

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x			14x			18x			22x			26x			30x		
12x			16x			20x			24x			28x			32x		

Y P 4.5 C.4

DOB 6146660

**PUBLIC PRINTING
and STATIONERY**

MAR 19 1965

DOCUMENTS LIBRARY

APPENDIX, No. 10,

TO THE

THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

APPENDIX TO THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME

OF THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

PUBLIC PRINTING
and STATIONERY

MAR 19 1965

DOCUMENTS LIBRARY

From the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1854, to 30th MAY, 1855, both days inclusive,

IN THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Being the 1st Session of the 5th Provincial Parliament of Canada.

—
SESSION, 1854-5.
—

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Vol. 13.

GENERAL RULES AND FORMS,

AS FRAMED AND APPROVED

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE TENTH SECTION OF
"THE UPPER CANADA DIVISION COURTS EXTENSION ACT OF
1853,"—(16TH VIC. CAP. 177, SEC. 10.)

FOR AND CONCERNING

THE PRACTICE AND PROCEEDINGS OF

DIVISION COURTS IN UPPER CANADA.

PUBLIC PRINTING
and STATIONER

MAR 19 1965

DOCUMENTS LIBRARY

WHEREAS by "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853," it was enacted, That it should be lawful for the Governor General of this Province to appoint and authorize five of the Judges of the County Courts, in Upper Canada, to frame such General Rules, as to them should seem expedient, for and concerning the practice and proceedings of the Courts holden under the authority of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," and for the execution of the process of such Courts, and in relation to any of the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, or of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853," or of any Act to be thereafter passed, as to which there might have arisen doubts, or might have been conflicting decisions in the said Division Courts, or as to which there might thereafter arise doubts; and also to frame forms for every proceeding, for which they should think it necessary that a form should be provided: and that all such rules, orders and forms as aforesaid, should be certified to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, under the hands of the County Judges so appointed and authorized, or of any three of them; and should be, by the said Chief Justice, submitted to the Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Toronto, or any four of them; and that such Judges of the Superior Courts (of whom the said Chief Justice, or the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto should be one) might approve or disallow, or alter or amend such rules or orders; and such of the rules as should be so approved by such Judges of the Superior Courts, should have the same force and effect, as if the same had been made and included in "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853."

AND WHEREAS by virtue and in exercise of the power for that purpose given to the Governor of this Province by the said recited Act, "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853," The Honorable Samuel Bealey Harrison, Miles O'Reilly, Edward Clarke Campbell, George Malloch, and James Robert Gowan (five of the Judges of the County Courts in Upper Canada), were on the twenty-fifth of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, appointed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, to frame such General Rules and Orders, as to them should seem expedient, for and concerning the practice and proceedings of the Courts holden under the authority of the said Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850, and for the execution of the process of such Courts, and in relation to any of provisions of the said Act of 1850, or of the above in part recited Act, as to which there might have arisen doubts, or might have been conflicting decisions in the said Division Courts, or as to which there might thereafter arise doubts, and also to frame Forms for every proceeding, for which they should think it necessary that a Form should be provided.

IN PURSUANCE of the powers thereby vested in us, We the said Samuel Bealey Harrison, Miles O'Reilly, Edward Clarke Campbell, George Malloch, and James Robert Gowan, have framed the following Rules, Orders, and Forms, and we do hereby certify the same to the Chief Justice of Upper Canada accordingly.

(Signed,)	S. B. HARRISON,
"	M. O'REILLY,
"	E. C. CAMPBELL,
"	GEO. MALLOCH,
"	JAS. ROBT. GOWAN.

Toronto, 28th June, 1854.

RULES.

TIME OF OPERATION.

1. All Rules of Practice and Forms, now in force in the several Counties, respectively, in Upper Canada, shall, from and after the Rules and Forms hereinafter set forth come into operation, cease to be used in the several Division Courts of Upper Canada; and, in lieu thereof, the following shall be the Rules of Practice and Forms adopted and used in the said Courts: and with reference to Forms, not contained in the Schedule to these Rules appended, where practicable, the Forms prescribed in the said Schedule shall be used as guides in framing the same, until Forms shall be provided by the Commission under the authority aforesaid.

2. It is ordered, that the following Rules and Forms shall come into operation, and be in force, upon, from, and after the first day of October, 1854.

CLERK'S DUTIES.

3. The Clerk of every Division Court shall have an office at such place, within the Division for which he is Clerk, as the Judge shall direct.

4. Two books (besides the account kept for the Fee Fund) shall be kept by each Clerk, and the necessary entries be fairly made therein, namely, a book to be called "the Procedure Book," in which shall be entered a note of all Summons issued, and of all Orders, Judgments, Decrees, Warrants, Executions, and Returns thereto, and of all other proceedings in every cause, and at every Court; and a book to be called the "Cash Book," in which shall be entered an account of all Suitors' Moneys paid into and out of Court; which books shall be according to the Forms given in the Schedule to these Rules appended, and kept as nearly as may be, in the manner shown in the Forms.

5. The Returns, required to be made by Clerks under the 110th Section of the "Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," shall be according to the Form given in the Schedule, and shall be made immediately after the 30th day of June, and 31st day of December, in each year, without any special order from the Judge.

6. The List of unclaimed Moneys, required by the 13th Section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853," shall be according to the Form given in the Schedule; and a copy thereof shall, in the month of January in each year, be transmitted by the Clerk, together with the moneys therein mentioned, to the Treasurer of the County.

7. The Returns mentioned in the twelfth Rule, shall be filed by the Clerk in his office, and shall be open, without fee, to the inspection of any person interested, desirous of searching the same; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to examine such Returns, and if found correct and complete, within ten days after the receipt thereof, to endorse thereon a Memorandum in the following words: "I have carefully examined the within Return, and find the same to be full, true, and correct, in every particular, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Dated the day of 18 A. B., Clerk." And if such Returns be found by the Clerk to be incorrect or incomplete, he shall forthwith notify the Judge of the same, and of the particulars thereof.

8. The Clerk shall number every demand, claim, or account, in the order in which it is received by him: the numbering to show the standing of the suit, in respect to the whole number of suits entered in the Court for the then current year.

9. The Clerk shall annex to every summons (whether original, *alias*, or *pluries*) the copy of account, demand, or claim, entered with him according to the fourteenth Rule; and to each copy of summons to be served, shall be likewise annexed a copy of such account, demand, or claim; and the Clerk shall, without delay, issue the same for service.

10. Upon all Warrants of Commitment, the Clerk of the Court, issuing the same, shall indorse, and show the amount of Debt and Costs, in gross, on each proceeding, or of Fine and Costs, up to the time of delivery to the Bailiff for execution.

BAILIFF'S DUTIES.

11. Four days before the holding any Court, the Bailiff of that Court shall deliver to the Clerk a Return of each summons issued or delivered to him, returnable at such Court, and such Return shall state the mode of service; and if a summons has not been served, the reason of such non-service shall be stated, in writing, on the back thereof.

12. Every Bailiff, levying and receiving any money by virtue of any process, shall, within three days after the receipt thereof, pay over or transmit the same to the proper officer; and at every Court, and at such other times as the Judge shall require, the Bailiff shall deliver to the Clerk of the Court, a Statement, or

Return on oath, pursuant to the Form in the Schedule, of what shall have been done since his last Return, under every Warrant, Precept, and Writ of Execution, which he shall have been required to execute.

13. The Bailiff, or other officer, executing any Warrant of Commitment, shall, at the time of delivering the party arrested with the warrant to the Jailer, indorse the number of miles, showing the amount of mileage, and also state, in writing, the actual day of the arrest.

DESCRIPTION OF PARTIES.

14. Every account, demand, or claim, should show the names in full, and the present or last known places of abode of the parties, and must be written in a legible manner, and delivered to the Clerk, at his office; provided that if the plaintiff is unacquainted with the defendant's christian name, the defendant may be described by his surname, or by his surname and the initial of his christian name, or by such name as he is generally known by: and the defendant may be so described in the summons, and the same may be taken to be as valid, as if the true christian name and surname had been stated in the summons; and all subsequent proceedings thereon may be taken in conformity with such description; or, when the defendant's true name is discovered, the proceedings may be amended accordingly, on such terms as the Judge may think fit and direct.

PARTICULARS OF CLAIM.

15. The account, demand, or claim shall, in every case admitting thereof, show the particulars in detail; and, in other cases, shall contain a statement of the particulars of the demand or claim, or the facts constituting the cause of action, in ordinary and concise language, and the sum or sums of money claimed in respect thereto: (The Forms in the Schedule are given by way of illustration) Provided always, that, in all cases, the Judge, in his discretion, and on such terms as he may think fit, may adjourn the hearing of the cause, for a statement of particulars or further particulars.

16. In all actions in Division Courts against officers and their sureties, (under the 22nd Section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850") on the officer's *Security Covenant*, the particulars of the demand or claim, shall be according to the Form in the Schedule. The summons and subsequent proceedings to be the same as in ordinary cases.

PARTICULARS ON JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

17. Where a party, having an unsatisfied judgment, desires to proceed under the 91st section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," he shall enter with the Clerk a minute in writing according to the Form in the Schedule, or to the like effect, which shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received; and if he proceeds in a Division Court, other than the one in which the judgment was entered, he shall, with the minute, deliver to the Clerk a certified copy thereof, of the judgment; and thereupon a summons, bearing the number of the minute, shall issue, which summons shall be according to the Form in the Schedule, or to the like effect.

SUMMONS.

18. The ordinary summons on demand, account, or claim, shall be issued according to the Form to these Rules appended, in lieu of the Form given in the Schedule to "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850;" and the issuing thereof shall be the commencement of the suit: and every summons shall be

numbered to correspond with the demand or claim, on which it issues, and dated as of the day on which the same was entered for suit, except in the case of *alias* or *pluries* summons, which shall be dated on the day on which it actually issues.

19. Where the plaintiff sues under the 90th section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," the proceeding shall be the same as in ordinary cases; but, in addition to the usual notice on the original summons to appear, there shall be added the following: "The defendant is informed and cautioned, that A. B. (*the beneficial plaintiff*) only has power to discharge this suit, the subject matter of this suit having been seized under execution."

20. Leave to issue a summons under the 9th section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853" may be granted at any time by the Judge, on production of an affidavit in the Form, or to the effect of the Forms given in the Schedule; or upon oath to the same effect, at any sittings of the Court, in which the action is to be brought; and where a summons issues by leave of the Judge, no written order for such shall be necessary, but it shall be sufficient to insert in the summons "issued by leave of the Judge."

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

21. Where summons, or other process, is required to be served out of the division of the Court from which the same issues, the papers may be transmitted by the mail, by the Clerk issuing the same, (on receiving the necessary postage and fees) to the Clerk of the division where the same is required to be served; and such last mentioned Clerk shall forthwith deliver such summons, or other process, to the Bailiff of his division, to be executed; and such Bailiff shall serve the same, and forthwith make return thereof to the Clerk of his Court, in the manner required by the eleventh rule, and such last mentioned Clerk, on return made, shall forthwith transmit the papers, by mail, with the necessary affidavits of service, if effected, to the first mentioned Clerk.

22. Every summons on account, demand, or claim, must be served ten days before the holding of the Court at which it is returnable, (neither the day of service, nor the day of holding the Court, to be counted) except when otherwise directed by the Upper Canada Division Courts Acts; and where any summons has not been served, another summons, or successive summonses may be issued.

23. The summons under the 91st section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850" may be served by delivering to the defendant a copy thereof, and shewing the original, if required: and shall be served ten days at least before the day on which the party is required to appear: provided always, that the service of such summons, at any time before the day appointed for the appearance of such party, may be deemed by the Judge to be a good service, if it shall be proved to his satisfaction, that such party was about to remove out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

ATTACHMENT.

24. The Form of affidavit for an Attachment shall be according to the Form in the Schedule, in lieu of the Form given in "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," Schedule D.

25. In all cases where an Attachment shall issue, (whether the suit be commenced by attachment in the first instance or not) and the summons against the defendant shall not be personally served, the hearing or trial shall not take place until a month after the seizure under the Attachment.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS.

26. When in any action, the defendant is desirous of inspecting any deed, bond, or other instrument under seal, or any written contract, or other instrument in which he has an interest, and which shall be in the possession, power, or control of the plaintiff, he may, within four days from the day of the service of the summons, give notice, by pre-paid post letter or otherwise, that he desires to inspect such instrument, at any place to be appointed by the plaintiff, within the division in which the suit is brought; and the plaintiff shall appoint a place accordingly; and if the plaintiff shall neglect, or refuse to appoint such place, or to allow the defendant or his agent to inspect it within three days from the day of receiving such notice, the Judge may, in his discretion, on the day of hearing, adjourn the cause, for the purpose of such inspection, and make such order as to costs, as he shall think fit.

WITHDRAWAL BY PLAINTIFF.

27. If the plaintiff be desirous of not proceeding in the cause, he shall serve a notice thereof on the defendant, in the manner directed in "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," for the service of a notice of set-off; and, after receipt of such notice, the defendant shall not be entitled to any further costs than those incurred up to the receipt of such notice, unless the Judge shall otherwise order: and where a cause is not withdrawn until after the opening of the Court, the hearing fee shall be charged, unless otherwise ordered.

ADJOURNMENT OF SUIT.

28. Where a cause is adjourned, no order of adjournment shall be served on either party, except by direction of the Judge, and where the adjournment is opposed by either party, a hearing fee, as for a defended cause, shall be charged, and the usual costs of the day, in the discretion of the Judge.

NOTICE OF DEFENCE.

29. Where the defendant is desirous to avail himself of the Law of Set-off, the Statute of Limitations, or any other defence requiring notice to the plaintiff, under the 43rd section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," the Forms of Notice in the Schedule may be used, to be served in the manner directed by the Act.

30. With a view to save unnecessary expense in proof, the defendant (or plaintiff) shall be at liberty to give the opposite party a notice in writing, that he will admit, on the trial of the cause, any part of the claim or Set-off, or any facts which would otherwise require proof; and after such notice given, the plaintiff or defendant shall not be allowed any expense, incurred for the purpose of such proof: the notice to be according to the Form in the Schedule, or to the like effect, and served on the plaintiff or defendant, or left at his usual place of abode, at least six days before the trial or hearing.

CONFESSION.

31. Every confession or acknowledgment of debt, taken before suit commenced, must show therein, or by statement thereto attached at the time of the taking thereof, the particulars of the claim or demand, for which it is given, with the same fulness and certainty as would be required, if such claim or demand were sued on in the ordinary manner; and unless application for judgment on such confession or acknowledgment shall be made to the Judge, within three calendar

months next after the same is taken, or at the sittings of the Court next after the expiration of such period, no execution shall be issued on the judgment rendered, without an affidavit by the plaintiff or his agent, that the sum confessed, or some and what part thereof remains justly due; and applications for judgment shall be made at a Court holden for the division, wherein such confession or acknowledgment was taken.

PAYMENT INTO COURT.

32. When the plaintiff shall, in accordance with the 46th section of the "Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," signify to the Clerk his intention to proceed for the remainder of his demand, and such signification shall be given within three days after he received notice of the payment into Court, but after the rising of the Court at which the summons was returnable, the case shall be tried at the then next sitting of the Court, and be put upon the list for that Court in the regular order.

AMENDMENT.

33. Where a person, other than the defendant, appears at the hearing, and admits that he is the person whom the plaintiff intended to charge, his name may be substituted for that of the defendant, if the plaintiff consents, and thereupon the cause shall proceed, as if such person had been originally named in the summons: and, if necessary, the hearing may be adjourned on such terms as the Judge shall think fit; and the costs of the person originally named as defendant, shall be in the discretion of the Judge.

34. Where a party sues, or is sued, in a representative character, but at the hearing, it appears, that he ought to have sued or been sued in his own right, the Judge may, at the instance of either party, and on such terms as he shall think fit, amend the proceedings accordingly; and the case shall then proceed in all respects, as to set-off and other matters, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

35. Where a party sues, or is sued in his own right, and it appears at the hearing, that he should have sued, or been sued, in a representative character, the Judge may, at the instance of either party, and on such terms as he shall think fit, amend the proceedings accordingly; and the case shall then proceed in all respects, as to set-off and other matters, as if the proper description of the party had been given in the summons.

36. Where the name, or description of a *plaintiff* in the summons, is insufficient or incorrect, it may at the hearing be amended, at the instance of either party, by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit: and the cause may then proceed, as to set-off and other matters, as if the name and description had been originally such: as it appears, after the amendment has been made.

37. Where the name or description of a *defendant* in the summons, is insufficient or incorrect, and the defendant appears and objects to the description, it may be amended at the instance of either party, by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit; and the cause may proceed as to set-off and other matters, as if the name or description had been originally such as it appears, after the amendment had been made: but if no such objection is taken, the cause may proceed, and the judgment and all subsequent proceedings, founded thereon, the defendant shall be described in the same manner.

38. In actions by or against a husband, if the wife is improperly joined or omitted as a party, the summons, may, at the hearing, be amended at the instance of either party, by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit; and the cause may proceed as to set-off and other matters, as if the proper person had been made party to the suit.

39. Where it appears at the hearing that a *greater number* of persons have been made plaintiffs, than by law required, the name of the person improperly joined may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit; and the cause may proceed as to set-off and other matters, as if the proper party or parties only had been made plaintiffs.

40. Where it appears at the hearing, that a *less number* of persons have been made plaintiffs than by law required, the name of the omitted person may, at the instance of either party, be added by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit; and the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters, and judgment shall be pronounced, as if the proper persons had been originally made parties; and unless the person, whose name is so added, shall assent thereto, either at the hearing or some adjournment thereof, personally, or by writing signed by him or his agent, proceedings on the judgment shall be stayed, until the Court next after five clear days from the day of hearing; and if the person, whose name is added, shall at the hearing or an adjournment thereof, consent to become a plaintiff, (such consent being in writing signed by him or his agent) execution shall issue as the Judge shall think fit; but if such party shall not consent to become a plaintiff in manner aforesaid, either at the hearing or at an adjournment thereof, judgment of nonsuit may be entered.

41. When it appears at the hearing, that more persons have been made defendants, than by law required, the name of the party improperly joined may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit; and the cause shall proceed as to set-off and other matters, as if the party or parties liable had been sued, and judgment shall be given for the party improperly joined.

42. Where several persons are made defendants, and all of them have not been served, the name or names of the defendant or defendants, who have not been served, may, at the instance of either party, be struck out by order of the Judge, on such terms as he shall think fit; and the cause shall then proceed, in all respects, as to set-off and other matters, as if all the defendants had been served.

43. Where, at the hearing, a variance appears between the evidence and the matters stated in any of the proceedings in the Division Court, such proceedings may, at the discretion of the Judge, and on such terms as he shall think fit, be amended.

44. In cases of amendment, a corresponding amendment shall be made, in the presence of the Judge, in the proceedings of the Court, antecedent to such amendment; and the subsequent proceedings shall be in conformity therewith: and all amendments shall be made in open Court, and during the sitting of the Court.

45. The Judge may, in any case, refuse to set aside, or to hold void, any of the proceedings, on account of any irregularity or defect therein, which shall not, in his opinion, be such as to interfere with the just trial and adjudication of the case upon the merits.

AFFIDAVITS.

46. Every affidavit, in any proceeding in the Court, must be entitled in the cause, (if a cause has been commenced) stating the christian and surname of the parties as in the summons, and also that of the deponent, and his place of abode and addition; and if an affidavit be sworn by an illiterate person, the jurat must contain a certificate of the Clerk or Commissioner administering the oath, that the affidavit was read in his presence to the party making the same, and that such party seemed perfectly to understand it; and there shall be no erasure nor

interlineation in any jurat: but the Judge shall not be bound to reject, as insufficient, any affidavit not complying with the above requisites, or any of them, but may, in his discretion, receive the same.

POSTAGE.

47. Postage necessary for the transmission of any process, order, notice or other matter, by the Clerk or Judge, shall be paid, in the first instance, by the party on whose behalf the proceeding is required, and shall be costs in the cause.

WITNESS FEES.

48. On application made to him in that behalf, the Judge shall determine, what number of witnesses shall be allowed on taxation of costs; the allowance for whose attendance shall be according to the scale in the Schedule, unless otherwise ordered; but in no case to exceed such scale, except the witness attends under *subpoena* from the Superior Courts; and, before allowing disbursements to witnesses, the Clerk shall be satisfied that the witnesses attended, and that the claim for fees is just.

ABATEMENT.

49. Where one or more of several plaintiffs or defendants shall die before judgment, the suit shall not abate, if the cause of action survive to, or against such parties.

50. Where one or more of several plaintiffs or defendants shall die after judgment, proceedings thereon may be taken by the survivors or survivor, without leave of the Court.

JUDGMENT.

51. Every judgment, order, and decree of the Court, shall be entered by the Clerk in the Procedure Book, according to the Forms given in the Schedule, or to the like effect; and when any order is made for the payment of any debt, damages, costs, or other sum of money, the same shall be payable at the office of the Clerk of the Court forthwith, or at such periods as the Court shall order.

NEW TRIAL.

52. Application for new trial may be made *videlicet*, and determined on the day of hearing, if both parties be present; but if made when both parties are not present, it shall be in writing, and show briefly the grounds on which it is made, (which grounds, if matters of fact requiring proof shall be supported by affidavit,) and a copy thereof, and of every such affidavit, shall be served by the party making the application, on the opposite party or his agent, or left at his usual place of abode or business, if within the division,—or if without the division then with the Clerk, who shall transmit the same forthwith to the opposite party; and the application and affidavits, (if any) together with an affidavit of the service thereof, shall be delivered to the Clerk, within fourteen days after the day of trial, to be by him, on receiving the fees and necessary postage, transmitted to the Judge, with a copy of the original claim, and other papers necessary to the proper understanding of the case, which delivery to the Clerk shall operate as a stay of proceedings, until the Judge's final decision on the application is communicated to the Clerk; and the Judge after receiving such papers, shall delay for six days deciding upon the application, to enable the opposite party to answer the same in writing or by affidavit, if facts stated by the applicant in his

affidavit are disputed; and the decision or judgment of the Judge shall be transmitted to the Clerk by mail, who shall, if a new trial be ordered, notify the parties thereof by mail or otherwise, and the suit shall be tried at the next sittings of the Court, unless the Judge shall otherwise order; and if the application be refused, or if the party applying shall fail to comply with the terms imposed by the Judge, the proceedings in the suit shall be continued, as if no such application had been made; provided always, that the Judge, instead of deciding upon the application after the end of the six days aforesaid, may, in his discretion, decide to hear the parties on the matter of such application, at the next sittings of the Court, or at such other time and place as he may appoint, which decision shall be sent to the Clerk, and be by him communicated to the parties in like manner as aforesaid.

INTERPLEADER.

53. When any claim shall be made to, or in respect to, any goods or chattels, property or security, taken in execution, or attached under the process of any Division Court, or the proceeds or value thereof, by any landlord for rent, or by any person, not being the party against whom such process has issued, and summonses have been issued on the application of the officer, charged with the execution of such process, such summonses shall be served in such time and manner, as by "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," is directed for service of an original summons to appear; and the claimant shall be deemed the plaintiff, and the execution creditor the defendant: and the claimant shall, five clear days before the day on which the summonses are returnable, leave at the office of the Clerk of the Court, a particular of any goods or chattels, property or security, alleged to be the property of the claimant, and the grounds of his claim, set forth in ordinary and concise language; or, in case of a claim for rent, the amount thereof, for what period, in respect to what premises the same is claimed to be due, and the terms of holding: and any money paid into Court shall be retained by the Clerk, until the claim shall be adjudicated upon; provided, that, by consent, an interpleader claim may be tried, although the above rule may not have been complied with: and the summonses, the particulars, and the order thereon, shall be according to the Forms in the Schedule, or to the like effect.

54. Where the claim to any goods or chattels, property or security, taken in execution or attached, or the proceeds or value thereof, shall be dismissed, the costs of the Bailiff shall be retained by him out of the amount levied, unless the Judge shall otherwise order.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

55. Warrants for commitment, whenever issued, shall bear date on the day on which the *order* for commitment was entered in the Procedure Book, and shall continue in force for three calendar months from such date, and no longer; but no *order* for commitment shall be drawn up or served.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

56. A party suing an Executor or Administrator, may charge in the summons, in the Form in the Schedule, that the defendant has assets, and has wasted them.

57. In all cases, if the Court shall be of opinion that the defendant has wasted the assets, the judgment shall be, that the debt or damages, and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non, de bonis propriis*; and the non-payment of the amount of the demand immediately, on the Court finding such de-

mand to be correct, and that the defendant is chargeable in respect of assets, shall be conclusive evidence of wasting to the amount, with which he is so chargeable.

58. Where an Executor or Administrator denies his representative character, or alleges a release to himself of the demand, whether he insists on any other ground of defence or not, and the judgment of the Court is in favor of the plaintiff, it shall be, that the amount found to be due, and costs, shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non, de bonis propriis*.

59. Where an Executor or Administrator admits his representative character, and only denies the demand, if the plaintiff prove it, the judgment shall be, that the demand and costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non,* as to costs, *de bonis propriis*.

60. Where the defendant admits his representative character, but denies the demand, and alleges a total or partial administration of assets, and the plaintiff proves his demand, and the defendant proves the administration alleged, the judgment shall be, to levy the costs of proving the demand *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non, de bonis propriis*; and as to the whole or residue of the demand, judgment of assets *quando acciderint*; and the plaintiff shall pay the defendant's costs of proving the administration of assets.

61. Where the defendant admits his representative character, but denies the demand, and alleges a total or partial administration of assets, and the plaintiff proves his demand, but the defendant does not prove the administration alleged, the judgment shall be, to levy the amount of the demand, if such amount of assets is shown to have come to the hands of the defendant, or such amount as is shown to have come to them, and costs, *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non,* as to the costs, *de bonis propriis*; and as to the residue of the demand, if any, judgment of assets, *quando acciderint*.

62. Where the defendant admits his representative character, and the plaintiff's demand, but alleges a total or partial administration of the assets, and proves the administration alleged, the judgment shall be for assets, *quando acciderint*, and the plaintiff shall pay the defendant's costs of proving the administration of assets.

63. Where a defendant admits his representative character, and the plaintiff's demand, but alleges a total or partial administration of the assets, but does not prove the administration alleged, the judgment shall be, to levy the amount of the demand, if so much assets is shown to have come to the defendant's hands, or so much as is shown to have come to them, and costs, *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non,* as to the costs, *de bonis propriis*; and as to the residue of the demand, if any, judgment of assets, *quando acciderint*.

64. Where judgment has been given against an Executor or Administrator, that the amount be levied upon assets of the deceased, *quando acciderint*, the plaintiff, or his personal representative, may issue a summons in the Form in the Schedule; and if it shall appear, that assets have come to the hands of the Executor or Administrator since the judgment, the Court may order that the debt, damages, and costs be levied *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non,* as to the costs, *de bonis propriis*: provided, that it shall be competent for the party applying, to charge in the summons, that the Executor or Administrator has wasted the assets of the Testator or Intestate, in the same manner as in Rule 56, and the provisions of Rule 57 shall apply to such enquiry: and the Court may, if it appears that the party charged has wasted the assets, direct a levy to be made, as to the debt and costs, *de bonis testatoris si Ec., et, si non, de bonis propriis*.

65. Where a defendant admits his representative character and the plaintiff's demand, and that he is chargeable with any sum in respect of assets, he shall pay such sum into Court, subject to the rules relating to payment into Court, in other cases.

66. In actions against Executors and Administrators, for which provision is not hereinbefore specially made, if the defendant fails as to any of his defences, the judgment shall be for the plaintiff, as to his costs of disproving such defence, and such costs shall be levied *de bonis testatoris si &c., et, si non, de bonis propriis*.

REVIVING JUDGMENTS.

67. No Warrant of Execution, nor Summons for Commitment shall, without leave of the Judge, issue on a judgment more than a year old, unless an instalment has been paid on such judgment, or a Warrant of Execution against the goods, or a Warrant of Commitment, has been issued within a year from the time of obtaining such judgment; but no notice to the defendant, previous to applying for such leave, shall be necessary.

68. The mode of reviving a judgment, under the 73rd section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," shall be by summons on the judgment, in the nature of a *sci: fa:* the proceedings on which shall be the same as in ordinary cases.

GENERAL RULE.

69. Where the excess is abandoned, it must be done, in the first instance, on the claim or set-off.

Claims by husband, in their own right may be joined with claims, in respect to which the wife must be joined as a party.

Where the Court gives leave to take any proceeding, such leave shall be minuted in the Procedure Book, but it shall not be necessary to draw up any order.

In cases where the hearing is by Jury, the Judge has the same power to non-suit, as in ordinary cases.

Under the 9th section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853," the leave to be granted for issuing a summons shall be by the Judge, before whom the action is to be tried under the order; but no leave shall be given to bring a suit in a Division, other than one adjacent to the Division, in which the party to be sued resides; but the Division may be in the same, or an adjoining County.

After an award is made and filed, (with an affidavit of the due execution thereof) under the 4th section of "The Upper Canada Extension Act of 1853," the duty of the Clerk is, forthwith to enter the judgment on such award, and issue execution thereon, at the request of the party entitled to such execution, without any order from the Judge.

The Court has no jurisdiction to try an action upon a note of hand, whether brought by the payee, or any other person, the consideration, or any part of the consideration of which, was any gambling debt, or for spirituous or malt liquors, or other like liquors, drunk in a Tavern or Ale-house.

INTERPRETATION.

70. In construing these Rules and Forms, the word "person" or "party" shall be understood to mean a body Politic or Corporate, as well as an individual; and the word "executor" or "executrix" or both, (when used) shall be held to embrace and mean "of the last will and testament," and extend to parties acting as such of their own wrong; and the word "administrator" or "administratrix" or both (when used) shall be held to embrace and express "of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were, &c.;" and every word importing the singular number shall, where necessary to give full effect to the Rules and Forms

herein, be understood to mean several persons or things, as well as one person or thing; and every word importing the masculine gender shall, where necessary, be understood to mean a female, as well as a male; and the words "on oath" shall be understood to mean *viva voce*, or by affidavit, or affirmation; and the words "Judge" and "Clerk," respectively, when used, shall be taken to extend and be applied to the Deputy Judge or Deputy Clerk (as the case may be or require); and the words "plaintiff" and "defendant," respectively, shall be mutually transposed, where necessary for the proper application and construction of any of these Rules or the Forms herewith, or for giving effect thereto; and the word "County" shall include any two or more Counties united for judicial purposes; and in any Form or proceeding, the words "United Counties," shall and may be introduced according to law, and circumstances rendering the same necessary.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

1. AFFIDAVIT FOR LEAVE TO SUE A PARTY RESIDING IN AN ADJOINING DIVISION.

In the _____, Division Court for the County of _____, A. B., of _____, yeoman, maketh oath and saith that he (or E. F. of _____, yeoman, agent for A. B. of, &c., maketh oath and saith that the said A. B.) hath a cause of action against C. D. of _____, yeoman, who resides in the _____ Division of the County of _____, that this deponent (or the said A. B.) resides in the _____ Division of the County of _____; that the distance from this deponent's residence (or from the said A. B.'s residence) to the place, where this Court is held is about _____ miles, and to the place, where the Court is held in the _____ Division of the County of _____ is about _____ miles; that the distance from the said C. D.'s residence to the place where the Court is held in the Division where he resides, is about _____ miles, and to the place where this Court is held about _____ miles; that the said Division and this Division adjoin each other, and that it will be more easy and inexpensive for the parties to have this cause tried in this Division, than elsewhere.

A. B. (or E. F.)

Sworn, &c.

2. AFFIDAVIT FOR LEAVE TO SUE IN A DIVISION, ADJOINING ONE IN WHICH DEBTORS RESIDE, WHERE THERE ARE SEVERAL.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____ A. B. of _____, yeoman, maketh oath and saith, that he (or E. F. of _____, agent for A. B. of, &c., maketh oath and saith, that the said A. B.) hath a cause of action, respectively, against each of the debtors, named in the first column of the Schedule on this affidavit endorsed;—that the columns in the said Schedule, numbered respectively 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, are truly and correctly filled up, according to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief;—that the Divisions named in the second and third columns of the said Schedule, opposite each debtor's name, respectively adjoin each other;—and that it will be more easy and inexpensive for the parties to have the said causes, respectively, tried in this Division, than elsewhere.

A. B. (or E. F.)

Sworn, &c.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE WITHIN AFFIDAVIT.

COLUMNS.

1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.
Debtor's name, place of residence, and addition.	Division in which suit is to be commenced.	Division in which debtor resides.	Number of miles from creditor's residence to where Court held in Division in which debtor resides.	Number of miles from creditor's residence to where Court held in Division in which suit to be commenced.	Number of miles from debtor's residence to where Court held in Division where suit to be commenced.	Number of miles from debtor's residence to where Court held in Division where debtor resides.
John Doe, of Saltfleet, of the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton, yeoman.	Division No. 3, in the United Counties of Lincoln and Welland.	Division No. 1, in the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton.	22	1	5	17
Richard Roe, of Mono, County of Simcoe, Esquire.	Division No. 3, of the County of Simcoe.	Division No. 8.	28	11	18	4

3. PARTICULARS IN CASES OF CONTRACT.

A. B. of _____ claims of C. D. of _____ the sum of _____ [the amount of the following account or the amount of the note (a copy of which is under written) together with interest thereon:] or for that the said C. D. promised (*here state shortly the promise*) which undertaking the said C. D. hath not performed:—or, for that the said C. D. by deed under his seal dated _____, covenanted to, &c. and that the said C. D. hath broken said covenant,—whereby the said A. B. hath sustained damages to the amount aforesaid.]

A. B.

4. PARTICULARS IN CASES OF TORT.

A. B. of _____ states, that C. D. of _____ did, on or about the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—, at the Township of _____, unlawfully [take and convert one cow and one calf, the property of the said A. B.: or break and injure a wagon of the said A. B. or: keep a dog, which the said C. D. knew was accustomed to bite mankind or sheep, and that the said dog did, on the day and at the place aforesaid, bite and lacerate the arm of the said A. B., or kill or injure two sheep, the property of the said A. B.: or assault and beat the said A. B., (*or as the case may be stating the Tort sued for in concise language*);] The said A. B. hath sustained thereby damages to the amount of _____, and claims the same of the said C. D.

A. B.

5. PARTICULARS IN ACTIONS AGAINST A CLERK OR BAILIFF,
AND HIS SURETIES.

A. B. of _____ claims of C. D., Clerk (*or Bailiff*) of the _____ Division Court for the County of _____, and of E. F. of _____, and G. H. of _____, (sureties for and parties with the said C. D. to a covenant for the due performance of the duties of his said office) the sum of _____ for moneys had and received by the said C. D. as such Clerk (*or Bailiff*) as aforesaid in a certain cause in the said _____ Division Court, wherein the said A. B. was plaintiff, and one H. H. was defendant, to and for the use of the said A. B., the payment whereof the said C. D. unduly withholds. And also (*stating in like manner any other similar claim*)—[or, the sum of _____ for damages sustained by the said A. B. through the misconduct (*or neglect*) of the said C. D. in the performance of the duties of his said office: For that on the _____ day of _____, at _____, (*describe in ordinary language the neglect or misconduct, whereby the damage was occasioned*).]

A. B.

6. SUMMONS TO APPEAR.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
No _____, A. D. 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and

C. D., Defendant.

To C. D., the above-named defendant

You are hereby [as before (*or as often before*) you were] summoned to be and appear, at the sittings of this Court to be holden at _____, in the Township of _____

_____, in the said County of _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____, at the hour of _____ in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff in an action on contract, (or in an action for Tort) for the causes set forth in the plaintiff's statement of claim hereunto annexed; and, in the event of your not so appearing, the plaintiff may proceed to obtain judgment against you by default.

Dated the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

By the Court.

_____, Clerk.

Claim _____

Costs, exclusive of mileage _____.

NOTICE.

Take notice, that if the defendant desires to set-off any demand against the plaintiff, (if the action be for Tort omit the words in Italics) at the trial or hearing of this cause, (or) to take the benefit of any Statute of Limitations, or other Statute, notice thereof in writing, and if a set-off containing the particulars of such set-off (omit the words last in Italics, if the action be for Tort) must be given to the plaintiff, or left at his usual place of abode, if living within the Division, or left with the Clerk of the said Court, if the plaintiff reside without the Division, at least six days before the said trial or hearing.

7. AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

E. F., Bailiff of the _____ Division Court of the said County of _____ (or of the said Court) maketh oath and saith, that he did on the _____ day of _____, 18____, duly serve the said C. D., with a true copy of the annexed summons and statement of claim, by delivering the same personally to the said C. D., (or if the service was not personal, state how and on whom served) and that he necessarily travelled _____ miles to make such service.

E. F.

Sworn before me, at _____,
this _____ day of _____, 18____.

Clerk _____ Division Court.

Or,

This Form may be used, when the affidavit is endorsed on the summons:

I swear, that this summons and claim annexed thereto were served by me on the _____ day of _____ by delivering a true copy of both, personally, to the defendant, (or to the wife or servant of the defendant, or to a grown up person being an inmate of, and at the defendant's dwelling) and that I necessarily travelled _____ miles to do so.

E. F., Bailiff.

Sworn, &c.

8. NOTICE OF SET-OFF.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
 Between A. B., plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., defendant.

Take Notice, that the defendant will set-off the following claim on the trial,
 viz.: _____.

Dated, this _____ day of _____ 18—.

C. D.

To A. B., the plaintiff.

9. NOTICE OF DEFENCE UNDER STATUTE.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
 Between A. B., plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., defendant.

The plaintiff is required to take notice, that upon the hearing of this cause, the
 defendant intends to give in evidence, and insist upon the following ground of
 defence, namely, that the claim, for which he the defendant has been summoned,
 has been barred by the Statute of Limitations (*or as the case may be.*)

Dated, this _____ day of _____

C. D.

To A. B., the plaintiff.

N.B.—*This notice may be embodied with notice of set-off.*

10. NOTICE OF ADMISSION TO SAVE UNNECESSARY EXPENSE IN PROOF.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
 Between A. B., plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., defendant.

The plaintiff is required to take notice, that the defendant will admit, on the
 trial of this cause, the first, second, and third items of the plaintiff's particulars to
 be correct [*or the signing and endorsement of the promissory note sued upon (or
 as the case may be.)*]

Dated, the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

C. D.

N. B.—*This notice may be embodied with notice of set-off, or of other defence.*

11. CONFESSION OF DEBT AFTER SUIT COMMENCED.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

I acknowledge that I am indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of _____, and consent, that judgment for that amount and costs may be entered against me in this cause.

C. D.

Dated, the _____ day of _____, 18—.
Witness _____, Clerk (or Bailiff)

12. AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION OF CONFESSION.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

E. F., Clerk (or Bailiff) of the _____ Division Court for the said _____ of _____ (or of the said Court) maketh oath and saith, that he did see the above (or annexed) confession duly executed by the said defendant, and that he is a subscribing witness thereto, and that he, deponent, has not received, and is not to receive anything from the plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, except his lawful fees, for taking such confession, and that he has no interest in the demand, sought to be recovered in this action.

E. F.

Sworn before me, at _____,
on the _____ day of _____ 18—.
Clerk, &c., or a Commissioner in B.
R. in and for the said _____.

13. SUMMONS TO WITNESS.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

You are hereby required to attend at the sittings of the said Court, to be holden at _____ on the _____ 18—, at the hour of _____ in the forenoon, to give evidence in the above cause, on behalf of the above-named _____ [and then and there to have and produce (*state particular documents required*) and all other papers relating to the said action, in your custody, possession, or power.]

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____

14. ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

Attendance per day in Court.....	2s	6d
Travelling expenses per mile, one way	0s	6d

15. SUMMONS TO JURORS.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

You are hereby summoned to appear and serve as a juror in this Court, to be holden at _____ on _____ at the hour of _____; Herein fail not at your peril.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

_____,
Clerk.

To _____

16. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT OF NONSUIT, OR DISMISSAL FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION.

Judgment of Nonsuit (or that the cause be dismissed) or "and that plaintiff pay _____ for defendant's costs" or _____ for defendant's trouble, and _____ for his costs; to be paid in _____ days."

17. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST DEFENDANT FOR DEBT OR DAMAGES.

Judgment for the plaintiff for _____ debt (or damages) and _____ costs; to be paid in _____ days (when an excess has been abandoned add the words "being in full discharge of his cause of action.")

18. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

Judgment for the defendant (or for the defendant for _____ costs; or for _____ on set-off, or for his trouble and loss of time, and also _____ for his costs: to be paid forthwith) (where an excess in the set-off has been abandoned, add the words "being in full discharge of his claim, including the excess abandoned.")

19. ORDER FOR NEW TRIAL.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

It is ordered, that the judgment rendered in this cause, and all subsequent proceedings be set aside, and a new trial be had between the parties on (set out the terms or conditions, if any, on which the order is made.)

_____,
Judge.

Dated, _____, 18—.

20. EXECUTION AGAINST THE GOODS OF DEFENDANT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
No. —, A. D. 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

Whereas at the sittings of the said Court holden on _____ at _____, by the judgment of the said Court, the said plaintiff recovered against the said defendant the sum of _____ for a certain debt (*or* for certain damages) with _____ for costs, which said debt (*or* damages,) and costs were ordered to be paid by the said defendant, at a day now past; and whereas the defendant has not made such payment; These are therefore [as before (*or* as often before)] to command you forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said defendant, wheresoever the same may be found (except the wearing apparel and bedding of the said defendant, or his family, and the tools or implements of his trade, if any, to the value of £5) the said debt (*or* damages) and costs, amounting together to the sum of _____ and your lawful fees on the execution of this precept, and also, and if necessary for that purpose, to seize and take any money, or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialities, or securities for money, of the said defendant, which may be there found, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution, and the costs of making and executing the same, so that you may have the said sum of _____, within thirty days after the date hereof, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court for the said plaintiff.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____

Bailiff of the said Court.

Judgment, _____

Execution, _____

Paid, _____

Levy, _____

21. EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS OF PLAINTIFF.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
No. —, A. D. 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

Whereas at the sittings of this Court, holden on _____ at _____, judgment was given for the defendant, and for the sum of _____ costs (*or* for the sum of _____ on set-off and _____ for costs; *or* judgment of dismissal was given and for the sum of _____ for defendant's trouble, and _____ for costs) to be paid at a day now past; and whereas the plaintiff has not paid the same: These are

therefore to command you, forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the plaintiff, wheresoever the same may be found (except the wearing apparel and bedding of the said plaintiff or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, if any, to the value of £5) the said sum of _____ or the said sum of _____ and _____, amounting together to the sum of _____ and your lawful fees on the execution of this precept and also, and if necessary for that purpose, to seize and take any money, or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties or securities for money of the said plaintiff, which may be found, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution, and the costs of executing the same, so that you may have the said sum of _____ within thirty days after the date hereof, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court for the said defendant.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____,

Bailiff of the said Court.

Judgment, _____

Execution, _____

Paid, _____

Levy, _____

22. AFFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT.

If made after suit commenced, insert style of Court and Cause.

A. B., of _____ in the county of _____, _____ (or E. F., of &c., agent for A. B., of &c.) maketh oath (or being one of the people called Quakers, &c., affirmeth) and saith, that C. D., of (or late of _____ in the County of _____, _____, is justly and truly indebted to this deponent (or to the said A. B.) in the sum of _____ [for goods sold and delivered by this deponent (or by the said A. B.) to the said C. D. at his request (or other cause of action, stating the same in ordinary and concise language)] and this deponent further saith, that he hath good reason to believe, and doth verily believe, that the said C. D. hath absconded from this Province, leaving personal property liable to seizure under execution for debt in the County (or United Counties) of _____ [or hath attempted to remove his personal property, liable to seizure under execution for debt out of Upper Canada (or from the County or United Counties of _____ to another County in Upper Canada) (or from Upper to Lower Canada) with intent and design to defraud this deponent (or the said A. B.) of his said debt. [or keeps concealed in the County or United Counties of _____ to avoid service of process (or as the case may be)] with intent and design to defraud this deponent (or the said A. B.) of his said debt; and this deponent further saith, that this affidavit is not made, nor the process thereon to be issued, from any vexatious or malicious motive whatever.

Sworn before me, at _____, in the County
of _____, this _____ day of _____ 18—.

A. B. (or E. F.)

Clerk, &c. }

N.B.—*If the party sues in a special character, as executor or the like, it should be stated in the Affidavit, in what character he claims the debt.*

23. BOND ON SEIZURE OR SALE OF PERISHABLE PROPERTY.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

Know all men by these Presents, that we A. B. of _____ (*insert place of residence and addition*) the above-named plaintiff, E. F. of &c. and G. G. of &c. are, and each of us is, jointly and severally held and firmly bound to _____ of &c. the above-named defendant, in the sum of _____ of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the said defendant, his certain attorney, executors, administrators, and assigns, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and each, and every of us, binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these Presents.

Sealed with our respective seals.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, A. D., 18—.

Whereas the above-named plaintiff hath sued out of the above-named Court (*or* from a Justice of the Peace) a Warrant of Attachment against the goods and chattels of the above-named defendant, and hath requested that certain perishable property, to wit: (*specify property*) belonging to the above-named defendant, may be seized, and forthwith exposed and sold, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Attachment [*or* Whereas certain perishable property, to wit _____, belonging to the above-named defendant, hath been seized under and by virtue of a Warrant of Attachment, issued out of the above-named Court (*or* by a Justice of the Peace) in the above-named cause, and hath been duly appraised and valued at the sum of _____ and is now in the hands of the Clerk of the said Court; and Whereas the said above-named plaintiff hath requested the said Clerk to expose and sell the said goods and chattels as perishable property] according to the form of the Statute in that behalf.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said above-named plaintiff, his heirs, executors, or administrators, do repay to the said above-named defendant, his executors, or administrators, the value of the said goods and chattels, together with all costs and damages, that may be incurred in consequence of the seizure and sale thereof, in case judgment be not obtained by the plaintiff, according to the true intent of the 70th section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850": Then this obligation to be void—else to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered } in presence of	A. B.	[L. S.]
	E. F.	[L. S.]
	G. G.	[L. S.]

