ridout to Hillier, respecting lands in Harwich. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December (No. 12), which see.
- October 7, York. Maitland to Goulburn. Has drawn for £210, being the amount deposited in the Colonial Office by twenty-one settlers from Ireland, under the conduct of Richard Talbot. They have proceeded to the township of London to be under the direction of Colonel Talbot, who will repay the £10 to each and receipts shall be sent when received from Talbot. 136
- Enclosed.* List. The names are: John Talbot, Joseph Hardy, Geo. Foster, Thomas Howard, Samuel Long, Robt. Kemp, Robert Ralph, John Sifton, Thos. Guest, Falliott Gray, John Gray, Francis Lewis, Benjamin Lewis, Charles Goulding, Wm. Hoys, William Haskett, James Olive, Joseph O'Brien, William Geary, John Geary, William Geary, jr. 137
- October 12, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 3). Transmits and recommends the application of George Crookshank to succeed to the office of Receiver General, vacant by the superannuation of John McGill. Should there be any intention in favour of Wells, late inspecting field officer of militia, recommended by Gore, he does not wish to interfere. 138
- Enclosed.* Application from Crookshank, 3rd October. 140
- October 19, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 4). Transmits speech and addresses at the opening of the legislature. 142
- Enclosed.* Speech and addresses. 143, 146, 150
- October 26, York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 5). Transmits copy of resolutions passed unanimously by the Assembly on the 22nd. 153
- Enclosed.* Resolution of the Assembly against meetings of delegates to a convention, usurping the attributes of the legislature; the Assembly at the same time recognizes the right of all to petition for the redress of real or supposed grievances. 154

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October 30,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 7). Transmits address from the Assembly for lands to the militia for their services during the late war; with the reply. Page 158
Enclosed. Address, dated 22nd October. 159
Reply. 158b
- November 9,
York. Maitland to Bathurst. Applies for passage for two schoolmasters, one for York and one for Kingston, for schools to be established on the Bell system. 160
- November 12,
York. Same to the same (No. 9). Transmits address from the Assembly, to learn the decision on the reserved bill of 1817, to establish a bank in the upper province. 161
Enclosed. Address. 162
- November 16
and 19,
York. Joint address of the Council and Assembly. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 7th December, which see.
- November 18,
York. Robinson, attorney general, to Hillier, on Act respecting trade with the United States. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 8th December (No. 13), which see.
- November 28,
York. Boulton to Maitland. Enclosed in Maitland to Bathurst of 5th December, 1818, which see.
- December 5,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 10). Transmits application from D'Arcy Boulton for payment of his salary from the date of the warrant of appointment to be one of the judges of Upper Canada. 164
Enclosed. Boulton to the same, 28th November, applying for payment of his salary from the date of the warrant appointing him to the office of judge in Upper Canada, which is the established course, but the agent will only pay from the date of the issue of letters patent in Upper Canada. 165
- December 7,
York. Maitland to the same (No. 11). Transmits address from the legislature for part of the waste lands of the Crown for the purpose of improving the navigation. The inexpediency of alienating the Crown lands as prayed for except with great circumspection. Should Crown lands be granted the reserves should not be alienated, as that would materially injure the interests of the Crown in the province. 168
Enclosed. Address, 16th November, of the Council and Assembly for a grant of Crown lands, the proceeds to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence to Quebec. 170
- December 8,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 12). In reference to the dispatch on the subject of securing from loss persons who had settled in the township of Harwich, on lands supposed to be vacant but afterwards found to belong to previous occupants, exonerates the surveyor general from blame and points out the evil effects of granting lands to persons who neither settle nor cultivate them. Suggests a small tax on such lands so that the owners would either be induced to settle or dispose of them on equitable terms. Recommends the proposal for serious consideration. 172
Enclosed. Ridout to Hillier, 7th October. Reports the survey of a road from Port Talbot to Amherstburg. In the plan returned by Burwell, deputy surveyor, it was found that by a plan of 1815, lots laid out by him in Harwich had been already granted, not marked in the plan sent for his guidance, dated in 1811. Has written to Talbot on the subject. 175
- Ridout to Talbot, 24th February, 1817. Lots in Harwich, already granted, west of the line of communication, are not to be located. 178
- December 8,
York. Maitland to Bathurst (No. 13). Legislature prorogued on the 27th November. Transmits copy of his speech and schedule of bills passed, one of which is reserved. Points out the doubts that have arisen in his mind in regard to the "Act to regulate the trade by land and inland navigation between this province and the United States of America," by