24. BOND ON SUPERSEDEAS TO WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

Know all men by these Presents, that we C. D. of (*insert place of residence and addition*) the above-named defendant, E. F. of &c., and G. G. of &c., are, and each

of us is, jointly and severally held and firmly bound to A. B., of &c., the above-named plaintiff in the sum of _____ of lawful money of Canada, to be paid to the said plaintiff, his certain attorney, executors, administrators, and assigns, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and each and every of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these Presents.

Sealed with our respective seals.

Dated, the _____ day of _____, 18—.

Whereas the above-named plaintiff hath sued out of the above-named Court (or from a Justice of the Peace) a warrant of attachment against the goods and chattels of the above-named defendant, for the sum of _____ and under and by virtue of the said warrant of attachment, certain goods and chattels of the said defendant, to wit: (*specify property seized*) have been seized and attached; and the said defendant desires, that the said warrant be superseded, and the said property, so attached, restored to him under the provisions of the 67th clause of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850."

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said defendant, his heirs, executors or administrators, do and shall, in the event of the claim, in the said cause being proved, and judgment being recovered thereon, as in other cases, where proceedings have been commenced against the person, pay the same, or pay the value of the said property, so taken and seized as aforesaid, to the said plaintiff, his executors or administrators, or shall produce such property, whenever thereto required, to satisfy such judgment: Then this obligation to be void—else to remain in full force and virtue.

Sealed and delivered in presence of	}	C. D.,	[L.S.]
		E. F.,	[L.S.]
		G. G.,	[L.S.]

25. ORDER OF REFERENCE.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D. Defendant.

By consent of the above-named plaintiff and defendant (*or agents if so*) given in open Court (*or produced in writing to the Court*) It is ordered, that all matters in difference in this cause (*and if consented to add* "and all other matters within the jurisdiction of this Court in difference between the said parties") be referred to the award of _____ so as said award be made in writing, ready to be delivered to the parties entitled to the same, on or before the _____ day of _____; and that the said award may be entered as the judgment in this cause (*add any special terms as*) "the costs of reference to be in the discretion of the arbitrator," or "the costs of the action to abide the event of the suit."

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

26. AWARD.

The Award should be endorsed on the order in the following Form.

After hearing and considering the proofs laid before me (or us) in the matter of the within reference, and in full determination of the matters to me (or us) referred, I (or we) do award, that the within named A. B. is entitled to recover from the within named C. D. the sum of _____ together with the costs of this suit, and also _____ the costs of this reference, (or as the case may be) and that the same shall be paid by the said C. D. within _____ days, and that judgment be entered in the within-mentioned case accordingly.

_____,
Arbitrator.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

27. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT ON AWARD.

Judgment for the plaintiff, (or defendant) for _____ costs (or for the sum of _____ and _____ costs) pursuant to award; to be paid in _____ days.

28. SUMMONS TO PLAINTIFF ON INTERPLEADER.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

Whereas _____ of _____ hath made a claim to certain goods, [or to certain securities or money (as the case may be,)] viz: (*here specify*) which have been seized and taken in execution (or attached) under and by virtue of process, issuing out of this Court, in this action (or by a Justice of the Peace); you are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Judge of the said Court at _____ on _____ at the hour of _____, when the said claim will be adjudicated upon, and such order made thereupon, as to the Court shall seem fit.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

_____,
Clerk.

To _____,
The above-named plaintiff.

N.B.—*The claimant is called upon to give particulars of his claim, which you may inspect on application at the office of the Clerk of the Court, five days before the day of hearing.*

29. INTERPLEADER SUMMONS TO CLAIMANT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
 Between A. B., Plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear at a Court, to be holden on _____ at the hour of _____ at _____, touching a claim made by you to certain goods and chattels [or moneys, &c., or securities (*as the case may be*)] ; viz: (*here specify*) seized and taken in execution (*or attached*) under process issued out of this Court in this action, (*or by a Justice of the Peace*) and in default of your then establishing such claim, the said goods and chattels will be sold, (*or the said moneys, &c. paid and delivered over*) according to the exigency of the said process: and take Notice, that you are required, five days before the said _____ day of _____ to leave at the Clerk's office a particular of the goods and chattels, (*or as the case may be*) so claimed by you, and the grounds of your claim.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

 Clerk.

To _____,
 Of _____ (the claimant.)

30 PARTICULARS OF CLAIM ON INTERPLEADER.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
 Between A. B., Plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., Defendant.

To whom it may concern—

E. F. of _____ claims as his property the following goods and chattels, (*or moneys, &c.*) seized and taken in execution, (*or attached*) as it is alleged, namely, (*specify the goods and chattels, or chattels or moneys, &c. claimed*) and the grounds of claim are (*set forth in ordinary language the particulars, on which the claim is grounded*); and this the said E. F. will maintain and prove.

E. F.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

N. B.—*If any action for the seizure has been commenced, state in what Court and how the action stands.*

31. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF ADJUDICATION ON INTERPLEADER.

Adjudged, that the goods [or the goods, chattels and moneys, or proceeds of the goods, &c. (*as the case may be*)] mentioned in the Interpleader Summons [*if only for a part of the goods &c. add the words "here-after mentioned that is to say (here enumerate them)*] are (*or are not*) the property of E. F. (*the claimant,*) or

that rent to the amount of _____ is due to E. F. (*the claimant*); Ordered that _____, the costs of this proceeding be paid by (*here insert such order as the costs or the subject in dispute, if any, as the Judge shall have made*) in _____ days.

32. EXECUTION AGAINST THE GOODS OF CLAIMANT ON INTERPLEADER.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
 Between A. B. Plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., Defendant,
 E. F., Claimant.

Whereas at the sittings of the said Court, holden on _____ at _____ by the judgment of the said Court, the said plaintiff recovered against the said defendant the sum of _____ for a certain debt, before that time due and owing to the said plaintiff (*or for certain damages sustained by the said plaintiff*) and costs of suit, which said debt (*or damages*) and costs were ordered to be paid by the said defendant at a day now past; and whereas the said sum and costs not being paid, an execution issued against the goods of the said defendant, under which certain goods and chattels were seized [*If the Interpleader was in respect to goods attached, omit all the preceding after the word "claimant" and say in lieu thereof as follows—*"Whereas a writ of attachment was sued out of this Court (*or "issued by a Justice of the Peace*) under which certain goods and chattels, &c. "were seized and attached"] to which the above-named claimant made claim, and which claim came on to be heard and decided, upon Interpleader summons, at a sitting of this Court held on _____ at _____, and at such last-mentioned Court it was adjudged, touching the said claim, that the goods [*or the goods, chattels and moneys, or proceeds of the goods, &c., (as they case may be)*] mentioned in the Interpleader summons [*If only for a part of the goods, &c., add the words—*"hereafter mentioned, that is to say (*here enumerate them*)] were not the property of E. F. (*the claimant*); and it was ordered that the sum of _____ the costs of that proceeding should be paid by the said claimant to the Clerk in _____ days, for the use of the said plaintiff; and whereas the said sum of _____ has not been paid, pursuant to the said order: These are therefore to require you to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said claimant, wheresoever the same may be found (except the wearing apparel and bedding of the said claimant or his family, and the tools or implements of his trade, if any, to the value of £5) the said sum of _____, and your lawful fees on the execution of this precept; and also, if necessary for that purpose, to seize and take any money, or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialities or securities for money of the said claimant, which may be found, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution, and the costs of making and executing the same, so that you may have the said sum of _____ within thirty days after the date hereof, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court for the said plaintiff.

Given under the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

 Clerk.

To _____,
 Bailiff of the said Court.

Costs, _____
 Execution, _____
 Paid, _____
 Levy, _____

33. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF ORDINARY JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ——— and ——— costs, to be paid in ——— days, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods, the costs to be levied of the defendant's proper goods and chattels.

34. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHO HAS WASTED ASSETS.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ——— and ——— costs, to be paid in ——— days, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods then the whole (or the sum of ——— and the said costs) to be levied of the defendant's proper goods and chattels; the defendant having wasted the goods of the deceased to that amount.

35. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHO HAS DENIED HIS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER, OR PLEADED A RELEASE TO HIMSELF.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ———, and ——— costs, to be paid in ——— days, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods, then to be levied of the defendant's proper goods, the defendant having pleaded a Release to himself, (or "the defendant having denied his representative character") and this plea being found against him.

36. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHO ADMITS HIS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER, AND DENIES THE DEMAND.

The same as in ordinary judgment against Executor or Administrator.

37. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHERE HE ADMITS HIS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER, BUT DENIES THE DEMAND, AND ALLEGES TOTAL OR PARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF ASSETS: AND THE PLAINTIFF PROVES HIS DEMAND, AND THE DEFENDANT PROVES ADMINISTRATION.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ——— debt, and also ——— costs, to be paid in ——— days; the plaintiff's demand having been proved, which was denied, and full (or partial) administration also having been proved, which was denied, the said costs to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods, then of the defendant's proper goods; the said debt to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased, hereafter to come to the defendant's hands to be administered; and ordered that ———, the costs of proving such administration, be paid by the plaintiff in ——— days.

N.B.—*If the defendant is shown to have some assets, the judgment must be for the amount "de bonis testatoris," and for the residue, "quando acciderint."*

38. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHERE THE DEFENDANT ADMITS HIS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER, BUT DENIES THE DEMAND, AND ALLEGES TOTAL OR PARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF ASSETS, AND THE PLAINTIFF PROVES HIS DEMAND, AND THE DEFENDANT DOES NOT PROVE ADMINISTRATION.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ———, debt, and also ———, costs, to be paid in ——— days, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods, then the said costs to be levied of the defendant's proper goods, and the debt to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased, hereafter to come to the defendant's hands to be administered, the plaintiff's demand having been proved, which was denied, and administration, which was alleged, not having been proved.

39. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHO ADMITS HIS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER, AND THE PLAINTIFF'S DEMAND, BUT ALLEGES A TOTAL OR PARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF ASSETS, AND PROVES THE ADMINISTRATION.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ———, to be paid in ——— days; to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased, hereafter to come to the defendant's hands to be administered:—the debt not being denied, and full (*or* partial) administration, which was denied, having been proved, Ordered, that the plaintiff pay ———, for the defendant's costs in ——— days.

40. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHO ADMITS HIS REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER, AND THE PLAINTIFF'S DEMAND, BUT ALLEGES A TOTAL OR PARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF ASSETS, AND DOES NOT PROVE THE ADMINISTRATION.

Judgment for the plaintiff for ———, debt, and ———, costs, to be paid in ——— days; full (*or* partial) administration, which was alleged, and disputed, not having been proved, Ordered, that the said sums be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods, then the debt of the goods and chattels, hereafter to come to the defendant's hands to be administered; and the said costs to be levied of the defendant's proper goods.

41. SUMMONS TO EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR, WHERE PLAINTIFF INTENDS TO APPLY TO THE COURT, ALLEGING THAT ASSETS HAVE COME TO THE DEFENDANT'S HANDS SINCE JUDGMENT.

In the ———— Division Court for the County of ————
 Between A. B., Plaintiff;
 and
 C. D., Executor, (*or* Administrator),
 Of E. F., deceased, Defendant.

The plaintiff having learned, that property of the said deceased has come to your hands as executor, (or administrator) since the judgment herein, to be administered (and that you have withheld and wasted the same) intends to apply at the next sitting of this Court, to be holden at _____ in _____ on the _____ day of _____ at the hour of _____, for an order, that the debt, (or damages) and costs be levied of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, if you have so much thereof to be administered, (and that if you have not, then that it shall be levied of your own proper goods and chattels) and that the costs be levied of your proper goods and chattels.

You are, thereupon, hereby summoned to be and appear at the said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, to answer touching the matter aforesaid.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____,
The above-named defendant.

42. SUGGESTION OF DEVASTAVIT ON ORIGINAL SUMMONS.

(Commence with Form of Summons, same as in ordinary cases, but naming defendant as Executor or Administrator, and adding after the word "default") and the plaintiff alleges, that you the defendant have money, goods, and chattels, which were the property of _____ deceased; at the time of his death, and which came to your hands as such Executor (or Administrator) to be administered; and if not, that you have withheld or wasted the same.

43. SUMMONS ON A DEVASTAVIT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Executor, (or Administrator)

Of E. F., deceased, Defendant.

To C. D. the above-named defendant—

You are hereby [as before (or as often before) you were] summoned to be and appear at the sittings of this Court, to be holden at _____ in the Town of _____ on the _____ day of _____, A. D., 18—, at the hour of _____ in the forenoon, to answer the above-named plaintiff in an action, for that you, the defendant, have withheld and wasted divers goods and chattels, which were the property of E. F. deceased, at the time of his death, and which came to the hands of you the defendant, as Executor (or Administrator) of the said E. F. to be administered, whereby a certain judgment recovered against you by the plaintiff at the sittings of this Court on _____ at _____ for the sum of _____ remains unsatisfied; and in the event of your not appearing, the plaintiff may proceed to obtain judgment against you by default.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

Add notice as in Form 6.

44. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR ON DEVASTAVIT AFTER JUDGMENT.

Judgment that the defendant has wasted goods and chattels of _____ deceased, to the sum of _____, whereby a judgment, recovered against him, by the plaintiff in the _____ Division Court for the County of _____ on the _____ day of _____, remains unsatisfied; and that the plaintiff now recover against the defendant the first-named sum, and also _____ costs; to be paid in _____ days.

Dated, this _____ day of _____.

Judge.

45. SUMMONS ON BEHALF OF EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR TO REVIVE A JUDGMENT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Between A. B., Executor of C. D., deceased, Plaintiff;
and
E. F., Defendant.

To E. F. the above-named defendant—

Whereas at the sittings of this Court (*or* the _____ Division Court, &c.) held at _____ on _____, the above-named C. D., in his life-time, obtained a judgment against you for the sum of _____, and costs, which judgment, a transcript of which is hereto annexed, still remains unsatisfied, and the said plaintiff, as executor as aforesaid, claims to have execution thereof; you are hereby summoned to appear at the sittings of this Court to be holden at _____ on _____ at _____ in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the said plaintiff, executor as aforesaid, should not have execution against you of the said judgment according to the force and effect of the said recovery: and, in the event of your not appearing, judgment will be entered against you by default.

By the Court,

Clerk.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Claim. _____

Costs exclusive of mileage. _____

46. SUMMONS TO REVIVE JUDGMENT AGAINST AN EXECUTOR.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. E., Executor of E. F., deceased, Defendant.

Whereas at the sittings of this Court (*or* the _____ Division Court for &c.) held at _____ on _____, &c., the said plaintiff recovered against the said

E. F., in his life-time, the sum of _____, which judgment, a transcript whereof is hereto annexed, still remains unsatisfied; and the said plaintiff claims to have execution thereof against you, as Executor of the said E. F.: you are hereby summoned to appear at the sittings of this Court, to be holden at _____, on _____, at the hour of _____, to show cause, if any you have, why the said plaintiff should not have execution of the said judgment against you, as executor as aforesaid, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the said E. F. deceased, in your hands to be administered: and in the event of your not appearing, judgment herein will be entered against you by default.

Dated, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

By the Court, _____

Clerk.

Amount claimed, _____

Costs exclusive of mileage, _____.

47. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT FOR EXECUTOR TO REVIVE A JUDGMENT.

Judgment for plaintiff, that he have execution against the defendant of a judgment of this Court (*or* of the _____ Division Court, &c.) whereby the said C. D. in his life-time, on _____, recovered against the said defendant the sum of _____.

48. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF JUDGMENT TO REVIVE A JUDGMENT AGAINST AN EXECUTOR.

Judgment for the plaintiff, that he have execution against the defendant, as Executor of E. F. deceased, of a judgment of this Court (*or* of the _____ Division Court, &c.) whereby the plaintiff, on _____, recovered against the said E. F. in his life-time, the sum of _____, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, in the hands of the said defendant to be administered.

49. EXECUTION AGAINST GOODS OF TESTATOR.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Executor (*or* Administrator) of F., deceased, Defendant.

Whereas at a sitting of the said Court, holden on _____ at _____ by the judgment of the said Court, the said plaintiff recovered against the said defendant as Executor (*or* Administrator) of E. F. deceased, the sum of _____, for a certain debt, with _____, for costs, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the deceased; failing such goods, the costs to be levied of the defendant's proper goods and chattels, which said debt and costs were ordered to be paid at a day now past, and the defendant has not paid the same: These are therefore to command you, forthwith to make and levy, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, which were the property of the said E. F. in his life-time, in the hands of the defend-

ant to be administored, wheresoever the same may be found, the said debt and costs, amounting together to the sum of _____, together with the costs of this execution; and also, and if necessary for that purpose, to seize and take any money, or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or securities for money, which were the property of the said E. F. in his life-time, in the hands of the said defendant to be administered, which may be found, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution, and the costs of making and executing the same, if the defendant have so much thereof in his hands to be administered; and if he hath not so much thereof in his hands to be administered, then that you make and levy of the proper goods, notes, and chattels, money, &c. (*repeat*) of the defendant, the sum of _____, for the costs aforesaid, and the costs of this execution and levying the same, so that you may have the said moneys within thirty days after the date hereof, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court, for the said plaintiff.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____,

Bailiff of the said Court.

Debt, _____.

Costs, _____.

Execution, _____.

Paid, _____.

Levy, _____.

N.B.—Warrants of execution upon the judgment given in other cases against Executors may be drawn from this Form, with the requisite alterations.

50. EXECUTION FOR AN EXECUTOR ON JUDGMENT REVIVED IN HIS FAVOR.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Executor of C. D. deceased, Plaintiff;

and

E. F., Defendant.

You are hereby commanded (*or as before or as often before*) to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said defendant, (except the wearing apparel and bedding of the said defendant and his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, if any, to the value of £5) the sum of _____, which C. D. in his life-time, in this Court (*or the* _____ Division Court, &c.) on _____, recovered against the said defendant for his debt (*or damages*) and costs, and whereof it was on _____ &c. in this Court (*or the* _____ Division Court, &c.) adjudged, that the said plaintiff, as Executor of the said C. D., should have execution, together with the costs of execution herein, and bailiff's fees; and also, and if necessary for that purpose, you are to seize and take any money, or bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or securities for money, of the said defendant, or such

part thereof as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution ; so that you may have the said moneys within thirty days, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court, for the use of the said plaintiff, as Executor as aforesaid.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____,
Bailliff.

Due on Judgment, _____.
Execution _____,
Bailliff's Fees _____.

51. EXECUTION ON JUDGMENT REVIVED AGAINST EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff ;
and

C. D., Excutor of E. F., deceased, Defendant.

You hereby commanded (or as before or as often before) to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of E. F. deceased, in the hands of the said defendant, as his excutor (or administrator) to be administered, the sum of _____, which the said plaintiff in this Court, (or in the _____ Division Court &c.) on _____, recovered against the said deceased in his life-time, for the said plaintiff's debt (or damages) and costs, and whereof it was on _____ adjudged in this Court, (or in the _____ Division Court, &c.) that the said plaintiff should have execution against the said defendant as excutor (or administrator) of the said deceased, to be levied of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, in the said defendant's hands to be administered, together with the costs of execution herein, and bailliff's fees ; and also, and if necessary for that purpose, you are to seize and take any money or bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialties, or securities for money, which were the property of the said deceased, or such part thereof as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution ; so that you may have the said moneys within thirty days, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court, for the use of the said plaintiff as excutor (or administrator) as aforesaid.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To _____,
Bailliff.

Due on Judgment _____,
Interest _____,
Execution costs _____,
Bailliff's fees _____.

52. TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

The following proceedings were had—

On the _____ day of _____, a summons, requiring the defendant to answer the plaintiff's claim, for a debt (or for damages) amounting to _____, was issued out of this Court in this cause, according to the statute in that behalf:—on the _____ day of _____ the said defendant was duly served with a copy of the said summons, and of the particulars of the plaintiff's claim:—at the sittings of the said Court, holden on the _____ day of _____ at _____, the said cause came on to be tried, and the following judgment was then and there rendered by the Court (*here copy the minute of judgment from the procedure book*):—On the _____, day of _____, a writ of execution upon the said judgment was duly issued out of the said Court, by the Clerk thereof, which said writ of execution was directed to _____, a bailiff of the said Court, and commanded him to levy the sum of _____, of the goods and chattels of the said defendant:—On the _____ day of _____ the said bailiff returned the said writ of execution with a return thereto, in the following words, (*copy bailiff's return*) Pursuant to the 57th section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of '1850," I _____, Clerk of the said Division Court for the _____, do hereby certify and declare, that the foregoing is a faithful transcript of the judgment and proceedings in the above cause, as shown and as appears, by the original entries and records of the Court.

Given under the seal of the the said Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

N.B.—*The above Form may be adopted, when the Judge certifies a judgment into another County.*

53. CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT FOR REGISTRATION.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

I, R. B., Clerk of the said Court, do hereby certify, that judgment was rendered in the said _____ Division Court, in favor of _____, plaintiff, against C. D. of _____, defendant, on the _____ day of _____, in the year of our Lord, &c., in an action on contract, (or for Tort) for the sum of _____, debt (or damages) and _____, costs of suit, in all, _____, which defendant was ordered by the said Court to pay in _____ days (or as the judgment may be).
No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

R. B., Clerk.

54. APPLICATION FOR JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

To R. B., Clerk of the _____ Division for the County of _____

Be pleased to summon _____ of &c., to answer according to the statute in that behalf, touching the debt due me by the judgment of the _____ Division Court on my behalf, a minute whereof is hereunto annexed.

A. B., Plaintiff.

55. SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT AFTER JUDGMENT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

To C. D., the above-named defendant—

Whereas at the sittings of this Court (or the _____ Division Court for &c.) held at _____, on &c., the above-named plaintiff obtained a judgment against you, for the payment of the sum of _____, which said judgment still remains unsatisfied; you are therefore hereby summoned to appear at the next sittings of this Court, to be holden at _____ on the _____ day of _____, at the hour of _____, to be then and there examined by the Judge of the said Court, touching your estate and effects, and the manner and circumstances, under which you contracted the said debt, (or incurred the damages or liability) which was the subject of the action, in which the said judgment was obtained against you, and as to the means and expectations you then had, and as to the property and means you still have, of discharging the said debt (or damages or liability), and as to the disposal you may have made of any of your property:—And take notice, that if you do not appear in obedience to this summons, you may, by order of this Court, be committed to the Common Jail of the County.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

By the Court,

Clerk.

Amount of Judgment _____

Costs of this summons _____

56. WARRANT OF COMMITMENT IN DEFAULT OF APPEARANCE.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

To _____, Bailiff of the said Court, and to all Constables and Peace Officers of the County of _____, and to the Jailer of the Common Jail of the said County of _____.

Whereas at the sittings of this Court, (or of the _____ Division Court for &c.) holden at _____, on the _____ day of _____, the above-named plaintiff, by the judgment of the said Court, in a certain suit wherein the Court had jurisdiction, recovered against the above-named defendant, the sum of _____, for his debt (or damages) and costs of suit, which were ordered to be paid at a day now past:—And whereas the defendant, not having made such payment upon application of the plaintiff, a summons was duly issued from and out of this Court, against the said defendant, by which said summons the defendant was required to appear at the sittings of this Court, holden at _____ on &c., to answer such questions as might be put to him, touching (*set out as in the summons*):—And whereas it was duly proved, on oath, at the said last-mentioned sittings of this Court, that the said defendant was personally served with the said summons:—And whereas the said defendant did not attend, as required by such summons, nor allege any sufficient cause for not so attending: And thereupon it was ordered by the Judge of this Court that the said defendant should be committed, for the term of _____ days, to the Common Jail of the said County, according to the form of the statute in that behalf, or until he should be discharged by due course of law:—These are therefore to require you, the said Bailiff, and others, to take the said Defendant, and to deliver him to the Jailer of the Common Jail of the said County: And you the said Jailer are hereby required to receive the said defendant, and him safely to keep in the said Common Jail for the term of _____ days from the arrest under this warrant, or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament in that behalf: For which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—

Clerk.

57. WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER EXAMINATION.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

To _____, Bailiff of the said Court, and to all Constables, and Peace Officers of the County of _____, and to the Jailer of the Common Jail for the said County.

Whereas at the sittings of this Court (or the _____ Division Court for &c.) holden at _____ on the _____ day of &c., the above-named plaintiff, by the judgment of the said Court, in a certain suit wherein the Court had jurisdiction, recovered against the above-named defendant the sum of _____, for his debt (or damages) and costs, which were ordered to be paid at a day now past: And whereas the defendant not having made such payment, upon application of the plaintiff, a summons was duly issued from and out of this Court, against the

said defendant, by which said summons the defendant was required to appear at the sittings of this Court, holden at _____ on &c., to answer such questions as might be put to him, touching (*set out as in the summons*): And whereas the defendant having duly appeared at the said Court, pursuant to the said summons, was examined touching the said matters: And whereas it appeared, on such examination, to the satisfaction of the Judge of the said Court, that [*here insert the particular ground of commitment in the language used in the Statute e. g. "O. D. the said defendant incurred the debt (or liability) the subject of this action "under false pretences" (or by means of fraud or breach of trust"*)] : And thereupon it was ordered by the said Judge, that the said defendant should be committed for the term of _____ days to the Common Jail of the said County, according to the form of the Statute in that behalf, or until he should be discharged by due course of law;—These are therefore to require you, the said Bailiff and others, to take the said defendant, and to deliver him to the Jailer of the Common Jail of the said County; and you the said Jailer are hereby required to receive the said defendant, and him safely keep in the said Common Jail, for the term of _____ days from the arrest under this warrant, or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; For which this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

58. CERTIFICATE FOR DISCHARGE OF A PARTY FROM CUSTODY.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
No. _____, A. D., 18—.

Between A. B., Plaintiff;

and

C. D., Defendant.

I do hereby certify, that the defendant, now in your custody under Warrant of Commitment in this cause has, since the issuing of the said Warrant, to wit, on the _____ day of _____, paid and satisfied the judgment, for the non-payment whereof he was so committed, together with all costs and charges, due and payable by him in respect thereof; and the said defendant may, in respect of such Warrant, be forthwith discharged from and out of your custody.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Clerk.

To the Jailer of the Common Jail }
of the County of _____ }

59. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF IMPOSITION OF FINE ON WITNESS.

Adjudged that H. H. was duly summoned to appear as a Witness, in this action, at the sittings of this Court here this day, [and also to produce (*as the case may be*)] that payment (*or a tender of payment*) of his reasonable expenses was made to him,—and that he did not appear [*or having appeared, did wilfully refuse to*

be sworn, and give evidence in this action (*or* to produce such, &c.)] (*Or* Adjudged, that H. H. being before this Court, now holden and called upon to give evidence in this cause, did wilfully refuse to be sworn and give evidence.) And further adjudged that the said H. H. pay a fine of _____, for such neglect, (*or* refusal) in _____ days, (*or* forthwith); And that the sum of _____, part of the said fine, be paid by the Clerk to the plaintiff (*or* defendant) being the party injured by such neglect or refusal.

60. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF ORDER FOR IMPOSITION OF FINE FOR CONTEMPT.

It is adjudged, that E. F., at the sittings of this Court now holden, in open Court is guilty of a contempt of the said Court, by wilfully insulting _____, Judge (*or* Deputy Judge) of the said Court [*or* "in view of the Court, by wilfully insulting _____, Clerk (*or* Bailiff) of the said Court, during his attendance at such Court" (*or* "by wilfully interrupting the proceedings of the said Court")]: And it is ordered, that the said E. F. forthwith pay a fine of _____, for such offence, and, in default of payment, be committed to the Common Jail of this County, for _____ days, unless such fine, the costs herein, and the expense attending the commitment, be sooner paid.

61. MINUTE IN PROCEDURE BOOK OF IMPOSITION OF FINE ON A JUROR, FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

Adjudged that G. H. was duly summoned to attend this Court now holden, as a Juror;—that he hath made default therein,—that he pay a fine of _____, for such default, in _____ days (*or* forthwith.)

62. WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____
To _____, Bailiff of the said Court, and to all Constables and Peace Officers of the County of _____, and to the Jailer of the Common Jail of the said County of _____.

Whereas at the sittings of this Court, holden on _____ at _____ it was adjudged, that E. F. did, then and there in open Court, wilfully insult me _____, Judge (*or* Deputy Judge) of the said Court [*or* did, in view of the Court, wilfully insult _____, Clerk, (*or* Bailiff) of the said Court, during his attendance at such Court (*or* did unlawfully interrupt the proceedings of the said Court)]; And it was ordered, that the said E. F. should forthwith pay a fine of _____, for such offence, and in default of payment, be committed to the Common Jail of the County of _____ for _____ days; And whereas the said E. F. did not pay the said fine, in obedience to the said order: These are therefore to require you, the said Bailiff and others, to take the said E. F., if he shall be found within the _____, and deliver him to the said Jailer of the Common Jail of the County of _____; And you the said Jailer are hereby required to receive the said E. F., and him safely keep in the Common Jail aforesaid, for the term of _____ days from the arrest under this warrant, unless the said fine and costs, the costs amount-

ing to _____, and also the expenses attending the commitment, amounting together to the sum of _____, be sooner paid.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

Judge. [L. S.]

Sealed with the seal of
the Court, [L.S.]

Clerk.

63. WARRANT TO LEVY FINE UPON WITNESS.

In the _____ Division Court for the County of _____

Between A. B., Plaintiff;
and
C. D., Defendant.

Whereas at the sittings of this Court, holden on _____, at _____, it was adjudged, that H. H. was duly summoned to appear as a witness in this action, at a sittings of this Court [and also to produce (as the case may be)]; that payment (or a tender of payment) of his reasonable expenses was made to him, and that he did not appear [or having appeared did wilfully refuse to be sworn and give evidence in this action (or to produce such &c.)]: (where a witness in Court refuses to give evidence instead of the foregoing, commence "Whereas _____, being " before the Court at a sittings thereof, and called upon to give evidence, in the " above cause, did wilfully refuse to be sworn and give evidence"); And thereupon it was adjudged, that the said _____ should pay a fine of _____, for such neglect, (or refusal) in _____ days: (or forthwith): And whereas the said _____ hath not made such payment: These are therefore (as before or as often before) to command you, forthwith to make and levy by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said _____, wheresoever the same may be found, (except the wearing apparel and bedding of the said _____ or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, if any, to the value of £5) the said fine and costs amounting together to the sum of _____, and your lawful fees on the execution of this precept; and also to seize and take any money, or bank notes, and any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, specialities, or securities for money, of the said _____, which may be then found, or such part thereof, as may be sufficient for the satisfying of this execution and the costs on the same; so that you may have the said sum of _____, within thirty days after the date hereof, and pay the same over to the Clerk of the Court.

Given under the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 18—.

By order of the Judge.

Clerk.

To _____ }
Bailiff of the said Court.

Fine, _____.
Costs, _____.
Execution, _____.

64. PROCEDURE BOOK.

Division Court, for the _____
 Ensuing sittings, 26th February, 1851.

No. 1, A.D., 18—.

JOHN DOE *vs.* THOMAS ROE.

Township of _____ Township of _____

January, 1, 1851..	Received particulars of plaintiff's demand (on contract) for £2, and plaintiff paid 1s. 8d. towards costs.
do 11, do ..	Issued summons to Bailiff, costs 1s. 8d., and mileage.
do 24, do ..	Summons returned, served the _____ day of _____.
do 28, do ..	Defendant paid £2 1s. 8d. demand and costs.
February 10, do ..	Paid plaintiff £2 1s. 8d., demand and costs, deposited.

No. 2, A.D., 18—.

JOHN DEN *vs.* THOMAS FEN.

Township of _____ Town of _____

January 10, 1851..	Received particulars of plaintiff's demand (for Tort) for £5; plaintiff paid on account of costs 15s., and directed two subpoenas, and gave notice to try by Jury.
do 12, do ..	Issued summons to Bailiff, costs 5s. 9d., and mileage.
do 20, do ..	Summons returned, served the _____ day of _____.
February 8, do ..	Issued Jury Summonses and subpoenas to Bailiff.
do 13, do ..	Jury Summonses returned, served 10 miles travel, subpoenas served also.
do 20, do ..	Both parties appeared, cause tried, judgment for plaintiff on verdict for ten pounds ten shillings and ten-pence, damages, and _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence, costs, to be paid in _____ days.
March 20, do ..	Defendant paid _____ pounds _____, _____, in full of judgment and costs.

No. 3, A.D., 18—.

JAMES JONES *vs.* THOMAS THOMPSON.

Township of _____ Town of _____

January 11, 1851..	Received particulars of plaintiff's demand (on contract) for £25, and 6s. 6d. on account of costs from James Patton, plaintiff's Attorney.
do 12, do ..	Issued Summons to G. G., Bailiff; costs 6s. 6d., and mileage.
February 1, do ..	Summons returned, served the _____ day of _____, 9 miles travel.
do 3, do ..	Defendant executed Cognovit for £25.
do 20, do ..	Judgment for plaintiff—twenty-five pounds, debt, and _____ pounds _____, costs, to be paid in _____ days.
March 10, do ..	Defendant paid £ _____ debt and costs.

N.B.—*The proceedings in a suit may be continued from page to page, giving a reference from one to another; and the sums of money may be in decimal currency, pursuant to 16 Vic. cap. 158, if so ordered.*

65. CASH BOOK.

CASH BOOK.—RECEIPTS.

Account of Suitors' money paid into the _____ Division Court, for the _____ commencing the 1st of January, 1851.

No.	Style of Cause.	When Received.	From whom Received.	Amount.		
				* £	s.	d.
36	Doe vs. Roe.....	January 24, 1851.	Defendant.....	10	0	0
100	Den vs. Fen, et al....	do 27, do	Bailiff.....	5	10	0
250	James vs. Jones....	February 28, do	Plaintiff.....	0	18	4
153	Thomas vs. Roe, et al.	April 10, do	William Roe.....	20	11	8
	Receipts up to 30th April.....		£	37	0	0
	Paid to Suitors as per payment Account.....			27	0	0
	Balance in Court 30th April, carried to next Quarter.....		£	10	0	0
	To Cash Balance, remaining in Court, 30th April.....		£	10	0	0
357	Johnston vs. Wilson, &c.....	September 3, 1851, &c.....	From Plaintiff, &c.....	2	7	6

CASH BOOK.—PAYMENTS.

Account of Suitors' money paid out of the _____ Division Court, for the _____ commencing the 1st of January, 1851.

No.	Style of Cause.	When Paid.	To whom Paid.	Amount.		
				* £	s.	d.
100	Den vs. Fen, et al....	February 1, 1851.	Plaintiff.....	5	10	0
153	Thomas vs. Roe, et al.	April 29, do	Plaintiff's Attorney.	20	11	8
250	James vs. Jones....	do do do	Defendant.....	0	18	4
	Payment up to 30th of April.....		£	27	0	0
357	Johnston vs. Wilson, &c.....	September 20, 1851, &c.....	Defendant, &c.....	2	7	6

* N.B.—Or the Amount may be in Decimal Currency, pursuant to 16 Vic. cap. 158, if so ordered.

66. CLERK'S RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS.

Return of _____ Clerk of the _____ Division Court, for the _____ of all Fees and Emoluments from the _____ day of _____, to the _____ day of _____, both days inclusive, made in pursuance of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Act of 1850," section 110.

ON WHAT.	No.	Rate.		Amount Currency.		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Entering every Account and issuing Summons.	Not exceeding £ 2.	0	6			
	Exceeding ... 2.	0	9			
	Exceeding ... 5.	1	0			
	Exceeding ... 10.	1	3			
Copy of Summons, and particulars of Demand or Set-off, when not furnished by Plaintiff or Defendant.	Exceeding ... 15.	1	6			
	Not exceeding 2.	0	6			
	Exceeding ... 2.	1	0			
	Exceeding ... 5.	1	0			
Summons to Witness.	Exceeding ... 10.	1	0			
	Exceeding ... 15.	1	0			
	Not exceeding £ 2.	0	3			
	Exceeding ... 2.	0	6			
Adjournment of any Cause.	Exceeding ... 5.	0	9			
	Exceeding ... 10.	0	9			
	Exceeding ... 15.	0	9			
	Not exceeding 2.	0	6			
Entering Set-off, or other Defence, requiring notice to the Plaintiff.	Exceeding ... 2.	0	9			
	Exceeding ... 5.	1	0			
	Exceeding ... 10.	1	0			
	Exceeding ... 15.	1	0			
Entering every Judgment.	Not exceeding 2.	0	6			
	Exceeding ... 2.	0	9			
	Exceeding ... 5.	1	0			
	Exceeding ... 10.	1	0			
Every Search into a proceeding over a year old.	Exceeding ... 15.	1	0			
	Not exceeding £ 2.	0	6			
	Exceeding ... 2.	0	6			
	Exceeding ... 5.	0	6			
Taking Confession of Judgment.	Exceeding ... 10.	0	9			
	Exceeding ... 15.	1	0			
	Not exceeding 2.	0	6			
	Exceeding ... 2.	1	0			
Every Warrant of Attachment or Execution.	Exceeding ... 5.	1	6			
	Exceeding ... 10.	1	6			
	Exceeding ... 15.	1	6			
	Not exceeding 2.	0	9			
Every Copy or Certificate of Judgment to another County.		1	3			
Drawing Affidavits and administering oaths to Bailiff.		0	9			

I, _____, above-named, make oath and say, that the foregoing Return contains a full and correct Statement in every particular, to the best of my

No. 66.—(Continued.)

knowledge and belief, of the Fees and Emoluments of my Office, received or receivable on business done during the period above-mentioned.

Clerk.

Sworn before me, at _____, &c.

N.B.—*The sums of Money may be in Decimal Currency, pursuant to the 16th Vic. cap. 158, if so ordered.*

67. LIST OF UNCLAIMED MONEYS.

List of all Sums of Money belonging to Suitors in the _____ Division Court, for the _____, which remain unclaimed for six years, before the last day of December, last past—applicable as part of the General Fee Fund of the Division Courts.

Published in pursuance of the 13th section of "The Upper Canada Division Courts Extension Act of 1853."

For Whom or on whose Account Money paid into Court.	When Paid.	Style and Number of Suit.	Amount.		
			* £	s.	d.

* Or the Amount may be in Decimal Currency, pursuant to 16th Vic. cap. 158, if so ordered.

Dated,
Clerk's Office, _____ January, 18—.

Clerk.

68. BAILIFF'S RETURN.

Return of A. B., Bailiff of the _____ Division Court for the _____, made in pursuance of the Rules of Practice, touching all Warrants, Precepts, and Writs of Execution, acted on or in hand, between the _____ day of _____, and the _____ day of _____.

Number.	Style of Cause.	Nature of Process.	When Received.	Amount to be Made.	Amount Levied.	When Levied.	Amount of Bailiff's Charges.	Amount paid to Clerk.	When Paid.	REMARKS.

A. B. above-named maketh oath and saith, that the foregoing Return is full, true, and correct, in every particular.

Sworn before me, at _____, in the }
 _____, this _____ day of _____, 18— }
 E. F., Clerk.

Toronto, 28th June, 1854.

(Signed,)

“
 “
 “
 “

S. B. HARRISON,
 M. O'REILLY,
 E. C. CAMPBELL,
 GEORGE MALLOCH,
 JAMES ROBERT GOWAN.

Approved as amended,
 8th July, 1854.

(Signed,)

“
 “
 “
 “

JOHN B. ROBINSON, C.J.
 J. B. MACAULAY, C.J., C.P.
 W. H. DRAPER, J.
 ROBERT E. BURNS, J.
 WILLIAM B. RICHARDS, J.

INDEX TO RULES.

NEW RULES AND FORMS—

- 1.—Substituted for old Rules and Forms.
- 2.—Time of coming into operation.

CLERK'S DUTIES—

- 3.—As to place of holding office.
- 4.—As to books.
- 5.—As to Returns of Emoluments.
- 6.—As to unclaimed moneys.
- 7.—As to Bailiff's Returns, pursuant to 12th Rule.
- 8.—As to numbering of suits.
- 9.—As to annexing copy of account, &c., to summons, or copy, and issuing the same.
- 10.—As to indorsing warrants of commitment.

BAILIFF'S DUTIES—

- 11.—As to returning summonses.
- 12.—As to paying over sums levied, and returning writs of execution, &c.
- 13.—As to indorsing warrants of commitment.
- 14.—DESCRIPTION of parties.

PARTICULARS—

- 15.—Of claim.
- 16.—In cases against officers and their sureties.
- 17.—PARTICULARS ON JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

SUMMONS—

- 18.—The issuing of ordinary summons.
- 19.—Additional Notice on, under 90th section of 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 53.
- 20.—Under 9th section of 16 Vic. cap. 177.
- 21.—Mode of service.
- 22.—When to be served.
- 23.—Under 91 section of 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 53—Mode of service.

ATTACHMENT—

- 24.—Affidavit for.
- 25.—No hearing nor trial until a month after seizure under, when summons not personally served
- 26.—INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS—Mode of.
- 27.—WITHDRAWAL OF CAUSE—By plaintiff.
- 28.—ADJOURNMENT OF SUIT.
- 29.—DEFENCE—Notice of.
- 30.—ADMISSION—Notice of.
- 31.—CONFESSION—Requisites, &c.—Mode of taking and proceeding upon.
- 32.—PAYMENT INTO COURT—Proceedings after, by plaintiff, for remainder.

AMENDMENT—

- 33.—In case of wrong defendant.
- 34.—Where party wrongly sues or is sued as representative instead of in his own right.
- 35.—Where party wrongly sues or is sued in his own right instead of as representative.
- 36.—Of plaintiff's name in summons.
- 37.—Of defendant's name in summons.
- 38.—Where wife is improperly joined in suit with her husband, or wrongly omitted.
- 39.—Where more persons plaintiffs than by law required.
- 40.—Where fewer persons plaintiffs than by law required.

AMENDMENT.—(Continued.)

- 41.—Where more persons defendants than by law required.
 42.—Where, among several defendants, some not served are struck out.
 43.—Where variance at hearing between evidence and proceedings.
 44.—To be made in open Court, &c.
 45.—Irregularity or defect not to prevail against merits.
 46.—AFFIDAVITS—Requisites for.
 47.—POSTAGE—Allowance for.
 48.—WITNESS FEES—How allowed.

ABATEMENT—

- 49.—None, when cause of action remains to survivors of suitors dying before judgment.
 50.—None, when death of suitor occurs before judgment, but survivors may proceed without leave of Court.
 51.—JUDGMENT, &c.—Mode of entry.
 52.—NEW TRIAL—Mode of proceeding on application for.

INTERPLEADER—

- 53.—Claims—how prosecuted.
 54.—Where claim dismissed—Bailiff's costs.
 55.—COMMITMENT—Warrant of, Requisites for, &c.

EXECUTORS OR ADMINISTRATORS—

- 56.—How Charged with having assets, and wasting them.
 57.—Judgment against, where assets wasted.
 58.—Judgment against, where representative character denied, and release to himself alleged, &c., where judgment for plaintiff.
 59.—Judgment against, where representative character admitted, and demand denied, but proved by plaintiff.
 60.—Judgment against, where representative character admitted, and demand denied, and total or partial administration alleged, but plaintiff proves demand, and defendant proves administration.
 61.—Judgment against, in similar case to foregoing (60) except that defendant does *not* prove administration alleged.
 62.—Judgment against, where representative character, and plaintiff's demand admitted, but total or partial administration alleged and proved.
 63.—Judgment against, in similar cases to the foregoing (62) except that administration *not* proved.
 64.—Proceedings against, by summons after judgment to levy upon assets, "*quando acciderint.*"
 65.—Payment into Court, on admission.
 66.—Judgment against, in other cases, when defence fails.

REVIVING JUDGMENTS—

- 67.—When necessary.
 68.—Mode of.
 69.—GENERAL RULE—
 70.—INTERPRETATION.

INDEX TO SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

AFFIDAVIT.—

- 1.—For leave to sue a party in an adjoining Division.
- 2.—For leave to sue several parties.

PARTICULARS—

- 3.—In case of Contract.
- 4.—In case of Tort.
- 5.—In actions against Clerk or Bailiff, and his sureties.

SUMMONS—

- 6.—To appear.
- 7.—Affidavit of service of.
- 8.—SETT-OFF—notice of.
- 9.—DEFENCE—under statute—notice of.
- 10.—ADMISSION—notice of, to save unnecessary expense in proof.

CONFESSION OF DEBT—

- 11.—After suit commenced.
- 12.—Affidavit of execution of.

WITNESS—

- 13.—Summons to.
- 14.—Allowance to.
- 15.—JURORS—Summons to.
- 16.—JUDGMENT of Non-suit or Dismissal for want of prosecution—Minute in Procedure Book of.
- 17.—JUDGMENT *against* Defendant—for debt or damages—Minute in Procedure Book of.
- 18.—JUDGMENT *for* Defendant—Minute in Procedure Book of.
- 19.—NEW TRIAL—order for.

EXECUTION—

- 20.—Against goods of defendant.
- 21.—Against goods of plaintiff.
- 22.—ATTACHMENT—Affidavit for.

BOND—

- 23.—On seizure or sale of perishable property.
- 24.—On supersedeas to warrant of attachment.