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which vessels belonging to the United States of America can carry from port to port in Canada equally with British vessels. Asks that a decision be come to on the bill, so that he may receive instructions before the re-opening of navigation. "There are at present 80 schooners employed in navigating Lake Erie, vessels capable of carrying in the event of war, either one or two guns of the larger calibre, of these not more than ten belong to, or are navigated by the subjects of His Majesty." Page 180
 Speech at prorogation. 186
 Schedule of Acts. 189

Opinion of the attorney general (J. B. Robinson), 18th November, on a bill for regulating the trade with the United States, giving legal objections to its provisions. 194

Order in Council, 18th April, 1816, suspending the operation of certain provisions of the Act relating to the trade with the United States. 198
 Schedule of duties and orders modifying the rates. 201 to 207

December 10,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 14). Are grants of lands to reduced officers of the army and navy in the military settlements to be exempt from fees and is the indulgence to extend to discharged soldiers and sailors? He has issued a declaration that no grants shall be made except on the condition of performing settling duties; hopes this will be approved of. 208

December 16,
York.

Maitland to Bathurst (No. 6). In reference to the application of Henry John Boulton for the office of solicitor general, referred to him, reports that there is no one in the colony better fitted for the office than Boulton. 157

1819.
May 7,
Gower Street.

John Francklin to Amyot. Boulton's salary as attorney general was paid to the 11th February, 1818, the warrant appointing him judge was dated 30th September preceding, so that the back pay will be for four months and eleven days. 167

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1818.
January 2,
Ware.

Nichol to Goulburn. Bathurst promised to transmit to the Treasury a memorandum, with a recommendation, for its being favourably considered. Asks for the return of documents to enable him to prepare the memorandum. Page 387

January 15.

Black to Bathurst. Sends petition to which he requests that early attention may be given. 258

Enclosed. Petition addressed to Lord Castlereagh, dated 2nd January. States his losses and prays for a grant of Grande Isle opposite Kingston (apparently Wolfe Island, the name having been changed in 1792) or a lease of the seigniority of William Henry [Sorel]. 259

Halton to Black, 15th February, 1816. Gore cannot refer to the Executive Council the letter from Lord Liverpool, dated 1st November, 1810, without the command of the present Secretary of State. 263

Black to Gore, 18th February, 1816. The delay in delivering Liverpool's letter arose from his (Gore's) absence and the existence of war. The orders of one administration are attended to by their successors and Liverpool is still in the administration and is only removed three doors from Bathurst's office. 263

Castlereagh to Craig, 31st July, 1808. A situation to be provided for Black in consequence of his service and the strong testimonials in his favour by the Council and inhabitants of the province of Quebec. 267

Liverpool to Gore, 1st November, 1810. A grant of 3,000 acres is to be made to Black in Upper Canada on the most favourable terms allowed in any case. 268

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1818. A note from Gordon asks for the return of the preceding letter to be recorded in the books. Page 269
- Black to Bathurst. Undated. Hopes to see His Lordship respecting his petition. 270
- January 20, Harrison to Goulburn. In reference to the application of Smith, Executive Councillor for payment of his salary from 13th November, 1813, to 13th October, 1815, as the delay was his own fault or that of his agent and as he did no duty until the receipt of the mandamus, their Lordships cannot recommend payment of the claim. 248
Treasury.
- January 21, Talbot to Bathurst. Sends memorial respecting his settlement on Lake Erie and asks for an interview. 439
Conduit Street.
- Enclosed. Memorial detailing his (Talbot's) services, the terms of his settlement, the lands selected and his expenditure for improvement. The Executive Council of Upper Canada now put a different interpretation on the terms of the grant, which threatens ruin to him; asks for protection. 440
- January 22, Nichol to Bathurst, memorial. His property taken possession of for public use without his consent, and occupied, until destroyed by the enemy, as a public building; has received no compensation, either for the time it was occupied or for the loss caused by its destruction. The claim has been investigated and the amount decided to be about equal to that he claims. By the loss of his establishment and from having been struck off pay and allowances, he has been reduced from affluence to a state of dependence. His entire giving of his services during the war to the ruin of his business; his services acknowledged. Prays for remuneration for his services and losses. 389
Ware.
- January 23, Moore to Loring. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 4th April, Grantham. which see.
- January 27, Nichol to Bathurst. Had been promised by his Lordship that he would transmit with a favourable recommendation, a memorial to the Treasury for indemnification for losses and remuneration for services. Not to trouble His Lordship, had sent it direct to the Treasury; and prays for a favourable recommendation. 393
Tavistock Hotel.
- January 29, Affidavit by Beardsley. Enclosed in Loring to Goulburn of 4th April, Queenston. which see.
- February 9, Nichol to Bathurst. Urges the settlement of his claims; is not well prepared for a longer stay in London. The United States has long ago settled similar claims brought by their own people. 395
Tavistock Hotel.
- February 10, Order in Council appointing William Claus to be a member of the Executive Council of Upper Canada. 234
Carlton House.
- February 11, Memorial of Henry Bird, Lt. Col. 87th regiment. States his father's services with the Indians, who made him a grant of 3,000 acres, approved of by Haldimand. The expense incurred for clearing, building houses, &c., and cultivating the ground subsequently taken possession of for military purposes, for which no compensation had been made; prays for remuneration for the property taken and encloses evidence. 271
Abergavenny.
- Agreement by McKee, Elliott and St. Martin; dated 25th August, 1784, for the portion of the Indian grant to be allotted to Bird. 276
- Agreement by Bird accepted by Agnes Hazell and Judith Hick, with the consent of the husband of Mrs. Hazell that they are to occupy the southernmost of his two houses opposite the Isle Bois Blanc, until the house and land attached are claimed by him or his heirs on conditions set out in the agreement. 277
- Robert Mathews & Cooke, two letters dated 5th February and 3rd July, 1808, stating the circumstances attending the grant to Bird, the appropriation of part of the property, the indigent state of the widow

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- and orphans and recommending the case of the family of a brother officer to the favourable consideration of Castlereagh. Page 280
 Sketch of the land, town of Malden, &c. 282a
 Explanation of the sketch. 283
 Talbot to Goulburn. Asks that he (Goulburn) would appoint a time to see him. 445
- February 16, Conduit Street. Same to the same. Respecting the circumstances relating to the lands formerly in the hands of Mr. Stanton. How they were purchased, &c. 446
- February 18, Conduit Street. H. J. Boulton to Bathurst. Applies again for the office of attorney general, and states his qualifications. 284
- February 20, Windsor. W. Taylor to Goulburn. Transmits memorial from Lieut. Colonel Bird, respecting his land in Upper Canada, which the Duke of York requests may have Bathurst's favourable consideration. 448
- February 26, Conduit Street. Talbot to the same. As he will leave sooner than he expected, asks him (Goulburn) to appoint an early hour when he can receive Bathurst's dispatches. 449
- March 4, Charles Street. Black to the same. Calls attention to his petition, with a brief statement of the circumstances that led to his misfortunes. 287
- March 20, Kingston. Wybault to the same. Thanks for forwarding his claim for land in Upper Canada. Delay in the arrangement for his retirement. 453
- March 28, York. S. Chearnley to Bathurst. Complains of his treatment by the governor and officials at Quebec, the mismanagement and waste in the department for settling emigrants, the absurdity of granting lands to disabled men; the deserving character of the inhabitants and clergy the latter of whom are too few; the gentry sedate and good. 315
- March 30, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. The Treasury has not yet decided on his claim. Asks for an interview. 397
- April —. Black to Goulburn (undated). States at length the reason for the delay in using Liverpool's letter in answer to Bathurst's reply to his memorial, "That as I did not during the period of six years take any measures to avail myself of the recommendation of a grant of land in Upper Canada, which I received from Lord Liverpool, Lord Bathurst cannot but consider that recommendation as annulled." His unsuccessful efforts to have his case attended to. 299
- April 4, Edinburgh. Hall to Gordon. Is glad to learn that Bell has received the salary promised from the governor of Upper Canada. Has intimated to the Lord Advocate of Scotland that Taylor preferred settling at Osnaburgh (Osnabruck) rather than at Argenteuil and had requested that the name of the Rev. Mr. Henderson should be inserted as the minister of the congregation and superintendent of an academy at Argenteuil. 338
- April 4, Villiers Street. Loring to Goulburn (?) Sends vouchers which he believes will remove the unfavourable impression entertained of him by Bathurst in reference to land transactions. To secure an exculpation he had incurred the heavy expense of a voyage at the inclement season of the year and separation from his family rather than procrastinate the final adjustment by further correspondence. 346
- Enclosed.* Solomon Moore to Loring, 23rd January. He is satisfied with the valuation put on his improvements by his neighbours; will be ready to deliver up the premises on the first of March. 349
- Certificates of the authenticity of the signature, &c., are attached. 350
- Affidavit by Beardsley as to the offers made by Loring to Moore; the affidavit concludes: "In fact this deponent saith from the whole conduct of said Loring in this affair from beginning to end he was most favourably impressed with the integrity of said Loring's intentions in