ARBITRATION—

- 25.—Reference—order of.
- 26.—Award.
- 27.—Minute in Procedure Book of Judgment on.

INTERPLEADER—

- 28.—Summons to plaintiff.
- 29.—Summons to claimant.
- 30.—Particulars of claim on.
- 31.—Minute in Procedure Book of Adjudication on.
- 32.—Execution against the goods of claimant.

EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR—

- 33.—Minute in Procedure Book of ordinary Judgment against.
- 34.—Of Judgment against, where assets wasted.
- 35.—Of Judgment against, where representative character denied, or release pleaded.

EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR.—(Continued.)

- 36.—Of Judgment against, where representative character admitted, but demand denied.
- 37.—Of Judgment against, where representative character admitted, but demand denied, and total or partial administration alleged—and both demand and administration proved.
- 38.—Similar to foregoing (37) except administration alleged *not* proved.
- 39.—Of Judgment against, where representative character and demand admitted, but total or partial administration alleged and proved.
- 40.—Similar to foregoing (39) except administration alleged *not* proved.
- 41.—Summons to, where plaintiff alleges assets to have accrued since judgment.
- 42.—Devastavit—suggestion of, on original summons.
- 43.—Summons on devastavit.
- 44.—Minute in Procedure Book of judgment against, on Devastavit after judgment.
- 45.—Summons *on behalf of*, to revive a judgment.
- 46.—Summons to revive judgment *against*.
- 47.—Minute in Procedure Book to revive a judgment *for*.
- 48.—Minute in Procedure Book of Judgment to revive a judgment *against*.
- 49.—Execution against goods of testator.
- 50.—Execution *for*, on judgment revived in his favor.
- 51.—Execution *against*, on judgment revived.
- 52.—TRANSCRIPT OF JUDGMENT.
- 53.—CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT FOR REGISTRATION.
- 54.—JUDGMENT SUMMONS—Application for.
- 55.—JUDGMENT SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT.

COMMITMENT—WARRANT OF

- 56.—In default of appearance.
- 57.—After examination.
- 58.—DISCHARGE FROM CUSTODY—CERTIFICATE OF.

FINE—

- 59.—On witness, minute in Procedure Book of imposition of.
- 60.—For Contempt—Minute in Procedure Book, &c.
- 61.—On Juror for non-attendance, Minute in Procedure Book, &c.
- 62.—COMMITMENT FOR CONTEMPT—WARRANT OF.
- 63.—WITNESS—Warrant to levy fine upon.
- 64.—PROCEDURE BOOK—
- 65.—CASH BOOK.
- 66.—CLERK'S RETURN OF EMOLUMENTS.
- 67.—LIST OF UNCLAIMED MONEYS.
- 68.—BAILIFF'S RETURN.

THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTORS
OF THE
MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
For A. D., 1853 and 1854.

P A T R O N .

His Excellency the Right Honorable JAMES, Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

President.—Reverend Mr. VILLENEUVE.

Treasurer.—L. A. H. LATOUR, Esquire.

Secretary.—A. SCHMIDT.

Vice-Presidents.—JOHN TORRANCE, Esquire; JAMES FERRIER, junior, Esquire; WILLIAM LUNN, Esquire; HUGH ALLAN, Esquire.

Nine years have now elapsed since the formation of the Montreal Horticultural Society, and the return of the Anniversary render it incumbent on Your Committee to present their Annual Report. The Society has made steady progress from its establishment to the present time. Its importance, and the advantages which it has conferred upon the community had they not been alluded to in former Reports, are too apparent to need reference, at the present time. Suffice it to say, the experience of the past year fully confirms the opinion, which the founders of the Society entertained, of the necessity for its establishment and permanent maintenance.

Much difficulty has occurred in the management of Your Society, it being impossible for those engaged in active business to devote the necessary time to those details, careful attention to which is necessary for the efficient working of

the Society. Arrangements have been made during the past year by procuring the services of a permanent Assistant-Secretary, by which the Committee are relieved from much care, and the duties connected with the management of this Society are more efficiently performed.

Your Society number 70 Members, who have voluntarily subscribed. Their number might easily be increased by a little effort in canvassing the City, and Your Committee would recommend immediate steps to be taken to augment the list of Members to 200. This, with amount received by tickets of admissions to the Exhibition, would nearly double the income of the Society, which at present is totally inadequate to its wants. Application made last year to Government for a grant upon the same terms as that accorded to the Agricultural Society, was unsuccessful. Your Committee have prepared another Petition, and it is to be hoped that the just claims of the Society will receive the consideration to which they are entitled by a Government, professing to afford every encouragement to Societies for the advancement of the Agricultural interests of the Country.

The only Exhibition held last season, under the auspices of the Society, was that of June, which took place in the St. George's Hall, Great St. James Street. The display, though presenting nothing unusual in character, was highly satisfactory. In the month of July, Your Committee received a proposition from the Committee of the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, to give up your Annual Exhibition in favor of the Provincial Exhibition held in September; a Sub-Committee were appointed to confer with the Provincial Committee, and consented to the arrangements, upon the following terms:—

1st. The Local Committee to provide a suitable room or tent for an extensive Exhibition of Horticultural productions.

2nd. To offer in the published Prize Lists premiums and prizes in money to an amount not less than fifty pounds, currency.

3rd. To pay to the Treasurer of the Horticultural Society at the conclusion of the Exhibition the sum of Forty pounds, currency, as an equivalent for the sum generally realized by the Horticultural Society's Annual Show.

4th. The Local Committee to have the entire proceeds received as entrance fees to the Horticultural Exhibition, and all the arrangements to be subject to the rules and regulations of the Local Committee.

5th. The Members of the Horticultural Society to have the same privilege—as to free tickets—which are accorded to them at the usual Horticultural Exhibition in Montreal.

6th. In case the Local Committee should procure a tent for the purpose of the Horticultural Exhibition costing not less than Fifty pounds, currency, such tent to be taken by the Horticultural Society instead of the Forty pounds mentioned in condition 3rd.

7th. All articles intended for Exhibition to be entered in the books of the Local Committee, whose decision shall be final, and the prize money paid according to their award.

8th. The internal arrangements, decoration, and order of the Horticultural Exhibition, to be under the management of a Committee of three gentlemen, appointed by the Horticultural Society. The trussels, tables, and fixtures, to be provided by the Local Committee; any design or other arrangement requiring extra cost to be approved of by the Local Committee.

Your Board regret that the Provincial Committee failed to fulfil the terms of the agreement, alleging that the Judges had exceeded the awards appropriated for the Horticultural Department. The only amount received from the Provincial Committee was the sum of £23 15s. Had the agreement been fulfilled, your Society would have been at this moment free from debt, but as it is, your Board must leave to their successors a legacy of several unsettled accounts.

The particulars of the Horticultural Department of the Provincial Exhibition have been so fully laid before the public by means of the press, that it is unnecessary to allude to them here. It was in all respects, very satisfactory. Fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., etc., were in greater variety and better quality than at any previous display, and formed the most prominent attraction of the Exhibition.

For the future, your Board would recommend all the Exhibitions to be held directly under the auspices of this Society.

In conclusion, your Board trust the year we have now entered upon will be marked by the increased efficiency and prosperity of the Montreal Horticultural Society.

The following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year:—Honorable John Young, Honorable Mr. Justice Day, Reverend Mr. Villeneuve, H. Allen, James Ferrier, junior, William Lunn, S. J. Lyman, J. Torrance, Honorable Judge McCord, J. B. Greenshields, R. Morris, Henry Chapman, E. Muir, G. Shepherd, J. Smith, J. Cooper, J. F. Pelletier, J. E. Guilbault, P. Holland, Theo. Hart, L. A. H. Latour, William Brown, J. Archbold.

L. VILLENEUVE, Priest,
President.

A. SCHMIDT,
Secretary.

PRINTED BY ROLLO CAMPBELL, GARDEN STREET, QUEBEC.

18 Victoriae.

Appendix (I. I.)

A. 1854.

DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED BY THE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF CANADA.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY LOVELL & LAMOUREUX, AT THEIR STEAM-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
MOUNTAIN STREET,
1855.

DOCUMENTS

Submitted by the Bureau of Agriculture to the Legislature of Canada.

- 1.—Honble. Malcolm Cameron's Report.
- 2.—Mr. Alexander Kirkwood's Report on Flax.
- 3.—Mr. William McDougall's Report on American Agricultural Implements, Seeds, &c.
- *4.—Mr. Rheaume's Report on the Agricultural state of the District of Quebec.
- 5.—Report from the Upper Canada Board of Agriculture.
—Report from the Lower Canada Board of Agriculture.
- 7.—Report from William Antrobus Holwell, Esquire, on the New York Industrial Exhibition and Canadian contributions thereto.
- *8.—Mr. Wm. Hutton's Report on Agriculture.
- 9.—Abstracts of Letters Patent of Inventions from 1824 to 1854. (September.)

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, QUEBEC, 1854.

*[*Note.—Ordered, by the Committee on Printing, not to be Printed.*]

HON. MR. CAMERON'S REPORT.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable James Earl of ELGIN and KINGARDINE, K.T., Baron Bruce, of Kinross and of Torry, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1854.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

Having had the honor to be the first to hold the office of Minister of Agriculture, I beg, upon retiring from its duties, to submit to your Excellency's consideration the following report of the steps I have taken since my appointment with the view to advance the interests of that art in the Province, and to suggest certain measures the adoption of which may give more efficient action to the Department, and tend to a harmonious working of the laws now in force regulating Agricultural Boards and Societies.

Before the establishment of the Bureau of Agriculture the Agricultural code consisted of various Acts relating to each section of the Province, which have been amended and consolidated by the 16 Vict., caps. 11 and 18. These Acts provide for the administration of two Boards of Agriculture, and prescribe forms and regulations for Township and County Societies.

The improvement of Agriculture is a subject of national importance, susceptible of aid from wise legislation, and more easily retarded than advanced by indifference or by equal causes. Eminence in the art of husbandry is reached only by intermediate steps, as the place of destination is ultimately arrived at only by successive efforts to move in that direction.

The state of Canadian husbandry may be exposed by referring to some of the items which constitute its annual value. By the Census Returns of 1851, the quantity of wheat produced in Canada is estimated at 16,155,946 bushels, which, at an average price of 5s. per bushel, will amount to £4,038,986. The total of other agricultural productions, with the exception of grass lands, may be given at £3,000,000, whilst the various items constituting the value of these latter may represent an aggregate of £15,000,000.

The principle intended to be deduced from these numbers will be more readily assented to if we suppose that by an improved system of husbandry we could increase the average yield of wheat one bushel per acre. We should thus add to the annual income of the country 1,136,311 bushels of wheat, worth, at an average of 5s. per bushel, £284,078, representing a capital of £4,734,633 gained to the Province by an accession in one article alone of trifling value when viewed as an acreable return.

The Agricultural Returns of the Province which have been before me shew a remarkable deficiency in the article of turnips. There is no vegetable the more extended cultivation of which would be of more essential benefit to Canadian Agriculture. Not to speak of its cleansing effect as a fallow in a well arranged rotation of crops, it may be affirmed, connected with improved pasturage, to be the basis of the increased productiveness of the modern system of husbandry. Its preservation even in our severest winters is a mere matter of arrangement, involving but the construction of a dry root cellar, providing an apparatus for ventilation, and guarding against exposure to extreme cold. I cannot but consider any increased

attention which may be given to this subject as a material aid to the completion of the objects in view by those farmers who have made such efficient and praiseworthy efforts to introduce the most approved breeds of live stock into the Province.

As necessary adjuncts to this amelioration in our husbandry I need scarcely allude to subsoil drainage and rotation of crops, subjects which, if understood, receive but little attention in many of our counties.

The large importations of Short-horn Cattle and of Leicester Sheep evince an advanced state of agriculture in the vicinity of their purchasers. We do not find these breeds without at the same time seeing an abundance of food upon which they are to subsist. Nor is either to be seen where the farmer does not possess large intelligence and a taste for fine animal forms. The further pursuit of this subject, however would lead to the question of agricultural education which it is not my intention at present to discuss.

I cannot omit to notice the attention which is given in some parts of the Province to the construction of improved agricultural implements adapted to lessen the labourer's toil, as well as to facilitate all farming operations; and more particularly to refer to improvements, as that of the plough clevis, which are original to the country and considered to be worthy of adoption in others.

Our Government, regarding labor as the source of wealth, has adopted a policy in reference to the subject under review as wise as it is enlightened. We now possess a system almost as complete in its naked arrangements, without reference to action in any of its divisions, as the theorist can devise. It is only desirable to discover, if possible, the proper adjustment of the parts to the whole, and the amount of tension each part is capable of sustaining without hazard to the movements of the machine. I allude to the Township and County Societies, the Provincial Associations, the Boards of Agriculture, and the Public Department designated the Bureau of Agriculture, lately established by a Provincial Act of Parliament.

Allowing to each County Society its maximum of the public grant, the sum of £20,000 is annually disbursed for their encouragement. A direct impetus is thus given to emulation, a prize list is offered, and a fair field opened to all competitors. More especially are the good results of this aid to be seen at the annual Provincial Exhibitions, where the best varieties of grain, the best implements, and the most improved breeds of stock are collected, change hands, and are thence distributed over the country.

But this is not the only object to be accomplished by the establishment of our Agricultural Boards and Societies. I regard the diffusion of Agricultural information as an essential mean whereby their true position is to be maintained. The field for such labor is wide, and the time opportune. Our climate calls for investigation, our entomology requires research, and our experimental farming waits application. Horticulture and rural improvement and embellishment plead their cause, and statistical information and the description of implements and of prevalent systems of husbandry demand attention.

I therefore beg to recommend that an annual volume be caused to be prepared by the Minister of Agriculture, to be a digest of agricultural information collected by him, and to embrace the reports and proceedings of the Boards in each section of the Province. Facts are chiefly to be valued. Observation and experiment should constitute the basis of each treatise, thereby affording the means to corroborate the statements propounded.

The statistics of cultivation are eminently worthy the attention of our Boards. For the convenience of those Societies desirous of improving their agriculture in future years, I beg to insert a form of table which, when filled, will present a concise exposition of their annual returns.

I may here refer the farmer's attention to the series of questions in the Appendix, answers to which would serve to illustrate the practice of particular localities.

Estimate of the principal Products of the Township of

County of

185

Products.	Acres cultivated.	Seed per Acre—Bush-els.	Quantity raised per Acre—Bushels.	Cost per Acre.	Whole quantity in lbs.	Whole cost.	Value at the Market rates.	Profit.	Profit per Acre.	Profit per Bushel.
Wheat										
Barley										
Oats										
Rye										
Buckwheat										
Indian Corn										
Potatoes										
Turnips										
Beans										
Peas										
Flax										
Hay										
Grass Seeds										

From this table the average profit per acre will be easily calculated, and the profit per cent. on the value of each farm.

As kindred subjects to this branch of inquiry, the feeding of stock and the experience of breeders as to the adaptation of any particular race to certain localities are deserving of study. Are we able as breeders and farmers to perpetuate the fine forms of the Short-horn bull, of the Leicester and South-down sheep, or of the Berkshire hog? The superiority of our horses is unquestioned; but admitting the same point of excellence in the breeding of neat cattle has not been reached we may attribute the defect to the absence hitherto of a Bakewell or a Colling, although the efforts of Ferguson, Harland, Wade, and others are approximations to the desired standard.

As a means of illustrating the practice of different localities in tillage, or the management of live stock, and of tracing their climatic influences, I would beg to direct the attention of our Boards to the execution of surveys of different counties by persons possessing the necessary qualifications. Admitting such works to be of little use or instruction to the people of older countries, they must possess a peculiar value to ourselves, even as regards posterity. While they may not indicate wide distinctions in the social habits of the people, they must necessarily disclose many points of difference in their rural economy, the causes of which, whether geological or climatic, must necessarily engage the attention of the surveyor. The routine of the farm operations of some districts will probably be found to have undergone but little change from innovation, and that of others to be but a slight modification of the best European practice, while both have their causes of retardation or progression.

The holding of fairs or markets at stated periods in County Towns has been under the notice of the Agricultural Office. They are undoubtedly desirable for the sale of grain and stock, and materially serve the interests of those farmers in their immediate neighborhood. Hitherto Government has liberally encouraged all applications from localities which would obviously benefit from their establishment.

I now beg to refer to the 16 Victoria, cap. 11, sec. 16. It is a concise statement of the expectant perfection of an agricultural system hardly attainable. The approbation of the Minister of Agriculture necessarily implies an appropriation of the public moneys. With this approbation each Board may set in operation a model or experimental farm.

Since the establishment of a Department of Agriculture many propositions have been made and many plans received relative to model farms. That such institutions have effected much good in other countries is beyond question, but that

their profits have been greater or their acreable returns larger than those of individual farms has not been determined. Such, however, is not, properly speaking, their object, it being to impart to young men a knowledge of the science as well as of the art of agriculture. With this, other branches of knowledge must necessarily be combined; hence such institutions as that of Grignon, Hofwyl, or Cirencester, where instruction is given in mathematics, natural philosophy, including chemistry, geology, and mineralogy, horticulture, arboriculture, veterinary surgery, and medicine, and subjects connected with rural legislation. This course of study must require years to accomplish. It admits of no question that the alumni of these institutions have more capacity for success in farming than those who possess but practical knowledge, yet it must also be admitted that the latter, singly considered, as relating to agricultural pursuits is of greater value than science alone, and that both, when united with habits of business, are the precursors of anything but failure.

A model farm of three or four hundred acres must have buildings to correspond, including the most complete arrangements of the present day, and a literary department, with numerous chairs; the professors for which must be men of the first rank in science. I do not enter into any calculations to shew the expenditure likely to be connected with an institution established on such a scale, believing that it is not adapted to our present necessities; nor do I notice the subject of experimental farms, as the Report of the Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada will, no doubt, contain the fullest information relative to the present and future management of that in connection with the University of Toronto.

To establish Chairs of Agriculture in our leading literary institutions I conceive to be a practicable and effective method of aiding the agricultural interests of the Province. Small farms, for illustration and experiment, are appendages easily attached and very desirable. I may allude more particularly to the benefit to be derived from such adjuncts, if connected with institutions of a class similar to that of McGill College at Montreal.

To establish a Museum and an Agricultural and Horticultural Library at Toronto and Montreal respectively is the duty of each Board. The visitor will expect to find in each of these, models of agricultural implements with the names of their respective makers; the different varieties of grain and seeds, paintings of the most noted animals of each breed, and what is of much importance to the agricultural student, models in plaster of those of greatest celebrity; models of fruits and roots are also of great importance, and facilitate the acquisition of horticultural and agricultural knowledge.

These have begun to attract much attention in other countries. A valuable collection is already in the possession of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, who have succeeded to the full in imitating nature in this particular branch by securing the first talent. Similar success has attended the efforts of an artist in the United States, encouraged by the New York State Agricultural Society and the Agricultural Office at Washington. The different stages of the numerous diseases caused by the attacks of insects on fruits and roots can thus be represented and preserved, and an impetus be given to fruit cultivation by making common to all the knowledge of casualties of such importance to success.

It is not my intention to animadvert upon matters of grave import attaching to the value and effect of such repositories on minds whose elementary education is of little prominence, nor to criticise those systems whose pretensions are to convey knowledge by oral instruction to minds incapable of retaining its impressions; yet such may, in some cases, be a necessity. To send out practical instructors who can contrast the successful husbandry of one parish or one individual with the carelessness and consequent poverty of another, I still hold to be a means of stimulating and improving our farmers, and beg to recommend its adoption.

In accordance with the 16th Victoria, cap. 11, sec. 6, I aimed to collect, by the means at my disposal, accurate information on different subjects within its scope.

Attempts have been made at different times and with various success to extend the cultivation of the flax plant. The climate and soil are considered favorable to its development, but there exists an opposing cause in the absence of a ready market for the grower. With the view to collect full information of the growth and preparation of this material, an agent was sent to the British Islands and the Continent of Europe, with collateral instructions to disseminate information on the resources of the country as relating to immigration. His report is annexed herewith.

The condition of agriculture in the United States attracted my attention. The similarity of soil and climate which exists between portions of that country and our own would indicate little difference in their state of husbandry. The report of the agent sent to that country, though on a mere passing visit, will necessarily touch on this subject as well as on the adaptation of new seeds, implements, and machines to the wants of our farmers.

An inquiry has also been instituted into the causes which contribute to the comparatively imperfect practice of agriculture which is found to exist in the lower portion of the Province.

The arrangements connected with the representation of Canada at the New York Exhibition being under my direction necessarily engaged much of my attention. The character of this representation will be fully noticed in the report of the Commissioner appointed by your Excellency, and in that of my successor in office, who has completed the arrangements.

I have authorised the publication in German of a small work comprising a series of articles on the capabilities of the Province. Your Excellency's comprehensive despatch has also been published in that language. These, with several thousand copies of the Railway Map of the Province, were specially prepared for Europe, and have been forwarded and distributed.

By the 16th Victoria, cap. 11, sec. 4, the Minister of Agriculture receives all applications, descriptions, specifications, and models for or relating to Patents for inventions in the Province, and keeps the records thereof.

It has been found expedient to prepare forms for the guidance of parties making application to the office. These contain six requisites which are uniformly insisted upon before an application is considered ready for examination. These are:

- 1st. The petition.
- 2nd. The oath.
- 3rd. The specification and description in duplicate.
- 4th. The drawings in duplicate.
- 5th. The model or specimens in all cases which admit of them.
- 6th. The payment of the fee of £5.

The provisions relating to additional improvements, re-issues, disclaimers, extensions and assignments do not require special notice.

The space allotted for the arrangement of models is very inadequate to the requirements of the office, and consequently the classification hitherto attempted does not meet the approval or excite the admiration of visitors. It is desirable to collect those which are at present scattered in different places, some in the office of the Provincial Secretary, and others in Montreal. There is a separation in the continuity of the office in this respect, and a want of adhesion in its component parts. The commencement of a National Museum, however, exists in these and the splendid collection of minerals at Montreal, which can be more easily completed as soon as Parliament may determine upon a place at which to locate permanent buildings for the accommodation of the Patent and Agricultural Offices.

An easy reference to important documents is at all times extremely to be wished. No digest of Letters Patent has hitherto been published. That the objects and the practice of the Department may not be at variance, I have authorised an abstract to be compiled from the records in the Office of the Provincial Registrar, and a similar abstract of assignments issued before and after the Union of the Provinces. Its continuation will form a part of the duties of the Bureau of Agriculture in future years.

In addition to the bonds required by the 4th and 5th Victoria, cap. 91, to be given by the Minister of Agriculture, I respectfully recommend that the Chief Clerk under him shall give bonds with sureties in a sum hereafter to be fixed, with condition to render a true and faithful account of all moneys which shall be received by him for duties on Patents and for copies of records and drawings by virtue of his office; also that in addition to the Copying Clerk already employed, an Examining Clerk be appointed, who shall be competent to execute the draughting required, and to examine and compare the records with the originals; and further, to recommend that all fees shall be accounted for by the Office instead of being transferred to the receiver of fees as is the practice at present. With these alterations, and a diligent attention to the discharge of its important duties, it may soon become self-sustaining, and cease to be a charge on the revenue.

By an Order in Council your Excellency was pleased to sanction a grant of £250 out of the contingent fund, with the view to prosecute experiments which were likely to lead to great amelioration in the system of tillage. These are at present being perfected in England under skilful direction, and with much probability of success. A full report of the trials which have already taken place has not yet been filed, but I am confident the result will be in accordance with your Excellency's enlightened views on all subjects connected with agricultural progress.

I have thus cursorily alluded to the different subjects which have occupied my attention during the short time I held the Office of Minister of Agriculture.

For the convenience of the office itself, I endeavored to collect the works of standard authors on those subjects which more immediately engage its attention, and to arrange for the regular transmission of the leading agricultural periodicals of Europe, and those now published and ably conducted in Upper and Lower Canada; to which I think some more tangible aid should be rendered than has yet been given.

It may be found necessary to amend the Agricultural Acts where their wording and working are not found to harmonise. The appropriation of the Legislative grant to Sectional Societies in Counties in Lower Canada offers occasional embarrassment, arising chiefly from their number, and the great disproportion in their respective population.

But these, and all other alterations herein recommended, I leave for my successor in office, who happily is better able than myself to do justice to this important Department.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

MALCOLM CAMERON.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR OF AGRICULTURAL QUERIES FROM THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

Name of party interrogated ?
Residence ?

Land.

Is it stony or otherwise ?
Is it hilly, rolling, or flat ?
How watered ?
How wooded ?

*Remarks.**Wheat.*

Varieties in use ?
Time of seeding ?
Time of harvesting ?
Preparation of seed ?
Quantity used per acre ?
Average product per acre ?
Weight per bushel ?
How many times do you plough ?
How deep ?
Is the yield per acre increasing or diminishing ?
Does your crop suffer from insects or disease ?
Which variety is least liable to injury ?
Where is your nearest market ?
The average price per bushel ?
Do you sow grass seeds with your wheat ?
What kinds ?
When ?
System of rotation in crops ?
Manure or fertilizer most used ?
Mode of application ?
Remarks.

Corn.

Varieties in use ?
Time of seeding ?
Time of harvesting ?
Preparation of seed ?
Quantity used per acre ?
Yield per acre ?
Weight per bushel ?
Cost of production per bushel ?
System of culture ?
How capable of improvement ?
Best method of feeding ?
Manure or fertilizer used ?
How applied ?
Preparation of ground for planting
Distance between rows ?
Distance between stalks ?
Remarks.

Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, and Beans.

Average yield of these several crops per acre?

Oats?

Barley?

Rye?

Peas?

Beans?

Which crop is least exhausting to land?

*Remarks.**Clover and Grass Seed.*

Quantity of hay cut per acre?

What grass seeds preferred in laying down meadows?

Quantity sown per acre?

Cost of young hay per ton?

What does your experience show on horses fed on clover?

Best fertilizer for meadows and pastures?

*Remarks.**Root Crops.**Turnips, Carrots, Beet, &c.*

Is the cultivation of these roots as a field crop on the increase?

Can you suggest any improvement in preparing land for seeding?

Do. do. after tillage?

Do. do. feeding?

Average yield per acre—Turnips?

Do. do. Carrots?

Do. do. Beet?

*Remarks.**Potatoes.*

The most prolific and profitable varieties?

Best system of planting?

Best system of tillage?

Best system of manuring?

Preserving through winter?

Average yield per acre?

Cost of production per bushel?

Best preventive to rot?

*Remarks.**Tobacco.*

Process of cultivation?

Best crops in rotation to maintain fertility?

Cost of production per cwt. or hhd.?

Process of curing?

Fertilizer used?

*Remarks.**Flax.*

Process of culture?

Yield per acre?

Cost of production per lb.?

What use is made of the surplus seed?

What preparation of the straw for the market?

How disposed of?

Remarks.

Hemp.

- Process of culture ?
- Yield per acre ?
- Cost of production per lb. ?
- What preparation do you make for the market ?
- How disposed of ?
- Remarks.*

Fruit.

- What kinds are cultivated to any extent ?
- Are not apples considered a very profitable crop to the farmer ?
- Comparative value of apples and potatoes for feeding hogs and cattle ?
- Best varieties for winter use and market ?
- Remedy for "blight" on pear or apple trees, or "yellows" on peach trees ?
- Best method of transplanting ?
- Best method of budding ?
- Best method of grafting ?
- Remarks.*

Maple Sugar.

- Best time for tapping ?
- How often can a tree bear tapping without injury ?
- Average yield of each tree ?
- Best mode of making ?
- Remarks.*

Dairy.

- Average yearly produce of butter per cow ?
- Cheese per cow ?
- Cost per lb. of making butter ?
- Do. do. cheese ?
- Treatment of milk and cream ?
- Mode of churning ?
- Mode of packing butter for market ?
- Remarks.*

Neat Cattle.

- Cost of rearing till three years old ?
- Usual price at that age ?
- Value of good dairy cows in Spring and Fall ?
- Breed best adapted to climate ?
- Breed having good qualities for the butcher, dairy, and draught ?
- Your method of breaking steers for the yoke ?
- Remarks.*

Horses.

- Is the rearing profitable ?
- Expense of rearing until three years old ?
- Treatment of brood mares and colts ?
- Method of breaking young horses for service ?
- Remarks.*

Sheep.

Are sheep considered profitable?
 Best breed for locality as regards both mutton and wool?
 Average weight per fleece, fine or coarse?
 Cost of producing a lb.?
 Market value of sheep?
 Do. do. lambs?
 Do. do. wool per lb.?
Remarks.

Hogs.

Best breed?
 Best and cheapest method of producing pork?
 Do. do. do. bacon?
 How many pounds of meat will 100lbs of corn yield?
 Best method of putting up and curing hams and bacon?
Remarks.

Manures.

Best plan of making manure and preserving from waste?
 Are guano, plaster, and lime used as fertilisers?
 If so in what quantity per acre?
 How applied?
Remarks.

Drainage.

What amount have you?
 What description?
 Materials used?
 How far apart are the drains?
 What is their depth?
 Expense per rod?
 How far do you consider it necessary and profitable?
Remarks.

Irrigation.

Do you practice it?
 To what extent?
 What information can you give on the subject?

Domestic Manufactures.

What articles are made from produce of farm?
 Whither for home use or for market?
Remarks.

Agricultural Implements.

Are any of the following in use? viz.
 Reaping and mowing machines?
 Ploughs—kinds?
 Sub-soil ploughs?
 Cultivator?
 Harrows?
 Horse rakes?
Remarks.

REPORT

On the system of Cultivation and preparation of the Flax, as practised in Belgium and the British Islands.

To the Honorable John Rolph, Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 1st October, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for your information, the following Report on the systems of cultivation and preparation of Flax, as practised at the present time in Belgium and the British Islands.

Agreeably to the instructions received from your predecessor in office, I visited these countries, with a view to collect the information desired, and to a more extended cultivation of the flax plant in Canada; the practical bearing of which, on the industrial resources of the country, will not fail to attract your attention.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the following gentlemen for kindly supplying me with valuable aid and information; to Sir R. Kane, Professor Hodges, W. K. Sullivan, J. Macadam, Secretary to the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland, Arthur Marshall, J. C. Wilson, Major Larcom, E. Singleton, M. Paton, Professor Ryan, Messrs. Leadbetter & Co. and T. J. Howell.

It appears, from the returns of the census of 1852, that the quantity of Flax or Hemp produced in Lower Canada, was 1,867,016 lbs., and in Upper Canada, 50,650 lbs. Assuming these returns to be correct, and that they represent Flax alone, an aggregate yield of 856 tons is exhibited.

The number of acres of Flax under cultivation, in either Province, is not given, nor the quantity of land held by those who generally cultivate this plant. But the number of occupiers of land is stated, from which we learn that the holders of from 50 to 100 acres, both in the Upper and Lower Province, are by far the most numerous class.

The agricultural returns of the census of Ireland, for the year 1851, indicate that the greatest extent of Flax is grown upon holdings, from 5 to 15, and from 15 to 30 acres, and the number of holders above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres, is shown to have been in that year, 191,854, being the largest in any class. If a similar relation exists in this country, a general cultivation of Flax in the Lower Province, may be inferred.

Estimating the produce of fibre per acre at the average yield in Ireland, the breadth of land occupied by Flax would be:—

In Upper Canada.....	92 statute acres,
In Lower Canada.....	3,334 do.
Total.....	3,426

The quantity of Linens manufactured in 1852 is given as follows:—

In Upper Canada.....	14,955	Yards.
In Lower Canada.....	889,523	do.
Total.....	904,478	Yards.

Calculating this at 1s. per yard, unbleached, the entire value made would be £45,224.

In addition to the seed of the Flax crop consumed in the country, there is an Export to Great Britain and the United States. This was:—

In 1850.....	21,159 bushels	Value, £5,469	1	5
In 1851.....	8,021 “	“	1,960	8 9
In 1852.....	20,380 “	“	4,842	3 10

Imports of Linen Fabrics into Canada:—

	From Great Britain and Ireland.			Via United States.			From Foreign Countries.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1850	58,455	5	6	10,085	0	2	22	13	7	68,562	19	3
1851	102,436	13	7	11,198	9	5	2	16	0	113,637	19	0
1852	75,734	15	6	8,376	4	6	64	4	0	84,175	4	0

The consumption of Linens of all kinds may be stated at £180,000, annually. Our population being 1,842,265, this would be equal to 1s. 10d. per head.

With a view to test the quality of Canadian Flax as compared with the European article, a small quantity was prepared in Scotland by the improved Schenck's process, and another by the later method of Watt.

It may properly be mentioned here, that, for profitable cultivation, length of fibre is the first object to secure, fineness being next in importance. If the plant is cultivated for seed mainly, fineness is a secondary consideration, indeed, is not to be expected.

The Canadian sample possessed sufficient length, but was deficient in quality, as the following correspondence will explain:—

REDFORD FLAX FACTORY,
Thornton, Kirkcaldy,

May 25th, 1853.

John C. Wilson, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I submit for your examination a sample of Lower Canadian Flax Straw.

The sample presented was grown on land that was mown for four years and pastured for one, before breaking up.

The soil was a deep rich loam, ploughed but once in spring, harrowed, and sown immediately after, it being the 7th May. Weeding was neglected, and the Flax pulled on the 15th August.

The seed was allowed to ripen, or to turn blackish in the bolls, the straw being changed in color throughout its length.

Rippling and pulling proceeded simultaneously. The straw, after rippling, lay for two days, loosely, in the field, was afterwards bound in small bundles and stooked until sufficiently dry for stacking.

I would esteem it a favor if you would pass it through the usual operations, and oblige me with your opinion of its yield and quality.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. KIRKWOOD.

REPLY:

REDFORD FLAX FACTORY,
Thornton, Kirkcaldy,
May 30th, 1853.

A. Kirkwood.

DEAR SIR,—I have examined your sample of Canadian Straw, which is a fair article, and suitable for our process of steeping.

It is not a straw that will bear much expense in manufacturing, for it does not possess quality sufficient to repay that, but if produced at a cost of £3 per ton of straw, and wages expended on it to the extent of about £10 or £12 per ton of dressed Flax, I have no doubt but that the manufacture would be found profitable, where the dressed Flax can be sold at from £40 to £42 per ton.

Yours truly,

JOHN C. WILSON.

The deficiency in the quality of this Straw may be attributed to want of due preparation of soil, to thin sowing, neglect in after cultivation, and an over-ripening of the seed.

Its method of preparation was as follows:—Steeped for sixty-two hours in an over-flowing vat, at a temperature of 90° Fah., wet, and steam rolled, dried in the open air, one-half scutched by mill, and the other by machine.

Mill Scutched.

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Weight before Scutching.....	2	3
Do. after Do.....		6
Yield per cent., 17.6.		

Machine Scutched.

Weight before Scutching.....	2	3
Do. after Do.....		9
Yield per cent., 26.4.		

The climate and soil of Canada are considered to be well adapted to the growth of Flax.

The greatest development of the plant in Europe is exhibited between the 42nd and 60th parallels of latitude. The shortness of season and heat of more northern regions being unfavorable to the production of a fine fibre.

On the other hand, a more southern, and, consequently, a hotter climate, produces a plumper and more oily seed,—that from India containing about 28 per cent. of oil, while Baltic seed yields but 22 per cent.

A general survey of the chief Flax producing districts in Europe indicates a range where humidity of climate chiefly prevails; a large supply of moisture being essential to the elaboration of the constituents of the fibre, which are mainly derived from an atmospheric source.

Accordingly, we find that those countries which are celebrated both for their quantity and quality of Flax are well adapted, from their geographical position, to insure that large supply of moisture in which this plant luxuriates.

The tendency of Flax to seek littoral regions is strikingly exemplified in France. The following Table was compiled to show the distribution of Flax culture throughout that country.

The returns are from Statistics furnished in 1842, being the latest made :

GROUPE I.

		Departments.	Acres.	Acres.
Atlantic Coast.	{	Nord.....	25,565	
		Pas-de-Calais.....	11,803	
		Somme.....	12,168	
		Seine-Inférieure.....	10,533	
		Calvados.....	1,500	
		Manche.....	16,455	
		Ille-et-Vilaine.....	11,003	
		Côtes-du-Nord.....	19,223	
		Finistère.....	9,740	
		Morbihan.....	2,623	
		Loire-Inférieure.....	8,295	
		Eure.....	7,927	
		Vendé.....	8,273	
Charante-Inférieure.....	2,293			
Gironde.....	620			
Landes.....	7,400			
			<hr/>	162,431

GROUPE II.

Spanish Frontier.	{	Basses-Pyrénées.....	6,995	
		Hautes-Pyrénées.....	5,163	
		Haute-Garonne.....	6,673	
		Ariège.....	4,943	
			<hr/>	23,774

GROUPE III.

Bordering on the two fore-going.	{	Aisne.....	2,940	
		Mayenne.....	9,158	
		Maine-et-Loire.....	9,568	
		Lot-et-Garonne.....	2,543	
		Gers.....	8,908	
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	3,465			
			<hr/>	36,582

GROUPE IV.

Eastern and North-Eastern Frontiers.	Ardennes.....	675
	Meuse.....	1,688
	Moselle.....	1,855
	Bas-Rhin.....	510
	Haut-Rhin.....	148
	Doubs.....	1,063
	Jura.....	43
	Ain.....	17
	Hautes-Alpes.....	15

 6,014

GROUPE V.

Mediterranean Coast.	Herault.....	93
	Aude.....	1,090
	Pyrénées-Orientales.....	438
	Corsica.....	1,427

 3,048

GROUPE VI.

Interior.	North-Eastern.	Marne.....	65
		Meurthe.....	1,422
		Vosges.....	2,345
		Cote-d'Or.....	40
		Haute-Saône.....	185
		Cher.....	28
	North-Western.	Oise.....	175
		Orne.....	2,040
		Eure-et-Loire.....	105
		Loire.....	153
		Sarthe.....	270
		Loir-et-Cher.....	325
	South-Eastern.	Indre-et-Loire.....	33
		Allier.....	5
		Puy-de-Dôme.....	232
		Loiret.....	20
		Cantal.....	60
		Aveyron.....	658
	South-Western.	Deux Sevres.....	1,853
		Vienne.....	173
		Charente.....	870
Haute-Vienne.....		580	
Dordogne.....		405	
Corrèze.....		1,005	
Lot.....	765		
Tarn.....	2,175		

 Total.....

15,987

 Grand Total.....

247,836

The yield of the Flax crop in France is estimated by M. Mareau in his Report to the French Government, to average 500 kilogrammes of scutched Flax, per hectare, or rather more than 4 cwt. per acre, which would give, as the entire produce nearly 50,000 tons. The value is given at an average of 1 franc 15 centimes per kilo., or about £58 per ton, making the value of the entire crop reach £2,920,000. Adding the value of the seed which is taken at 19,451,916 francs or £946,658, the total yield, in marketable produce of fibre and seed, would be £3,866,658.

A variety of Flax with white flowers is mentioned by M. Mareau, which is said to possess the following advantages:—1st. Its hardiness, and ascertained success on soils of such inferior quality as to be totally unsuited to the growth of the ordinary blue-flowered Flax: 2nd. Its yield of fibre being greater, by eight per cent. than the latter: 3rd. Its produce of seed being more than double that of the other.

Great Britain and Ireland, from their insular position, are particularly adapted for Flax culture. The statistics of Flax cultivation as compared with the Map of Europe, illustrate the general correctness of the principle of humidity. Beginning with the most South-Western portion of the Continent, we find Portugal, and the Provinces of Spain which lie on the Bay of Biscay, producing a certain quantity of Flax, while the proportion grown in the interior of the Peninsula is very small.

We have already seen the growth of the plant in France to lie along the entire Atlantic margin.

Entering Belgium, we find its maritime Provinces of East and West Flanders and Antwerp, to be the great seat of its culture. Passing the Dutch frontier, Friesland and Zealand, on the German Ocean, are the principal Flax districts. When we enter the Baltic, we find Hanover and Prussia, and the Russian Provinces of Courland, Riga, Pskow, Revel, and Petersburg, furnishing the bulk of the Flax for shipment.

The following table, compiled by Mr. MacAdam, Secretary to the Royal Flax Improvement Society of Ireland, shows the average yearly produce of the chief Flax growing countries:

	Tons.
Russia.....	150,000
Austria.....	65,000
The Zollverein States.....	60,000
France.....	55,000
Belgium.....	30,000
Holland.....	16,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	40,000
Scandinavia.....	10,000
Spain and Portugal.....	4,000
Italian States.....	12,000
Turkey.....	5,000
North-America.....	2,000
Egypt.....	3,000
Total.....	452,000

This quantity would occupy a breadth of about 1,800,000 acres and at £60 per ton would be worth £27,120,000 in the state of fibre. It is calculated that the fibre enters to the extent of one-third into the value of the fabric, and on this estimate, the total annual value of the linen fabrics manufactured and consumed throughout the world, would appear to be upwards of £80,000,000.

Next to climate, soil is of importance in the cultivation of Flax, and in this country there is abundance well suited to the requirements of the plant.

In 1847, Sir Robert Kane read before a meeting of the Royal Dublin Society a paper, entitled, "Researches on the composition of certain soils and waters belonging to the Flax districts of Belgium, and on the chemical constitution of the ashes of the Flax plant." The main object in the inquiry was to ascertain, if possible, whether there existed any difference between the composition of the ashes of the ordinary Flax in Ireland, and the Flax grown in those localities in Belgium, where the plant is known to yield a fibre of so much commercial value. Further, to ascertain the composition of the soils of those districts, in order to compare them with the soils of the localities in Ireland, where Flax is, or may be successfully cultivated. And as it is known that in the preparation of the fibre, the most important stage consists in the steeping or retting of the plant, it was of the greatest interest to trace, if possible, whether the superior qualities of some rivers or ponds in Belgium could be connected with any peculiarity of chemical constitution.

The general character of all the soils submitted to examination was that of light sandy loams, in some cases almost purely sandy; excessively loose in texture, non-coherent, and permeable; usually rich in organic matters containing nitrogen.

Soil from Escamaffles, some of the very best Flax lands of the Courtrai district:

	Composition per Cent.
Potash.....	0.123
Soda.....	0.146
Peroxide of Iron.....	1.663
Oxide of Manganése.....	A trace
Alumina.....	1.383
Lime.....	0.227
Magnesia.....	0.153
Sulphuric Acid.....	0.017
Phosphoric Acid.....	0.152
Chloride of Sodium.....	0.030
Organic matter and Water not driven off at 212°.....	2.361
Clay.....	9.280
Sand.....	84.065
	<hr/>
	99.600
Loss.....	.400
	<hr/>
	100.000

Soil from Hamme Zog, the best Flax land in the Antwerp district:—

	Composition per Cent.
Potash.....	0.068
Soda.....	0.110
Peroxide of Iron.....	1.202
Oxide of Manganese.....	A trace
Alumina.....	1.125
Lime.....	0.481
Magnesia.....	0.140
Sulphuric Acid.....	0.018
Phosphoric Acid.....	0.064

Chloride of Sodium.....	0.067
Organic matter and Water not expelled at 212°.....	4.209
Clay.....	5.760
Sand.....	86.797
	<hr/>
	99.975
Loss.....	.025
	<hr/>
	100.000

To show the variation of some of the leading constituents in Flax soils, the following Table is taken from analyses made by Kane, Mayer, and Brazier:—

Per Cent. of	RUSSIA.		BELGIUM.		HOLLAND.	IRELAND.	
	Livonia.	Lithuania.	Hesteert.	Duffel.		Co.Derry.	Armagh.
Silica.....	79.34	85.09	75.08	92.78	64.94	64.94	73.72
Lime.....	Traces	.89	.35	.35	3.04	3.04	1.67
Alumina.....	11.62	2.24	2.10	.48	6.65	6.65	8.97
Iron.....	Traces	Traces	3.29	1.20	60	.60	.31

By these analytical results it is abundantly evident how completely due to artificial means is the fertility of those different Belgian soils. The large quantity of azotised organic matter, the proportionally large quantities of phosphoric acid and magnesia, and of the alkalies, being evidently the result of the copious treatment with animal manures, to which, as all persons conversant with Flemish agriculture are aware, the soil of Belgium is subjected. The duty, so important in the preparation of soils for Flax, of dividing it to the finest possible state, and rendering it perfectly friable and porous, is naturally effected in the Belgian soils, of which a well-manured incoherent sand, might be more correctly the title, few of them containing as much clay as would justify the title of a light loam. There is, therefore, no doubt but that the soils most adapted for the successful growth of Flax are of this very light and porous character; and that in the selection of districts in this country into which the Flax culture may be extended, this quality of lightness and permeability of soil is of the first importance. It is worthy of attention that the soil of the districts which have been longest and best known for the production of good Flax, have but a mere trace of lime in their constitution.

Much difference of opinion still prevails as to the exhausting properties of this plant. In the analyses of the stem made by Sir R. Kane, the quantity of phosphoric acid found in the ashes forms a peculiar characteristic. The following are the per centages of phosphoric acid in the ash yielded by the stems of other plants:—

Tobacco stalk and leaves.....	2.73
Wheat stems.....	3.10
Oat stems.....	3.00
Clover plants.....	6.30

whilst the average of the analyses of Belgian and Dutch Flax ashes show that that there are present no less than 10.77 per cent.

Professor Hodges remarks that this plan of comparing the exhausting effects of these crops, is not the most instructive way for the farmer to look at the question. It is only when we consider the amount of the valuable matters of the

soil, which the ordinary produce of the usual crops takes away from an acre of land, that we can judge of the effect, which their production must exercise upon the stock of matters contained in the soil; and, consequently, the degree of exhaustion which they occasion. The ordinary produce of one Statute acre of the following crops takes away from the soil:—

	Total.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
Flax straw, 2 tons, yield of inorganic matter.....	224 lbs.	contain 15½ lbs.	14 lbs.
The tops of 12 tons potatoes.....	270 “	“ 20½ “	77½ “
The tops of 25 tons turnips.....	387½ “	“ 36 “	111 “
<hr/>			
Sixty bushels of Flax bolls, dried, weigh 960 lbs.....	48 } 272	18 } 33½	11 } 25
The ash of the straw.....	224 }	15½ }	14 }
Twelve tons of potatoes, stalks, and tubers.	870	96	409
Twenty-five tons of turnips, tops, and bulbs.....	812	68	289

It appears, therefore, from the above table, that the ordinary produce of Flax takes away, per acre, a less amount of valuable ingredients than either the turnip or the potato. If we apply a proper manure to the soil, and the Flax bolls be used for feeding, and thus added to the manure heap, all the mineral ingredients which the crop takes away may be perfectly restored, and the exhausting effects of the cultivation of the plant removed, without the necessity of having recourse to the generally impracticable methods which have been insisted upon as necessary for that purpose.

The quality of the water in which Flax should, if possible, be retted, is of such importance, that analyses by Kane of the most celebrated steeping waters may be quoted:—No. 1. Water from one of the best blue retting pits, near Hamme Zog, in Belgium. This water is supplied from the Scheldt annually, before the retting season commences, and left to stand in the pits for six or eight weeks. 100,000 grains left by evaporation, 139.69 grains of solid matter, of ochrey appearance, and consisting per cent. of:—

Protoxide of Iron.....	6.663
Lime.....	8.435
Magnesia.....	1.369
Soda.....	11.607
Potash.....	4.181
Sulphuric acid.....	8.435
Muriatic acid.....	8.682
Phosphoric acid.....	No trace
Carbonic acid with organic matter and loss.....	50.658
	<hr/>
	100.000

No. 2. This water is from the River Lys, so celebrated for its steeping qualities. 100,000 grains, evaporated to dryness left a residue of 45.11 grains, consisting of, in 100 parts:—

Protoxide of Iron.....	6.200
Lime.....	5.484
Magnesia.....	1.192
Soda.....	28.298

Potash.....	5.405
Sulphuric acid.....	8.800
Muriatic acid.....	7.754
Phosphoric acid.....	.079
Carbonic acid with organic matter and loss.....	36.288

100.000

The analyser remarks, that in these samples, which are of the most remarkable and celebrated steeping waters in Belgium, a large quantity of iron is present, so that they might be in a degree termed chalybeate waters. How this regards their excellence for preparing Flax he does not pretend to say, and, indeed, it will require much more extended investigation before a satisfactory solution of it can be given.

When the stem of a Flax plant is examined, it is found to consist of three parts; first, a woody central hollow column, termed the shove, which is composed of cellular tissue; second, of a tubular sheath, composed of long and firm cells, this constitutes the fibre, which, though apparently clean, will, on microscopic examination, be found coated with a gummy or resinous matter, which prevents the separation of the minute filaments; and, thirdly, of a delicate covering of epidermis.

To separate this fibre from the worthless parts connected with it, is the first step in its preparation, and nearly all the methods of accomplishing this, involve the process of fermentation. Steeping is generally resorted to, the action and results of which are well known by the popular term, retting or rotting. This operation will be more minutely described in a subsequent page.

Although no difficulty presents itself, to the growth of Flax in this country, or to its subsequent preparation by steeping in pools or streams, an extended cultivation is not to be expected in the absence of scutching machinery. Hand scutching is a tedious operation, and one not likely to be introduced into many parts of the Province, although numbering many advocates in countries where there is an abundant rural population.

The erection of mills for scutching is desirable. In these, the farmer can have his Flax prepared in a shorter time, and at a reasonable charge.

A system of Flax Factorship exists in Belgium, which involves a division of labor, and no doubt contributes in a great measure to the excellence of the Flax produced in that country. It is carried on by Joint-Stock Companies, or individuals possessing capital, who either rent land labored by the farmer, and ready for the seed, or when the plant is in flower, purchase the Flax crop on the foot, and at once relieve the farmer of all further responsibility respecting it, giving him his cash in hand, or approved bills at three months; receiving no further aid from him than such accommodation as may be required.

The farmer thus has but to grow the crop to the utmost perfection that good culture, the peculiarities of his soil, seed, and seasons will admit of. The Flax Factor's attention is then exclusively devoted to its after management, and the laborers employed by him soon become expert under his skilful superintendence in their peculiar branch of business, from the right system of pulling, to that of the last handling required.

But the preparation of Flax has lately been reduced to a system which, though somewhat resembling the last, differs from it in the kind of machinery employed. Buildings, involving an expenditure of from £1,000 to £20,000 are erected. These are known by the name of retteries, and contain apparatus for

the scolding, steeping, drying, and scutching of the raw material. The Flax straw is purchased from the farmer by these factories, at a certain rate per ton, not in a green, but in a dry state.

I am indebted to the Census Office in Ireland for returns of agricultural produce in that country for the years 1851 and 1852. The extent of Flax cultivated in Ireland in 1852, was 136,814 acres, being 3,692 acres less than that grown in 1851; the decrease is observable throughout every county, with the exception of five. The want of scutch mills for preparing Flax has, no doubt, checked the desire for the growth of this crop in many districts.

The average rate of produce of Flax in 1852 was 42.2 stones per acre, being an increase of 3.6 stones per acre on the rate of produce of the preceding year; this improvement in the crop of 1852 more than compensated for the diminished area cultivated, causing the total quantity of produce in 1852 to exceed that in 1851 by 2,272 tons.

The great importance attending the cultivation of Flax led to inquiries in 1852, respecting the number of scutch mills; the result shows that there are 966 mills of this description in Ireland.

The following summary gives the number of scutch mills in each Province, classified according to the number of "Stocks" or "Handles" in each:—

PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF MILLS.					Total.
	Having 2, 3, or 4 Stocks.	Having 5 or 6 Stocks.	Having above 6 but not exceeding 12 Stocks.	Having above 12 but not exceeding 18 Stocks.	Having above 18 Stocks.	
Leinster.....	9	3	5	1	1	19
Munster.....	3	3	5	1	3	15
Ulster.....	596	178	141	10	6	926
Connaught.....	2	1	2	1	0	6

In 1852, a Bill was carried through the Imperial Parliament, by Lord Nass, M. P., then Chief Secretary for Ireland, enabling landed proprietors to borrow money from the Treasury, under the Land Improvement Advances Act, for the buildings, water-courses and dams of scutch-mills.

The following instructions have been issued, by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the guidance of the Commissioners of Public Works, with respect to loans to be made for the erection of scutch-mills for flax, in Ireland; and no loan can be made, unless in accordance therewith.

" 1. All buildings to be executed according to plans and specifications approved of by the Commissioners of Public Works.

" 2. Loans to be confined to the erection of buildings, consisting of substantial stone or brick walls, with slated roofs, and suitable doors and windows, and to the formation of water-courses and weirs, necessary for providing water-power for the mills. The internal fittings and machinery of all kinds to be provided by the applicant out of his own funds.

" 3. No loan to exceed £500 stg., without the special authority, in each case, of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

" 4. No loans to be made for dwelling-houses, or for repairing or enlarging old buildings, or raising on old walls or foundations.

" 5. The loan, in each case, to be issued in five or more instalments, and no instalment, after the first, to be paid, until satisfactory proof has been given of the due completion of that portion of the works, the expense of which was to be defrayed out of the previous instalment.

" 6. No loan to be made, unless it shall appear that the lands to be charged are of ample value.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE OF ERECTION OF A SCUTCH-MILL, (IN ONE STORE,)

In accordance with the Plans and Specifications, furnished by the Board of Public Works. (The rates are in sterling.)

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Rate.				
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Excavation	26 cubic yards...	0	3	0	6	6
Removing same	10 yards ...	3	0	1	10	0
Masonry, dry,	70 yards ...	5	0	17	10	0
Do in mortar... ..	16 yards ...	2	0	1	12	0
Do labor only, in deductions for Opes	15½ yards ...	12	0	9	2	5
Brick work	176½ super. feet ...	0	2	1	9	4
Do in cement	65 yards ...	0	9	2	8	9
Extra on Brick Arches	9½ squares ...	5	0	16	6	8
Paving or Flagging... ..	72 feet ...	2	0	7	4	0
Roofing, per square... ..	52 feet ...	0	10	2	3	4
Gates and Frames per foot, superficial	100 feet ...	1	6	7	10	0
Doors and Frames	4 squares ...	6	0	12	0	0
Bashes and Frames... ..	35 feet lineal ...	0	5	0	14	7
Floor and Joists	9 feet 4 inches	0	9	0	7	1
Lintels	10½ squares ...	35	0	17	14	4
Breastsummers	78 feet ...	0	6	1	19	0
Slatting ... ..	... ..	...	...	1	0	0
Ridge Files ... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Painting ... ..	... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	... ..	...	...	£100	18	0

The ingenuity of inventors has long been at work to perfect a machine to supersede the old scutching stock.

In reterries, the dependence of the manufacturer on skilled labor for scutching, was found to be a great inconvenience, from the frequent combinations for high wages.

A machine has been lately brought into notice by MacAdam, Brothers, & Co., Belfast, which is, as yet, the nearest approach to perfection that has appeared. Cost, £180 stg.

The flax straw, after rolling, is spread thinly between two ropes, which are kept at a great tension, and is by them held fast, and carried on to a set of beaters or scutch-blades, which clean the lower half of the flax. The continued movement of the ropes brings the flax to a part of the machine, where, by an ingenious, yet simple contrivance, the position of the flax is reversed. The unscutched ends are then presented to another set of scutch-blades, which complete the process. At the trial made by the Sub-Committee of the Flax Society, 47lbs. of steeped straw were scutched in nine minutes, and yielded 9lbs. 13oz. of fibre. This yield was at the rate of 23lbs. 6oz. of fibre, to the 112lbs. of straw, and the amount of work done, equal to 49 stones per day, of twelve working hours. To turn out

the same quantity, in ordinary scutch-mills, would require eight stands, so that McBride's machine would appear to replace eight trained scutchers, by three unskilled hands.

The following table shows the number of spindles in the flax-factories of the respective countries.

	Spindles.
In Ireland	506,000
England	345,000
Scotland	303,000
France	390,000
Belgium	102,000
Zollverein	80,000
Austria	74,000
Russia	50,000
United States.....	14,000
Switzerland	8,000
Holland	6,000
Spain.....	6,000

In 1793, the first flax-spinning machinery was erected in England. In 1805, the first flax-spinning mill was put up in Ireland. In 1841, there were 41 Irish factories, with 260,000 spindles. In 1853, there are 90 factories, with 506,000 spindles, representing a capital of £2,250,000, sunk in buildings and machinery.

Says Mr. Howell, one of the Factory Inspectors of the United Kingdom, in his Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, "so rapid is the extension of business in the flax-spinning district, that I have good reason to believe, that materials collected for the purpose of showing the present condition of the flax mills of Ireland, speedily become obsolete, in consequence of the increase of the works in operation.

Taking the number of persons employed in the factories, together with those employed in weaving, in bleaching operations, in foundries, in machine shops, and other occupations incidental to the flax manufacture, probably not less than 200,000 are actually employed in connection with the trade.

There are actually employed in the spinning mills, about 7 persons for each 100 spindles in operation, and if the manufacture of linen increases in proportion to the increase in the production of linen yarn, it will add a fourth or a fifth to the numbers already dependent on the trade.

This prosperity, nay, the existence of the manufacture in Ireland, was due to the substitution of machinery for manual labor in the operation of spinning. Circumstances have now arisen, which show that if this prosperity is to be maintained, the application of machinery must be still further extended, and it is evident that the general substitution of the power loom for the hand loom, cannot much longer be delayed."

The supply of the raw material produced in Great Britain and Ireland, for this trade, is not adequate to the demand. It will be seen from the Trade and Navigation returns of the United Kingdom, that for the twelve months, ended 5th Jan., 1853, there were imported, of flax 1,402,267 cwts., or 70,113 tons, which, at £60 per ton, would represent an expenditure of £4,206,780.

Different methods of flax preparation.

The dry system.

Patents have at various times been taken out for the separation of the fibre of flax from the wood, by mechanical means.

The plan was lately revived by Mr. Donlan, and the following opinion of the process, is given by the Royal Flax Society.

"The attempts which are on record of different revivals of the dry process fully prove that there is nothing new in Mr. Donlan's proposal. In 1815, the Irish Linen Board adopted the dry preparation, then brought forward by Mr. Lee, and the records of that Board show, that its principle was almost identical with that now proposed by Mr. Donlan. The most sanguine expectations were entertained of it. The very arguments now used in favor of Donlan's mode were then stated, namely, that a larger yield of fibre was obtained by it, that the coloring matter was discharged by the most simple means, that greater strength was obtained, and less tow produced. The result was, that, after an expenditure of £6,000, in introducing the system throughout the country, the Linen Board abandoned it, in consequence of insuperable defects. Your Sub-Committee are of opinion, that the fatal defect of flax fibre separated by the dry process, consists in the retention of the gummy and albuminous matter incorporated with the fibre."

We are told by Dr. Hodges, that the partial preparation of the straw in this manner was likely to be most advantageously combined with the hot water process, but that experiments lately made tend to show that the previous partial separation of the woody matter of the straw, instead of shortening the steeping process has a decidedly opposite effect.

The system, however, has not been abandoned, an establishment for the dry preparation of fibre being at present in operation at Cork. The prisoners of the Cork county jail are also employed in the process, and in manufacturing from the fibre, coarse articles for their own use.

It is a generally expressed opinion, that although much trouble and expense be saved by this dry system, and inferior qualities of straw be more properly treated by it than by steeping, yet it would be highly injudicious so to prepare good qualities, since the difference between £30 per ton for the dry fibre, and £80 to £110, for the best kinds of steeped fibre, would be too great a sacrifice.

The use of the fibre so prepared, has been properly restricted to purposes where the yarns are dry spun, and the fabrics not bleached, and in many cases further secured against deteriorating agencies, by being coated with oil, pitch, or paint, as in the case of tarpaulins, railway truck covers, &c.

Cultivation of flax in Belgium, and methods of steeping.

The breadth of land devoted to flax, in Belgium, was, in 1840, according to Mr. Mareau, 41,000 hectares, (or 99,000 acres,) 1 hectare = 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches. Since that period the growth has increased in the districts producing the finer qualities, but has decreased in the Walloon countries, and others which yield inferior qualities, owing to the competition with Russian flax, which was unknown to the Belgian trade in 1841, but in 1846, was imported to the extent of 2,000,000 kilogrammes, (2,000 tons.) Nevertheless, the value of the flax now cultivated, is greater than at any former period, as it is almost all of fine quality.

The Belgian Government in 1841, adopted means for securing flax growers against fraud, in the case of Riga barrels being employed for filling with old or inferior seed, by sealing the full barrels when imported, in such a manner as to prevent them being opened without destroying the seals, and these were made to indicate the year of importation.

Flax, in Belgium, is made ready for the spinner, in bolls of 10½ kilogrammes or 227½ lbs. It is previously made up in stones or bottles, varying in weight in the different districts. The kilogramme equals 2.20486 lbs. avoirdupois.

The soil of Belgium is various. Owing to its peculiar nature, the agriculturist has to contend against many difficulties, and consequently to resort to many methods and resources, not much attended to in other countries. Portions of it consist of sand mixed with a very fine clay and organic matter, forming a rich loam. Other portions in a state of nature, were a sandy heath, to convert which,

into a productive soil, is a tedious process. Broom is first sown, followed by buckwheat and potatoes. The successful cultivation of such land, is entirely dependent on frequent supplies of manure in a solid and liquid form, more especially the latter, to the collection of which great attention is paid. The mode of cultivation somewhat resembles that usually given to a garden, the soil in many places being turned over with the spade in a dexterous manner without the application of the foot.

Land intended for flax is turned over with the plough or spade, in the month of October or November. The best is a deep loam, with a clay subsoil. Manure is applied in a liquid state, about three weeks before sowing, and harrowed in. It generally consists of a mixture of cow dung, night soil and rape seed refuse, mixed with urine and water. Land is sometimes ploughed but once in spring. The furrow-slice is generally 3 inches deep, and from 8 to 10 broad. Light harrows with wooden teeth projecting forward at an angle of 60° are used after sowing. The ground is then compressed by the treading of men or women, wearing wooden shoes.

Two systems of preparing flax prevail in Belgium, namely, the blue and the white. The blue system resembles what is called in Ireland, green steeping, the flax being watered in a green state, and brought to market the same year it is grown, deriving its name from the blue color imparted to the fibre, by the stagnant steep water.

The white is the Courtrai system, practiced in West and French Flanders, where running water is abundant.

Value of an acre of flax, in the Blue Districts, the farmer selling the straw to the Factor.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One statute acre, Cy.....	14	12	0			
Seed.....	2	8	8			
				17	0	8

Expenses.

Ploughing and sowing.....	1	4	4			
Seed.....	1	10	5			
Manure.....	1	16	6			
Weeding.....		12	2			
Rent and taxes.....	2	2	7			
				7	6	0

Farmer's profit..... £9 14 8

Value when scutched.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7 cwt. of flax, at £4 17s. 4d. per cwt.....	34	1	4			
2 cwt. of tow " 12s. 2d. do.	1	4	4			
				35	5	8

Expenses of preparing.

Cost of one acre.....	14	12	0			
Pulling.....	0	17	0			
Rippling.....	0	18	3			
Steeping and carting.....	0	19	5			
Spreading.....	0	18	3			
Turning.....	0	6	1			
Scutching 7 cwt., at 14s. 7d.	5	2	2			
				23	13	4

Factor's profit..... £11 12 4

The instructions given by the Royal Irish Flax Society, for the management of the flax crop, in all its stages, will be found in another page; these embody all the information that it might be desirable to insert here, relative to the preparation of the plant in the Pays de Waes district.

Steep pools are numerous throughout this portion of the country. If not filled when required with water from the natural drainage, a supply is obtained from the Scheldt. Men standing in the water, lay the bundles of flax in the bottom of the pool, somewhat sloping, the tops of one row of beets reaching to the bands of another, covering them as they proceed with earth taken from the bottom of the pit.

The following rotations of crops are practised in the Lokeren and Courtrai districts; first year, potatoes manured; second year, wheat, no manure; third year, flax.

First year, wheat; second year, rape; third year, potatoes; fourth year, rye; fifth year, clover and grass; sixth year, oats; seventh year, flax.

Value of an acre of flax, in the White District-

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One acre, best quality.....	24	6	8			
Seed.....	2	2	7			
	<hr/>			26	9	3

Expenses.

Ploughing and sowing.....	1	16	6			
Manure.....	2	8	8			
Seed.....	2	2	7			
Weeding.....	0	18	3			
Rent and taxes.....	2	2	7			
	<hr/>			9	8	7

Farmer's profit..... £17 0 8

Value when scutched.

7 cwt. of flax, at £9 14s. 8d. per cwt.....	68	2	8			
2 cwt. of tow, at 1 0 0 do.....	2	8	8			
	<hr/>			70	11	4

Expenses of preparation.

Cost of one acre.....	24	6	8			
Pulling.....	0	13	3			
Stooking.....	0	6	1			
Tying up and stacking.....	0	18	3			
Seeding.....	0	9	8			
Steeping and rickling.....	1	16	6			
Turning.....	0	6	1			
Tying up and stacking.....	0	18	3			
Steeping.....	1	16	6			
Turning.....	0	6	1			
Tying up and carting.....	1	16	6			
Scutching 7 cwt., at £1 4s. 4d.	8	10	4			
	<hr/>			42	9	2

Factor's profit..... £28 2 2

Steeping flax in running water is peculiar to Courtrai. The mode of saving it for this system will be found in the instructions afterwards given.

Steeping is not generally done in the year in which the flax is grown. After the seed has been removed, it is prepared for watering, by putting two bundles into one, roots and tops alternate, and binding it with three straw bands. These are set on end, in crates made for the purpose, about 12 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and 3 ft. high; when filled, they are pushed into the river, and covered with boards, on which stones are placed, of a weight sufficient to sink the whole, three or four inches below the surface of the water.

Thus left to float, fermentation soon takes place. When sufficiently steeped, it is taken out, each beet divided into two, and set on foot to dry. When perfectly dry, it is bound and put in stack. The finest flax is generally kept in stack for two or three years, and twice steeped, which greatly improves its quality.

While on the subject of Belgian flax cultivation, it may not be uninteresting to notice a plan by which great value is given to this staple article of trade. Lin Ramé, (or sticked flax,) is treated in the following manner.

Five bushels per acre of the best Riga seed, are sown on land which has been carefully cultivated and enriched for years. The plot is then Ramé, thus:

Forked stakes are driven into the ground, forming squares, poles are laid upon these, at a height of eight inches from the ground, netting is also used, secured in the same manner. The flax, which grows high and slender, is thus supported as it reaches maturity. So soon as the seed begins to form, it is pulled, set on end in circles, and dried without much exposure. Great attention is paid to the processes of watering and scutching. Flax treated in this manner is worth in the green state, from £60 to £70 per acre; and when scutched, from £300 to £350 per ton. Its value is greatly increased when manufactured into the finest Brussels lace.

Cultivation of flax in Ireland.

Two methods at present exist in Ireland for the disposal of flax. It may be sold in the straw, to the reteries, or green steeped by the farmer. By far the greatest quantity is prepared in the latter manner. The profits, per acre, may be thus given in Cy.

A statement showing the expenses of cultivating and preparing for market an Irish acre of flax.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Expenses, including rent, seed, labor and taxes	7	6	0				
Scutching 60 stones, at 1s.	3	13	0				
Attendance	0	2	5				
Drawing to mill.....	0	6	1				
Drawing to market.....	1	4	4				
					12	11	10
60 stones, at 12s. 2d.				36	10	0	
					23	16	2

The following statements show the profit to the grower, from an Irish, Statute and Cunningham acre of flax, when sold in the straw. The calculations are the results of the experience of farmers, in the localities where the different measures have been commonly used.

Cost of cultivating an Irish acre of Flax

	£	s.	d.
One autumn ploughing.....	0	12	2
One spring ploughing and grubbing.....	0	9	0
Once rolling and harrowing.....	0	9	0
Sowing.....	0	0	4
Harrowing and rolling..	0	3	0
Weeding.....	0	6	1
Pulling.....	0	12	2
Stooking.....	0	3	7
Stacking.....	0	3	0
Carting to Factory.....	0	9	8
Rent and taxes....	2	8	8
Seed.....	2	8	8
		8	5
3½ tons flax, with seed, at £4 5s. 2d. per ton.....	14	18	1
Profit.....	6	12	9

A six or seven-shift course of cropping is considered better than a shorter one, e. g., first year, meadow; second and third years, pasture; fourth year, grain crop; fifth year, green crop manured; sixth year, grain crop; seventh year, flax. It is optional with the farmer to sow the flax on the fourth or seventh year.

A five-shift course is as follows:—First year, oats after pasture; second year, turnips, potatoes, mangolds, beans or flax; third year, wheat, barley or oats, with clover and grass; fourth year, clover and grass; fifth year, pasture.

Cost of cultivating a statute acre of flax, heavy land.

	£	s.	d.
One fall ploughing.....	0	8	6
Twice harrowing in Spring.....	0	1	2
Crosskilling.....	0	1	10
Twice harrowing.....	0	1	2
Drilling seed.....	0	1	2
Twice harrowing.....	0	1	2
Weeding.....	0	14	7
Pulling and binding.....	0	12	10
Stooking.....	0	1	2
Carting to Factory.....	0	12	2
Seed.....	1	5	6
Rent and taxes.....	2	12	0
		6	12
Value of flax straw and seed.....	11	11	2
Profit.....	£4	18	7

Such a crop of flax would probably be sown on fallow-wheat stubble, which, if sown with beans or peas, would pay the farmer £2 less per acre. These beans or peas, however, would probably be followed by barley, which would yield nine bushels more per acre than it would if following flax.

Cost of cultivating a Cunningham acre of flax.

	£	s.	d.
One ploughing.....	0	12	2
Three harrowings.....	0	3	7
Once rolling.....	0	1	2
Seed.....	1	9	2
Sowing.....	0	0	3
Once harrowing.....	0	1	2
Once rolling.....	0	1	2
Weeding.....	0	7	3
Pulling, binding and stooking..	0	18	3
Carting.....	0	6	1
Rent and taxes.....	2	3	9
	<hr/>		
	6	4	0
Value of crop.....	13	19	10
	<hr/>		
Profit.....	£	7	15
		10	

Steep pools are generally made four feet deep, eight to twelve wide, and of any length. The water is stagnant, and admitted four or five weeks before it is required.

The flax, after rippling, is brought to the pool, in which it is placed in rows, one beet deep, at an angle of 45° , the bands of each succeeding row reaching between the root end and band of the last. Straw is spread over it, on which stones or sods are placed, in order to sink it below the surface of the water. Additional weight is required when fermentation commences, and taken off when it subsides. When sufficiently steeped, it is carted to a smooth pasture, and spread out in rows, evenly and thin. This is called, grassing, and requires from six to ten days.

It is calculated that at least 100,000 acres of flax are steeped in Ireland, without the seed having been taken off, and that the latter, at crushing price, would be worth £365,000.

The foregoing description, has reference to green steeping.

When flax is dried in the straw, and the seed saved, as good a quality of fibre can be produced by steeping, in the following year, as when the plant is steeped green.

The analyses of the flax plant, by Sir R. Kane and Professor Hodges, represent an amount of nutrition in the capsules, of some value for feeding purposes.

The results, by Kane, are tabulated as follows:—

Substances analysed.	Ashes. per cent.	Phosphoric acid. per cent.	Nitrogen. per cent.
Capsules	8.80	0.39	1.80
Husks.....	6.54	0.38	1.50
Seeds.....	5.18	0.47	1.81
Cake.....	8.67	0.81	2.25

“To establish a comparison of the nutritive values of these bodies, it is first necessary to remark, that, according to the analysis of Boussingault, whose correctness is worthy of great confidence, the nitrogen and phosphoric acid of wheat and oats, which we may take as standards, are as follows:—

In 100 parts, wheat contains 2.3 of nitrogen, and 1.13 of phosphoric acid, per cent. Oats contain 2.2 of nitrogen, and 0.60 of phosphoric acid, per cent,

Now, representing the real nutritive powers of these varieties of food, as being the result of the nitrogen and phosphoric acid conjoined, that is, of their product, and assuming the nutritive power of wheat as a standard, 100, we find that we may express the

Nutritive powers of Wheat.....	100
Oats.....	51
Flax capsules, with seeds.....	27
Husks.....	22
Flaxseed.....	33
Linseed cake.....	70
Dry clover hay.....	39

The precise nutritive value of the different substances, yielded by the flax plant, is thus seen; and it becomes evident that the capsules or husks, may be used as food with very great advantage."

Rippled seed is worth, for crushing, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. The quantity of clean seed from an acre averages from twelve to fourteen bushels, and taking 5s. as an average price, should bring £3 to £3 10s. per acre.

Linseed cake is an important adjunct in fattening farm stock, ranging in price from £9 to £12 per ton. A bushel of good flax-seed weighs 54lbs. and will yield 12lbs. of oil, weighing per gallon, 9lbs. 2oz. unboiled, and worth £1 16s. per cwt. An oil mill, with two pair of stones, will crush 100 bushels of seed per day.

DIRECTION FOR THE PROPER MANAGEMENT OF FLAX CROP.

(Compiled by the Committee of the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax in Ireland.)

Soil and rotation.

By attention and careful cultivation, good flax may be grown on various soils, but some are much better adapted for it than others. The best is a sound, dry, deep loam, with a clay subsoil. It is very desirable that the land should be properly drained and subsoiled, as, when it is saturated, with either underground or surface water, good flax cannot be expected.

Without method there cannot be success; different soils require a difference of rotation. In the best soils of Flanders, flax is grown in the third year of a seven-course rotation, or the fifth year of a ten-course rotation.

It is not to be considered generally advisable to grow flax more frequently than once in ten years; not because it exhausts the land more than any other crops, but because good flax cannot be had at short intervals, on the same soil. In Belgium, it invariably follows a corn crop, generally oats; and in this country, where oats is such a usual crop, the same system might be profitably pursued, but it must be understood, that it is only after oats following a green crop, or old lea, and never after two or three succeeding crops of oats. It is a very general error among farmers to consider it necessary that flax should follow a potatoe crop. Except on very poor soils, a better crop will be produced after grain, and the double profit of the grain and flax secured. If old lea be broken up, and potatoes planted, followed by a grain crop, a very fine crop of flax may be obtained in the ensuing year.

Preparation of the soil.

One of the points of the greatest importance in the culture of flax, is by thorough draining, and by careful and repeated cleansing of the land, from weeds, to place it in the finest, deepest and cleanest state. This will make room for the roots to penetrate, which they will often do, to a depth equal to one half the length of the stem above ground.

After wheat, one ploughing may be sufficient, on light friable loam, but two are better; and on stiff soils, three are advisable. Much will, of course, depend on the nature of the soil, and the knowledge and experience of the farmer.

Sowing.

The best seed adapted for the generality of soils is Riga. In buying seed, select it plump, shining and heavy, and of the best brands, from a respectable merchant. Sift it clear of all the seeds of weeds, which will save a great deal of after trouble, when the crop is growing. The proportion of seed may be stated at three and a half imperial bushels to the Irish acre, and so in proportion to the English or Statute acre. It is better to sow too thick, than too thin, as, with thick sowing, the stem grows tall and straight, with only one or two seed capsules at the top; and the fibre is found greatly superior, in fineness and length, to that produced from thin sown flax, which grows coarse, and branches out, producing much seed; but a very inferior quality of fibre. The sowing of clover and grass seeds along with the flax is not advised where it can be conveniently avoided, as these plants always injure the root end of the flax. But carrots may be sown, in suitable soils, in drills, so that the person pulling the flax, may step over the rows, which may be afterwards hoed and cleaned, and should have some liquid manure. Rolling the ground after sowing, is very advisable, care being taken not to roll when the ground is so wet that the earth adheres to the roller.

Manure for the Flax Crop.

Recent chemical investigations have shewn that the fibre of Flax does abstract from the soil certain matters, although not in so large a proportion as several other commonly cultivated crops. To supply to the soil all the matters which the entire plant requires, so as to leave the land in the same state of fertility as before, the following compound has been proposed, by Professor Hodges, as a manure, which may be sown broadcast on the land, prior to the last harrowing before sowing the Flax-seed:—

For a statute acre of land.

	s.	d.
Muriate of Potash, 30 lbs.....	3	7
Chloride of Sodium (common salt), 28 lbs.....	0	4
Burned Gypsum, powdered, 34 lbs.....	0	7½
Bone dust, 54 lbs.....	4	0
Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom Salts), 56 lbs.....	4	10

Cost about..... 18 4½

Weeding.

If care has been paid to clearing the seed and the soil, few weeds will appear; but if there be any, they must be carefully pulled. It is done in Belgium by women and children, who with coarse cloths round their knees, creep along on all-fours. They should work, also, facing the wind, so that the plants laid flat by the pressure may be blown up again, or thus be assisted to regain their upright position.

Pulling.

The time when Flax should be pulled is a point of much nicety to determine. The fibre is in the best state before the seed is quite ripe. If pulled too soon, although the fibre is fine, the great waste in scutching and hackling renders it unprofitable; and if pulled too late, the additional weight does not compensate for the coarseness of the fibre. It may be stated, that the best time for pulling is, when the seeds are beginning to change from a green to a pale brown color, and the stalk to become yellow, for about two-thirds of its height from the ground. When any of the crop is lying, and suffering from wet, it should be pulled as soon as possible, and kept by itself. So long as the ground is undrained, and imperfectly levelled before sowing, the Flax will be found of different lengths. In such cases pull each length separately, and steep in separate pools, or keep it separate in the same pool. Where there is much second growth, the Flax should be caught by the puller just underneath the bolls, which will leave the short stalks behind. If the latter be few it is best not to pull them at all. If the ground has been drained, and laid out evenly, the Flax will be all of the same length. It is most essential to take time and care to keep the Flax even, like a brush, at the root ends. This increases the value to the spinner, and, of course, to the grower, who will be amply repaid, by an additional price, for his extra trouble. Let the handfuls of pulled Flax be laid across each other diagonally, to be ready for the

Rippling,

Which should be carried on at the same time, and in the same field, with the pulling. If the only advantage to be derived from rippling was the comparative ease with which rippled Flax is handled, the practice ought always to be adopted; but, besides this, the seed is a most valuable part of the crop, being worth, if sold for the oil mill, £3 per acre, and if used for feeding stock of all kinds, at least £4 per acre. The ripple consists of a row of iron teeth screwed into a block of wood. The best are made of half-inch square rods of iron, placed with the angles of iron next the rippers, 3-16th of an inch asunder at the bottom, half an inch at the top, and 18 inches long, to allow a sufficient spring, and save much breaking of Flax. The points should begin to taper 3 inches from the top. It is to be taken to the field, where the Flax is being pulled, and screwed down to the centre of a nine-foot plank, resting on two stools. The rippers may either stand or sit astride at opposite ends. A winnowing sheet must be placed under them, to receive the bolls as they are rippled off; the Flax can often be rippled without being passed more than once through the comb. The rippler lays the handfuls down at his left side, each handful crossing the other, when the sheaf shall be carefully tied up and removed. If the weather be dry, the bolls should be kept in the field, spread on winnow cloths, or other contrivance for drying; and, if turned from time to time, they will win. If the weather be moist, they should be taken in doors, and spread out thinly and evenly on a barn floor, leaving windows and doors open, and turned twice a day. When nearly dry, they may be taken to a corn-kiln (taking care not to raise it above Summer heat), and carefully turned, until no moisture remains. The heaviest and plumpest seed should be used for sowing or crushing, the light seeds and chaff form most wholesome and nutritious feeding for cattle. Flax ought not to be allowed to stand in the field, if possible, even the second day; it should be rippled as soon as pulled, and carried to the water as soon as possible, that it may not harden. This chapter on rippling has reference to green-steeping only.

Watering.

This process requires the greatest care and attention. River water is the best, if spring water has to be used, let the pond be filled some weeks or months, before the Flax is put in, that the sun and air may soften the water. That containing

iron or other mineral substances should never be used. The best size of a steep-pool, and the method of filling, have been given in a previous page. A small stream of water, allowed to run through a pool has been found to improve the color of the Flax. In this case, if the pools are in a line, the stream should be conducted along the one side, and run into each pool separately, and the water of each pool run off, along the opposite side, in a similar manner. It will be sufficiently steeped, in an average time, from eight to fourteen days, according to the heat of the weather and the nature of the water. The best test is the following:—Try some stalks, of average thickness, by breaking the *shove*, or woody part, in two places, about six or eight inches apart, at the middle of the stalk; catch the broken bit of wood, and if it *will pull freely out, downwards, for that length, without breaking or tearing the fibre, and with none of the fibre adhering to it*, it is ready to take out. Make this trial every six hours, after fermentation subsides, for sometimes the change is rapid. It is advantageous to let the Flax drain twelve to twenty-four hours, after being taken from the pool, by placing the bundles on their root ends.

Spreading.

Select, when possible, clean, short, thick pasture ground for this operation; or a newly mown meadow, lay the Flax evenly on the grass, and spread thin and very equally. If the directions under the head of rippling have been attended to, the handful will come readily asunder, without entangling.

Lifting.

Six or eight days, if the weather be showery, or ten to twelve if it be dry, should be sufficient on the grass. A good test of its being ready to lift is, to rub a few stalks from the top to the bottom; and, when the wood breaks easily, and separates from the fibre, leaving it sound, it has had enough of the grass. Also, when a large proportion of the stalks are perceived to form a *bow and string*, from the fibre contracting, and separating from the woody stalk. But, the most certain way, is to prove a small quantity with the hand-break or in a Flax-mill. It will be much improved by being put up in small stacks, loosely built, and set on pillars to allow free circulation of air.

The Courtrai System.

This is the mode in which Flax should be saved for steeping on Schenck's or Watt's patent systems. The Flax stems should be put together in bunches, about one-half larger than a man can grasp in one hand, spread a little, and laid on the ground in rows after each puller; the bunches laid with tops and roots alternately. The stooking should go on at the same time as the pulling. The handfuls, as pulled, are set up, resting against each other, the root ends spread well out, and the tops joining like the letter A. The stooks are made eight to ten feet long, and a short strap keeps the ends firm. In six or eight days, the Flax should be ready for tying up in sheaves of the size of corn sheaves. It is then ricked, and allowed to stand in the field until the seed is dry enough for stacking. To build the rick, lay two poles parallel on the ground, about a foot asunder, with a strong upright pole at each end. The Flax is then built, the length of a sheaf in thickness. The bottom poles should be laid north and south, so that the sun shall get at both sides of the rick during the day. In building, the sheaves should be laid tops and roots alternately, built seven to eight feet high, and finished on the top, by laying a single row of sheaves lengthwise, or across the others, and then another row as before, but with the tops all the same way, which gives a slope to throw off rain; straw is put on the top, and tied with a rope. It can be stacked at leisure, or put in a barn, the seed taken off during the winter, and the Flax steeped in the following

May or June; or it may be kept stacked, without receiving any injury, for two or three years, or even longer.

Retteries, in Great Britain and Ireland, purchase both straw and seed from the Farmer.

Schenck's Patent System.

In 1847, Mr. Schenck brought before the notice of the Royal Irish Flax Society, his method of hot water steeping. After minute examination its general adoption was recommended, especially in districts where the cultivation of Flax was being introduced, so as to afford the farmer a ready market for his raw produce, and thereby obviate the necessity of subjecting him to the operations of steeping and scutching.

We find it stated in the last annual Report of the Flax Society, that eighteen establishments on this system were at work in Ireland. Similar establishments are also at work in England, Scotland, Germany, and France.

Hitherto, the quality of the fibre produced in the Irish retteries has been inferior. A different result is presented in English and Scotch Factories.

Since the introduction of Watt's system, a new aspect has been given to the method of Schenck, by borrowing from the former a main feature of his Patent, viz : passing the Flax straw in a wet state between heavy rollers, after undergoing the accelerated fermentation.

The principal of Schenck's system is still regarded as sound, though the quality of the fibre produced will necessarily be various, according to the details of the operations in any individual rettery.

The profits of those who commercially engage in it, as stated in the Report alluded to, must depend upon the price they pay for the straw, their skill in putting a right value on its various qualities, the state in which it is furnished by the growers, the care and skill devoted to the details of working, and the economy of labor throughout.

Messrs. Bernard and Koch, the present Patentees of Schenck's system, have furnished the following information, which may be useful to parties, desirous of entering this new branch of business.

It must be ascertained whether the general character of the land in the neighborhood of the intended rettery is suitable for the growth of Flax ?

Whether a sufficient quantity is likely to be grown in the immediate neighborhood, say 10 miles round.

The quality of the water, and if a constant supply for the retting process can be had during the whole year ? Soft water is the best ; hard water must be avoided.

In the selection of a site for a rettery, the following requisites must be kept in view.

An open space of several acres, according to the proposed size of the establishment, accessible by good roads, and unsheltered by hills or plantations, to insure quick drying.

A fall of water by which pumping is avoided.

A good outlet for the waste steep water.

The vicinity of a population, from which a sufficient number of hands can be obtained.

The following is an estimate for a rettery calculated to manufacture the produce of 300 acres, the buildings of the best construction, and the prices reduced to currency.

Plant.

	£	s.	d.
6 vats with steam pipes and all appendages.....	250	0	0
5,000 drying rods and rings.....	60	0	0
Seeding machine.....	18	0	0
Sifting machine and fanners.....	20	0	0
Wet rollers.....	36	0	0
Desiccating apparatus.....	70	0	0
Weigh bridge.....	20	0	0
Sundry implements, tables, &c.....	20	0	0
Twelve-horse boiler and eight-horse high pressure steam engine.....	190	0	0
Shafting.....	18	0	0
Scutching machinery.....	180	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£882	0	0

Buildings.

Seeding house, 2 stories 80 x 25 feet, walls 20 feet high, slated roof, ground floor asphalted.....	360	0	0
Vat house and spreading room 80 x 36 feet, walls 10 feet high, spreading room floor, asphalted.....	160	0	0
Scutching mill 45 x 25 feet, wall 11 feet high, asphalted floor.....	120	0	0
Engine house and chimney.....	80	0	0
Desiccating house 20 x 20 feet, plastered and ceiled, fire proof roof.....	70	0	0
Store room 60 x 16.....	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£850	0	0

Buildings adopted to all the purposes required can be constructed in this country, at a cost much below the foregoing estimate.

Where water power is abundant, a steam-engine and chimney will not be required.

Hands employed.

	Men.	Boys or Girls.
General work.....	1 manager.....	0
“.....	1 day foreman.....	0
“.....	1 night do.....	0
“.....	1 watchman.....	0
“.....	1 man.....	2
Seeding.....	1 man.....	7
Retting, rolling and drying.....	1 man.....	14
Scutching by machine.....	1 man.....	4
Sorting.....	1 maker up.....	0
	<hr/>	
Total.....	9	27

Professor Hodges, from an examination of the books of the Patent-Steep-Works at Cregagh, in Ireland, gives the following average statement of the changes which 108 tons of Flax undergo, when treated by Schenck's process.

100 tons of air-dried Flax straw yield :—

	Tons.
1st <i>By seeding</i> , 33 tons of seed and husks, leaving of seeded Flax...	67
2nd <i>By steeping</i> , 67 tons of seeded Flax, yield of steeped straw....	39.5
3rd <i>By scutching</i> , 39½ tons of steeped straw, yield of dressed Flax..	5.60
Of tow and pluckings.....	1.47

“The very small produce of fibre obtained at Cregagh,” says the Professor, “shows, that as conducted at that establishment, it would be impossible to carry on the hot water steeping with profit to the manufacturer,” but adds, “We are inclined to believe, that in many cases, the failure of the steeping works must be ascribed to carelessness, and absence of proper management.”

By the kindness and liberality of Mr. John C. Wilson, the talented superintendent of Mr. Fergus’s Flax Factory in Scotland, I am enabled to give some tabular results, which serve to corroborate these last remarks, I had an opportunity of witnessing the several operations the results of which are here noted.

The books of the establishment show by the following figures, that Flax can be prepared with profit by Schenck’s system.

100 tons of air dried Flax straw yield :—

	Tons.
1st. <i>By seeding</i> , 30 tons of seed and husks, leaving of seeded Flax..	70
2nd. <i>By steeping and drying</i> , 70 tons of seeded Flax, yield of dry straw.	49.8
3rd. <i>By scutching</i> , 49.8 tons of dried straw yield of dressed Flax....	9
Of tow and pluckings.....	3

Annexed is the loss in seeding by quantity of different samples of Flax straw.

Undressed Flax.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	yield of	Bush. light seed.	Bush. heavy seed.	Bush. chaff.
30	.... 6	.... 3	.....	6½	.... 166	.... 578
20	.... 5	.... 0	.....	12	.... 69	.... 480
22	.... 12	.... 2	.....	11½	.... 157	.... 540
19	.... 14	.... 3	.....	10	.... 152	.... 510
7	.... 2	.... 2	.....	2	.... 43	.... 158
100	.... 1	.... 2	.....	42	.... 587	.... 2266

The following tabular statements show the method of keeping the steeping and scutching books, and the balance sheet of any particular kind of Flax straw.

Exhibit of a quantity of Flax Straw at the Bedford Flax Factory, showing the method of steeping.

No.	Weight—Cwts.	Description.	Quality.	Growth.	Stock.	Steam put on.		Observations.	Water let off.		Steeping Hours.
						Date.	Hour.		Date.	Hour.	
10	23	"	1st	1852.		April 1	6 a.m.	Steam rolled.	April 4	8 a.m.	74
"	27	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	6 a.m.	72
"	27	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	27	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	8 a.m.	74
"	27	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	74
11	27	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	6 a.m.	72
"	27	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	75
"	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	7 a.m.	73
12	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	11 6 a.m.	72
"	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
13	26½	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	26	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	26	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
14	17½	Drawings.	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72
"	20	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	72

Balance Sheet of same.—Sig.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Flax Straw, Tons 32.19.1 at 4s. 9d. per Ton.....	138	0	0	Flax, 1st quality, Tons 2.41.18.....	177	12	10
Cost of Stacking at 1s. 1½d. per Ton.....	1	17	1	Flax, 2nd quality, Tons 0.18.0.10.....	45	4	5
Cost of bringing down, Tons 31.16.2 at 5½d. per Ton.....	0	14	7	Tow, Tons 1.18.0.10, at 5s. per cent.....	9	10	5
Loss per cent. in stackyard, 3.4.....				Flax Seed, 152 bushels at 5s. per bushel.....	38	0	0
Flax Straw into Seeding-house, Tons 31.16.2.....				Chaff, 510 bushels at 1d. per bushel.....	2	2	6
Produce of seeded Straw, Tons 22.9.0.....				Flax, 1st quality sold at £80 per ton.....			
Cost of seeding at 8s. 1d. per Ton.....	4	18	2	Flax, 2nd quality sold at £50 per Ton.....			
Cost of Stacking at 1s. 3d. per Ton.....	1	6	3				
Loss in seeding per cent., 25.5.....							
Seeded Straw to vats, Tons 22.9.0.....							
Produce of dry retted Straw, Tons 17.5.3.16.....							
Cost of retting at 7s. 5d. per ton of Straw.....	8	6	6				
Loss in retting per cent., 23.9.....							
Cost of stacking at 8½d. per Ton.....	0	12	2				
Retted Straw to scutch mill, Tons 17.5.3.16.....							
Produce of Flax, Tons 3.2.2.....							
Produce of Tow, Tons 1.18.0.10.....							
Cost of Scutching, Sorting, and Shaking Tow at £11 11s. 6d. per Ton.....	36	3	7				
Proprietors' Interest and Ledger Accounts—at £10 per Ton of dressed Flax.....	31	5	0				
Profit.....	49	6	10				
	£ 272 10 2				£ 272 10 2		

Watt's Patent System.