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- April 9,
Temple. " the same, having conceived at the time that said Loring not only acted justly, but generously towards said Moore in it." Page 352
Firth to Bathurst. Learns from Baldwin that he had contracted for the sale of his (Firth's) mansion house at York for £1,100. It is rented to government at £130 a year, so that the amount would only be about eight years purchase, as it cost £1,750, the loss to him would be £650. The sacrifices he had made by accepting office in Canada. Leaves the question of purchase to his Lordship's known just views. 332
The answer unsigned and undated, was that Lord Bathurst could not enter into the question of remuneration of his (Firth's) losses, nor interfere with the arrangements of the colonial government in respect of the purchase of the house. 335
- April 9,
Charles Street Black to Goulburn. The cause of delay in delivering Lord Liverpool's letter, not presented till the arrival of Gore, whose letter is now before the Secretary of State. 290
- April 9,
Panton Street Charles Sheriff to Goulburn. Thanks for Bathurst's letter. His brother and son having sailed, asks for a duplicate to be presented by them, as he will probably be detained in Scotland. 428
- April 10,
Grafton Street. Scott to Bathurst. Introduces Major Loring. The writer of the letter is Captain Loring, R.N. If not inconsistent with rule asks that Major Loring may have an interview to explain his case. 429
Enclosed. Capt. Loring, R.N., to Sir William Scott. His brother Major Loring has come to state his case respecting lands granted to him in Upper Canada and wishes to lay it before Bathurst personally. 430
- April 10,
York. Memorial of Stephen Heward for the appointment to the office of Receiver General in succession to the present incumbent who has applied for leave to retire. 339
- April 18,
Admiralty. Barrow to Goulburn. In reference to the application for passages for the Duke of Richmond and suite and for Maitland and family to Upper Canada in the ship which will bring Sir John Sherbrooke, the Admiralty desire to be informed of the names and ranks of all the persons who are to embark. 229
- April 22,
Charles Street. Memorial of John Black to Bathurst. Re-stating his claims, the cause of the delay on account of which his claims have been declared forfeited. Refers to the testimony to his services by various civil and military authorities and asks for a favourable settlement so that he may be enabled to sail for Quebec with his son in the ship "Hunter." 292
- April 22,
Villiers Street. Loring to Goulburn. Is unwilling to press on Bathurst a new subject during the severe illness of his son, but the earliest possible communication of his Lordship's decision would relieve his mind. 355
- April 24,
Whitehall. Hobhouse to the same. Transmits pardon for Angelique Pilotte, convicted of murder in the district of Niagara, to be forwarded to Upper Canada. 242
- April 27,
Limnulary. Mathewson to McNaughton. Sends memorial to be laid before Bathurst; desires to have as much land as possible in Upper Canada. 364
Enclosed. Memorial by Mathewson, stating his services and applying for a grant of land. 366
(The memorial is dated at Glenarm).
- May 12,
Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Asks for an audience in respect to delays on his claims in the Treasury 398
- May 26,
Glengarry. Rev. A. Macdoneli to Bathurst (private). The salaries of the clergy and schoolmasters for the Catholic inhabitants of Upper Canada have not been paid, owing, the administrator states, to the want of funds, the legislature not having provided adequate means for paying them. The embarrassment of those persons who left their native country and are now without means of subsistence. Were payment ordered in the