Among the many new plans brought forward for the preparation of Flax from the straw, the most prominent is that of Mr. Watt.

Since its first introduction it has made rapid progress, though its merits have not yet been sufficiently tested.

The maceration of the Flax straw is effected by the agency of steam, which disunites its cementing materials.

Dispensing with fermentation, it also differs from Schenck's patent in the point of time. By steeping at a temperature of 90° , seventy hours were required by the fermenting process. The introduction of wet-rolling has reduced this period to fifty. In Watt's process the time is further reduced to twenty-six hours.

It will be seen from the Report of the Irish Flax Society quoted below, that the time occupied in the experiment superintended by their Committee, was about eleven hours. Since then, some alterations have been made in the manufacturing process, which lengthen the period in every-day practice.

The following Report of the Committee appointed to institute an experimental trial on Mr. Watt's system of preparing Flax fibre from the straw is highly favorable.

"Mr. Watt's system may be briefly described as follows:—The Flax straw is delivered at the works by the grower, in a dry state, with the seed on. The seed is separated by metal rollers, and afterwards cleaned by fanners. The straw is then placed in close chambers, with the exception of two doors, which serve the purpose of putting in and discharging the straw; the top, which is of cast iron, serve the double purpose of a top and condenser. The straw is then laid on a perforated false bottom of iron, and the doors being closed and made tight by means of screws, steam is driven in by a pipe round the chamber and between the bottom, and penetrating the mass, at first removes certain volatile oils contained in the plant, and then is condensed on the bottom of the iron tank, descending in a continuous shower of condensed water, saturating the straw, and forming, in fact, a decoction of the extractive matters which connect the fibrous and non-fibrous portions of the plant. This liquid is drawn off from time to time, and the more concentrated portions are used for feeding; the process is shortened by using a pump, or such arrangement as will repeatedly wash the mass, with the water allowed to accumulate. In about 8 to 12 hours, varying with the nature of the straw, it is removed from the chambers, and having been robbed of its extractive matter without decomposition, it is then passed through rollers for the purpose of removing the epidermis, or outer skin of the plant, of discharging the greater part of the water, contained in the saturated straw, and, while in the wet and swollen state, splitting it up longitudinally. The straw being free of all products of decomposition, is then easily dried, and is in a few hours ready for scutching.

In the experimental trial, personally superintended, throughout all the details, by the Committee, a quantity of Flax straw, of ordinary quality, was taken from the bulk of the stock at the works, weighing $13\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. with the seed on. After the removal of the seed, which, on being cleaned thoroughly from the chaff, measured $8\frac{3}{4}$ imperial bushels, the straw was reduced in weight to 10 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. It was then placed in the vat, where it was subjected to the steaming processes, for about eleven hours. After steeping, wet rolling, and drying, it weighed 7 cwt. 0 qrs. 11 lbs; and on being scutched, the yield was 187 lbs. of Flax; and of scutching tow, 12 lbs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine, and 35 lbs. 3 oz. coarse. The yield of fibre, in the state of good Flax, was, therefore, at the rate of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from the cwt. of straw with seed on; 18 lbs from the cwt. of straw without seed; $26\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. from the cwt. of steeped and dried straw.

The time occupied in actual labor in the processes, from the seeding of the Flax, to the commencement of the scutching was $13\frac{1}{4}$ hours, to which if 11 hours be added for the time the Flax was in the vat, $24\frac{1}{4}$ hours, would be the time required up to this point. The scutching by four stands occupied six hours, sixteen minutes. But in this statement, the time required for drying is not included, as, owing to some derangement in the apparatus, no certain estimate could be made of the actual time required in that process. It would appear, however, that about thirty-six hours would include the time necessary, in a well organised establishment, to convert flax straw into fibre for the spinner.

The cost of all these operations, in the experiment, leaving out the drying, for the reasons noted, appeared to be under £10 per ton of clean fibre, for labor, exclusive of general expenses.

A portion of the fibre was sent to two spinning-mills to be hackled, and to have a value put upon it. The valuation of the samples varied from £56 to £70 per ton, according to the quality of the stricks of fibre sent, and the yield on the hackle was considered quite satisfactory.

On the results of this experiment, which was necessarily of a limited nature, the Committee think it best to offer no general remarks. They are sufficiently favorable to speak for themselves. It remains to be ascertained whether the qualities of Flax fibre, prepared by this method, are such as to suit the the spinner and manufacturer. They have been informed by a spinner who has been trying some Flax prepared by Mr. Watt's system, that the yarn made from it appears equal in all respects to what is ordinarily spun from good Irish Flax, of the finer sorts.

The Committee conceive that the most prominent and novel feature of this plan consists in the substitution of maceration, or softening, for fermentation. In the steeping of Flax, both in cold and hot water, the fibre is freed from the substance termed gum, by the decomposition of the latter; while in Watt's system, the maceration of the steam loosens the cuticle and gum, which are further separated mechanically, in the crushing operation, and, after the drying of the straw, readily part with the wood, under the action of the scutch-mill. Before concluding this statement, the Committee wish to call attention to a very curious feature in Mr. Watt's invention. The water from the vats, in place of being offensive and noxious, as is the case with ordinary steep water, contains a certain amount of nutritive matter. This arises from its being an infusion of the Flax stems, in place of holding in suspension or solution the products of the decomposition of the gum, and other substances contained in the stems. The inventor is now employing this water, along with the chaff of the seed-bolls, for feeding pigs, it is of much interest therefore, to note in how far this may be found practically to answer, as, between the seed, the chaff and the water, by far the greatest portion of what the Flax plant abstracts from the soil would thus be returned in the shape of manure. However this may turn out, the avoidance of all nuisance in smell, and of the poisonous liquid which causes some damage among fish when let off into rivers, is a matter of some consequence.

It is to be hoped that so promising a plan may, on more extended experience be found fully to warrant the high anticipations formed from what is already known concerning it.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

RICHARD NIVEN,
Chairman.

Note of the time occupied, and of the number of persons employed in each of the processes witnessed by the Committee, on the experimental trial of Mr. Watt's system of preparing Flax:—

	Number of persons employed.		Time occupied.	
	Men.	Women and Boys.	Hours.	Minutes.
Seeding.....	4	8	1	15
Placing in vat.....	3	4	0	15
Cleaning seed.....	1	0	3	0
Taking out of vat.....	2	3	0	30
Wet-rolling and putting in drying-room	1	16	2	20
Rolling for scutching... .	0	11	1	8
Stricking for do.. . . .	0	7	4	47
	11	49	18	15
Scutching	4	0	6	16

The yield of fibre from the dried straw will be found from the foregoing figures to be 23.5 per cent.

By the kindness of the patentee, I was enabled to undertake several experiments, the results of which also shew a very high yield. It will be observed that the process of preparation now in use, is somewhat different from that described in the Committee's report.

A beet of Flax Straw, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., with a distinctive mark, was placed in the centre of the steam chamber. After the doors were closed, a mixture of equal parts of the old steep liquor and pure water, was pumped from the reservoir into the hot water cistern which stands in the condenser, on the steam chamber's top. A jet in the interior of the chamber, connects with the hot-water cistern, by which means the chamber was nearly three-fourths filled with this compound. Steam was admitted simultaneously with the water. The time occupied in steaming was 25 hours. The Flax was taken out of the chamber, wet rolled, and dried in the open air, weight after drying 6 lbs. It was then broken, stricked, and scutched, weight after scutching, 1 lb. 5 oz. yield of fibre 22 per cent.

The following estimate of plant for Watt's patent system, is furnished by A. & W. Smith & Co., Paisley.

	£.	s.	d.
2 Chambers for steaming, cy.....	182	10	0
2 Wet rolling machines.....	92	9	4
Apparatus for drying Stove.....	85	3	4
Flax breaking machine and scutch-mill with 8 stands.....	109	10	0
Seeding-house machinery, viz., seeding rollers, buffing machine, riddle, elevators, and fans.....	59	12	4
	£529	5	0

These are exclusive of power, shafting, boilers, and buildings.

The drying stove is required in wet weather only. The scutching machinery is on the old principle, not a bad one, but requiring skilled labor.

Claussen's Flax Process.

The specification of the Chevalier Claussen's patent, was enrolled in February, 1851.

His invention naturally excited much attention throughout Europe, but more especially in Great Britain, where it caused much discussion of a controversial

character. It was considered by some that that country was to be rendered nearly independent of foreign supplies of cotton; by others that the conversion of Flax into cotton, was a change as absurd, as the transmutation of gold into brass; while a third party remarked, that were the system to become general, the demand for Flax thence resulting would necessarily advance the already high price of that article, and in the same proportion cotton, being less in demand, would fall; so that at the very outset the substitution would checkmate itself, and consequently cease.

It is immaterial at present, whether it was Des Charmes, or Lady Moira, or Mr. Claussen, that first invented the cottonising process. Its importance in a commercial point of view has been but lately recognized, and recognised by some only when confined to the conversion of Flax tow into factitious Flax-wool.

Data, from which the cost of production of Flax-Cotton, or Wool may be obtained, is difficult of access. Mr. Claussen informs us, that practical experience enables him to say that Flax may be so prepared for 3d. and even as low as 2½. per lb.

The following is his estimate :—

6 tons of Flax in the straw, at £3 per ton or.....			
2 tons of Flax partially cleaned by the grower, at say	£.	s.	d.
£9 sterling per ton.....	18	0	0
Ingredients employed.....	5	0	0
Cost of labor.....	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£29	0	0

Being about 3d. per pound.

Sixpence sterling per pound, for Flax-Cotton or Wool in the market, may be regarded as the lowest paying price.

A commission under Lord Clarendon's Administration in Ireland was appointed to inquire into the nature and condition of the processes lately proposed by Mr. Claussen and others, for improvement in the preparation and uses of Flax fibre. The direction of the inquiry was committed to Sir Robert Kane, who chose for his associates Professors Hodges, Murphy, and Blyth.

The investigations were conducted at Mr. Dargan's works, Kildinan County Cork.

The following letter is an extract from the Report of progress of Sir R. Kane to the Right Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Works, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 2nd May, 1852.

CORK, 7th October, 1851.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, we proceeded to Kildinan on 23rd September, when informed by Mr. Graves, Superintendent of Chevalier Claussen's process, that his arrangements were made for commencing this process. We intended in the first instance to direct our attention entirely to this method of preparing long fibre, and the so-called Flax-cotton. We communicated to Mr. Graves that your instructions directed the experiments to be conducted on so large a scale as to furnish data for calculating the Commercial value of the process, when informed by him, after the experiments had commenced, that the means at his disposal at Kildinan were insufficient for this purpose.

We regret that before submitting his process to a trial on a large scale, for the express purpose of testing its Commercial value, the Superintendent had not first made every mechanical and chemical preparation which he considered absolutely necessary for such a purpose, or declined commencing his experiments until such arrangements had been made as he alone was capable of judging to be requisite.

Under these circumstances, therefore, we have no official report, in accordance with your instructions to present to you.

We think it necessary, however, to mention that in our presence two small experiments were made, to convert into flax-cotton 100 lbs. of broken Flax straw, and 40 lbs. of long tow, both cut into lengths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

As these can be regarded only in the light of preliminary experiments, and were on much too small a scale to furnish data for any calculation, we do not consider it necessary to enter into the details of the operations. The experiment with the Flax Straw was not brought to a conclusion, the attention of the Superintendent having been ultimately directed solely to the production of Flax-cotton from the tow. A specimen of this product we beg now to enclose you. Its great inferiority to cotton will be at once apparent to you. In some measure to account for its matted state, and the presence of a considerable quantity of shoves, although passed through a devil, a blower, and a carding machine, we must in justice to the experimenter state, that the devil was rudely constructed, on the spot, by the engineer, and the different apparatus were in bad working order, from the wetness of the weather, and the dampness of the room in which they were placed.

We beg to draw your attention to the appearance under the microscope of the enclosed specimen. A very large proportion of fibre, is found to be still intact, or only very partially divided. The same defect was observed by us in some Flax-cotton, exhibited in Dublin, and obtained from Mr. Graves himself, but in the latter case the proportion of fibre divided is greater than in the specimen from the tow.

The possibility of so completely splitting and preparing by this process Flax-cotton on a large scale so as to render the product as uniform in its appearance and structure as cotton, for which it may be substituted, in the production of the different qualities of thread of a uniform calibre, is not proved by the specimens we have examined.

As at present we have no data whatsoever from which to calculate the cost of production nor the value of the material which may possibly be produced under circumstances favorable to its manufacture, we think it highly desirable that further experiments on a large scale should be made after the Superintendent shall have first maturely considered and provided all the mechanical and chemical appliances which he believes to be essentially necessary to the successful performance of his process.

We are, &c.,

(Signed,) EDWARD MURPHY, A. B.
Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Cork.

J. BLYTH, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry, Queen's College, Cork.

JOHN F. HODGES, M. D.
Professor of Agriculture, Queen's College, Belfast.

Sir Robert Kane,
Director of the Museum of Irish Industry.

The result of the numerous experiments undertaken by the different individuals interested in cottonising Flax, seems to point to the abandonment of long Flax fibre for that object, and the direction of their manufacturing operations to the preparation of an article from Flax tow suitable to the demands of the Cotton or Woollen trade; or the confinement of their attention more particularly to the conversion of the tow of Flax into factitious Flax-wool, capable of admixture with wool and possessing milling and felting properties.

Flax tow can be had in large quantities, from £5 to £7 sterling per ton.

Whether Claussen's process will come to the aid of the paper manufactures in preparing such tow for the pulp machine, is yet undecided.

A factory for cottonising Flax is in operation near London.

That a company is willing to invest money in erecting a work, filling it with machinery, and paying scientific men for its superintendence, is evidence of confidence in the success of its experiments.

The Linen trade, like that of Cotton, is of vast importance. We have seen the spinning frame substituted for the wheel, and the weaver supplanted by the power-loom.

It would be an interesting task to trace the history of the manufacture, and note the successive steps by which it has advanced. Considered to be the staple manufacture of Ireland, Parliamentary aid has been more than casually bestowed.

An Act was passed in the year 1699, for the regulation of the Linen manufacture, providing for the appointment of a Board in Ireland, to be called the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen manufactures, to encourage in every way the culture and proper manipulation of the Flax plant, and to regulate and improve its manufacture into Linens. This Board existed until the year 1828. The chief means which they adopted in furtherance of the views with which they had been appointed, were—the importation of the best Russian and Dutch Flax seed—the distribution of the most approved implements—the location of competent persons to superintend the management of the Flax—the supervision through inspectors of the different localities where the manufacture was carried on—the distribution of bounties for the saving of Flax seed,—the hand spinning of fine yarn, the erection of scutch-mills, and the establishment of spinning factories. The funds applicable to these purposes from 1711 to 1737 averaged about £6,000 per annum, but soon rose to £20,600, and were fixed by Parliament at the latter sum during a long subsequent period.

Notwithstanding the abuses attending the county system, the Linen Board was productive of much benefit to the nation.

It has been succeeded by the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of Flax in Ireland, which continues the system of teaching, for the instruction of persons in districts where Flax is being introduced.

Under the old system of manufacture, when the weavers brought their webs to market, the bleachers or Linen dealers attended to purchase. The yarn is now purchased by the manufacturer, who boils it, winds it and gives it to be woven by persons in his employment.

In 1725, machinery was first applied to the operations of washing, rubbing and beetling Linen. Up to 1761, buttermilk was the only acid used in the process of bleaching. In 1764, Dr. Ferguson received from the Linen Board a premium of £300 for the successful application of lime in the bleaching process. He introduced the use of sulphuric acid in 1770, and chloride of lime was brought into notice at a later period.

The proprietors of these bleach works either bleach Linen for hire, are themselves manufacturers, bleaching and exporting their own fabrics, or are purchasers of brown linen, and export it when bleached.

The consumption of Linen in Great Britain and Ireland has been variously estimated, being placed by some at three-fourths of the entire make, and by others at one-third. It appears from the comparative quantities exported to foreign markets, that the population of America consumes more than two yards of British and Irish Linen per head annually, while Europe takes but one thirty-eighth of a yard per head; the Linens of all countries being admitted in the New World at a

moderate rate of duty, while duties more or less prohibitory are imposed by the different countries of Europe.

Retteries or Flax factories so completely systematise the process of Flax preparation, and introduce that division of labor which is so conducive to perfection of workmanship, that they demand a more extended notice.

Their general management has been previously examined. A more detailed description will convey to those unacquainted with the subject a clearer idea of their economy.

Flax-straw with the seed on is purchased from the farmer at a fixed rate per ton; it is sometimes sold out of stook, but it is better if it has been stacked for a short time, as there is less risk of heating when built in large stacks, and also less loss by drying. Some large concerns have lost from the last item alone as much as £300 per annum.

Each farmer's straw is kept separate from others in its different stages, viz:—Stacking, seeding, steeping, drying, and scutching. By this means its loss by seeding, and the yield of fibre can be more readily determined, affording to the purchaser a criterion for his guidance in future years.

Round stacks with ventilators in the centre are preferred, the whole resting on cast metal pillars (Fig. 1) with inverted dish-shaped caps of the same material. These prevent injury being done to the straw, by rats or mice.

All extensive factories of the kind under consideration, have rail-roads for trucks radiating from them in different directions. Among these one to the stack-yard, with a view to the easy and rapid carriage of the straw to the seeding-house.

It is again weighed and the loss in stack ascertained. The

seed is taken off by means of cast iron rollers, (Fig. 2) making twelve revolutions per minute. They are solid, nineteen inches in length and twelve in diameter. A handful of straw is taken by the operator and the seed end passed between the rollers at A, the root end being firmly held by the hand. This is repeated three or four times, and the bolls are sufficiently crushed. The roller B, is free to move upwards.

A different apparatus for seeding has been described on a previous page.

Seeding in winter is a constant operation. The greater the quantity sold to farmers for sowing the greater is the profit, as the price for crushing purposes is less.

In factories working twelve vats, two sets of seeding rollers will be required. A ground-plan of arranging these and their accompaniments is represented by Fig. 3.

A little girl, A, opens the bundles of straw, passes them to B, who divides them and gives them to the seeder C. She places them on the square table from which they are taken by D, whose duty it is to pass the seed end through the buffing machine to separate the chaff.

This is a covered cylinder, three feet in diameter, and five feet in length, making one hundred and thirty revolutions per minute. On its circumference are six rows of wooden teeth, each twelve inches long, and distant from each other one and a-half inches at base.

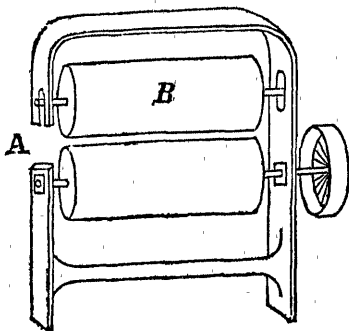


Fig. 2.

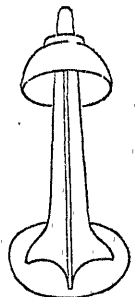


Fig. 1.

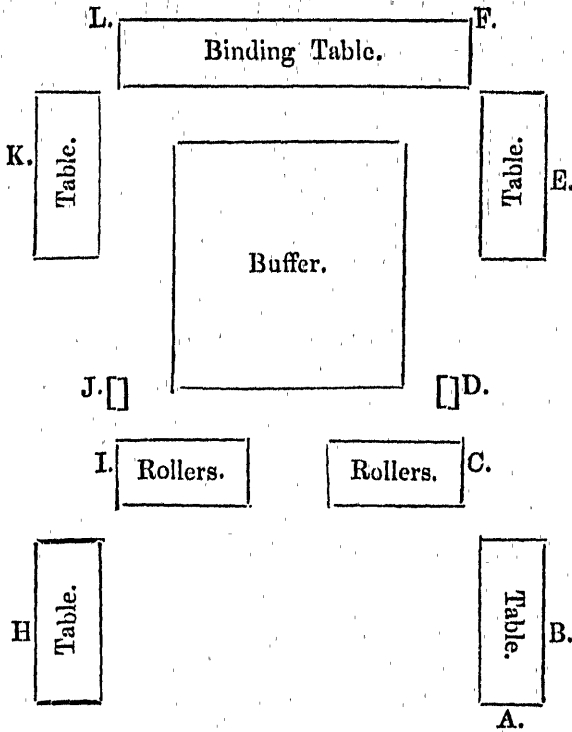


Fig. 3.

E, either straightens the root end by hand, or puts a loose bundle in a machine for the purpose, from which it is taken by F, and bound.

The same routine is performed on the opposite side.

If more straw is seeded than is required for steeping, it is re-stacked.

Six tons of straw with the seed on may be done by two sets of rollers per day, at a cost of two shillings and ten pence per ton.

All the seed, chaff, and uncrushed bolls that come from the seeding rollers are passed through a machine, (Fig. 4,) having two sieves. The wires in sieve A, are about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch apart, those in sieve C, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

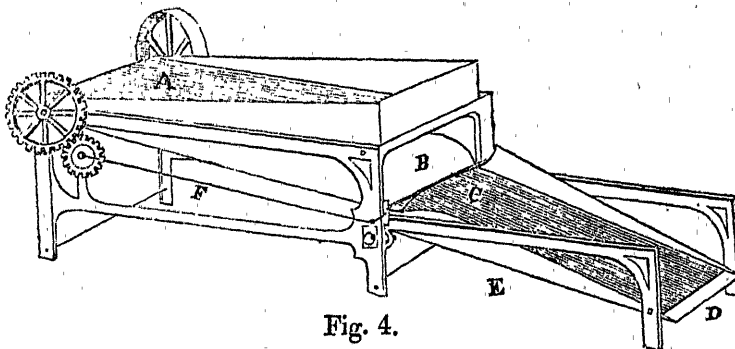


Fig. 4.

The flax-seed, chaff, and sand fall through it, upon the shuffle-board B, which delivers them to C, through which all the seed and fine dust fall at E. The chaff passes over to the floor at F. A cam gives motion to it, causing it to rise and fall.

with a jerk. A horizontal motion is given to B by the crank-rod F, worked by the pinion G. C has a motion similar to A.

The uncrushed bolls separated by the sieve A, are either crushed, or sold to farmers for feeding purposes at one shilling and two pence per bushel. The chaff is worth from two pence to four pence per bushel.

An arrangement is made at E, (Fig. 4,) by which elevators raise the seed to the hopper A, (Fig. 5.)

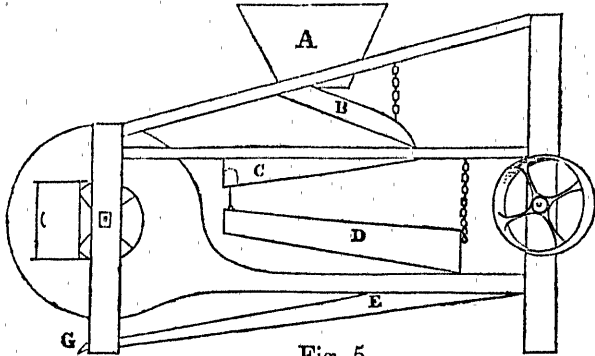


Fig. 5.

In this side view of the fanners are represented two shuffle-boards (B, D,) having a horizontal motion from cranks, and two sieves (C, E,) moved by cams. The sieve C is made of parallel wires, and E of perforated zinc. The blast from the fanners passes at F as the seed drops from D to E.

The seed is bagged at G, or spread on the floor,

The average yield of clean seed from a ton of unthreshed straw is about five bushels, of chaff, eighteen, and of bolls, three bushels.

Other machinery for the same purposes as those here treated, may be found in operation.

Steeping is the next step, or it may be that some prefer steaming. Up to this point the processes are common to both systems, but now the similarity ceases.

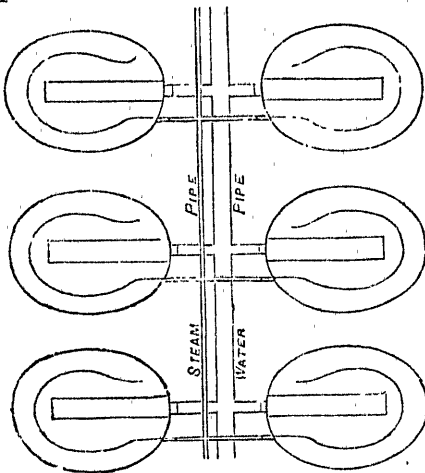


Fig. 6.

I will notice here, the method of schenck. Fig. 6 is a ground plan of six vats, showing also, the steam-pipe and water-pipe. Water is admitted by this pipe from a reservoir or tank on a higher level than the surface of the vats. This is heated by steam, to any required temperature.

Vats (Fig. 7,) are generally made of 2½ inch plank, 6 ft. 8 in. in depth, 9 ft. 6 in. in transverse diameter, and 13 ft. 6 in. in longitudinal diameter. They have false bottoms covering the steam coil; and covers represented as put together by Fig. 8.

To fill a vat, three or four beets of flax-straw are placed on their side, in one end. A row of beets is then put across the vat in the direction of its shorter diameter, and resting on their root ends, in a some-

what inclining position. Another row, but inverted, is placed against this, and so on till the opposite end of the vat is reached. The division floor is then put on, and a like quantity of flax-straw placed on top. The cover is then firmly secured in its place.

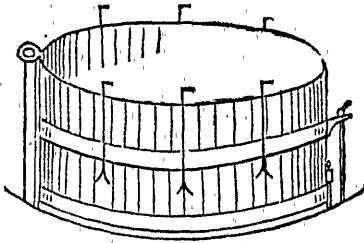


Fig. 7.

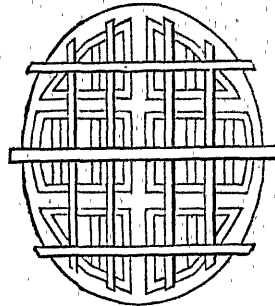


Fig. 8.

We have seen that water can be admitted at any required temperature. That at present most desirable, is 90° Fah.

That the minute attention paid in some establishments, to this particular part of the process may be seen, I give a form of board in use, (Fig. 9,) one of which is placed opposite each vat.

Apl.	A ° 267				
	6	9	12	3	6
15					90
16	90	90	89	89	89
17	90	90	89	89	89
18	88	88	88	87	87

Fig. 9.

A, tells where the flax was grown; the number 267 indicates the number of times this individual vat has been filled since the beginning of the year; 15, &c., in the margin, denote the days of the month, and the figures opposite are the temperatures, which are taken and recorded every three hours, as at 6, 9, 12 o'clock, &c.

We will suppose that water at 90° has covered the straw in the vat, and that the supply has been choked. Fermentation ensues, and carbonic gas begins to be evolved in four hours afterwards. The flax stems swell, and

water is forced into the overflow-pipe. A white froth and scum now appear on the surface, and gather as the evolution of gas increases. The water is changed in color and taste. Hydrogen must also escape, as the application of a light ignites the whole surface of the water in the vat.

Sufficient water at 90° is now admitted, to cause an overflow, which removes impurities, and leaves the flax in a fairer condition.

If the temperature falls too low, steam is easily let on to raise it to the required height.

Before the introduction of wet rolling, flax-straw was steeped for sixty and seventy hours. This improvement, with judicious management, has reduced the time to forty.

When fermentation has proceeded far enough, the vats are emptied, and the straw is immediately rolled. Before being caught by the rollers (Fig. 10) jets of pure water from a pipe above the feed table, fall upon it with a cleansing effect.

After passing the first pair, it is taken by a second and a third, between which it may be turned. Much of the epidermis is thus removed, thereby facilitating the subsequent processes of drying and scutching.

A system of levers is applied to each pair of rollers, which may be understood by a reference to Fig. 11.

The weight A, equals 124 lbs. Its

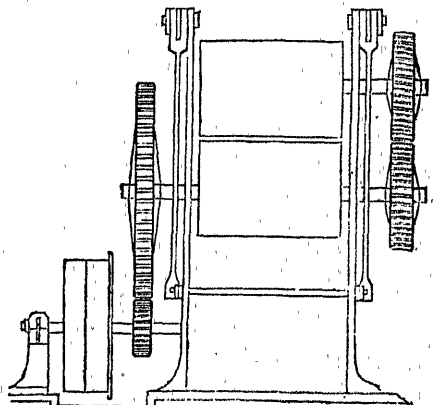


Fig. 10.

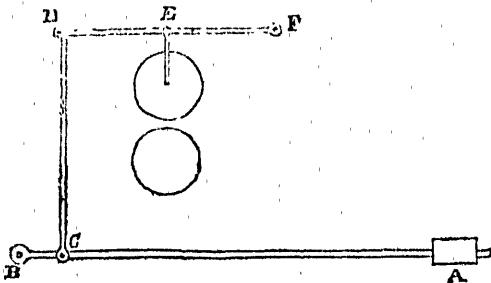


Fig. 11.

All kinds of flax will not bear the same amount of pressure. This however, is easily graduated by moving the weight A, nearer the power C.

As the Flax leaves the rollers it may be treated in different ways which are described in order.



Fig. 12.

The first is field drying, which is by far the best, if sudden changes of weather were not to be encountered. Even with this drawback it must not be overlooked. A woman puts a band round the top of a bundle of Flax after it leaves the rollers; these are laid on a truck, and carried by rail to the field. They are dexterously set on end in a sugar-loaf form (Fig. 12) and known as rickles. In some retteries, the bands are taken off, and the ends opened. When perfectly dry, they are bound and put in stacks.

But Flax may be put in holders as it comes from the rollers, and dried in sheds in the field, or by hot-air in the drying-house.

Holder are made of two pieces of wood of various lengths, on the ends of one of which are two rings of wire, which, when drawn over the ends of the other, hold the Flax evenly spread.

An end view of a drying shed is represented by Fig. 13, in which there are two rows with three tiers in each.

The next method of drying is by stove, in what are sometimes termed desiccating houses. These can be at work at all times, thereby enabling the manufacturer to control his own operations. But it has been observed that Flax thus dried is somewhat deteriorated in quality.

Two methods of hot-air drying are in use, each of which merits a separate notice.

In Fig. 14, A, represents fanners which drive cold air through a range of pipes, (C) only one of which is here

distance from the prop B, is 43 in. and the distance of the power C, from the prop is 3 in., therefore $\frac{12 \times 43}{3} = 1777$ lbs., the power. Calling this power the weight in the upper lever, its distance from the prop F equals 17 in., and the distance of the power E, from the prop is 9 in., therefore $\frac{1777 \times 9}{17} = 3356$ lbs., the pressure on the flax as it passes through each pair of rollers.

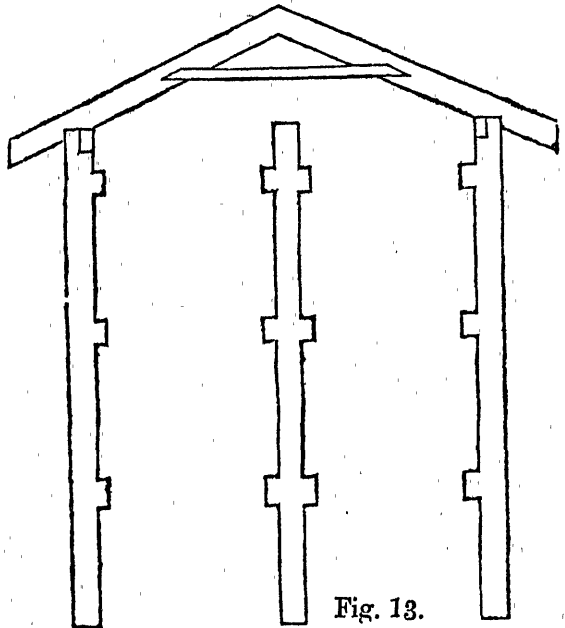


Fig. 13.

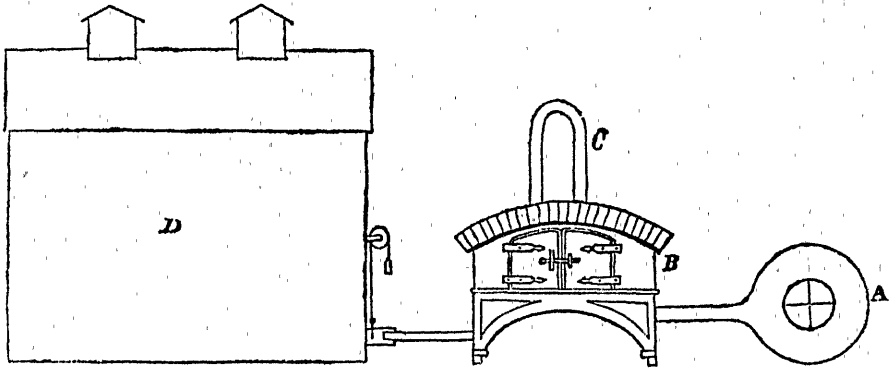


Fig. 14.

shown. The flame from the fire in B passes among these pipes, bringing them to a red heat. The air, in its passage through these, is necessarily warmed, and enters the drying house (D) at a temperature of 140° . Here Flax is dried in from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Much fuel is used by this method.

The stove represented by Fig. 15, consists of twenty-one pipes arranged horizontally in three rows of seven each. They are six feet in length, underneath,

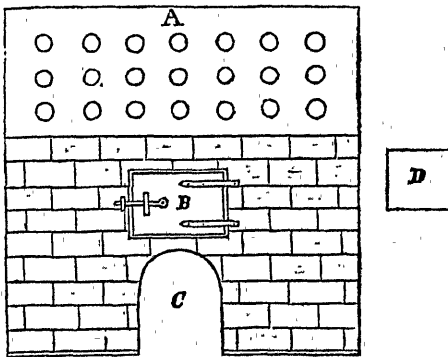


Fig. 15.

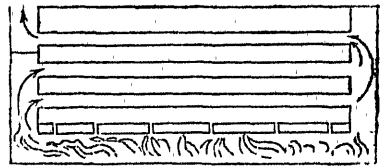


Fig. 16.

but separated from them by bricks, is a fire of coke. The arrows (Fig. 16) show the course of the flame.

In Fig. 15, A shows the ends of the tubes, B the fire, C the ash-pit, and D the cold-air flue. The air admitted by this flue circulates among the pipes, is heated there, and escapes through an aperture above them into an iron chamber on the floor of the drying-house, which it now fills.

Drying-houses generally admit three tiers of Flax in height, and six rows in width. Rows of studs are set up, reaching from floor to ceiling. Horizontal bars are nailed to these in a longitudinal direction, on which the holders are suspended. The apartments are air-tight above. The only means of escape for the air as it becomes charged with moisture, being by descent to apertures in the floor leading to shafts, and up these to ventilators in the roof.

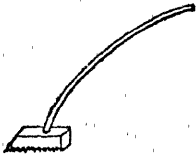


Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.

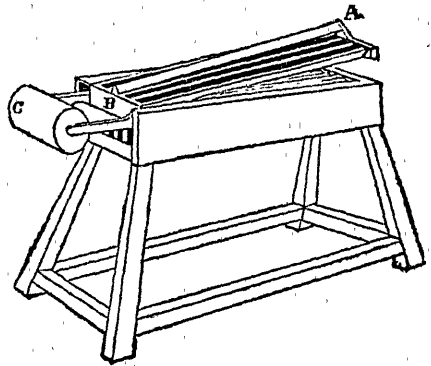


Fig. 19.

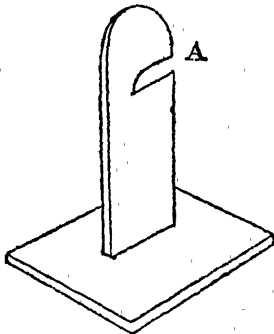


Fig. 21.



Fig. 20.

All Flax, after drying, improves by stacking. Technically speaking, it *comes*. Temporary sheds answer every purpose, if the roofs are water-tight.

The next operation, in order, is scutching. The straw, in its passage to the scutching-room, is again weighed, and the loss by steeping and drying ascertained.

Before scutching, it is usual to pass the Flax-straw through a breaking machine. Since the introduction of wet-rolling, and scutching machines, this has been partially discontinued.

The simplest form of break is of a mallet shape, (Fig. 17) and is much used in Belgium. The Flax is broken by successive blows from its serrated surface.

Another form of hand-break is represented by Fig. 18, which consists mainly of two sparred frames, the upper movable on an axis at B, and the lower fixed. It is so constructed that the bars in the lower frame fit between those of the upper. The operator takes hold of the implement by the left hand at A, and with the right places some flax over the lower frame; the upper frame is then lowered, thereby breaking the woody portion of the stems. The flax is successively brought forward and broken, until ready for hand-scutching.

Breaking in reterries is better done by machinery than by hand. Fluted rollers of wood or metal are mostly used. One of these is represented by Fig. 19. Four or five pair of these work in a machine, one above another in each pair. The flax is fed from a table, and caught between the first pair, then by the second, third, fourth, and so on in succession.

These rollers are seven inches in diameter. The teeth of the two first pair project an inch, and are severally one and a quarter, and one inch distant from breaking edge. Those of the three last pair project a little more than half an inch, and are three-fourths of an inch apart.

The first pair revolves a little slower than the second, the second than the third, and so on. Pressure is given and regulated by weights.

Hand-scutching of flax is still a very common practice; but it is tedious and expensive on the whole. The simplest apparatus for the purpose is represented by Figs. 20, and 21. The former is the flat blade or sword, with its balancing point, and the latter is the stock, in a slit in which A, a handful of flax is held by the left hand of the operator, and struck by the scutcher in his right. New surfaces of the flax are presented to the blade, till all the wood is beaten out, and it is perfectly clean.

After flax is broken it is stricked, that is, made into stricks for the scutchers. A strick is as much flax as one hand can grasp, evenly arranged, and slightly twisted. One girl stricks for two scutchers.

In mill scutching several wheels are fixed on a shaft, distant from each other three feet or more. It will be seen by Fig. 22, that scutching blades of wood or metal, are screwed to the periphery of these wheels. Upright pieces of metal (B) called stocks, are so placed, that the blades as they revolve pass near their surfaces. The tops of these stands are sometimes on a level with the shaft, and sometimes higher. The blades are $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch from stock at striking point, and $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ at heel. Wheels are three feet six inches in diameter.

A boy supplies each scutcher with straw, weighs each bundle before delivering it, and enters the quantity against his name. This is a simple form of entry.

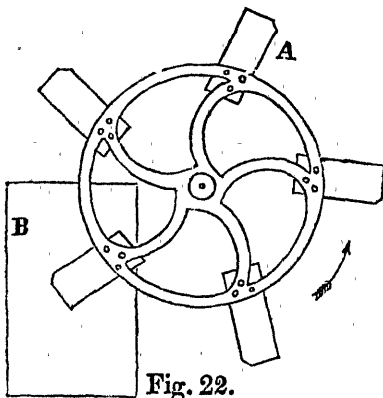


Fig. 22.

Name.	Straw.	Flax.	Yield per cent

Fig. 23.

The quantity of scutched flax done by each workman per day is weighed, the percentage of fibre from the straw calculated, and the comparative merits of the several scutchers ascertained. Scutching-wheels make from two hundred to two hundred and fifty revolutions per minute. They are covered in to prevent dust and accidents.

It was before noted that scutching machines are now made which do away with skilled labor.

A large per centage of codilla, or more commonly, tow, is made in scutching.

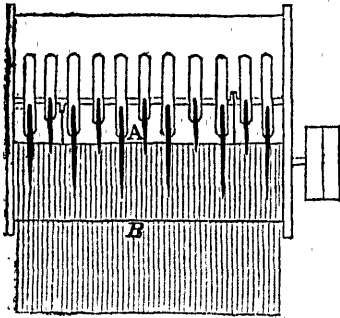


Fig. 2

Different methods are in use to effect the separation of the shove or woody stem. Tow machines are a substitute for hand-picking. Fig. 24 gives a front view of one of these. The wooden arms A, which project in front, are alternately raised and depressed by cranks on their respective axes, connected by rods with others on the driving shaft below.

The alternate striking of the tow by these arms has the effect of separating the shoves which fall through the wires B. These shoves are commonly burned and the ashes used as manure.

Tow, like flax, varies much in quality.

There are A 1, A 2, B, C tow, &c. A 1 comes

from the sorters', A 2 from the scutchers' bags; B and C are the codilla from the machine.

Flax is taken from the scutchers to the sorting-room. Here it is sorted into first, second, and third qualities, each determined by the judgment of the workman. It is commonly made up in bundles or stones of fourteen pounds each. One method is represented by Fig. 25, in which the sorter lays the stricks lengthwise over three bands, with which the bundle is tied when finished.

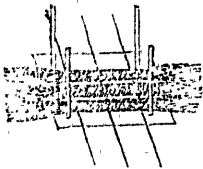


Fig. 25.

By another method a twist is given to the strick. It is then doubled at the centre and the two ends brought together as in Fig. 26. A band is then passed round their twisted ends, making them ready for bagging. Two hundred weight are put in each bale, or sixteen stones of fourteen pounds each. The flax is now ready for market.

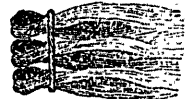


Fig. 26.

A store-room for flax is no unimportant part of a flax factory. If flax is kept too dry it loses in weight and quality. It should be closely packed together in a dark and damp apartment.

Flax has now been brought to that state in which it is purchased by the spinner. But before saying anything of spinning, a description of a Watt's chamber for steaming will serve to complete the routine of flax preparation.

It has been before observed that the only point of difference at the present day between the system of Schenck and that of Watt is that in the former, fermentation at a high temperature is its main feature, while in the latter, the chief characteristic is maceration without fermentation. To Watt, however, is due the extensive introduction of wet rolling.

A chamber, of which Fig. 27 is a section, may be described as a hollow, airtight vessel, made of cast iron plates. It is about twelve feet in length, six feet in width, and six feet in depth, including the space between the false and true bottom, which is about nine inches in depth; but not including the condensing cistern, (A,) on top of the chamber, which is sixteen inches.

The hot water cistern, (B,) set in the condensing cistern is three feet square. A tube, (C,) in the interior of the chamber and running lengthwise is connected with it, by which the chamber is two-thirds filled with liquor immediately before steam is admitted.

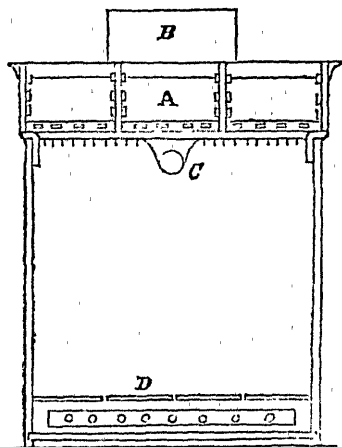


Fig. 27.

In the interior of the chamber we find the steam pipe between the false and true bottom pierced with holes to allow the escape of steam. Above the steam pipe is the false bottom (D,) consisting of perforated plates, supported by a frame work on feet: also a bar connecting the two sides of the chamber to prevent their expansion or collapse.

On the outside of the chamber are found an air-valve, for the admission of air when steam is shut off, two cocks to indicate the quantity of water in the chamber; and two doors, one in each end opening outwards, each 2 feet 5 inches square. These are used for filling and emptying, and are screwed up and made steam tight by a gaskin of tow. There is also a pipe for admitting steam to the chamber, (exhaust steam from the engine is used,) and another for the escape of the steep liquor. Surplus steam escapes by a safety-valve on top.

When flax is ready to be taken out of the chamber, the steep liquor is drawn off into an underground cistern, and there mixed with the overflow from the condensing cistern with a view to its future use in other chambers. The same regard is not had in practice for a condensing surface on top of the chamber as the theory of Watt's system exhibits.

The test by which flax is known to be sufficiently steamed, is the easy separation of the epidermi between the finger and the thumb. All subsequent operations in this system, as rolling, drying, scutching &c., resemble those already described, and require no separate notice.

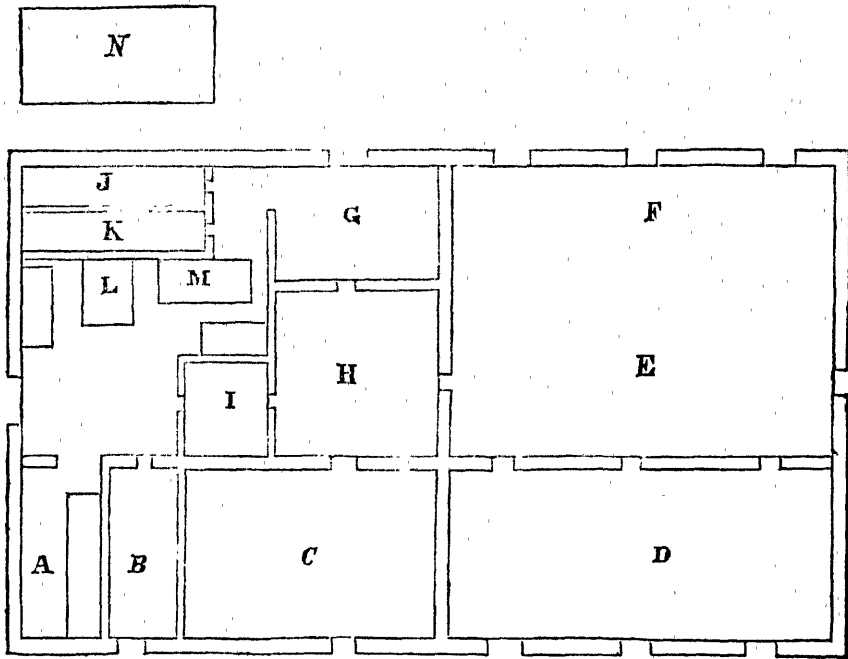
Figure 28 represents a ground plan of a Flax Factory on the system of Schenck. A is the boiler-house; B, the engine-room; C, the scutch mill; D, the seeding-house; E, the steeping-house for the vats; F, the wet-rolling house; both of which are under the same roof; G is the tow-room; H may be used as a store-house; I is a workshop; J and K are drying-houses; N is the reservoir which supplies the establishment with water, among other things the tank L, in which water may be heated by steam for the vats; and M is the stove.