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meantime out of the Jesuits' property, it would afford immediate relief and convince the Catholic inhabitants that their clergy and schoolmasters are supported by the king's bounty independently of the provincial funds. Had already expressed the opinion that the public functionaries of religion should depend for their subsistence rather on His Majesty's Government than on their hearers and now presses that point. Page 370

May 28
London

Black to Goulburn. In reference to Bathurst's reply, that he sees no reason to change his mind, states that proof of his case is accessible in London, but to obviate the difficulty asks for a portion of land in the new townships of Lower Canada. On his arrival in Quebec, he will give security for the fulfilment of the conditions. The jealousies from which he had suffered; cannot believe that Bathurst or he (Goulburn) could be actuated by such feelings; he cannot therefore think that Bathurst would allow him to leave without a positive order for a portion of land or otherwise to be provided for. 304

May 29,
Villiers Street

Loring to the same. In respect to his application for land as a reduced officer, it is impossible to put every consideration into an official letter; asks, therefore, to be allowed an opportunity of answering objections before an official answer is sent. By receiving his land apart from the military settlements, he gave up the allowance of provisions, &c., at a considerable saving to the public. 356

Enclosed. Official application of same date to be allowed to have his grant of 1,000 acres as a reduced major in situations distinct from the military settlement in Upper Canada. Encloses letter showing Sherbrooke's assent to this proposal. 357

Cockburn to Loring, 16th January. Sir John Sherbrooke has no objection to his receiving his land apart from the military settlement. 359

June 2,
New Street.

Edward Ellice to Goulburn. Advocates a settlement of the claims of Col. Nichol, whom he only knows by the report of his services. 326

Enclosed. Nichol to Ellice, 1st June. Has received no answer to his demand; presses to have a settlement. 329

June 4,
Tavistock
Hotel.

Nichol to Bathurst. Continues to urge for a settlement of his claim for services and losses. 399

June 5,
Admiralty.

R. W. Hay to Goulburn. Will be obliged if he (Goulburn) can ascertain if anything can be done in his (the Colonial) office in favour of the person referred to in Lord Elgin's letter enclosed. 230

Enclosed. Elgin to Hay. States and recommends the case of William Bell, who served for 18 years in the King's service in Upper Canada. 231

June 8,
Devon.

Capt. Thomas W. Stewart to Bathurst. Appeals on behalf of a black woman who sheltered himself and two other officers, who had been held as hostages and escaped from Philadelphia. A reward of \$100 each was offered for their capture, but the black woman served them faithfully until they could get off. 432

June 16,
Horse Guards.

Torrens to Goulburn. Transmits copy of letters from Lieutenant Sutherland to whom lands have been assigned in Upper Canada, who asks for a passage to Quebec on the ground of his 42 years' service. 239

Enclosed. Sutherland to Torrens, 15th of June, for a passage, etc. 240

June 17,
Treasury.

Harrison to Goulburn. Transmits minute of the Lords of the Treasury in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Nichol. 249

Enclosed. Minute of 2nd June. Whilst the nature of his losses does not differ from that of other claimants, his services warrant his being placed on the establishment for military allowances. 250