Grounds for a stack-yard and drying field are usually attached to a rettery of this description.

Flax passes from the rettery to the store of the spinning-mill, from which it is selected and roughed. The finer qualities are taken to the Flax-breaker, where the ends are cut off. These are called cut-line, and are spun to low numbers. The remainder is called long middles. The object of cutting is to remove all scabs and impurities which generally exist in the ends of Flax.

After cutting, it is hackled by machinery and taken to the sorting department, where it is selected for different numbers, either for warps or wefts, according to the judgment of the operator.

The tow from the hackling machines is carded and spun to 40 s. and 50 s., for coarse fabrics, as towels, sheetings, &c. It is called first, second, and third machine tow.



[Scale, 40 feet to the inch.

Fig. 28.

Flax, after dressing, is taken to the spread board, where the cut-line is spread in four slivers. These are seized in the retaining rollers, and afterwards caught on the reach by the gill. The reach is the distance from the retaining to the delivering roller. This varies according to the quality of Flax worked. The delivering roller makes from twenty to thirty revolutions for one of the retaining, thereby drawing the sliver twenty or thirty times.

Four slivers are united into one, and received in a can holding a certain quantity, which is announced by the ringing of a bell, when the can is doffed. The cans so doffed are put up for a second drawing behind another frame, pass over the reach as before, are drawn twelve times, and twelve slivers united into one or two. We have now $12 \times 20 = 240$.

These slivers are taken to the third drawing frame, where the same process is repeated, that is, again drawn out twelve times, therefore $12 \times 240 = 2880$, which is the number of times the original sliver has been extended.

The cans are now set behind the roving frame, where the sliver passes over the reach, and is delivered on a bobbin, receiving a twist from the flyer.

Bobbins from the roving frame are taken to the spinning frame. Here they pass through troughs in which water is heated from 100° to 150° by steam, thence to fluted rollers, the reach of which is longer or shorter as the sort spun is finer or coarser.

Finer numbers receive more twist than coarser.

Yarns pass from the spinning to the reeling room. Reels are 90 inches in circumference; each contains 20 hanks, each hank twelve cuts, and each cut 300 yards.

These yarns are taken to the drying loft, and subjected to a high temperature and when dried made up into bunches for market. Here I will leave them, merely remarking that they are now ready to appear as a textile fabric, assuming the ap-

pearance of ordinary linen, or a damask table cloth. In either case before finally showing themselves in the warehouse of the merchant, they must undergo the operation of bleaching, which itself supports large manufactories.

The best modes of flax cultivation in Europe have now been exhibited, and the different methods of preparing the fibre for market have been more or less minutely examined.

Many years will no doubt elapse before the cultivation of the plant in this country becomes general. Yet much may be accomplished by vigorous efforts. If the farmer grows flax, he naturally looks for a market. If a capitalist builds a flax mill, he as naturally looks for a supply of flax. Herein is the first great difficulty. When this is surmounted, the Gordian knot is cut.

Hoping that the present report may contribute to this object.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. KIRKWOOD.

To the Honorable John Rolph,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I received the following communication shortly after the day on which it bears date :

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
Quebec, 24th March, 1853.

SIR,—As I desire to make the Bureau of Agriculture useful to Canada at as early a day as possible, and to keep up that spirit of improvement which has evidently been awakened, I have taken various means to obtain information, and I now desire your services for a short time for the same purpose

I therefore authorize you to proceed to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities of the United States, where such information is likely to be obtained, and to examine and report to me upon the various implements that have been introduced and deemed worthy of Patent; and also upon any new variety of seeds and vegetables, of which you may be able to obtain information, and which you may consider adapted to Canada; and generally to report upon such other articles as you may deem useful to Canadian Agriculture, with a view to action by this Department, and the Boards of Agriculture, in promoting their introduction into this Province.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) MALCOLM CAMERON,
Minister of Agriculture.

Wm. McDougal, Esquire,
Proprietor of the Canadian Agriculturist.

I have now the honor to state for your information, that upon the receipt of the above, from the late Minister of Agriculture, I proceeded to make the necessary arrangements to perform the service required of me. The New York exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, was expected to open in the month of May; and believing that I should there find all the important new inventions, in Agricultural Mechanics, not yet introduced into the Province, as well as other objects to which it might be desirable to direct the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, I determined to postpone my departure for a few weeks.

I afterwards learned from the Honorable M. Cameron, that it was his wish to meet me at the Crystal Palace, on the subject of my mission, and other matters pertaining to the Bureau of Agriculture. The opening of the Exhibition was delayed some weeks beyond the appointed time, and when finally opened it was understood to present for examination a portion only of those articles for which space had been appropriated. After a considerable delay from the causes mentioned, and learning from the Honorable M. Cameron that he would not be able to visit the Exhibition as he had intended, I proceeded, on the 9th of August, to execute the mission with which that gentleman had honored me.

Looking at the terms of M. Cameron's letter, I found that I was authorised to "examine and report upon such Implements, Seeds, Vegetables, and other articles, as I might deem useful to Canadian Agriculture, with a view to their introduction into this Province," through the agency of the Bureau, and Boards of Agriculture.

Assuming that the interference, or assistance of Government, was intended to be confined to those cases in which private enterprise would not be likely to achieve the end desired, except perhaps after long delay and consequent loss to the Agriculture of the Province. I felt bound to limit this branch of my enquiries, to a comparatively small class of objects. Boston and Philadelphia, were suggested as cities which might be visited with advantage.

It would have given me, personally, great pleasure to have acted upon these suggestions; but I could not learn that information on the subjects contemplated in my instructions was likely to be obtained in either of those cities, which was not equally accessible in Albany, the Crystal Palace, or other sources in New York. I did not therefore extend my investigations over so wide a territory or protract them for so long a period as the general terms of my commission might be held to warrant.

The Agricultural machines and implements of *recent* invention, that came under my notice, or of which I could obtain reliable information, were neither very numerous, nor, in an economic point of view, very important. The number of those which I feel warranted in recommending for importation at the public expense, is small indeed; and if my report were limited to a mere description of this class of objects it would comprise but a few pages. My observations will be more diffuse and suggestive than I had expected to make them.

The progressive increase in the wages of labour; the rapid exhaustion of the soil, under a rude and wasteful system of culture, which has prevailed over this continent, and is probably incidental to all new countries; the certainty of sale for all his productions; the better price, and the "quick returns" which a dense population at home, and never glutted markets, abroad, secure to the farmer, have rendered necessary as well as profitable the employment of machinery in Agriculture, of a more complicated and expensive kind than has ever been practicable at any former period. In Great Britain the same necessity has grown up, though from somewhat different causes.

The astonishment created among the farmers of that country by the successful operation of the American Reaper at the World's Fair, in 1851, which was in no degree lessened by the discovery, that this identical Reaper was the invention of a Mr.

Ogle, of Rennington, near Alnwick, as far back as 1822, * while it showed the existence of a blind unreasoning prejudice in the Agricultural mind, against the most valuable offerings of mechanical ingenuity, indicated also that this prejudice was fast melting away before the convincing logic of necessity. The same instinctive hostility to new inventions and new processes in agriculture prevails in Canada among a large class of farmers. But every year extends the conquest of innovation, and though we are still behind our inventive and enterprising neighbours in the use of Agricultural Machinery, I firmly believe we shall soon overtake them—nay that we shall surpass them in the *superior construction, and more economical use* of such implements, and machines as are adapted to our wants.

During the last two or three years, manufactories of farmers tools and implements have been established in all the principal towns and cities in Upper Canada. So great is the demand for improved machinery that even American manufacturers have set up branch establishments in Canada, with very profitable results.

Labour and materials being cheaper here than in the adjoining States, *enterprise* seems all that is necessary to produce, at home, every implement required. This favorable improvement in the mechanics of Agriculture, (I speak more particularly of Upper Canada) is undoubtedly attributable to the influence of the Societies, Associations, and Boards of Agriculture, which the Legislature has so wisely encouraged, and so liberally aided. The provisions of the consolidated Bill of last session, to prevent abuse in the expenditure of the public grants, and to secure the collection and publication of the Agricultural statistics of the country, in an authentic form, will, as experience already proves, produce the desired result and leave but little for the direct interference of the Government beyond the Executive Administration of the law.

With such views of the present condition of our Agriculture, and the efficiency of the means already provided for ensuring its progressive improvement, you will not expect me to recommend a competition between the Bureau, or Boards of Agriculture, and private individuals, in the importation of implements, Seeds and animals, from other countries; that there are a few cases in which the special and direct aid of the Government may be legitimately and usefully interposed, is admitted; as the result of my enquiries, I can only mentioned two or three which at present seem to me to deserve your attention as belonging to this class.

Flax machinery &c. The introduction of improved machinery for dressing and preparing flax is necessary, if its cultivation is to be extended. This is one of the cases which is thought to need the aid of the Bureau, and I shall therefore offer a few remarks upon it.

It may well be doubted, if the culture of the flax is as important to Canada, in an economic point of view, as it is fashionable to represent it. As a general rule, farmers will cultivate those crops suited to their soil and circumstances. At all events, it is not to be supposed that the intelligent and wealthy class, now not a small one, will long neglect those crops which, upon the whole, will yield the most profitable returns. There are in this country no legal restrictions, or impediments to be removed, no obstacles to be overcome, except those which nature has imposed. The Canadian farmer may freely choose from the world's seed store; he may range over the whole vegetable kingdom and make his selections without let or hindrance. For what purpose then should Government interfere? not to divert farmers from the cultivation of those crops which they have found adapted to their soil, climate, and market facilities, and to build up, by means of bounties, or premiums, an artificial, hot-house system; such interference would, in my opinion, be injurious to the best interests of the farmers, and of the country. To encourage, to stimulate, to diffuse information, and by means of societies and Boards of Agriculture among the

(*) See the London "Mechanic's Magazine" for November, 1825, which contains an exact description of McCormick's Reaper in all essential points.

farmers themselves, to promote *general* improvement, is the duty of Government. But special action must be limited to a very few cases, and such as lie beyond the reach of common means, or injury, and not benefit, may be the result.

The more general cultivation of flax might not be productive of injury to the soil or pocket of the Canadian farmer; but it may safely be affirmed that neither the one, nor the other, has received much benefit hitherto from its cultivation for textile purposes. The experiment has not been confined to a few cases, nor to a single township. I have published an Agricultural Journal for the last six or seven years in Upper Canada, and during that period, as well as previously, have heard, and read, and published many statements and opinions upon this subject. But I am not aware that it has ever been demonstrated, by actual experiment in Upper Canada, that flax, as a field crop, is more beneficial, or more profitable, than the poorest of those which form the common rotation. In several cases coming under my observation, its cultivation, except for seed, and mere domestic purposes, has been abandoned after a short trial. But it is said, that the unprofitableness of the flax crop arises from the *small quantity* grown in any one locality, and the want of suitable *machinery* to prepare it for market. The first reason may be merged in the second; if the machinery for steeping or steaming and dressing the straw as it comes from the field, were set up in any county, and a sufficient price offered for the raw material, producers, in abundance, would undoubtedly be found. It is true that farmers, generally, are not friendly to this crop on account of its supposed deteriorating effect upon the soil. Science has recently endeavoured to show that this is a mistaken notion—a prejudice; but when the conclusions of chemical analysis, and of two thousand years experience, conflict on a point of this kind, we ought rather, I think, to suspect some blunder in the laboratory, than in the field. The experience of Roman cultivators, nineteen hundred years ago, taught them that flax burned the land (Virgil's Georgics l. 77). A distinguished modern writer on Agriculture informs us, that—The Premiums given by the Legislature of England to force the cultivation of flax, have had very little effect, it being one of the most *exhausting* crops, when allowed to ripen; its seed and culture being found to be much less profitable than corn,—(*Farmers' Encyclopædia, article Flax.*) But as “all crops, and especially cereals,” exhaust the land, and compel the cultivator to return in the shape of manure the exhausted elements, if he wishes to prevent deterioration, this objection to flax is not peculiar or insuperable; it resolves itself, after all, into the question—Will it pay?

Let it be shown that the expense of growing flax and keeping up the fertility of the soil will be met by the profits, and that the margin of profits will be larger than in the case of wheat, oats or pease, and it will soon take its place in rotation with these crops. We may therefore enquire into the alledged cause of its present unprofitableness, without stopping to reconcile the conflicting testimony of chemistry and experience.

Professor Wilson, the English Commissioner to the New York Exhibition, whose acquaintance I had the good fortune to make at the Crystal Palace, informed me that England alone imported annually 100,000 tons of the raw material. He expressed a very confident belief, that flax could be grown profitably in the United States, and Canada, for exportation to England; but his data were somewhat vague and unsatisfactory. (*) He very kindly presented me some recent publications on

*Since this was written, Professor Wilson delivered a lecture on flax before the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada. The published report contains much interesting information, but no *figures* by which the expense of growing and preparing flax for exportation can be calculated with any certainty, nor is the commercial value of the fibre in England, definitely stated. In his Lecture before the New York State Agricultural Society, at Saratoga, (published by Saxton, New York,) he mentions *three* pieces. “The samples produced by Watts method, he tells us, varied from £56 to £70 per ton.” The value of the dressed fibre imported into England is stated in another part of the Lecture, at “£40 per ton”

Donlan's Prospectus of 1852 and other authorities state the value of the fibre at £32 per ton!

the subject. The information derived from these sources, though interesting and useful, is not so conclusive or satisfactory in its bearing upon the question I wish to submit for your consideration, as to warrant its introduction at any length in this report.

If it be admitted that there is a *market* in Great Britain, for all the flax fibre we are likely, under any circumstances, to produce for exportation, and that the only obstacle to the cultivation of flax for such a purpose, is the want of suitable machinery for pulling, dressing and preparing it on a large scale, the question arises—can such machinery be had, and ought Government to aid in procuring it?

Your predecessor, the Honorable M. Cameron, having sent a commissioner to Europe for the purpose of making special enquiries on the subject, I am bound to treat the second branch of the question, as already answered, in the affirmative. The doubts suggested as to the importance of flax culture *at all* in this country, are also partly set aside by the same fact; but as these doubts hinge on the single question of profit, the discovery of efficient machinery by which the fibre can be prepared for market at such a cost as to leave on ample profit to the producer will, of course, show them to be unfounded. Nevertheless, I beg most respectfully to call your attention to the economic view of the question, before you decide upon more active measures, or a larger expenditure.

In England, and especially in Ireland, every branch of flax manufacture has been made the subject of scientific investigation, with a view to its improvement; and we may therefore presume that the most economic processes, and the best machinery will be found in use there. Mr. Kirkwood has no doubt obtained the latest and most reliable information from that quarter; but as the Crystal Palace contains some newly invented machinery for dressing flax, which may not have been seen by him, it is proper that I should submit for your information, a short account of it.

Chichester's Flax Machines.—These were the only flax machines in the Exhibition, at the period of my visit. The machine Arcade was still unfinished, and many articles for which space had been secured, had not yet reached the Palace. Clemmon's Flax machine, or Dresser, is a new machine highly spoken of by some, but it was not in the Exhibition, nor was I able to learn much respecting it. Chichester's Machines consist of a Puller, a Brake, and a Dresser. The former, said to be ingeniously constructed, was not in the Exhibition. Professor Wilson, however, had seen it, and entertained a very sanguine opinion of its efficiency. One great obstacle to the growth of flax on a large scale, is the expense of pulling or harvesting. At present the pulling is done by hand, and unless machinery can be substituted for hand labour in the field, as well as in the manufactory, this expense will subtract largely from the farmers profit. It has been suggested that the common, as it may be now designated, moving machine will answer this purpose. If so, an important point is gained; or, if Mr. Chichester's Puller be found upon trial, to fulfil the requisite conditions (and many persons believe it will) the difficulty will be overcome. His Brake is not unlike a common Fanning Mill, in its appearance. Its machinery consists of two horizontal, corrugated cylinders, about twenty inches in diameter, and working together.

Their surfaces are composed of ribs, or plates of iron, every alternate plate being adjusted on spiral springs so as to yield to pressure, while the others are fixed firmly on the cylinder. As they revolve, each yielding rib in one cylinder is opposed to the fixed rib in the other. The flax is fed end-wise, at the side of the machine, and passes between the cylinders, being broken by the pressure of their ribbed surfaces.

The wood is thus broken and separated from the fibre; the former falling down, and the latter passing out at the other side of the machine, in a fit state to be subjected to the Dresser.

The Dresser is similar in appearance to the Brake, but its cylinders are of a conical shape, and composed of wood. Each cylinder is composed of four large

spiral blades of wood, the blades of one being opposite the spaces between the blades of the other. The fibre from the Brake is drawn in by these revolving cones. The blades strike it first on one side and then on the other, beating out the remaining wood or shives, and deliver the fibre, unbroken and free, from impurities. A specimen of flax, dressed by these machines, was shown, presenting a long, fine, white fibre, and was stated to be worth \$400 to \$500 per ton in the New York market. The two machines cost about £150 and may be driven by two horses. Four men are required to attend them. It is said they will dress a ton of rotted, or steeped straw, per day, which will yield from 400 to 500 lbs of fibre.

Some of these figures are evidently exaggerated, for if Professor Wilson be a good authority, the value of the fibre in England, prepared by the latest and most approved process, does not exceed, for the best quality, £70 sterling per ton, (see his lecture on flax delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society Sept., 1853, page 38,) and he gives the ordinary price at £40, per ton, (page 47). If, as is alleged, flax fibre be worth \$500 per ton in New York, (see New York Tribune of September 28th, 1853,) Professor Wilson will hardly persuade the American producer to send it to the English market for \$200 per ton. The question of profit and loss to the Canadian producer cannot be satisfactorily determined, unless we obtain correct data, on three points at least, viz. the cost of growing and pulling the crop; the cost of steeping and dressing the fibre, and the market value of the product. Mr. Kirkwood, I presume, has obtained accurate information on these points, especially the two last. I need not, therefore, attempt to reconcile the apparently conflicting statements above mentioned.

The cost of working Chichester's machine in the State of New York is thus stated by a New York Journal: "The two machines—Brake and Dresser—will dress one ton per day of the rotted, or steeped, stalk or straw, yielding 375 to 400 lbs, according to the quantity of material, of soft and very serviceable line of fibre. This, supposing the ton of rotted or steeped straw to be worth \$12, the labor \$4, the power \$1, the use and wear of machinery, &c., \$3 more and \$5 per day for contingencies, would give \$25 as the net cost of, say 400 lbs. of line, or dressed flax, worth certainly not less than \$50, giving a profit of \$25 per day to the runner or owner."

Buchanan's improved apparatus for steeping the straw, is according to Professor Wilson, the best hitherto employed in Great Britain, and I believed it is not claimed that any better plan has been discovered, or put into operation on this side of the Atlantic.

If you should determine to introduce, or to aid the introduction into Canada, of Buchanan's, or any other improved steeping apparatus, additional machinery will, I apprehend, be necessary to effect the mechanical separation of the fibre from the other parts of the plant. It may be that Chichester's Brake and Dresser, are the best yet contrived for that purpose. I therefore respectfully submit the foregoing statements, and suggestions for your consideration.

Drain Tile Machines.—There may be reason to doubt the advantages, to the Agriculture of the Province, of a more extended culture of flax; but it would be difficult to suggest a reasonable objection to the more general adoption of thorough drainage.

It is somewhat singular, that so few farmers, even of those recently from the "Old Country" where its benefits have been so thoroughly tested, have attempted thorough draining in Canada. It seems to be a common opinion that in this country, *surface* draining is sufficient, and that the expense of underdraining would be altogether disproportioned to its advantages. But if the principles on which the operation is based have been correctly explained, there is no reason to suppose that underdraining will prove less advantageous to the soil, or less remunerative to the pockets of Canadian Farmers, than to those of their neighbours in the State of New

York. Underdraining on the English system is now extensively practiced in the neighbourhood of Genessee, Albany, and New York, and according to the testimony of farmers with whom I conversed personally, the results have fully justified the expenditure. Professor Johnson, of Durham College, England, in a work entitled the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, a new edition of which has just been issued from the press, thus sums up the advantages of thorough drainage :—

1. Stiff soils are more easily and more cheaply worked.
2. Lime and manure have more effect, and go further.
3. Seed time and harvest are earlier, and more sure.
4. Larger crops are reaped, and are of a better quality.
5. Valuable crops of wheat and turnips are made to grow where scanty crops of oats were formerly the chief return.
6. Naked fallows are rendered less necessary, and more profitable rotations can be introduced.
7. The climate is improved, and rendered not only more suited to the growth of crops, but more favorable to the health of man and other animals.

A system capable of conferring such advantages as these, obviously merits the attention of every Agriculturist, and ought not be overlooked even by Government. It does not appear that these advantages are limited to any particular district, soil or country. They depend upon conditions common to all. It is true that the underdraining is more needed, and will produce greater results on some soils than on others. The question may therefore be asked whether the soil on which it produces its greatest effects are to be found in Canada. I believe both theory and experience answer in the affirmative, and that the largest and, agriculturally speaking, the best portion of Upper Canada, is composed of such soils. The stiff tenacious clays of some districts in England are not found in Canada. The climate of the Agricultural parts of the British Islands is also more equable and moist than ours, and for these and other reasons, it has been thought that underdraining was not so necessary here. But there are some evils to which the Canadian farmer is exposed, for which underdraining is the only remedy yet discovered, that the English farmer is in a great degree exempt from.

Our growing season is shorter and droughts are more frequent and more severe. In many parts of Upper Canada, and especially in low lands, the weather of last spring, proved fatal to the farmer's hopes. His crops could not be sown at the proper period, nor for weeks after it, and as very dry weather succeeded wet, his harvest completely failed. Now if underdraining will free the land of surplus water and fit it for the plough much earlier than would be practicable by any other means, the evil of a wet spring, so common in Canada, could be greatly mitigated, and, secondly, if the effect of the drain be to create a deeper seed-bed, thereby allowing the roots of plants to descend in search of food and moisture beyond the evaporating influence of the sun, much of the loss occasioned by the excessive droughts of summer would undoubtedly be prevented. And thirdly, it has been found, in the State of New York, that fall and spring frosts, so injurious to wheat, are comparatively innocuous on thorough drained lands. In that State, upon soils similar to ours, the benefits of drainage have been very thoroughly tested. It was supposed (before trial) that however beneficial the system might be for the stiff clays, and under the moist atmosphere of England, it would prove of little value in that State under ordinary circumstances. But experience has established a different conclusion. The circumstances of the farmer in New York State, as respects soil, climate, taxation, markets, &c., are so similar to those of his Canadian neighbour, that I shall assume their identity for all the purposes of this question.

What has been found good for the one, in a case like this, can hardly prove hurtful to the other.

The question of cost meets us on the threshold of this improvement, as on that of every other. Indeed, in this enquiry, it is almost the only one that required to be considered. It involves the chief difficulty.

Every intelligent farmer in the Province, either is or may easily be convinced that under-draining would ameliorate his soil, and increase his productions; but he asks, Will it pay? Unless a cheap system can be devised, cheaper than any now in the farmer's reach, this question for some time to come remains without a satisfactory answer. It has been found in Great Britain and the United States that *Pipe Drain Tiles* are the cheapest and best material for the construction of under drains; and there seems no reason to

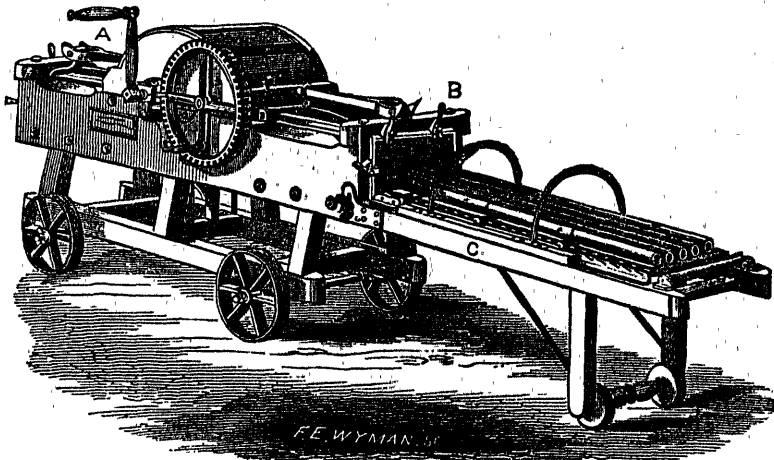
doubt, that if suitable machines were introduced, and the manufacture conducted on a proper scale, they would also be found the cheapest and best for Canada.

The Upper Canada Board of Agriculture, as you are aware, have already had the subject of Drain Tile manufacture under their consideration, and have offered a premium to the person who shall first put in successful operation in Upper Canada a good Tile Machine*

At the suggestion of Professor Buckland, Secretary of the Board, I called upon J. Delafield, Esq., of Geneva, New York, the gentleman who introduced the first efficient Tile Machine into that State, and obtained from him much useful information on that and other subjects. Mr. Delafield† is President of the Agricultural College recently chartered by the New York State Legislature, which is about to commence its operations under most favorable auspices. In 1848 Mr. Delafield imported from England, at his own expense, one of Scragg's Tile Machines, and placed it in the hands of a Potter near Geneva, upon such terms as induced him to undertake the manufacture of drain tiles at a reasonable price. Mr. Delafield himself became a customer for a large quantity, and thus set an example to his neighbours. I saw this machine in operation, and was informed by the proprietor, that although attempts had been made to copy and improve it, yet he preferred the imported machine, and had ordered a new one to be constructed exactly like it.

The machine costs about £50, is very simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. The clay is the same as that ordinarily used by common potters, and is prepared by a Pug Mill in the usual way. It is then put into the machine, and by the motion of a crank, turned by one man, is forced through moulds, which give the desired shape to the tiles. With ordinary attendance about 3000 two inch pipe tiles are turned out daily. The machine is capable of producing a much larger quantity, but 3000 is the limit, as it is now worked. I visited a tile factory at Albany, in which a machine constructed on a different plan, (also imported from England) is used. But judging from the appearance of the tiles, and from the opinions of gentlemen who had taken an interest in the subject, I believe the machine at Waterloo, near Geneva, is to be preferred.

Professor Wilson gave me the names of the principal machines now used in England, and he mentions Scragg's as one of the best. I procured a cut of this machine, which will enable you to judge of its simplicity, &c.



The clay is put into the machine at *a*. After passing through a set of screens which remove all the small stones and gravel, it is subjected to the action of rol-

* NOTE.—At the late meeting of the Agricultural Association at Hamilton, a Mr. Charrock exhibited the model of a new machine, which he claims to have invented, but it has not yet been tested in Canada.

† I have heard with much regret, that this gentleman whose enterprise and intelligence placed him in the first rank of his profession, died shortly after my visit.

lers to give it a due consistence. It is then forced through the dies at *b*, and along the receiving table, *c*, which is composed of canvas placed on rollers so as to move with the tiles. The semi-circular wires descend at the proper moment, and cut the tiles to a uniform length. They are then carefully removed to drying shelves until ready for the kiln. Mr. Wartenbury, the manufacturer, informed me that the burning process was not more difficult than in the case of common pottery, but that some experience was necessary to prevent a large per centage of loss.

Before the introduction of this machine, Drain Tiles cost Mr. Delafield and others in Seneca county, from \$20 to \$25 per thousand. They are now produced for \$9 per thousand. I obtained the following particulars of the expense of under draining, in the neighbourhood of Geneva, both before and after the introduction of the Tile Machine.

Before the Tile Machine was put in operation, the cost of thorough draining per acre, with drains 33 feet apart, which would require 91 rods of drain, was stated by Mr. Delafield, in an elaborate Report to the State Agricultural Society as follows :—

Tile, small size, 20 cents per rod.....	\$18.20
Cutting trench, laying, &c., 18c.....	16.38
	<hr/>
Cost per acre.....	\$34.58

or about 38 cents per rod.

The cost of making a common stone drain, the stone being on the field to be drained, he stated as follows :—

Man and team per day, hauling enough for about five rods....	\$1.50
Cost of laying at 6c. per rod.....	30
Cost of trench " 18c. "	90
	<hr/>
Cost of 25 rods stone drain.....	\$2.70

Or 54 cents per rod shewing a difference of 16 cents per rod in favor of the tiles, even when manufactured by hand. An acre with drains 33 feet apart, required about 1320 twelve inch (in length) tiles.

The present cost, Mr. Delafield informed me, is about 30 cents per rod; the tiles costing \$9 per thousand at the manufactory. Mr. John Johnston, an intelligent Scotch farmer whose land adjoins Mr. Delafield's, has laid down upwards of 16 miles of tile drainage. He was the first to introduce the system practically into the State and it was at his suggestion and in consequence of his success, Mr. Delafield took up the subject with so much zeal and liberality. In 1851, Mr. Johnston presented a most interesting Report of his experiments to the State Agricultural Society; I shall copy a few sentences on the points of most importance.

Cost.

"I find that drains constructed with 2 inch tiles can be finished complete for 30 cents per rod. His farm is 5 miles distant from the tile factory."

Depth of Drain.

The rule adopted by one is first to select a good outlet for the water, then to dig a ditch so deep as to find a hard bottom on which to lay the tile. On my farm this is generally found at two and a half to three feet in depth.

Distance Apart.

The distance between the drains is regulated by the character of the soil ; if it is open or porous, drains three or four rods apart may drain it, while on tenacious soils two rods apart may be needed. Mr. Delafield expressed his opinion that Mr. Johnston had laid his drains unnecessarily close. He thought that about 4 rods was a proper distance on such soils as Mr. Johnston's and his own. This at 30 cents per rod would make the cost of drainage about \$13.50 per acre.

Advantages.

About six years ago I began to drain a field on the boundary line between Mr. Delafield and myself. The field contained about 20 acres of which 6 were then subject to drainage. The 6 acres had seldom given a remunerative crop, even of grass. After draining the six acres, the whole field was ploughed and prepared for corn, two acres being reserved for potatoes.

The usual care was given to the cultivation of the whole crop, which during its growth showed a marked difference between the drained and the undrained portions of the field. The yield of this field proved to be the largest ever raised, I believe in the country ; the product being eighty three bushels and over per acre. This field attracted much attention from my neighbours, and others from more distant places ; it was examined at the time of draining, and after ploughing both the first and second seasons, the parties being able to walk on the drained parts without any undue moisture. While all the other land in the neighbourhood was muddy, and as before stated, the corn was found to be far more vigorous in the plant, and abundant in the grain.

In the following season I cropped it with barley, and found the drained land produced altogether the finest plant, and the best yield of grain. When the barley was harvested, I prepared the field and cropped it with wheat.

The difference again was so striking and distinct in favor of the drained land, that I felt the propriety of thoroughly draining the whole field, which was completed without loss of time, at a cost of twenty-two dollars per acre, for the whole field. I then ploughed and sowed with barley, and seeded with clover ; of the latter I cut a very large crop last summer, and not one square foot of the clover froze out, and now I can rely on a good crop of any thing I may sow or plant. Encouraged by a considerable increase of product derived from draining, I determined to extend the system as rapidly as convenience and circumstances would permit." After detailing the results in other fields, he says : " I have forty acres of wheat now growing on thorough drained land. The improvements in my fields and crops have been great and satisfactory, giving me fine crops of wheat where formerly it froze out. So well satisfied am I of the advantages derived from the system, that I have drained six acres this fall, and shall continue to drain while I have a wet spot on my farm."

Reimbursement of Outlay.

Mr. Johnston gives some figures as to the cost of land, expense of draining, &c., and concludes with this important statement. " On such land as I have, if I get two crops of wheat from my drained land, I am paid by the excess of crop so as to cover all costs of draining, and sometimes more than paid by one crop, that is by the excess of crop beyond what it would have been had the land remained undrained."

I should observe that the land in question is a rich clay ridge. The soil of the locality rests upon a fossiliferous blue slate, called the *Marcellus* slate, which overlies the *Seneca* limestone. This slate is readily decomposed, and forms a tenacious clay. The soil of the country of *Seneca* generally, according to the State Survey, is a drift deposit.

The physical character of the diluvium, and the direction of the drift, lead to the inference that the soil is not derived from the wear or disintegration of the rocks that underlie it, but from the gypseous group which occupy the counties to the north and bordering Lake Ontario.

The Geological Survey of Upper Canada had, thus far, been too general and desultory, to afford much aid to the Agriculturist in determining accurately the origin and character of his soils; but their similarity to those on which draining has been found profitable in the United States, may be assumed from qualities and characteristics sufficiently obvious for common apprehension.

In the Geological Report of 1850, the soil of Western Canada is spoken of in general terms as a deposit of loose detrital material, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, &c., which covers to a great depth the old strata, except in a few places.

Analysis have been made of the surface and subsoil of Upper Canada, taken from a few localities widely separated, but their practical value to the Agriculturist may be doubted, unless something more is done. The thorough and satisfactory manner in which the Geological Survey of the State of New York has been carried on, and the admitted practical advantages that have resulted from it to the intelligent Agriculturists of the State, induce me to recommend for your consideration whether it would not be more advantageous to the Province in every way to increase the scientific corps under the direction of Mr. Logan, so as to complete the Survey of the settled parts of Canada, within a much shorter period than will be practicable with his present force.

The subject seems to fall appropriately under your cognizance, as one of the means by which Agriculture may be largely aided.

It seems, moreover, a work which to be useful must be thorough, and therefore demands the generous help, and watchful supervision of the Government.

Ditching Machines.

There is still a great desideratum in the operation of thorough draining, viz: a machine that will rapidly and inexpensively open the trench to a proper depth. Fowler's Draining Plough, as exhibited at the great Exhibition of 1851, is an ingenious attempt to accomplish the object. This plough makes the orifice and deposits the tile at one operation, and without disturbing the soil. It leaves only a narrow slit in the earth as it passes along. A strong iron coulter with a plug large enough to open a space for the tiles, descends from a stout frame work placed on wheels, to the depth at which the tiles are to be laid, and is drawn from one side of the field to the other by a wire rope attached to a capstan. The tiles are threaded on a rope attached to the back of the plug. When the field is crossed the rope is detached from the plug, and withdrawn, leaving the tiles in the orifice it had made, which completes the drain.

The objections to this machine are obvious. 1st. The difficulty of keeping the plug at a proper incline, notwithstanding the irregularities of the surface. This is one of the points in which it is said to have been lately improved.

2nd. The liability to meet stones, or other obstructions in its course. This is an insuperable objection; and in Canada would I fear contract within very small limits the field of its operations. Every stoppage from such a cause would make it necessary to dig a hole in front of the plug, and remove the obstruction by hand, the horses and driver, &c., being in the meantime idle.

3rd. Liability of tiles to be broken. If a tile should split while being dragged along after the plug, it would leave the the rope, choke the passage, and perhaps stop the machine. How in such a case is the point of obstruction to be ascertained? The rope on which the tiles are threaded like a necklace, is three or four

feet under ground, and the distance from the side of the field where this necklace enters the earth may be 10 or 15 rods. As I have not seen the machine in operation, these observations are, of course, suggested by the *modus operandi*. Perhaps English tiles are strong enough to sustain the pressure, but those I examined at Waterloo, Albany, and New York, would hardly endure the strain of such a process.

4th. The expense of the machine, and the expense of working it:—I have not at hand the means of ascertaining the cost of Fowler's Draining Plough in England, but judging from the amount and character of its machinery, it could not, in this country, cost less than £100, or perhaps £150: Two horses and three men if not more, are required to work it.

This would place it beyond the reach of the ordinary farmer, though I apprehend the question of cost would be met as in other cases, if the other difficulties could be overcome. Parties would no doubt be found to undertake draining as a business, going from farm to farm.

A new ditching machine was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, but its merits were not very apparent. It was exhibited by a Mr. Pratt of Canandaigua, New York, and will, he asserts, cut 150 rods of ditch, two feet deep, in a day; it is drawn by a single span of horses. As the foot and a-half or two feet of clay, which, the inventor of this machine does not profess to move, is at the bottom of the difficulty and constitutes four-fifths of the expense of cutting a proper ditch, I did not consider the machine worthy of being recommended to your notice.

A draining plough has lately been introduced into Scotland, which is highly spoken of for cutting shallow drains.

It is thus described by the correspondent of an American Journal.

In the first place, a common plough is passed back and forth, turning a furrow out on each side. Then follows the draining plough which goes down from two to two and a half feet; the mould board being so constructed as to turn the earth all out. In this manner twelve acres in the vicinity of Stirling were drained with three ploughs in one day, the tile being laid in the furrow just as the plough left it.

The earth was returned to the ditch by means of a scraper in the form of the letter V, the legs of course protruding forward and a team attached to each leg on each side of the ditch.

A machine that will cut a narrow ditch to the depth of three and a half or four feet, cheaply and expeditiously, leaving the bottom at a proper incline independently of slight inequalities on the surface, and that will not be seriously obstructed by stones, roots, &c., is a great desideratum and when invented will be worth millions to Agriculture.

By reducing the cost of this operation, which lies at the foundation of successful farming, even one-third, you would ensure its general introduction, and no man can calculate the value and importance of the results that would follow. I therefore recommend the offer of a considerable sum, say two hundred or two hundred and fifty pounds, as a premium to the inventor of such a machine.

The Crystal Palace contained some new and many improved implements, and machines, of great practical value to the Agriculturist; but I discovered none, besides those already mentioned, that seemed to come within the scope of my instructions.

A number of reapers were exhibited possessing various features, some adapted to rough and light crops, others to the level prairies, and abundant harvest of the west. A self-raking apparatus attached to one of these excited much attention, and is certainly a most ingenious contrivance. The machinery by which the rake is operated is somewhat complicated, and therefore liable to derangement in unskilful hands. The inventor is a Mr. Aitkins of Chicago, Illinois. I recommend-

ed the proprietor to send a machine to the Provincial Exhibition, and gave him the necessary information for the purpose.

He promised to do so, and I had the pleasure of seeing it on the Hamilton fair ground. I have reason to believe that a considerable number of these reapers will be introduced into Upper Canada before the next harvest. In cases of this description government aid or interference is unnecessary. The enterprise of the manufacturer, or the necessities of the farmer, under the stimulus of high prices for labor and the products of labor induce him to search out and call to his aid, new labor saving machines, as soon as their utility is established. There were Threshing Machines, Fanning Mills, Grain Separators, Ploughs, Hay Presses, Straw Cutters, &c., and numerous other implements designed to facilitate the various operations of the farm, which well deserved the attention of the intelligent Agriculturist; but as I saw nothing to warrant me in recommending any of these machines or implements to the special notice of the Bureau, or Boards of Agriculture, "with a view of their introduction into this Province" at the public expense; and as I was not authorized or expected to Report on the Exhibition generally, I shall not offer any particular observations upon them. All those of real utility are either already known to Canadian farmers, or soon will be through the medium of our annual Provincial Exhibitions.

Seeds, Vegetables, &c., &c.

Under this head, I beg to observe that by a friendly correspondence between the Bureau and Patent Office at Washington, and between our boards of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Societies, an interchange of seeds, &c., could be secured that would put us promptly in possession of every new variety or newly discovered product of the Vegetable Kingdom, that may be introduced into the United States. I did not feel myself at liberty to open a communication with the Patent Office on this subject, as it was beyond my instructions. Having made the suggestion, I leave the matter in your hands. The Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, B. P. Johnston, Esq., whom I met at the Crystal Palace, expressed great willingness on behalf of the Society to reciprocate in all such matters with our Boards. The State Society has established at Albany, an Agricultural Museum, which already contains a large collection of objects illustrative of the history, progress, and present condition of the art in that State.

It is open to the public and is daily visited by persons interested in Agriculture. Nearly all new inventions in Agricultural mechanics, that have stood the test of experiment, may be seen here, either in the shape of working models, or, as is generally the case, in the shape in which they left the hands of the manufacturer. Fruits, seeds, grains, vegetables, of every variety, are collected and labelled in such mode as may be practicable, preserved for exhibition. Mr. Johnston, who was present as the agent of the New York State at the World's Fair in London, brought from Europe on his return some forty varieties of wheat. These were distributed among the members of the Society in different parts of the State, for the purpose of being tested.

The results will be carefully noted. Mr. Johnston promised to collect and send to the Board of Agriculture, samples of those varieties which might prove to be valuable.

I may mention as a matter of some interest, and as indicating the probable advantages of the intercourse recommended, that Mr. Johnston received from a Russian gentleman, whose acquaintance he formed when in London, seed of a new variety of flax. It is represented to be a winter flax, and is expected to prove especially in the Northern States of great value. Its character and advantages are set forth as follows:—

1st. "It has the advantage to be sown in the fall ; not subject to be sown too early or too late, as this is often the case with the spring seed, and has always a failure of the crop in its train."

2nd. "The winter seed shoots sooner and before the weeds come out, which latter are kept back by it ; it is earlier ripe and can be brought in before the hands are wanted for other Agricultural operations."

3rd. "In order to prevent the shooting in the fall, the seed must be worked in by the plough as late as possible, and then the seed is not damaged, neither by 20 degrees of cold. (Reaumer.) In the spring, as soon as the field is dry, it must be lightly harrowed. It shoots with the first rays of the warm sun, and is already in flower when other spring seed is sown, and before the insects can do it any harm."

4th. "This seed is glossy, but dark and mixed with black grains ; yet all shoot."

It is a great deal more oily than the common seed."

The seed of this flax was to be tested this present winter, and if Mr. Johnson's expectations are realized it may be well worthy the attention of the Canadian flax sower.

At Rochester I procured and forwarded to Professor Buckland, 12 bushels of seed wheat, comprising the three varieties, of most repute in Genesee county.

This wheat has been sown on the experimental farm at Toronto.

Patent Laws.

During my examinations at the Crystal Palace, I came in contact with a number of American inventors, who complained loudly of our illiberality for inventions. They accused the Canadians of shortsightedness, as well as injustice, in not affording to American inventors encouragement and protection upon as favorable terms, at least, as those accorded to foreigners by their laws.

From the facts which came to my knowledge during these enquiries I am convinced, though formerly of a contrary opinion, that a change in our Patent Laws by which the inventors of valuable machines in the United States, could obtain the protection of a Patent in Canada for a short period, say 5 or 7 years, would be the means of readily introducing numerous American inventions, which under the present system are not introduced at all ; or only by individuals who, hearing of them by chance possess sufficient enterprise to become their own importers. It is now the interest of the American inventor to keep as far away as possible from the Canadian frontier. If the character of his machine is such, that it cannot be "pirated" manufactured in Canada, and clandestinely sold in the United States in violation of his patent ; the products of that machine may be imported in such quantities and at such prices as to reduce very much the value of his patent. Indeed, so common has this practice become in the case of wood-on manufactures, that a bill was lately introduced, (and if my recollection serves me), passed by the New York Legislature, making contraband all manufactures proved to be the produce of Canadian copies of American inventions.

The difficulty of discrimination may prevent the effective operation of such a law, but the existence of a wrong which was felt is proved by the attempt to remedy it.

It was probably supposed that by leaving the whole field of American discovery open to all enterprise of our machinists and manufacturers, they would hasten to appropriate every thing valuable for reproduction at home.

But this expectation has not been realized. A considerable outlay is required to procure patterns, and make the necessary preparations for manufacturing heavy and valuable machines ; and when a man's next neighbour may set up in

the same business, and under-sell him the moment he has introduced and established the value of the articles, it is very plain that the enterprise is attended with some risk.

The consequence is, that Canadian manufacturers have not shown the alacrity that was expected in "pirating" American inventions. In the case of cheap machines or implements adapted to common use, the evil is not so great; though even in regard to this class, I believe their introduction would be much facilitated by holding out inducements to the inventors to occupy the field himself.

All foreigners are excluded from the benefit of our Patent Laws, while "any person a subject of Her Majesty, and resident in this Province," may avail himself of their protection, not only for his own inventions, but for such as he "may have discovered or obtained a knowledge of" in foreign countries, except the "United States and Her Majesty's dominions."

A Canadian may obtain a patent in the United States upon the same terms as a citizen, except that he must pay a somewhat higher fee. So may an American obtain a patent in England.

Why should we be less liberal? To profess a desire for "Reciprocity," while our patent laws are a standing proof of hostility to the principle, will not add to our reputation for consistency or honesty.

If, therefore, these laws expose us to the charge of inconsistency; if they display less international liberality than the patent laws of any other civilized country, if their effect be not to promote the prompt and general introduction of important new inventions, but to obstruct and delay their introduction, it seems to me that no time should be lost in revising them.

I strongly recommend the subject to your notice, in the hope you will agree with me in thinking that it demands the attention of the Legislature.

I beg to conclude this report, the result of a short mission of twelve days, with the following *resumé*:—

1st. I recommend the abandonment of the idea which seems to have been entertained by your predecessor, if it be entertained by you, that the Minister and Boards of Agriculture should undertake the importation directly of animals, implements, or machines, except in those rare cases in which private enterprise has been found wholly inadequate; and in these rare cases, I apprehend the offer of premiums, provided they are sufficiently liberal, will be found the cheapest and most efficient means to achieve the desired result.

2nd. I recommend the abandonment of any special inducements, or agencies, that may have been proposed or adopted, with the view of turning the attention of farmers in Upper Canada, from their present crops to that of flax. I offer no opinion upon the propriety of special Governmental inducements in Lower Canada.

The offer of premiums, (say £100 each,) through the boards of Agriculture, for the introduction and establishment in Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, of a complete set of flax machinery, might lead to beneficial results; I therefore recommend the offer of such premiums.

3rd. I recommend that a sufficient sum be placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture, to enable it to secure either by offering a sufficient premium, or by entering into a conditional agreement with some practical potter in the vicinity of Toronto, the immediate importation of Scragg's Tile Machine. The same aid should be extended to the Board for Lower Canada. Should it turn out that the machine of Mr. Charrack is capable of producing good tiles with rapidity, and at small expense, importation will of course be superseded. I may observe that numerous "improved" Tile Machines have been presented to the public in England within the last few years, but Scragg's, Clayton's, and Whitehead's appear to have maintained their supremacy.

4th. I recommend the offer of a liberal premium for the invention, or introduction of a Ditching Machine, the conditions being prescribed by the Board of Agriculture.

5th. I recommend that measures be taken to make the Geological Survey, immediately useful to the Agricultural interests of the Province. A better digested and more systematic arrangement of materials explained by diagrams, maps, &c., upon the plan of the State Survey of New York, is what seems to be wanted.

6th. I recommend that an immediate grant of £400 or £500 be made to each of the Boards of Agriculture, in order that they may begin the collection of materials to form the Agricultural Museums, contemplated by the Act 16th Vic. cap. 2, sec. 16. I am not aware that any step has yet been taken to establish these museums, owing I presume to a want of means by the Boards. The manufacturers of implements, would in most cases supply samples gratuitously as they would be repaid by the publicity thus secured. The collection of grains, seeds, &c., and the testing of their qualities under the direction of the Boards, would be productive of important results. No one can visit the Museum at Albany without perceiving at once its great utility.

7th. I recommend an amendment of the Patent Laws, so that foreign inventors may obtain a limited protection in Canada on complying with certain conditions; one of which should be the establishment of a manufactory, or depot in the Province, where the invention could be purchased.

There are many other points, some of them of as much importance to the cause of Agricultural improvements as any I have mentioned, which I should have been glad to submit for your consideration, but they do not come strictly within the scope of Mr. Cameron's letter. The Experimental Farm at Toronto is in an unsatisfactory state for want of means, and from uncertainty as to the ultimate disposition of the University grounds which have been assigned for the purpose.

Unless more decisive and thorough measures are speedily adopted, the whole project will miscarry, and not the least of the evils to be apprehended from its failure is the prejudice it will excite in the public mind against all scientific demonstration in the art of Agriculture.

Having taken a deep interest in the organization of the Bureau and Boards of Agriculture, and having been honored by your predecessor with frequent consultations in the preparation of the Agricultural Act, I have felt the more freedom in offering suggestions and recommendations as to general conduct and principles, rather than specific actions.

Without attempting to enumerate the various implements, &c., that I consider adapted to Canada, I have endeavored to ascertain what action by your department and the Boards of Agriculture in promoting their introduction into this Province would be likely to ensure success and to point it out.

I have the honor to remain
Your humble servant,

WILLIAM McDOUGALL.

Toronto, December, 1853.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
OF
UPPER CANADA.

1853-4.

TO THE HON. JOHN ROLPH,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The Board of Agriculture of Upper Canada, established by Statute 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 73, have the honor of submitting to you a Report of their proceedings.

Since the date of their first Report,—September 1852,—the Board have held seven meetings; two were convened in the City of Hamilton, and had more immediate reference to the making of the usual arrangements for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which took place in that City in the Autumn of last year.—The numerous points of detail which necessarily occupy a large share of the time and attention of the Board at each of its sittings, being generally of a nature not necessary to be enumerated in a Report, it will be more convenient to narrate their proceedings, under the following departments :—

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

This important institution having been placed by the existing Agricultural Statute principally under the direction of the Board, they have accordingly devoted to its management, a large share of their time and attention. It has afforded them great satisfaction, and encouragement to witness the steady progress which the Association has made almost from the commencement, while the last two Exhibitions have far outstripped any of their predecessors, and fully realised the highest anticipations of the warmest and most hopeful friends of the Society.

The Exhibition being held in a different part of the Province each year, its character and extent will necessarily more or less vary according to the Agricultural and industrial state and capability of the district, and the facilities afforded for reaching the scene of competition. Railroads are beginning to impart important aid in this respect; and when the principal lines now in progress shall be

completed, there will no doubt be a much larger amount, both of articles and visitors, at their yearly gatherings.

	Toronto, 1852.	Hamilton, 1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Durham Cattle	81	88	7	
Devons	30	53	23	
Herefords	5	5		
Ayrshires	21	46	25	
Grades	33	48	15	
Fat Cattle and Working Oxen	21	18		3
Blood Horses	16	46	30	
Agricultural Horses	212	170		42
Leicester Sheep	79	139	60	
Southdown Sheep	39	48	9	
Morinos and Saxon Sheep	33	35	2	
Fat Sheep	18	13		5
Pigs—large breed	33	28		5
Pigs—small breed	15	27	12	
Poultry	57	50		7
Agricultural Productions	336	319		17
Horticultural Productions	482	525	43	
Agricultural Implements	136	145	9	
Dairy Products, &c.,	82	102	20	
Domestic Manufactures	115	104		11
Manufactures in Metal, &c.,	53	99	46	
Cabinet Ware, Carriages, &c.,	29	65	36	
Woollen and Flax Goods	56	65	9	
Ladies' Department	229	266	37	
Fine Arts, &c.,	201	182		19
Book Binding, &c.,	30	6		24
Indian Prizes	3	13	10	
Pottery, &c.,	12	9		3
Foreign Department	72	90	18	
	2529	2804	412	136
*Extra Classes	523			523
Totals	3052	2804	411	659
Total Decrease				248

*Articles not in the Prize list were not entered separately at Hamilton, as at Toronto, which explains the above. The gross decrease at Hamilton augurs no falling off in the Institution, rather the reverse, Toronto being the centre of a much greater population.

The Board has been desirous of keeping up the prize list on a scale in accordance with the progressive tendencies of the Society and the Province, and accordingly both the number and value of the premiums have received annually a considerable increase. This healthful line of progress it is believed will be found constant, and from a larger revenue derived from an increased number of members and visitors at the shows, with the continuance to the Board of the usual Parliamentary grant, there can be no reasonable grounds for doubting that the resources of the Association will continue to be found fully adequate to meet its annually increasing expenditure.

Whilst treating on the income of the Association, it is proper to mention the munificent donations of the two last Presidents, T. C. Street, Esq., M. P. P., and William Matthie, Esq., the former gave a prize of £30 at the Exhibition in 1852, for the best stallion for general purposes, specially adapted to the wants of Canada. The show of Horses at the Exhibition held in Toronto in the autumn of that year, was far beyond anything ever witnessed in the Province, both as to extent and excellence, and reflected great credit on the breeders and exhibitors. Mr. Street also gave a prize of the value of £20, at the last Exhibition in Hamilton for the same object; and doubtless this liberal act has been already productive

of beneficial results. Mr. Matthie contributed the handsome sum of £50, for various special prizes for agricultural and dairy products at the last Exhibition, including one for the best essay written by a practical farmer, under 25 years of age, on the dignity of agricultural labor, which was won by Mr. Thomas McMicking of Queenston. A balance of £6 10s. remaining unappropriated, the donor directed it to be given in books to the student, of the Agricultural class in University College, who should pass the best examination at the close of the session, an honor obtained by Mr. J. E. Sanderson, a junior sophister, and the son of a farmer. The Board, in expressing deep regret on account of Mr. Matthie's impaired state of health during the latter period of his Presidency, a circumstance which deprived them in some measure of the benefit of his personal services, and bearing willing testimony to his enlightened zeal and patriotism, now rejoice in being assured of his recovery. The prompt manner in which Mr. Sheriff Treadwell, the then Vice-President of the Association, came forward and supplied the place of the President, is deserving of special commendation.

It may be proper, however, to remind the Association that while such donations as before mentioned must be ever thankfully acknowledged, they are not necessarily to be considered as precedents binding on the President of this year. Much gratitude will be readily awarded for like munificent donations, but it is sufficiently obvious that in the progress of the Association, such exertions are not to be reckoned from gentlemen called to discharge the annual duties of President.

The board also record with gratitude and pleasure the continued liberal support of the Association by the CANADA COMPANY. From the commencement of the Society, the Company's annual prize of £25 for the best 25 bushels of Wheat has called forth extensive competition; and the gratuitous distribution of the Wheat among the different Counties for seed, cannot have failed of producing the most beneficial effects. The show of wheat in particular, at each annual Exhibition has been marked by distinguished superiority; a circumstance to be ascribed in great measure to this munificent prize. The Canada Company have likewise given, the two last years, liberal premiums for the encouragement of the growth and preparation of Flax and Hemp. They also sent from England to the Exhibition held in Toronto in 1852. *Donlan's Flax Machine*, which, by the kind consideration of Mr. Commissioner Widder, has been presented to the board, with several copies of the best modern treatise on the cultivation and preparation of flax. As that article is now rapidly rising in value, and the climate and soil of Canada being well adapted to its growth, there is good reason to hope that the generous encouragement afforded by the Company, and the laudible desire felt by the Government to promote the object, as evinced by having lately sent a deputation to Great Britain and Ireland for the purpose of procuring the latest and most reliable information on the subject, will be eventually crowned by a large measure of success.

The last two Exhibitions held at Toronto and Hamilton, respectively, were attended by a vast concourse of visitors; and not only were the stock and articles for competition much larger in amount than at previous shows, but several new things were introduced and the general quality of the whole was of a higher character than heretofore. In implements and machinery, a very marked improvement was obvious, and in the varied productions adapted to a northern climate it is believed that the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada Association are not excelled by any on this Continent.

A very interesting collection of School apparatus, maps, models, &c., furnished by the Chief Superintendent of Education, formed an instructive part of the Toronto Exhibition, and, in that at Hamilton, was shown an extensive assortment of grains, vegetables, &c., of very superior quality, raised on the experimental grounds belonging to the Provincial Normal School, which attracted much atten-

tion and reflected great credit on the skill and attention of Mr. Mundie, the superintendent of the grounds.

It will thus be seen that the Provincial Association has a wide field for operation embracing not only the pursuits of Agriculture and Horticulture, but to a considerable extent those of Education also, whilst the Mechanical and Manufacturing arts receive a large share of attention and encouragement. It has been a principal object with the Board to conduct the affairs of the Association on economical principles, so as to distribute as large a sum as possible in the form of prizes. An extensive and liberal prize list must necessarily form the chief element of success and permanency to all Societies of this nature. As the place of Exhibition is changed annually, the expense for fencing, building &c., must always amount to a large sum. The Board, however, hopes to be able to provide before long, more convenient and securer accommodation, without exceeding the usual outlay for such purposes.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Since the passing of the present Agricultural Statute,—16 Vic., cap 11,—in 1852, the number of Societies organised for the purpose of promoting the interests of Agriculture has considerably increased. Counties judiciously united have all, with but one exception, availed themselves of the privileges of the Act, and have formed distinct Societies. This circumstance is no doubt advantageous upon the whole, as it cuts off the source of sectional jealousy, and enables each county to concentrate its energies in promoting its own Agricultural advancement. Two or three cases, apparently exceptions, have come to the knowledge of the Board, but even these it is believed will shortly participate in the general benefit arising from this principle of the Act. There have been during the past year a very few cases of difficulty in distributing the Parliamentary Grant among County and Township Societies, arising out of peculiar circumstances which the most far-seeing and minute legislation could not effectually provide against. A few complaints have also reached the Board against that clause of the statute which appoints the Exhibition of the County Society to be held in the County Town, unless conditions are agreed upon, which are not likely to meet general assent. This and a few other minor matters might be advantageously revised hereafter.

Upon the whole, the present Agricultural Statute has worked satisfactorily and beneficially, and must be regarded as a judicious and valuable piece of legislation. It is based on the important principle of a mutual relation in an ascending order, between the Township and County Societies, and further with the Provincial Board and Association, and ultimately with the Bureau of Agriculture; thus recognising in a manner, the most distinct and natural, the Agricultural interest of the Province,—which forms the basis of all others, by the Executive Governments.

Not only has the number of Societies increased during the past year, but it is obvious that their administration has been improved, and as a consequence their benefit to the Agriculture of the Country must have been augmented. The Reports for 1853, which have just been sent in to the Board, are, upon the whole, more full, definite and instructive, than those of the preceding year, although the latter it is believed were much superior to any thing that had been attempted previous to the passing of the present Agricultural Statute. The Societies generally have been quite punctual in complying with the conditions of the law; and the few irregularities that have occurred may be traced to accident or oversight, or the misapprehension of the conditions which the statute requires.

The Board, however, while feeling a pride and pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy and beneficial influence of our already numerous Agricultural Societies, desire to guard against any interpretation of their language that might even

imply an idea that these important instrumentalities admit of or require no change or improvement. A wider and more promising field is opening for their occupation than has ever been presented in the history of the Province, and they must adapt themselves accordingly to meet the new and increasing demands which will continue to be made upon them.

One of the most natural and important results emanating from these Societies is the formation of Farmers' Clubs, several of which have been recently established in Upper Canada, and are now in successful operation. The essays which have been read before these clubs, and the discussions to which they have given rise, have been published in the Agricultural Journal and other papers; and it is not too much to say that their proceedings will not compare unfavorably with those similar Societies either at home or in the United States.

PRIZE ESSAYS AND REPORTS.

The Board has much satisfaction in observing the improvement which is making in the Province, in what may be termed a native Agricultural literature. The offering of premiums for the reports on the farming and industrial condition and capabilities of Counties, commenced two years since, promises to be attended with no small benefits. This practice has been pursued by the Royal Agricultural Society of England with marked success, and from the limited experience of it here, there is reason to anticipate similar beneficial results. It calls forth the latent talent of our rural population; awakens a spirit of enquiry and rivalry; present the latest and most reliable information relative to the soil, modes of cultivation, productions and general industrial condition and capabilities of each county; a proceeding which cannot fail to awaken attention, wherever these reports are read, to the great natural resources of this rapidly improving section of the British Empire.

Hitherto the few essays and reports obtained by the Board, with a condensed statement of their proceedings and other official matters have been published in the Canadian Agriculturist, a monthly Journal, issued in Toronto at a very low price to Agricultural Societies. For this privilege the Board have given the proprietor a small consideration. The materials, however, having of late so much increased, as to render their publication in the Agriculturist impracticable, or at least exceedingly inconvenient, it is hoped that Parliament, in its wisdom and liberality, will consent to the publication of these reports with the proceedings of the Board. It is but just, however, to the Proprietor of the Agriculturist,—who has done much for the promotion of the cause and sustained a pecuniary loss in carrying on that paper in its earlier years, to say, that that Journal is still open to the Board for the gratuitous publication of such portions of its proceedings, and for communicating such information to Societies and the public as would not conveniently admit of delay. The Board is of opinion that the encouragement of properly conducted Agricultural periodicals by farmers themselves, is a duty of first importance, and that it would be attended by the happiest results. It is much to be desired that the Canadian Agriculturist, while affording an adequate return to the Proprietor, should be made as extensively as possible the vehicle of thought and information among the great body of our rural population.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

The nucleus of a valuable Agricultural Library has already been formed. Most of the books have been purchased, but several volumes and a few plates and diagrams have been presented by individuals who feel an interest in promoting the objects for which the Board of Agriculture was established. It is desirable to increase the library progressively, so as ultimately to comprise all the best publications extant on Agriculture and the cognate arts.

The Board has not lost sight of what is recommended by the Statute under which they act, in reference to a Museum of Agricultural implements and productions. A commencement has been made and it is confidently hoped that the object will be more rapidly advanced as soon as the experimental farm shall be in full operation.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Several delays have been experienced in carrying out that provision of the Agricultural Act, relative to the establishment of an Experimental Farm by the Board of Agriculture. Considerable improvements have already been made by way of clearing, levelling, &c., of a portion of the University Grounds which the Senate appropriated for such purposes. But in consequence of changes which have subsequently occurred, or are now in contemplation, it is found that the whole of the space originally intended for the experimental farm—50 acres—cannot be spared for that purpose, and the Board have accordingly resolved to restrict their operations within narrower limits; and they are now proceeding with the completion of the work with all practicable speed.

Although the extent of land really available for this purpose is necessarily more restricted than was originally intended, yet sufficient space it is believed will be secured for purely educational and experimental purposes. It is of much importance that a piece of ground be set apart as near to University College as is practicable, when the Professor of Agriculture can illustrate his teaching in the lecture room by practical operation in the field, and carry on a series of experiments with new and improved varieties of plants, and the various substances used as manures, with reference both to the requirements of scientific instruction and the working out of practical and beneficial results. In their next report the Board indulge the confident hope of being able to record that the Experimental Farm has been brought into full and successful operation.

They also desire to express their satisfaction with the recent appointments to the new chairs in University College, particularly as two out of the four,—those of Geology and Natural History,—have a direct and important bearing on the progress of an improved system of Agriculture. It is much to be desired that the youth of the country will, as far as possible, avail themselves of these advantages.

The Board have heard with much pleasure that the formation of a Botanic Garden in connection with the University is likely to be proceeded with. Such a garden in juxtaposition with the Experimental Farm will be mutually advantageous, and highly interesting and instructive.

The Board had hoped to announce before the conclusion of their Report the adjudication of His Excellency's Prize for the best drainage-pipe machine, first put into operation in Canada. Two machines have been reported for competition and it is expected that a decision will shortly be made. The importance of introducing the best constructed machines for the manufacture of draining materials into this Province is really incalculable, and cannot fail to be appreciated by all who have at heart its material advancement. It is universally conceded that draining in all climates similar to our own forms the basis of every sound system of agricultural improvement.

The question of importing pure bred cattle has occupied more or less the attention of the Board at each of its sittings; and several communications have been received from intelligent and enterprising individuals strongly urging the practicability and great advantages of the project. From the best attention they have been able to give the subject, the difficulties which would most likely attend any direct attempt of the Board engaging in such a business, have always appeared, if not insuperable, at least very great and discouraging; and it might probably be urged that they were improperly interfering with business of private indi-

viduals. It has been deemed therefore expedient for the present to await further information ; some organised plan for the safer and cheaper mode of importing stock in larger quantities than can probably be done by mere private enterprise may hereafter be devised. In the mean time the Board has determined to offer as much encouragement to this object as the funds at their disposal will admit, through the medium of the Provincial Association. With this view larger premiums have this year been announced ; and in all cases of male animals in the different departments, obtaining a first premium, it has been determined to double the amount in case of all animals imported since the last exhibition.

As heavy expenses, and but too frequently serious losses, are incurred by importing live-stock from beyond the Atlantic in the ordinary way, the Board would most respectfully and earnestly urge upon the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and the Government, the desirableness and importance of making such arrangements as may be practicable with the Canadian line of Atlantic steamers, for facilitating these operations, both as regards a diminution of charges and more particularly as regards better accommodation and greater security to animals during the passage.

As soon as it was ascertained that the government was willing to grant pecuniary aid towards procuring and transporting suitable productions of the Province to the Sydenham Crystal Palace, near London, a circular was prepared and issued by the President of the Board to all the County Agricultural Societies, inviting their co-operation. Several replies have been already received, all favorable to the object. But it unfortunately happens that the period of the year is not favorable for the procuring of superior specimens of grain and raw produce ; and it is obvious that some time will be required, and probably a more efficient instrumentality employed before much will be accomplished. It is believed, however, that ultimately such a collection of Canadian productions will be procured, and forwarded to England, as will fully sustain the high reputation which this Province won at a former Exhibition in the mother Country, of a similar character.

Appended, are Balance Sheets of accounts of the Board and Local Committee for the year ending August. 1853.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

E. W. THOMSON
President B., A., C. W.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA.

R. L. DENISON, Treasurer, in Account with the Local Committee at Toronto, 1852.

1852.		1852.		1852.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
To Grant from York County Council.....	100	0	By Payment of Sundry Accounts for Stationery, Printing, Books, Posting Bills, Material used in the Construction and Decoration of Buildings and Fences, &c.....	105	3	7½
" " City of Toronto.....	200	0	By Payment of Contract for Buildings, Fences, &c.....	55	1	10½
To City of Toronto Debentures, being 2nd grant.....	600	0	By Hay, Straw, Bran, &c., for Stock, during Show.....	16	1	3
To Grant from Provincial Insurance Co.....	12	10	By Paid Workmen employed in Decoration of Buildings and Grounds, &c.....	52	19	4½
To Grant from Storey & Co., Contractors O. S. H. R. R.	12	10	By Paid Gate-keepers, Night-Watch, and other men in charge of Buildings and Property, during the Show.	36	10	0
To Rent of Booths and Stables.....	67	15	By Paid Assistant Clerks for Secretary and Treasurers Offices, during Show.....	27	15	0
To Proceeds of Sale of various articles used in construction and decoration of Buildings, Fences, &c., and of other articles left on hands of the Committee.....	31	5	By Payment of Police Constables.....	12	10	0
			" " City Brass Band.....	14	3	2½
			By Tinsmith and Plumber's Work.....	7	18	9
			By Cartage, Horse and Cab Hire, &c.....	31	18	4
			Workmen and Materials fitting up Floral Hall, &c.....	10	0	0
			Assistant Secretary.....	18	18	6
			Breakfast for Judges and Officers on the Grounds.....	3	0	0
			Compensation to Mrs. Burns for Assistance on Ladies' Committee.....	5	0	0
			Amount Paid to Rev. Mr. Geddes, as a Discretionary Award for Embroidered Carpet, shown by Ladies of Hamilton.....	36	10	0
			Discount on City Debentures.....	35	15	0½
			Paid for Refreshment Tickets.....	63	14	6
			Wm. McDougall, Account for Printing.....	3	14	11½
			Other Accounts for Printing.....	16	6	3
			Miscellaneous Charges and Expenses, Gold Medal, &c.....	37	10	0
			Secretary and Treasurer.....	968	10	8
			Total Expenditure.....	55	9	9
			Balance Carried to General Account.....	£ 1024	0	5
				£ 1024	0	5

AUDITORS. } HENRY CROFT, Esq.,
WALTER MCKENZIE, Esq.

Balance Carried to General Fund of Provincial Association, as per Audit. £ 55 9 9

ABSTRACT LIST of the County Agricultural Societies, Amount of Subscriptions, and Amount of Government Grant, the year 1853

County Societies.	Subscriptions, 1853	Amount of Government grant, 1853.
Addington	£ 45 10 0	£136 10 0
Brant	72 1 9	216 5 3
Bruce	25 11 3	76 13 9
Carleton	137 10 0	250 0 0
Dundas	41 5 0	123 15 0
Durham	155 2 6	150 0 0
Elgin	109 5 0	150 0 0
Essex	84 5 0	150 0 0
Frontenac	103 10 0	150 0 0
Glengarry	75 17 6	150 0 0
Grey	37 0 0	111 0 0
Haldimand	111 15 0	250 0 0
Halton	72 15 0	150 0 0
Hastings	111 0 0	250 0 0
Huron	84 15 0	150 0 0
Kent	147 5 0	250 0 0
Lambton	110 10 0	150 0 0
Lanark	162 16 6	150 0 0
Leeds and Grenville	115 16 3	250 0 0
Lenox	47 15 0	143 5 0
Lincoln	69 10 0	150 0 0
Middlesex	210 15 0	150 0 0
Norfolk	104 10 0	250 0 0
Northumberland	155 15 0	150 0 0
Ontario	200 3 9	150 0 0
Oxford	286 6 0	250 0 0
Peel	104 6 3	150 0 0
Perth	98 0 0	250 0 0
Peterborough	132 10 0	150 0 0
Prescott	52 0 0	150 0 0
Prince Edward	98 15 0	250 0 0
Renfrew	25 0 0	75 0 0
Russell	52 10 0	150 0 0
Simcoe	153 13 1½	250 0 0
Stormont	61 15 0	150 0 0
Victoria	77 12 6	150 0 0
Waterloo	111 7 6	250 0 0
Welland	125 0 0	150 0 0
Wellington	231 0 0	250 0 0
Wentworth	116 15 0	150 0 0
York	191 11 0	150 0 0

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
OF
LOWER CANADA.

To the Honorable John Rolph, Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.,

The Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, established by Act 16 Vic., chap. 11, have the honor to submit a brief Report of their proceedings.

The first meeting of the Board was called in the City of Montreal, by the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, on the 27th day of March, 1853, and on that occasion two days were spent in deliberation. Four meetings have been subsequently held, viz. :—on the 3d and 4th of May, the 6th and 7th of September, the 26th of the same month to the 1st of October inclusive, and the 2d and 3rd of December, 1853.

At the first meeting of the Board, Reports were received of the legal organization of 33 County Agricultural Societies, and memorials were presented from 30 Sections of Counties, in conformity with the 11th Section of the Act 16 Vic. chap. 18, for the authority of the Board to organize Section Agricultural Societies, of which 21 were acceded to and approved, and 9 refused for that year.

There are now organized and in full operation in Lower Canada, 53 Agricultural Societies, having 7,123 members, who have paid their subscriptions in the past year, to the amount of £2,711 currency, and who have been paid the Legislative allowance to which each was entitled, and amounting to £6,369 currency, exclusive of 10 per cent retained for the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada, amounting to £708 currency.

The Board being constituted by the Act 16 Vic. chap. 11, the Council of the Agricultural Association of Lower Canada, and the Association not having been organized previous to holding the Provincial Exhibition, which took place at Montreal in September last, it devolved upon the Board to prepare and arrange a list of premiums for the Exhibition, with suitable rules and conditions for competition and adjudication and for the general management of the Exhibition. They had also to dispose of various other details of business connected with the Exhibition, which occupied their attention for a considerable time, but which would not be interesting to introduce into a Report of this nature.

In order to assist the Board in carrying out the Exhibition, they appointed a Local Committee, who rendered very efficient service previous to and during the Exhibition.

The Board, sensible of the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for exhibitors, so that their live stock and their products of agriculture and industry should not be exposed to injury while remaining upon the showground, adopted the English plan on similar occasions of covered sheds for the horses

and neat cattle, boarded pens for the sheep and pigs, and suitable buildings and tents for the products exhibited, a most fortunate circumstance, and materially conducive to the success of the Exhibition, as the weather proved extremely unfavorable the two first days, and although the providing this accommodation greatly augmented the expenses of the Exhibition, it was amply compensated by the shelter afforded to the live stock, &c., and by admitting of the proper arranging of the animals in their respective sections and classes, so as to enable the Judges to perform their duties satisfactorily, and make correct awards of the prizes according to comparative merit.

From a variety of causes incident to a first effort to hold an agricultural Exhibition in Lower Canada, worthy of that section of the Province, the expenses were unavoidably large, but the Board had the satisfaction to see by the results of the Exhibition, that their object was completely attained, and the whole amount expended was as nothing, when compared to the vast amount of benefit to the country generally, in bringing together from Upper and Lower Canada numerous and excellent specimens of every variety of live stock, of the products of the dairy and field, the garden and orchard, and the various manufactures of Canada, and also a very numerous assembly of people of all classes, and of many countries, to see, compare and admire all that was exhibited.

The following summary will afford some idea of this interesting Exhibition. In the Industrial Department, the Board are unable to state the exact number or amount of premiums awarded in each section, and can only state the whole amount paid in prizes in that Department of the Exhibition.

Provincial Exhibition—Agricultural Department.

Sections.	Denomination.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Offered.	Amount of Prizes Offered.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount of Prizes Awarded.
				£ s. d.		£ s. d.
A ...	Durhams ...	95	40	92 0 0	32	74 5 0
B ...	Devons... ..	25	24	56 10 0	11	26 10 0
C ...	Ayrshire	119	40	90 11 0	38	87 0 0
D ...	Canadian or Alderney	88	43	93 5 0	29	76 0 0
E ...	Grade Cattle	88	38	66 10 0	34	62 15 0
F ...	Best 3 Cows of any age or breed	7	3	13 0 0	3	13 0 0
G ...	Fat Cattle	8	6	12 0 0	4	9 0 0
H ...	Working Oxen	22	6	12 0 0	3	6 0 0
I ...	Leicester Sheep	121	30	48 10 0	29	48 0 0
K ...	South Downs	11	18	32 10 0	4	10 15 0
L ...	Merinos and Saxons... ..	9	18	31 5 0	1	3 0 0
M ...	Other Breeds	44	20	34 0 0	18	32 15 0
N ...	Fat Sheep	10	6	12 0 0	6	12 0 0
O ...	Swine, large	53	14	35 0 0	14	35 0 0
P ...	Swine, small	44	14	35 0 0	14	35 0 0
Q ...	Horses, Draught	237	33	92 0 0	27	80 0 0
R ...	Horses, Blood... ..	19	15	46 10 0	4	11 10 0
S ...	Dairy Produce	137	12	18 0 0	9	13 0 0
T ...	Field Produce... ..	416	101	90 5 0	80	73 15 0
U ...	Sugar, Maple	20	6	6 0 0	6	6 0 0
W ...	Implements	66	124	142 15 0	36	53 0 0
X ...	Foreign Stock	2	36	64 0 0	1	3 0 0
	Foreign Implements	1	16	26 5 0	...	...
	Governor General—Prize Horses	6	1	20 0 0	1	20 0 0
	Land Company—do	34	5	25 0 0	4	15 0 0
	Major Campbell—Best Treatise on Agriculture, in French, with Conditions ... ..	...	1	25 0 0	Not yet	decided.
	Extra Stock	41	No	Prizes paid	on Extra	Stock.
	Total	1724	670	£1219 15 0	408	£808 5 0

Horticulture, Poultry and Industrial Department.

Sections.	Denomination.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Offered.	Amount of Prizes Offered.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount of Prizes Awarded.
				£ s. d.		
1...	Horticulture ... ..	...	142	40 10 0		
2...	Poultry ... ..	...	52	52 17 6		
3...	Domestic Manufactures ... ..	...	28	23 15 0		
4...	Woollen and Flax Goods ... ..	...	28	36 0 0		
5...	Book-binding, Printing, Paper, &c... ..	...	12	12 0 0		
6...	Manufactures in Metal, &c... ..	...	41	42 18 0		
7...	Manufactures in Wood, Cabinetware, Carvings, &c., &c. ... ..	...	61	41 1 3		
8...	Fine Arts, &c... ..	...	52	60 15 0		
9...	Ladies' Department ... ..	...	63	30 16 0		
10...	Indian Prizes ... ..	...	29	13 11 0		
11...	Miscellaneous... ..	...	25	25 17 6		
			533	£379 11 3		£251 5 0
	SPECIAL PRIZES.					
	Win. Workman	12	13	£46 0 0	4	£9 10 0

The foregoing statement will show the number of premiums offered, the amount, the number of entries in each section, and the number of prizes actually awarded in each Section, and the amount, affording a very fair estimate of the encouragement offered by the Board, and the degree of interest felt by the public in the Exhibition.

The Agricultural Association of Lower Canada has been regularly organized during the period of holding the Provincial Exhibition in September last, in conformity to Act 16 Vic., chap. 11, and it was resolved, on that occasion, to hold the next Annual Exhibition at the City of Quebec, in September next, and the Board, as Council of the Agricultural Association, are in communication with the President of the Association, James Gibb, Esq., residing in Quebec, and have appointed a Local Committee to assist in carrying out the Exhibition. They have also decided upon a Prize List for the Agricultural Department, and Rules and Regulations for conducting the Exhibition, which they expect will be brought to a successful issue. A member of the Board, E. J. DeBlois, Esq., is associated with James Gibb, Esq., as a Committee of reference to represent the Board at Quebec during the interval to elapse to the Exhibition.

The Board have received the Annual Reports for the past year from all the Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, and although many of these Reports are confined to a statement of the distribution of the funds of these Societies, several others are very interesting, affording the most satisfactory evidence of the healthy progress of agricultural improvement, and the vast benefit derived from the liberal grants by the Legislature for the encouragement of this improvement, that is of such vital importance to the Province.

It is a remarkable proof of the satisfactory working of the Acts 16 Vic. chapters 11 and 18, that of 53 Reports, obtained from one extremity of Lower Canada to the other, not one have made any objection to these Acts, with the exception that two or three have proposed an alteration in the 15th section of chap. 18, which relates to the distribution of the Legislative allowance to societies where more than one is organized in a County, and perhaps it might be advisable to authorize the Board to exercise their own discretion in the distribution of the Legislative allowance in Counties where more than one is in operation.

As well from the Reports of Agricultural Societies as from other reliable sources of information and from personal observation, the Board are perfectly convinced that farmers generally have become sensible of the necessity and importance of introducing an improved system of husbandry, and have already commenced to a considerable extent, even in the most remote sections of Lower Canada, the cultivation of grain crops, the sowing of clover and other grass seeds, and a desire is manifested to improve the neat cattle, sheep and pigs, and provide them with better food. There is also a disposition on the part of many Canadian farmers, to adopt a system of rotation, and pay more attention to ploughing well, draining well, and a more judicious application of manure.

The Board, aware of these circumstances, anticipate the most favorable results from the example of those who have happily introduced an improved system of husbandry, which from its advantages will be sure to be sufficient recommendation to others.

The President of the Board having ascertained that the four members of the Board who retired by lot, in conformity to the Act 16 Vic., chap. 11, namely, Alfred Pinsonault, Esq.; J. C. Taché, Esq., M. P. P.; J. B. Dumoulin, Esq., M. P. P., and James Thomson, Esq., were re-elected, gave instructions to the Secretary to call a meeting of the Board to assemble at Montreal on the 9th day of May, 1854, and the meeting took place accordingly, when this Report was submitted and approved, with statements of the distribution of the funds placed at the disposal of the Board for the past year, and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Board was instructed to transmit the report and statement of the funds to the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture at Quebec.

By order of the Board,

WM. EVANS,

Secretary and Treasurer, Board of Agriculture, L. C.

Montreal, May 13, 1854.

Dr.

STATEMENT A.—The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
1853.	April		445	17	10			124	15	0	
	To balance of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society transferred to the Board of Agriculture for L. Canada.							16	13	4	
	September 16 1853.							25	0	0	
	By Check to John Lovell, balance in full for printing the Agricultural Journal, for 4 months, to 1st May, 1853							8	6	8	
	By Check to Translator of Journal, Mr. Filibaud, for 4 months, to 1st May, 1853										
	29 By Check to Editor of Journal, W. Evans, for 3 months up to 1st May, 1853										
	October 1 By Check to W. Evans, balance due him as Secretary to the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, to 25th March, 1853										
	By balance										
		£	445	17	10				174	15	0
									271	2	10
							£		445	17	10

Dr.

STATEMENT B.—The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.		
1853.			271	2	10			14	10	5	
	To balance brought forward from Statement A							11	3	9	
	September 16 1853.							11	17	8	
	By paid, Post Office account for 9 months, to 31st December, 1853.							12	10	0	
	By paid, Furniture for Rooms							4	17	6	
	By paid, Books and Stationery										
	By paid, Rent of Rooms for 6 months, to 1st November, 1853										
	By paid, Advertising										
	By paid, Editor and Translator of Farmer's Journal for 6 months, to 31st November, 1853, as per Contract with H. Ramsay										
	By paid, Secretary's salary for 9 months, to 28th December, 1853.										
	By paid, three Members of the Board travelling expenses										
	By paid, Secretary's travelling expenses to Hamilton Exhibition										
	Balance										
		£	271	2	10				254	9	8
									16	13	2
							£		271	2	10

DR.

STATEMENT C.—The Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada.

CR.

1853.		1854.		1855.		NUMBER AND NAME OF SOCIETIES.		PAID TO LAST.			
NUMBER AND NAME OF SOCIETY.		AGENT RE-CEIVED.		1853.		NUMBER AND NAME OF SOCIETIES.		REMAINED.			
No Legislative allowance received by Government Warrants, for County Agricultural Societies,—		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.			
1	County of Beauharnois	No. 1	250 0 0	1	County of Beauharnois	No. 1	25 0 0	1	County of Beauharnois	No. 1	25 0 0
2	" " Bellechasse	No. 2	217 12 6	2	" " Bellechasse	No. 2	21 15 3	2	" " Bellechasse	No. 2	136 19 7
3	" " Berthier	No. 1	250 0 0	3	" " Berthier	No. 1	25 0 0	3	" " Berthier	No. 1	25 0 0
4	" " Bonaventure	No. 2	176 14 4 1/2	4	" " Bonaventure	No. 2	17 3 8 1/2	4	" " Bonaventure	No. 2	55 19 3
5	" " Chambly	No. 1	250 0 0	5	" " Chambly	No. 1	25 0 0	5	" " Chambly	No. 1	23 1 7
6	" " Chambly	No. 2	250 0 0	6	" " Chambly	No. 2	25 0 0	6	" " Chambly	No. 2	53 1 8
7	" " Chambly	No. 3	250 0 0	7	" " Chambly	No. 3	25 0 0	7	" " Chambly	No. 3	11 15 4
8	" " Chambly	No. 4	250 0 0	8	" " Chambly	No. 4	25 0 0	8	" " Chambly	No. 4	25 0 0
9	" " Chambly	No. 5	250 0 0	9	" " Chambly	No. 5	25 0 0	9	" " Chambly	No. 5	25 0 0
10	" " Chambly	No. 6	83 5 6	10	" " Chambly	No. 6	8 6 6	10	" " Chambly	No. 6	34 15 6
11	" " Chambly	No. 7	75 0 0	11	" " Chambly	No. 7	7 10 0	11	" " Chambly	No. 7	67 10 0
12	" " Chambly	No. 8	250 0 0	12	" " Chambly	No. 8	25 0 0	12	" " Chambly	No. 8	25 0 0
13	" " Chambly	No. 9	160 17 6	13	" " Chambly	No. 9	16 1 9	13	" " Chambly	No. 9	184 15 6
14	" " Chambly	No. 10	75 0 0	14	" " Chambly	No. 10	7 10 0	14	" " Chambly	No. 10	67 10 0
15	" " Chambly	No. 11	249 13 0	15	" " Chambly	No. 11	24 19 4	15	" " Chambly	No. 11	120 7 0
16	" " Chambly	No. 12	197 5 0	16	" " Chambly	No. 12	19 4 6	16	" " Chambly	No. 12	194 6 8
17	" " Chambly	No. 13	123 15 0	17	" " Chambly	No. 13	12 19 6	17	" " Chambly	No. 13	134 15 9
18	" " Chambly	No. 14	117 7 6	18	" " Chambly	No. 14	11 14 9	18	" " Chambly	No. 14	166 12 9
19	" " Chambly	No. 15	231 0 0	19	" " Chambly	No. 15	23 0 6	19	" " Chambly	No. 15	23 0 6
20	" " Chambly	No. 16	250 0 0	20	" " Chambly	No. 16	25 9 0	20	" " Chambly	No. 16	25 9 0
21	" " Chambly	No. 17	250 0 0	21	" " Chambly	No. 17	25 0 0	21	" " Chambly	No. 17	25 0 0
22	" " Chambly	No. 18	250 0 0	22	" " Chambly	No. 18	25 0 0	22	" " Chambly	No. 18	25 0 0
23	" " Chambly	No. 19	250 0 0	23	" " Chambly	No. 19	25 0 0	23	" " Chambly	No. 19	25 0 0
24	" " Chambly	No. 20	250 0 0	24	" " Chambly	No. 20	25 0 0	24	" " Chambly	No. 20	25 0 0
25	" " Chambly	No. 21	250 0 0	25	" " Chambly	No. 21	25 0 0	25	" " Chambly	No. 21	25 0 0
26	" " Chambly	No. 22	250 0 0	26	" " Chambly	No. 22	25 0 0	26	" " Chambly	No. 22	25 0 0
27	" " Chambly	No. 23	250 0 0	27	" " Chambly	No. 23	25 0 0	27	" " Chambly	No. 23	25 0 0
28	" " Chambly	No. 24	250 0 0	28	" " Chambly	No. 24	25 0 0	28	" " Chambly	No. 24	25 0 0
29	" " Chambly	No. 25	250 0 0	29	" " Chambly	No. 25	25 0 0	29	" " Chambly	No. 25	25 0 0
30	" " Chambly	No. 26	250 0 0	30	" " Chambly	No. 26	25 0 0	30	" " Chambly	No. 26	25 0 0
31	" " Chambly	No. 27	250 0 0	31	" " Chambly	No. 27	25 0 0	31	" " Chambly	No. 27	25 0 0
32	" " Chambly	No. 28	250 0 0	32	" " Chambly	No. 28	25 0 0	32	" " Chambly	No. 28	25 0 0
33	" " Chambly	No. 29	250 0 0	33	" " Chambly	No. 29	25 0 0	33	" " Chambly	No. 29	25 0 0
34	" " Chambly	No. 30	250 0 0	34	" " Chambly	No. 30	25 0 0	34	" " Chambly	No. 30	25 0 0
35	" " Chambly	No. 31	250 0 0	35	" " Chambly	No. 31	25 0 0	35	" " Chambly	No. 31	25 0 0
36	" " Chambly	No. 32	250 0 0	36	" " Chambly	No. 32	25 0 0	36	" " Chambly	No. 32	25 0 0
37	" " Chambly	No. 33	250 0 0	37	" " Chambly	No. 33	25 0 0	37	" " Chambly	No. 33	25 0 0
38	" " Chambly	No. 34	250 0 0	38	" " Chambly	No. 34	25 0 0	38	" " Chambly	No. 34	25 0 0
39	" " Chambly	No. 35	250 0 0	39	" " Chambly	No. 35	25 0 0	39	" " Chambly	No. 35	25 0 0
40	" " Chambly	No. 36	250 0 0	40	" " Chambly	No. 36	25 0 0	40	" " Chambly	No. 36	25 0 0
41	" " Chambly	No. 37	250 0 0	41	" " Chambly	No. 37	25 0 0	41	" " Chambly	No. 37	25 0 0
42	" " Chambly	No. 38	250 0 0	42	" " Chambly	No. 38	25 0 0	42	" " Chambly	No. 38	25 0 0
43	" " Chambly	No. 39	250 0 0	43	" " Chambly	No. 39	25 0 0	43	" " Chambly	No. 39	25 0 0
44	" " Chambly	No. 40	250 0 0	44	" " Chambly	No. 40	25 0 0	44	" " Chambly	No. 40	25 0 0
45	" " Chambly	No. 41	250 0 0	45	" " Chambly	No. 41	25 0 0	45	" " Chambly	No. 41	25 0 0
46	" " Chambly	No. 42	250 0 0	46	" " Chambly	No. 42	25 0 0	46	" " Chambly	No. 42	25 0 0
47	" " Chambly	No. 43	250 0 0	47	" " Chambly	No. 43	25 0 0	47	" " Chambly	No. 43	25 0 0
Carried over		£ 620 16 4 1/2		Carried over		£ 625 1 8		Carried over		£ 625 1 8	

Carried over

Carried over

Carried over

DR. STATEMENT of the Funds of the Board of Agriculture for Lower Canada, commencing from March 28, 1853. CR.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.	
1853.	March 28.	To Balance of Funds of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society transferred to the Board of Agriculture	445	17	10			124	15	0
	Sept. 19.	To Warrant from the Government in aid of the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal	1000	0	0			50	0	0
1854.	Sept. to Feb.	To seven Warrants from the Government for payment of Agricultural Societies organized in Lower Canada	7076	16	4					0
		Balance	26	4	7			6389	2	8
								800	0	0
								210	16	5
								739	15	0
								56	0	0
								75	0	0
								6	5	0
								56	5	0
								12	10	0
								11	3	4
								17	17	8
								4	17	6
								254	9	8
								8548	18	9

By order,

WM. EVANS,
Secretary and Treasurer
Board of Agriculture.

Montreal, May 9th, 1854.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

OF

MR. HOLWELL,

TO

THE HONBLE JOHN ROLPH,

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

(No. 22.)

QUEBEC, 20th January, 1854.

SIR,—Having, in conformity with your instructions of the 20th ultimo, completed, as far as my own personal attendance was concerned, the business of the commission to which I was appointed by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 2nd May 1853, I have the honor to submit the following statement of my proceedings generally since the date of my last Report (No. 21) of the 13th December, 1853; begging, at the same time, to refer you to my Reports (No. 12) of the 25th October, and (No. 13,) of the 1st of November last.

2nd. By far the greater number of the Canadian exhibitors have, in reply to the Circular addressed to all of them by me on the 1st November last, (copy of which Circular was enclosed in my Report No. 13,) requested that their contributions should be returned to them; as however it was at that time too late in the season to admit of their being so returned before the close of the navigation, and as they could not, with the exception of a few light articles, be sent back overland without incurring a very heavy expense for freight, besides additional risk of damage, it has been considered advisable to defer doing so until as early as may be practicable in the ensuing spring.

3rd. In the meantime, it became necessary either to cause such goods to be repacked and stored in some *bonded* warehouse at New York, until the re-opening of the navigation, or to make arrangements for leaving them on Exhibition for the present; the latter course was deemed the most advisable for several reasons with which I need not now trouble you.

4th. Some of the Exhibitors have signified their desire to leave their contributions on Exhibition, agreeably to the provisions of the Circular issued by the association on the 31st October, (copy of which Circular I had the honor of forwarding to you on the 1st November, 1853) whilst a few others have directed that theirs should be handed over to their agents in New York, for sale, or to be otherwise disposed of.