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1818.
June 18,
Devon. Stewart to Goulburn. Has received acknowledgment of letter to Bathurst, but as the utmost circumspection is necessary to secure the safety of the individual on whose behalf he had solicited a reward, he cannot give the direct residence of the black woman until he hears from America as there is a chance she may have changed her residence. Thanks to Bathurst for his Lordship's kind intentions towards the woman. Page 436
- June 18. Statement (unsigned) of the wishes of Loring respecting the situation of the land to which he is entitled as a retired major. 360
- June 19,
Whitehall. Committee for Trade to Goulburn. Have received eleven Acts (300-310) passed in Upper Canada in February, March and April, 1817. Those numbered 300 and 308 are kept back for further consideration. The others are to be left to their operation. 236
- June 21,
Treasury. Harrison to the same (private). The official letter (see 17th) will show what the Treasury has done in the case of Nichol. The delay arose from the desire of their Lordships to go further, but they could see no ground for it. 252
- June 24,
Navy Office. Commissioners of the Navy to the same. Transmit copy of letters from Lewis, agent at the Cove of Cork, stating that he never heard of Talbot having any servants to proceed with him in the "Brunswick" to Quebec until the day the settlers were embarked, when they also were received on board. 244
- Lewis to Commissioners of the Navy, 19th June. Explains what took place with Talbot respecting his servants who were not refused passage. 245
- June 30,
Navy Office. Bowen to Goulburn. Introduces Tepping who wishes for an interview relative to a nephew who is the naval officer in Upper Canada. 307
- July 15,
Brimpton. De Puisaye to the same (in French) Had refrained from applying respecting his properties and allowed 18 months to pass so as to give all the time necessary to obtain information. At his age and broken down in health he had not expected to survive that time. Sends extract which will recall the nature of his claims. 423
- Enclosed.* Extract (in French). The government appropriated his place on the Niagara river for a hospital for the troops and has occupied his house at York, which was burned down, as public property. For neither of these has he been paid, or compensation made. 425
- August 1,
Tavistock
Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Is grateful for the decision of the Treasury in his case, although it was not so favourable as he thought himself entitled to: applies for a grant of Crown lands to enable him to recover from the losses he has sustained. 403
- August 1,
Whitehall
Place. W. D. Adams to Goulburn. Has been called upon by the Audit Office for the appointments of Powell as Chief Justice, and Smith as Executive Councillor, and for the authority to pay Baby his whole salary for 1815 and 1816, although absent for part of that period. Asks for the necessary authorities so that his account may be settled. 224
- Enclosed.* Certificate from Gore that two years' salary (1815 and 1816) were due to Baby who was absent part of the time by permission of Drummond. 225
- August 11,
York. Sergeant Brown to Goulburn. Transmits memorial to Bathurst, the object of it being beyond the power of the administration of the province. 308
- Enclosed.* Memorial to Bathurst, 10th August. Having expended his means by travelling expenses from France to become a settler in Upper Canada he obtained the temporary occupation of confiscated lands; prays for permanent possession. 309
- Licence of occupation for forfeited lands described, dated 5th August, 1818. 311
- Certificates of service, &c., (1818). 312

1818.

- (In the certificate by Lt. Col. Wells, it is stated that he volunteered to lead the forlorn hope at the siege of Badajos in April, 1812).
- August 17, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Bathurst. Prays for an answer to his application for land as he is anxious to return to Upper Canada. Page 406
- August 19, Kew. Taylor to Goulburn. Calls attention to memorial from Bird, sent in February for consideration. 450
- August 21, Cupar Fife. James Wilson to Bathurst. Reports that Gourlay who has been on a political tour in Upper Canada, is from the village of Craighrothie, his father was a land speculator who became bankrupt. The son rented a farm from his father, but fled, a warrant being issued for his apprehension; settled in England on a farm, but quarrelled with his landlord, was deprived of it and went to Canada. He is a man of no principle, desperate in fortune and may prove a dangerous adventurer in Canada. 454
- August 24, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Did not expect to receive lands under any other conditions than were granted to other military officers, but calls attention to the loss he had sustained by his property being taken possession of, which amounts to £10,000. 407
- August 25, Vere Street. Halton to the same. Has had frequent letters from inhabitants of Upper Canada who assisted in defending the province, asking if it is intended that they shall be paid for the losses caused by the war in which many were ruined. Reminds him of the Board appointed to investigate these losses which reported in July, 1816, but no relief has yet been granted, causing great dissatisfaction. Will make no remarks on any of the claims but one, estimated by the commissioners at £5,906 16s. 4d. for supplies and labour. Is aware of the order respecting the forfeited estates, but it may be years before purchasers are found, or if they can be obtained the lands would not produce one-sixth part of the losses, as the forfeited estates are subject to the debts of the proprietors who fled and various heavy charges must accrue. Several letters mention that those subjects of the United States who sustained losses during the war, living in several cases in view of the Upper Canadians, have long ago received remuneration from their government. May he report that it is intended to apply to Parliament on behalf of the Upper Canadian sufferers? 219
- August 25, Downing Street. Goulburn to Taylor. Regrets the delay in Bird's case; it has now been cleared of its incumbrances, and the memorial sent to the Treasury, whose decision he hopes soon to communicate. 451
- August 28, Whitehall Place. Adams to Goulburn. Repeats his request for authorities to be submitted to the Audit Office in respect to certain salaries charged in his account, so as to have it settled. 226
- September 4, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same. Acknowledges receipt of Bathurst's decision on his application for lands; that being final, asks that the necessary recommendations to Maitland be procured for him. 411
- September 9, Tavistock Hotel. Same to the same (private). Corrects an error as to the rate of tonnage duty, stated in a previous letter. 412
- September 11, Clonmell. Major Nicholls to the same. Desires to know as the fees on land grants were very considerable when he left Upper Canada, if in the present instance the land will be given free of expense, and if he can procure the grant before the reduction takes place. Asks for the necessary forms for application. 413
- October 6, Tavistock Hotel. Nichol to the same (private). Transmits papers respecting the case of Mrs. Bostwick, widow of Lt. Col. Bostwick, which he has detailed in an official communication as written to Sir Francis de Rottenburg on the subject. The low circumstances of the widow. 415
- Enclosed.* Same date. Statement of the services of Lt. Col. Bostwick. 416

Department of Agriculture—Archives.

1818.
October 17,
St. James's. Kirkland to Bathurst. Transmits for consideration, memorial from Capt. Archibald McLean, late of the incorporated militia of Upper Canada. 344
- October 22,
Tavistock
Hotel. Nichol to Goulburn. Is gratified that Bathurst has every disposition to give favourable consideration to the claim of Mrs. Bostwick. Sends extract from letter from de Rottenburg on the services of Bostwick. 419
Enclosed. DeRottenburg to Nichol, 21st October. If Goulburn inquires into the merit of the late Lieut. Colonel Bostwick, he shall give a satisfactory account of his distinguished services. 421
- October 25,
Clatterford. Mal. MacGregor to Goulburn. Again addresses Bathurst on the subject of the Indian lands on the Credit, and asks that his remarks may be transmitted. 1. The lands were not granted to the Indians as stated in Bathurst's letter to Gore, but were part of their own territory. 2. They retained possession of the banks of the Credit to have the exclusive right of the fishery, now encroached on by whites, both Canadians and people from the United States, who, under pretense of traffic, brutalize them with deleterious spirits, causing a rapid reduction in their numbers, so that they will soon be exterminated. 3. The benefit to the Mississaugas should his offer be accepted, as they would not only be protected, but would derive a permanent income and be secured food and clothing. 4. The benefit in a provincial point of view. He will erect mills at a cost of \$20,000 the result of which would be to bring the land into cultivation, which is now a wilderness. If required he shall enter into more minute details and give satisfactory security for any engagements he make. 372
- No date. Chisholm to the same. Has the Rev. Alex. McDonell been promoted to the rank of Bishop in Canada? 320
- November 3,
Rice Lake. Memorial of the settlers in the township of Smith for repayment of their deposit money and of half of their expenses from Montreal. 381
- November 7,
Geneva. J. Drummond to Goulburn. Recommends Malcolm MacGregor for a tract of land in Canada. 324
- November 11,
Mountfort
Place. M. C. Cotton to Bathurst. Applies for a colonial situation. 321
- November 18,
Clatterford. MacGregor to Goulburn. Encloses a letter written last month, but retained till he could send references; encloses one from Drummond, member for Perth, which with one from General Sir Charles Asgill, previously sent should be considered ample. Should his presence be required at the office he is ready to attend. 376
Enclosed. Bathurst to Gore. Does not wish to interfere with the grants to the Mississaugas on the Credit. 377
- December 5,
Clatterford. Memorial of McGregor to Gore for a lease of Indian lands on the Credit for the purpose of erecting mills, &c. 378
MacGregor to Goulburn. In reference to the terms on which he applies for the lands on the Credit, sends the conditions to which he will bind himself. 383
- December 19,
Treasury. Arbuthnot to Goulburn. In reference to the letter from Halton, agent for Upper Canada that the sum of £5,906 16s. 4d. for supplies had not been paid. Robinson, commissary general, can give no information but says that before he left Canada all claims were called for by public advertisement and every substantiated claim was settled. 253