5th. The duty of giving effect to these several instructions, and of making all the preliminary arrangements with the association, entries at the Custom House, &c., has been assigned to Mr. C. H. Castle, of New York, as already reported to you on the 13th ultimo.

6th. The services of Mr. S. Marshall (who has charge of a portion of the goods in the English and Irish Departments) have been engaged for the *immediate* care and custody of the Canadian contributions until they shall have been fully disposed of, as above stated, instead of Mr. Jourdain, my agreement with whom (as reported to you on the 13th ultimo,) was objected to by the association as being incompatible with his other duties. Mr. Marshall is to receive the same very moderate remuneration as that agreed on with Mr. Jourdain, viz: \$10 per month, commencing from the 24th December, the date on which the services of Mr. West, as care-taker, at \$40 per month, were dispensed with.

7th. As the association, in their Circular of the 31st October, had intimated that, unless they were apprized in writing, on or before the 1st January, 1854, of the desire of Exhibitors to retain the space occupied by them, it would be reallocated to other parties, I considered it desirable for the interests of those persons who had already contributed to the representation of Canada, as well as of those who might hereafter be disposed to do so, to apply generally in behalf of Canada for the reservation of the space occupied by the Canadian Department; copies of my application, dated 14th December, and of the reply thereto from the association, acceding to my request, are herewith submitted—(Nos. 1 and 2.)

8th. As to the advantages likely to accrue to the agriculturists, the manufacturers, the *inventors* and others of Canada, from the display of their respective productions at the New York Exhibition, those parties are, or ought to be the best judges; my own conviction, founded upon the experience afforded me by my intimate relations with the exhibition, and more especially with the Canadian Department, is that those advantages are real and substantial, even though they may not be in all cases (as they occasionally have been) immediately obvious or perceptible; yet, however this may be, I considered it my duty to secure for Canadians the option of availing themselves of the privilege or not, by retaining for their benefit that space which I *know* hundreds of American and other Exhibitors were anxious to obtain *at high prices*.

9th. In notifying to the inhabitants of Canada that such space is at their disposal (a notification which, I respectfully suggest, should be made public at as early a date as may be convenient, and in such manner as the Provincial Government may deem most effectual), it will of course be necessary to explain to intending Exhibitors that the duty, the responsibility, and the expense of forwarding their contributions, of displaying them at the Crystal Palace, and of their proper care and preservation while there, will devolve upon themselves.

10th. The awards of the Jurors appointed to examine and report upon the various articles exhibited in the several classes, were nearly all rendered to the Commissioners of Jurics previous to my leaving New York, and I had been given to understand that the whole of them would be published in a few days, and that copies of such awards would be forwarded to me; but, although I have delayed the closing of this report much longer than I had intended, in the hope of being able to communicate that which I felt would prove of so much interest, I regret to say that I have not yet received the promised communication: in the absence however of official information on the subject, I may without indiscretion state that I feel confident that Canada will have no reason to complain of the awards when made public, and further that I shall be much mistaken if she does not carry off fully as many prizes and "honorable mentions," in proportion to the number of her contributions, as any other country represented at the Exhibition.

11th. Should it meet with your approbation I would suggest that a copy of the awards of the Jurors (in so far at least as they relate to Canadian contributions) a copy of the revised catalogue and a letter of thanks, be addressed to each of the parties who may have contributed to the representation of Canada at the New York Exhibition.

12th. During my sojourn at New York, I took advantage of the very few intervals of time that I could spare from the most pressing and immediate duties of my mission, to examine and enquire somewhat minutely into the construction, operation, results, prices, &c., of a few of such among the numerous agricultural and other implements and labor-saving machines exhibited at the Crystal Palace, as appeared to be more especially suited to the wants and purposes of Canada: the rough notes of my observations, and a few drawings, which I brought with me would probably enable me to draw up such brief reports upon the respective mer-

its of the artists so examined as might, (although by no means elaborate or scientific descriptions,) enable parties interested to form some idea of the adaptation of the several implements or machines to their own requirements:—should you deem such reports worthy of acceptance, whether for publication or otherwise, I shall be happy to prepare and forward them to you as early as possible.

13th. Although I consider that my duties as Commissioner and my relations with the Provincial Government, at least as their salaried officer, terminated on the 1st instant, when I resumed my charge in the Ordnance Department, I shall at all times be most happy if I can be of any, the slightest service, or afford any information, not only as regards the Canadian representation at the New York Exhibition, but as affecting those industrial interests of Canada, the advancement and prosperity of which will ever be with me objects of peculiar interest and of the warmest solicitude.

14th. Before closing this my final report, I may, I trust, be permitted to take a retrospective view of and to offer a few observations upon the practical operation of the plan adopted by the Provincial Government (in the most liberal and friendly spirit,) in furtherance of a representation of Canada at the New York Exhibition; upon the general apathy and want of co-operation that the people of Canada, (with a few honorable exceptions) have shewn in a matter in which some of their best interests appear, to me at least, to have been concerned, and upon the consequent failure of that full measure of success which Canada could undoubtedly have reaped, had a different plan of operations been adopted, and if a greater amount of energy, enterprise and friendly feeling had been displayed by the industrial classes of Canada.

15th. The Executive, according to the Secretary's letter of the 5th March, 1853, agreed to "appoint one or more persons on behalf of the Government, at each of the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, to act in conjunction with such persons as might be nominated by those localities, as a Committee to select and take charge of such articles as might be considered by them, with the approval of the Government, worthy of transmission to New York," and further to "provide for the conveyance of such articles to the last mentioned city and back, free of all charges to the parties concerned;" this decision was, immediately on its receipt by the Quebec Local Committee, extensively circulated throughout the Quebec district, and also communicated to the local Committee and to other parties supposed to take an interest in the movement, in each of the cities therein named.

16th. In the meantime it had been decided by the Executive to appoint only one person to act as Commissioner for the whole Province; and, as there were not in reality any persons nominated by the respective localities, with the exception perhaps of Quebec and Toronto, (in neither of which however the intention was fully carried out,) as a Committee to select and take charge of the articles contributed by such localities, the sole charge of all the goods from Canada subsequently devolved upon the Commissioner, contrary, no doubt, to the original intention of the Executive.

17th. During the month of May last, having been honored by His Excellency the Governor General with the appointment of Commissioner, I proceeded by order of the then Minister of Agriculture to all the chief cities in the Province, as far as London, Canada West, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, in concert with the several Committees which I might find already organized, or that might subsequently be formed for the purpose of giving effect to the proposed measure.

18th. My several reports (Nos. 1 to 5) to the Honourable Mr. Cameron, will have sufficiently explained the apathy, the obstacles and even the opposition I had to encounter, "the time was too short;" "there was nothing ready;"

“ the manufacturers were all too busy ;” “ contributors to the London Exhibition had been badly treated by the Government ;” “ the New York Exhibition was a speculation and a humbug ;” “ the object itself was without interest to Canada, especially after her great success at the London Exhibition ;” (an argument, the soundness of which I never could appreciate) “ Commissioners ought to have been named in each of the cities mentioned in the Secretary’s letter ;” “ no direct communication from the Government had been received by the several local Committees ;” one city “ had been slighted intentionally by not being named in the Secretary’s letter ;” in fact the measure seemed to find but little favor in any portion of the two Canadas.

19th. I must however, at the same time, acknowledge (and I do so with much gratification,) that, in spite of all these discouraging influences, I met with a great deal of courteous consideration and of cordial assistance, even in what was considered a hopeless undertaking, from several influential and public spirited individuals at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London; the consequence being that in each of those cities, with the exception of Hamilton, Committees were either formed or re-organized ostensibly for the purpose of collecting and forwarding contributions. (Quebec had already taken the lead, and has nobly established her claim to by far the largest share of the honor and credit of the Canadian representation, and will doubtless reap her reward in the largest share of the Canada prize list.)

20th. The provisions of the Secretary’s letter, and the arrangements proposed in consequence, and nominally agreed to by the several Local Committees, were however, but very partially carried out, and in many cases not at all, nevertheless, after several vexatious, but perhaps unavoidable delays, a very fair collection of contributions was received, principally from Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto ; but the space originally intended for Canada had, in the mean time, been appropriated to American and other exhibitors ; and much time was again lost in obtaining a new site for the Canadian Department, and in getting it properly fitted up and the contributions suitably arranged and displayed therein.

21st. And here I regret to have to state that certain parties from Canada, who about this time visited the Exhibition, observing the confusion and want of arrangement necessarily attendant upon all these adverse circumstances, instead of taking the trouble to enquire into the cause of them, or to afford any advice or assistance, (both of which would have been thankfully received and duly appreciated,) in remedying the evil, preferred to avail themselves of the opportunity to rail in the bitterest and most hostile manner, and in some cases to circulate the most exaggerated and unfounded reports against the Commissioner, the Canadian Department, and the whole Exhibition : and this at the very time when the President and principal officers of the association, the foreign Commissioners, especially those of Great Britain, the New York press, and the American people generally were daily noticing in the most flattering and complimentary terms, the unexpected extent, variety and interest of the Canadian representation : as to the arrangements made by me for giving effect to the intentions of the Government, which, strictly speaking, was the legitimate limit of my duty, although I did not by any means confine myself thereto, I can only say, 1st. That I am conscious of having spared neither time, nor trouble, nor zealous attention, in doing all that I could devise for the benefit of the representation, even to the injury at one time of my own health, and that I cheerfully leave the decision as to how far I may have succeeded, in the hands of my employers (and especially of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, who had an opportunity of personally judging of the manner in which I performed my duties,) as well as of the reasonable and intelligent portion of the seven or eight thousand Canadians who visited the Exhibition. I may here, I trust, be excused for submitting to your notice two communications on the subject

of the Canadian Department, at the New York Exhibition; the one addressed to the Editor of the Montreal Gazette, the other a contribution to the Quebec Chronicle.

22nd. Although Mr. Secretary Morin's letter of the 5th March, 1853, as before quoted, most explicitly limited the action of the Government to the "conveyance of the contributions to New York and back free of all charges to the parties interested," and although in the arrangements entered into by me with the several local Committees it was especially recommended and understood that some person should be sent to New York, with the contributions from each locality, for the purpose of assisting in the arrangement, display and decoration, if thought advisable, of their respective contributions; yet the whole burden of such duties, as well as the provision of glass cases and other suitable receptacles for the several contributions, was most mercilessly thrown upon the Commissioner, who was looked upon rather as the agent or servant of each individual contributor than as the representative of the Provincial Government and of the Canadian Exhibitors collectively, without reference to any particular person or place: numerous and occasionally amusing evidences of the existence of this impression might be selected for your perusal, from among the voluminous correspondence now in my possession relative to the Canadian representation; but I fear I have already trespassed much longer than I ought, upon your time and attention: I would, however, beg to mention that among all the other Commissioners, Foreign as well as American, with whom I became acquainted, not one was in any way connected with or interested for any individual contributor; each exhibitor having his own paid agent, (one person frequently acting for a number of exhibitors) or having consigned and entrusted his contributions to the care and custody of the association; the Commissioner was thus enabled to represent in a much more effective manner the general interests of the country he came from, as well as those of all the exhibitors collectively and individually, and to examine and report upon all such objects and matters of interest to that country, as the exhibition and all its attendant incidents might furnish him with. Whatever, therefore, may be the extent of pecuniary aid which the Provincial Government, in a spirit of enlightened liberality, may be induced at any time to afford towards a proper representation of the industrial resources and interests of Canada, at any similar international Exhibition, I would very respectfully, yet most earnestly recommend that it should abstain entirely from the assumption of any charge or care of contributions, and from all management or control of the business details of such representation; matters which I feel convinced can only be managed to the satisfaction of contributors by agents selected and paid by themselves. This observation would not of course apply in case the Executive should, at any time, with the object of promoting a representation of the Agricultural and other Industrial resources of the country, procure by purchase such samples of its produce or manufactures as may appear desirable for that purpose; a plan which will probably, for some years, be the only one likely to meet with the fullest success in Canada.

Apologizing for the extreme length of this communication,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL,

Commissioner for Canada,
New York Industrial Exhibition.

The Honorable John Rolph,
Minister of Agriculture.

&c., &c., &c.

QUEBEC, 20th September, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to report the receipt from New York of fourteen Bronze Medals and of forty-six Diplomas, for distribution among the Canadian Contributors to the New York Industrial Exhibition, according to the enclosed list (No. 1) received therewith through Mr. C. H. Castle, the resident Agent of the Canada Commission at New York.

I at the same time beg to enclose a correct classified list (No. 2) of the several Canadian Exhibitors to whom awards were made, together with an alphabetical list (No. 3) of the same, for more convenient reference: a comparison of these lists with the one forwarded by Mr. Castle will show the following differences, viz:—

	Awarded.	Received.	Remaining due.
Bronze Medals " <i>with special approbation</i> ".....	2	1	1
Bronze Medals with diploma:.....	20	13	7
Diplomas of "Honorable mention."	44	32	12
	—	—	—
Totals.....	66	46	20
	—	—	—

Thus leaving one Bronze Medal "*with special approbation*," seven Bronze Medals with diplomas, and twelve diplomas of "Honorable mention," yet to be received.

I have written, this day, to Mr. Castle, enclosing a statement of such deficiencies, together with the particulars of each award thus omitted, and requesting him to use all possible despatch in forwarding them:—in the mean time I beg to apply for your instructions, as to the manner in which you may wish the Medals and Diplomas already received to be distributed to the respective parties entitled to them.

I would at the same time respectfully suggest that the enclosed List No. 2 be published for the information of parties concerned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL,
Commissioner for Canada, N. Y. Industrial Exhibition.

The Honorable
Sir Allan N. McNab, M. P. P.,
Minister of Agriculture,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

List of the respective parties for whom Diplomas, accompanied by Bronze Medals, as well as of Diplomas containing "Honorable Mention," have been this day forwarded to Wm. Antrobus Holwell, Esq., Quebec, Canadian Commissioner for the New York Industrial Exhibition, 1853, by C. H. Castle:—

Revd. J. G. Geddes,.....	Hamilton,.....	Bronze Medal.
Madame J. B. Bouchard,.....	St. Vallière,.....	do
Miss Globensky,.....	Lachine,.....	do
J. Têtu,.....	Berthier,.....	do
Mlle. P. Martel,.....	St. Ambroise,.....	do
Van Brocklyn, Winter & Co....	Brantford,.....	do
Mrs. John Reid,.....	Belleville,.....	do
C. Reinhart,.....	Montreal,.....	do
Miss Eliza Dutton,.....	do.....	do
Miss Kate Thompson.....	Toronto,.....	do
James McGrath,.....	do.....	do
Mrs. Thompson,.....	Quebec,.....	do
Madame J. B. Jobin,.....	do.....	do
Wm. Antrobus Holwell,..	do.....	Bronze Medal and Diploma "with special approbation."
Hypolite Blouin,.....	Berthier,.....	Honorable Mention.
Betsy Rousseau,.....	St. Hilaire.....	do
John Robertson,.....	Long-Point,.....	do
Smith Bartlet,.....	Bellville,.....	do
J. W. Bailey,.....	Megantic,.....	do
Madame Lamère,.....	St. Laurent,.....	do
Jones & Co.,.....	Gananoque,.....	do
Louis Boivin,.....	Cacouna,.....	do
Asa M. Westover,.....	Durham,.....	do
P. C. Sinclair,.....	Cobourg,.....	do
John Robb,.....	Montreal,.....	do
Edward Trenholm,.....	Kingsey,.....	do
A. Griffin,.....	Waterdown,.....	do
J. B. Ewart,.....	Dundas,.....	do
Samuel Hulbert,.....	Prescott,.....	do
John Esinhart,.....	Laprairie,.....	do
François Couture,.....	St. Ambroise,.....	do
Madame Couture,.....	do.....	do
Angus McNaughton,.....	Hinchinbrook,.....	do
J. Muir,.....	do.....	do
J. Muir,.....	do.....	do
Francis Silverthron,.....	Toronto,.....	do
James Fleming,.....	do.....	do
E. W. Thompson,.....	do.....	do
M. Paquet,.....	Quebec,.....	do
Jno. R. Lambly,.....	do..	do
James Morgan.....	do..	do
Col. Irvine,.....	do.....	do
M. Pacquet,.....	do.....	do
Madame Aubé,.....	Canada,.....	do
Madame Genest, and.....	do.....	do
Robt. G. McMullen,....	do.....	do

RECAPITULATION.

	Awarded.	Received.	Remaining due.
Bronze Medals, with special appro- bation.....	2	1	1
Bronze Medals with Diplomas.....	20	13	7
Honorable Mention.....	44	32	12
	—	—	—
Totals.....	66	46	20
	—	—	—

No. 2.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

LIST OF AWARDS OF THE JURIES TO CONTRIBUTORS FROM CANADA.

Class 3—Substances used as Food, &c.

BRONZE MEDAL.

To the Agricultural Society of Toronto, C. W., for a "very fine" sample of White Wheat (66 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the bushel,) grown by John B. Carpenter, of Town-
end, C. W.

" C. Reinhart, Montreal C. E., for "Superior" Hams.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To J. W. Bailey, Leeds, Megantic, C. E., for Maple Sugar.

" Smith Bartlett, Belleville C. W., for Peas.

" Hypolite Blouin, Berthier en bas, C. E., for Timothy Seed.

" Louis Boivin, Cacouna, C. E., for Wheat.

" François Couture, St. Ambroise, C. E., for Skinless Barley, and Canadian Oats.

" L. A. Cummer & Co., Waterdown Mills, C. W., for Flour (superior double cooled.)

" J. B. Ewart, Dundas, C. W., for Flour.

" James Fleming, Toronto, C. W., for White Marrowfat Peas.

" A. Griffin, Ransom Mills, Waterdown, C. W., for Extra Superfine Flour.

" Madame Lamère, St. Laurent, C. E., for Colored Beans.

" R. Lambley, Quebec, C. E., for Maple Sugar and Syrup.

" R. McMullen, Toronto, C. W., "Superior" Irish Lundy Foot Snuff.

" Angus McNaughton, Hinchinbrooke, C. E. for "very superior" Honey.

" J. Muir, Hinchinbrooke, C. E., for Wheat, Peas and Oats.

" " " " for very good Cheese.

" M. Pacquet, Quebec District, C. E., for Beans.

" John Robb, Montreal, C. E., for Wine Crackers.

" Betsy Rousseau, St. Hilaire, C. E., for Maple Sugar, granulated and in cakes.

" Francis Silverthorne, Toronto, C. W., for Pot and Pearl Barley.

" P. C. Sinclair, Cobourg, C. W., for "superior" Cobourg Sauce.

" E. W. Thompson, Toronto, C. W., for Barley.

" Edward Trenholm, Kingsey, C. E., for Buckwheat Flour.

" Asa Westover, Dunham, C. W., for Maple Sugar and Syrup.

Class 4—Vegetable and Animal Substances employed in Manufactures.

HONORABLE MENTION.

- To Arch. McFarlane, Montreal, C. E., for Glue from Common Stock, or Tanners pieces or "scrows."
 " The Hon. G. Joley, Lotbinière, C. E., for Vegetable fibre, &c.
 " M. Pacquet, Quebec District, C. E., for dressed Flax.

Class 5—Machines for direct use, Carriages, &c.

BRONZE MEDAL.

- To J. J. Saurin, Quebec, C. E., for two Sleighs.

Class 9—Agricultural, Horticultural, Dairy, and other Implements.

BRONZE MEDAL WITH SPECIAL APPROBATION.

- To W. Antrobus Holwell, Quebec, C. E., for an ingeniously constructed Fruit-gatherer

BRONZE MEDAL, WITH DIPLOMA.

- " Van Brocklin, Winter & Co., Brantford, C. W., for a Threshing and Separating Machine.

HONORABLE MENTION.

- To Samuel Hulbert, Prescott, C. W., for a Patent Plough.
 " Ford, Jones & Co., Gananoque, C. W., for a case of Shovels and Spades.
 " John Robertson, Long Point, C. E., for a Seed Sower.

Class 10—Philosophical Instruments and Products resulting from their use.

HONORABLE MENTION.

- To John Esinhart, Laprairie, C. E., for a Manuscript Map of the United State &c., (executed by him when 14 years of age.)

Class 12—Manufactures of Wool.

BRONZE MEDAL, WITH SPECIAL APPROBATION.

- To J. Patterson, Elgin Mills, Dundas, C. W., for Twilled Blankets, "the best exhibited."

Class 14—Manufactures of Flax and Hemp.

HONORABLE MENTION.

- To Madame Bouchard, St. Valière, C. E., for "excellent home-made Linen."

Class 16—Leather, Furs, and their Manufactures.

BRONZE MEDAL.

- To the Indians of Lorette for "excellent" specimens of dressed and undressed Deer and Moose Skins.
 " C. H. Têtu, Rivière Ouelle, C. E., for "excellent" specimens of Porpoise Leather.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To W. Antrobus Holwell, Quebec, C. E., for the "Duplex Safety Rein."

Class 19—Tapestry, Carpets, Embroidery, Fancy Needlework, &c.

BRONZE MEDAL.

To Madame Bouchard, St. Valère, C. E., for a Knitted Counterpane and Curtains.

" Miss Eliza Dutton, Montreal, C. E., for a Knitted Cradle Quilt.

" The Revd. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, C. W., for a Berlin Wool Carpet, (embroidered by the Ladies of Hamilton.)

" Miss Globensky, Lachine, C. E., for a complete set of Embroidered Furniture.

" Miss P. Martel, St. Ambroise, C. E., for Lace Caps and Collars.

" James McGrath, Toronto, C. W., for a Berlin Wool Carpet, (embroidered by the Ladies of Toronto.)

" Mrs. John Reid, Belleville, C. W., for a Knitted Quilt.

" Mrs. Thompson, Quebec, C. E., for a Baby's Knitted Dress.

" Miss Kate Thomson, Toronto, C. W., for a Rose-point Lace Collar.

Class 20—Wearing Apparel.

BRONZE MEDAL.

To Madame J. B. Jobin, Quebec, C. E., for Knitted Woollen Over Socks.

" J. Têtu, Berthier, C. E., for Woollen Night Caps.

" Jos. Barbeau, Quebec, C. E., for Cavalier Boots.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To Madame Aubé, C. E., for Woollen Stockings.

" Madame Couture, St. Anselme, C. E., for Knitted and Woollen Stockings.

" Madame Laurent, C. E., for Woollen Hosiery.

Class 22—Iron, Brass, Pewter and General Hardware.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To J. K. Griffin, Burford, C. W., for an "ingeniously devised" Cooking Stove.

" Hiram Piper, Toronto, C. W., for an improved Hip Bath, &c.

Class 25—Porcelain and other Ceramic Manufacture.

BRONZE MEDAL.

To Messrs. Bell, Quebec, C. E., for specimens of Pottery.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To Mr. Maclaren, Yamaska Pottery, C. E., for Roofing Tiles, Bricks, &c.

Class 26—Decorative Furniture, &c.

HONORABLE MENTION

To Lieut. Col. Irvine, A. D. C., Quebec, C. E., for Maple Table Top, decorated with the natural leaves of Maple.

Class 27—Manufactures in Marble, Slate and other Ornamental Stone, &c.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To Felix Morgan, Quebec, C. E., for design and cutting of Gothic Font (in Pictou Stone.)

Class 28—Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances not otherwise specified.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To Thomas Moore, Thornhill, C. W., for Axe-handles.

Class 29—Miscellaneous Manufactures.

HONORABLE MENTION.

To Miss Cochrane, Quebec, C. E., for Wax Fruit.

“ Industrial Exhibition Committee of Quebec, for a Money Purse, Table Mats, Knife Sheath, Mink and Musk Rat Skin Bags, Moose Deer and Cariboo Feet, Bark Work, Card Trays, Baskets, Cigar Cases, Fan, Watch Holders and Card Cases, all prepared, manufactured and ornamented, by the Lorette Indians.

“ Miss Caroline Schiller, Montreal, C. E., for a large Bark Box, elaborately worked with Moose Hair.

Class 30—Musical Instruments.

BRONZE MEDAL.

To J. B. Zeigler, H. M. 66th Regt., Quebec, C. E., for “ingenious” improved Cornopean.

RECAPITULATION.

Bronze Medals with Special Approbation	Class No.	0	1 ²	.....	2																									
Bronze Medals	Class No.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	.....	20
Honorable Mention	Class No.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	.....	44

W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL,
 Commissioner for Canada, New York Industrial Exhibition.

ALPHABETICAL List of Exhibitors from Canada, at the New York Industrial Exhibition, 1853, to whom awards were made by the Juries.

Name.	Residence.	Class.	No. in Catalogue.	Contribution.	Award.
Agricultural Society	County Toronto, C. W.	3	18	Wheat	Bronze Medal.
Abbé, Madame	C. E.	20	4	Woolen Stockings	Honorable Mention.
Adley, J. W.	Leeds, Megantic, C. E.	3	8	Maple Sugar	Honorable Mention.
Barbeau, Jos.	Quebec, C. E.	20	6	Cavalier Boots, &c.	Bronze Medal.
Bartlett, Smith	Belleville, C. W.	3	17	Peas	Honorable Mention.
Bell, Messrs.	Quebec, C. E.	25	1	Lottery, &c.	Bronze Medal.
Blouin, Hippolyte	Burthier (en bas), C. E.	3	1	Timothy Seed	Honorable Mention.
Blouin, Louis	Capoua, C. E.	3	2	Wheat	Honorable Mention.
Bouchard, Madame	St. Vallère, C. E.	14	1	Home made Linen	Bronze Medal.
Do, do.	Do.	10	3	Knitted Counterpane and Curtains	Bronze Medal.
Cochrane, Miss	Quebec, C. E.	29	3	Wax Fruit	Honorable Mention.
Committee, Local Exhibition	Do.	20	4	Various Indian Manufactures	Honorable Mention.
Couturo, François	St. Ambroise, C. E.	3	4	Barley and Oats	Honorable Mention.
Couturo, Madame	Do.	20	10	Knitted Woolen Stockings	Honorable Mention.
Gummer, L. A. & Co.	Waterdown Mills, C. W.	3	20	Flour	Honorable Mention.
Dutton, Miss Eliza	Montreal, C. E.	19	7	Knitted Cradle Quilt	Bronze Medal.
Malnhart, John	Laprairie, C. E.	10	1	Manuscript Map	Honorable Mention.
Ewart, J. B.	Dundas, C. W.	3	24	Flour	Honorable Mention.
Mening, James	Toronto, C. W.	3	22	Peas	Honorable Mention.
Goddes, the Rev. J. G.	Hamilton, C. W.	19	10	Berlin Wool Carpet	Bronze Medal.
Gonest, Madame Laurent	C. E.	20	1	Woolen Hosiery	Honorable Mention.
Globensky, Miss	Lachine, C. E.	19	8	Embroidered Furniture	Bronze Medal.
Griffin, A.	Waterdown, C. W.	3	33	Flour	Honorable Mention.
Griffin, J. K.	Burford, C. W.	22	6	Cooking Stove	Honorable Mention.
Holwell, W. Antrobus	Quebec, C. E.	9	1	Fruit Gatherer	Bronze Medal, special approbation.
Do, do.	Do.	16	2	Duplex safety Rein	Honorable Mention.
Hulbert, Samuel	Prescott, C. W.	9	3	Patent Plough	Honorable Mention.
Indians, The at	Lorette, C. E.	16	3	Deer and Moose Skins	Bronze Medal.
Irvine, Lieut. Col.	Quebec, C. E.	26	1	Maple Table Top	Honorable Mention.
John, Madame	Do.	20	2	Knitted Woolen over Socks	Bronze Medal.
John, G.	Lotbinière, C. E.	4	2	Vegetable Fibre	Honorable Mention.
Jones, Ford & Co.	Gananogou, C. W.	9	4	Spades and Shovels	Honorable Mention.
Lamère, Madame	St. Laurent, C. E.	3	9	Colored Beans	Honorable Mention.
Lambly, R.	Quebec, C. E.	3	6	Maple Sugar, &c.	Honorable Mention.
McFarlane, Arch.	Montreal, C. E.	4	6	Gluo	Honorable Mention.
McGrath, James	Toronto, C. W.	19	9	Berlin Wool Carpet	Bronze Medal.
McLaren, J.	Yumaeka, C. E.	25	1	Roofing Tiles and Bricks	Honorable Mention.
McMullen, R.	Toronto, C. W.	3	19	Snuff	Honorable Mention.
McNaughton, Angus	Hinchinbrooke, C. E.	3	11	Honey	Honorable Mention.
Martel, Miss P.	St. Ambroise, C. E.	10	4	Lace Caps and Collars	Bronze Medal.
Moore, Thomas	Thornhill, C. W.	28	4	Axe handles	Honorable Mention.
Morgan, Felix	Quebec, C. E.	27	1	Baptismal Font	Honorable Mention.
Muir, J.	Hinchinbrooke, C. E.	3	10	Wheat, Peas and Oats	Honorable Mention.
Do.	Do.	3	10	Cheese	Honorable Mention.
Pacquet, M.	Quebec District, C. E.	3	3	Beans	Honorable Mention.
Do.	Do.	4	1	Dressed Flax	Honorable Mention.
Patterson, J. (Elgin Mills)	Dundas, C. W.	12	12	Twilled Blankets	Bronze Medal, special approbation.
Piper, Hiram	Toronto, C. W.	22	3	Improved Hip Bath, &c.	Honorable Mention.
Reid, Mrs. John	Belleville, C. W.	19	11	Knitted Quilt	Bronze Medal.
Reinhart, C.	Montreal, C. E.	3	14	Hams	Bronze Medal.
Robb, John	Do.	3	12	Wine Crackers	Honorable Mention.
Robertson, John	Long Point, C. E.	9	2	Seed Sower	Honorable Mention.
Rousseau, Helsey	St. Hilaire, C. E.	3	16	Maple Sugar	Honorable Mention.
Saurin, J. J.	Quebec, C. E.	5	2	Two Sleighs	Bronze Medal.
Schiller, Miss Caroline	Montreal, C. E.	29	6	Embroidered Bark Box	Honorable Mention.
Silverthorne, Francis	Toronto, C. W.	3	25	Pot and Pearl Barley	Honorable Mention.
Sinclair, P. C.	Cobourg, C. W.	3	20	Cobourg Sauce	Honorable Mention.
Téti, C. H.	Rivière Ouelle, C. E.	16	1	Perpolise Leather	Bronze Medal.
Yéti, J.	Berthier, C. E.	20	21	Woolen Night Caps	Bronze Medal.
Thompson, E. W.	Toronto, C. W.	3	5	Barley	Honorable Mention.
Thompson, Mrs.	Quebec, C. E.	10	12	Baby's knitted Dress	Bronze Medal.
Thompson, Miss Kate	Toronto, C. W.	19	6	Rose Point Lace Collar	Bronze Medal.
Trenholme, Edward	Kingsey, C. E.	3	13	Buckwheat Flour	Honorable Mention.
Van Brocklin, Winter & Co.	Brantford, C. W.	9	5	Thrashing Machine	Bronze Medal.
Westover, Ass	Dunham, C. E.	3	15	Maple Sugar	Honorable Mention.
Zeigler, J. B., 66th Regt.	Quebec, C. E.	30	1	Improved Cornpean	Bronze Medal.

Bronze Medals, with Special Approbation 2
 Bronze Medals 29
 Honorable Mention 44

Total awards 66

Being at the rate of about 43.14 per cent upon the number of Exhibitors, (153,) exclusive of those in the 1st Class (Mineralogy), whose Contributions were not exhibited

W. ANTROBUS HOLWELL,
 Commissioner for Canada,
 New York Industrial Exhibition.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX to Abstracts of Inventions issued from 8th June, 1824, to

No.	Description of Invention,	Name of Patentee.	Date of Letters Patent.
430	Apparatus ...	Nathan Buchanan...	October 6, 1853.
148	Do (Cooking) ...	Alex. Carpenter	February 17, 1834.
273	Do ...	J. H. Sampson,	March 6, 1850.
427	Do ...	Mesa B. Southwick,	Sept. 15, 1853.
298	Do ...	Oliver Tiffany,	October 30, 1850.
382	Do ...	Fredk. Tiffany,	November 6, 1852.
131	Do ...	Geo. P. Warren,	August 14, 1848.
275	Ashes Safe ...	Alex. Carpenter,	March 13, 1850.
260	Accoucheurs Assistant ...	Chas. Mingley,	August 13, 1849.
54	Air Distributer or Grate ...	Ananias Smith	January 30, 1849.
44	Archimedean Screw ...	Nelson Walker,	March 24, 1841.
32	Do Suspension ...	Samuel and S. R. Andres,	February 4, 1837.
28	Do do ...	Nicol. H. Baird,	April 29, 1833.
162	Do do ...	Nicol. H. Baird,	July 14, 1831.
316	Do and Roofs... ..	Amable Duchatne	Novr. 30, 1831.
286	Do ...	John G. Howard	February 24, 184
105	Do ...	John Kiely...	March 22, 1851.
40	Do ...	Stephen Mills,	Novr. 28, 1846.
119	Bricks ...	G. W. Wickstead,	October 31, 1835.
239	Do ...	Austin Adams,	August 14, 1847.
212	Do ...	John Butter,	May 2, 1848.
243	Do ...	David J. Ellis,	April 25, 1846.
433	Do ...	James McLaren	January 8, 1852.
18	Biscuits and Crackers	John Parsons,	October 6, 1852.
406	Baking purposes ...	Samuel Andres, Jr.,	January 3, 1851.
425	Do ...	John Dean...	April 29, 1853.
217	Blacksmiths' Forges	W. T. Barnes,	Sept. 7, 1853.
286	Blast-Regulator ...	Jacob Barnes,	October 21, 1846.
231	Bellows ...	Jacob Barnes,	June 13, 1850.
287	Bee Hive ...	Joseph Westman,	May 9, 1847.
380	Do ...	Albert Bennett,	June 12, 1850.
100	Do ...	Charles Mingley,	October 27, 1852.
224	Boilers Setting ...	Amos Tyler,	Sept. 26, 1846.
24	Do Steam Engine ...	Daniel Cheel,	January 23, 1847.
112	Do Steam Generator	John C. Douglas,	Sept. 27, 1831.
		Horace H. Davison,	April 19, 1847.

No.	Description of the Invention.	Name of Patentee.	Date of Letters Patent.
228	Double Reversible Flue Steam Generator	Horrace H. Davison,	April 10, 1847.
123	Improved method of making	Michael Dwyer,	Novr. 16, 1847.
178	The Circumfluent	Wm. Halwell,	July 16, 1847.
76	Method of constructing Counter	Ebenezer Gilbert,	May 21, 1845.
197	Do	Ebenezer Gilbert,	June 25, 1845.
37	An improved weighing	Otis Warren,	June 30, 1834.
408	An improved called "The Duplex Safety."	Wm. A. Holwell,	May 12, 1853.
167	Machine for making	Louis Lemieux,	January 25, 1847.
421	A Metallic...	Calvin P. Ladd,	July 8, 1853.
213	Inventor of the	Wm. McLean,	May 26, 1846.
434	For cleansing and drawing off...	John Farsous,	October 13, 1853.
131	Apparatus for taking off the friction	Geo. P. Warren,	August 14, 1848.
308	Improvement on old Patent Bedstead for the Sick and Wounded	Joseph Watson,	January 31, 1851.
273	Apparatus for Cutting	James H. Sampson,	March 6, 1850.
18	A machine for manufacturing	Samuel Andres, Jr.,	January 3, 1851.
21	For propelling various kinds of machinery	S. & S. R. Andres,	March 14, 1831.
67	Machine for	Austin Adams,	January 8, 1844.
163	Machine for manufacture of	James Ainslie,	August 21, 1840.
208	For making Brick, Tiles, &c.	Geo. K. Burrows,	February 27, 1846.
364	Scientific mode of constructing	Samuel Andres,	August 12, 1852.
386	Centrifugal and Centripetal	Geo. Ainslie,	February 8, 1853.
86	For making butter	Jasper Ball,	January 7, 1846.
93	New method of making	Ephraim Duell,	May 6, 1846.
233	An improved	Peter Fraer,	June 26, 1847.
359	The Reciprocating	Benjamin Gumeat,	June 15, 1852.
361	Improved called the Propeller...	Peter Row Higley,	August 30, 1849.
370	New machine for	Richd. Lossing,	August 31, 1852.
379	An improved	has Midgley,	October 27, 1852.
236	New description of	Meizer T. Thomas,	Decr. 13, 1847.
135	Called the Aeriform and Atmospheric	Walter H. Wells,	Novr. 13, 1848.
232	Do	Walter H. Wells,	Novr. 17, 1848.
349	An improved	Asa Willard,	January 23, 1852.
89	New method of making	Fredk. Henry Baddely,	October 9, 1834.
138	New Office Sliding	John P. Rostwick,	Novr. 20, 1848.
149	Revolving fine as applied to	Alex. Carpenter,	February 17, 1834.
154	Upon new and different principles	James Cahill,	June 1, 1853.
307	Prowsonian Hot-air Furnace, or	Geo. F. Prowse,	January 7, 1851.

4 Cylinder and double Drum for manufacture of Ropes, Cables, &c.

875	Improved machine for making...	R. Dalkin,	Nov 30, 1825.
66	Do Springs	Edward C. Ennis,	Sept. 30, 1852.
126	Do Four Wheel	Edward Gingras,	Sept. 16, 1843.
245	Do do	Edward T. Jones,	June 27, 1848.
271	Do Spring	Edward T. Jones,	June 23, 1846.
350	Do Four Wheel	Daniel Mandigo,	January 22, 1850.
342	Do Spring	Justus L. Jones,	March 20, 1852.
420	Do Springs	Thomas Mills,	Novr. 25, 1851.
268	Capstans	Geo. Urquhart,	July 20, 1853.
199	astans	John Gilmour,	Decr. 11, 1849.
421	Coffin	Lewis Ives,	July 16, 1848.
16	Clover Seed Machine	Calvin P. Ladd,	July 8, 1853.
19	Clocks	John Mannings,	Novr. 1, 1830.
30	Chromatometer	John McCann,	March 1, 1831.
108	Cistern	Theodore F. Molt,	April 6, 1832.
325	Cider Mill Press	Johnathan B. Massey,	April 3, 1847.
394	Corn Crusher	John H. McKenzie,	June 16, 1851.
373	Do Cracker	James Russell,	April 15, 1852.
36	Do Oribble	Geo. M. Sperry,	Sept. 21, 1852.
328	Cross Cutting	Joel Spaulding,	June 30, 1834.
171	Comb, Expanding	Chester Shattuck,	May 21, 1851.
156	Charcoal	Chas. M. Tate,	January 21, 1842.
410	Cant Hook	Jos. Van Norman,	January 29, 1836.
68	Drying Kiln	Joseph Woods,	May 28, 1853.
188	Do	Hiram Bigelow,	January 9, 1844.
360	Drill Seed	Hiram Bigelow,	Sept. 29, 1843.
395	Do	Lawrence Hager,	June 30, 1852.
62	Drilling Machine	Peter Murdoch,	April 15, 1852.
272	Do	Dwight A. McDonald,	Decr. 19, 1842.
203	Distillation	Wm. Nixon,	February 28, 1850.
240	Ditching Machine	John Maitland,	August 12, 1845.
21	Endless Chain	Wm. Partridge,	April 22, 1848.
193	Engine Pump	S. and S. R. Andres,	March 14, 1831.
309	Do do	John Hearle,	June 29, 1844.
5	Do Lever	John Hearle,	January 31, 1851.
432	Excavator	Jacob Justin,	October 31, 1826.
367	Elevator	Robert E. Stephens,	October 6, 1853.
43	Fireproof Safe	Edward Trenholm,	August 26, 1852.
111	Fire Extinguishers	S. and S. R. Andres,	April 1, 1837.
196	Do	Wm. Armstrong,	May 8, 1847.
135	Fire Engine	John Hearle,	Sept. 3, 1844.
308	Fire do	John Hearle,	June 29, 1844.
64	Fire do	John Hearle,	January 31, 1851.
122	Fire do	Louis Leanoine,	June 1, 1843.
186	Fire do	Wm. Muir,	October 27, 1847.
	Composition for preventing and Extinguishing	John Montgomery,	August 9, 1843.

(Continued.)

No.	Description of the Invention.	Name of Patentee.	Date of Letters Patent.
354	A direct action	Wm. Perry...	April 30, 1652.
37	House pump new of construction	Albert Young...	February 26, 1846.
207	do do	Albert Young...	February 14, 1846.
364	Scientific mode of constructing	Samuel Anders...	August 12, 1852.
41	A discovery in the process of	Samson Buttery...	Novr. 4, 1835.
415	New machine for fishing	Jackson McIntyre...	June 20, 1853.
59	A machine for fishing	Edouard Belanger...	August 25, 1842.
404	Improvement in constructing of	Daniel P. Brigham...	April 29, 1853.
276	do do	E. G. Wilson...	March 13, 1850.
1	For washing and fulling	Noah Cushing...	June 8, 1842.
8	Improved machine for dressing	Robert Hoyle...	October 3, 1859.
118	New method by rotting by artificial means	James McGee...	August 6, 1847.
235	do do	James McGee...	August 14, 1847.
116	New method of constructing	John Mills...	October 10, 1846.
103	For generating heat in dwellings, &c.	Geo. F. Prowse...	Sept. 1, 1847.
120	New method of constructing	Geo. F. Prowse...	January 7, 1851.
307	Prowsonian Hot Air Cooking Range	Jos. Pagnuelo...	January 8, 1852.
344	An Improved	Henry Rutan...	August 23, 1846.
15	New method of constructing	Samuel Anders, Jr...	October 25, 1830.
296	An Improved	David Kidd...	October 14, 1850.
117	A new and useful	Uriah Daily...	April 7, 1831.
96	For grinding grain, &c.	E. S. De Rotterdam...	August 26, 1847.
67	A machine for	Noah Shaw...	August 3, 1846.
346	For cleaning grain and separating it from straw and chaff	Austin Adams...	January 8, 1844.
17	A machine for	Alex. Anderson...	January 19, 1852.
22	A useful machine for	Amos Austin...	January 3, 1831.
394	A machine for crushing grain and corn	Edouard Belanger...	March 30, 1831.
14	Instrument to ascertain tonnage, &c.	James Russell...	April 15, 1853.
93	For generating gas	Samuel Anders, Jr...	August 9, 1830.
281	Improvement in the	Colby Harrison...	June 22, 1846.
362	New mode of purifying	Colby Harrison...	Decr. 12, 1846.
494	Mode of producing from Oil, &c.	Abraham Longbottom...	July 29, 1852.
192	The self propelling	Alexis Robitaille...	Sept. 2, 1852.
246	Improved method of making	Frederick Hutt...	January 27, 1844.
400	An improved Gun barrel and projectile	Peter R. Lamb...	June 26, 1848.
		Wm. C. Ruttan...	April 29, 1853.

254	For burning saw dust, peat, turf, &c., in stores	Ahanias Smith...	January 12, 1849.
169	An improved	Nelson Walker...	January 15, 1852.
13	Machine for manufacturing	Samuel Anders, Jr...	August 9, 1830.
347	Improved plan for	James Anderson...	January 19, 1852.
129	New method of constructing	Antipas M. Byron...	June 19, 1848.
136	Coil spring tooth revolving Horse	Feleg Bowen...	Novr. 14, 1848.
237	do do	Feleg Bowen...	Decr. 13, 1847.
341	An improved machine for cutting	Peter R. Higley...	Novr. 6, 1851.
388	do do	Peter R. Higley...	March 7, 1853.
322	Improved machine for cutting...	Daniel Mandigo...	May 2, 1851.
300	Box for cutting	Ithamar P. Smith...	Decr. 7, 1850.
8	Improved machine for dressing	Robert Hoyle...	October 3, 1829.
118	Do do	James McGee...	August 6, 1847.
235	Do do	James McGee...	August 14, 1847.
95	New method of constructing	G. W. Johnson...	June 24, 1846.
215	For lifting heavy materials into stores, &c.	G. W. Johnson...	June 26, 1846.
103	For generating and diffusing heat in dwellings, &c.	John Mills...	October 10, 1846.
57	Do do	John Mills...	Sept. 1, 1846.
120	For propelling vessels by acting on the fluid in which they float	Isaac G. Ogden...	June 27, 1842.
187	For propelling vessels and other floating bodies by heated air gasses, &c.	Isaac G. Ogden...	August 14, 1845.
210	New method of constructing	Geo. F. Prowse...	Sept. 1, 1847.
298	For heating buildings, &c.	Henry Rutan...	May 2, 1846.
382	For heating houses, green houses, &c.	Oliver Tiffany...	October 30, 1850.
189	Improved for heating houses, &c.	Fredk. Tiffany...	Novr. 6, 1852.
243	A power machine for raising buildings, pumps, &c.	Alex. Carpenter...	October 10, 1848.
259	New and useful	Angus McQueen...	June 24, 1848.
305	Improved method of making	Chas. Midgley...	August 2, 1849.
140	New shape of bar for	Thos. H. McLean...	Decr. 9, 1850.
324	A limited	Thos. H. McLean...	May 1, 1851.
412	New limited	Nirum W. Rockwell...	February 5, 1849.
124	New mode of constructing	Nirum W. Rockwell...	June 11, 1853.
374	Application to threshing Machines, and other kinds of machinery	James Stewart...	October 14, 1848.
413	Improvements in construction of	Wm. Walsh...	January 8, 1848.
78	For Piano Fortes	Sannuel J. Russell...	October 8, 1852.
280	And liquids, improved method of	Samuel R. Warren...	July 9, 1845.
365	Improved draft and damper box	Alfred Wilbur...	March 25, 1850.
35	For rendering lineas and woollens, cottons, &c., impervious to water	Geo. W. Lester...	August 24, 1852.
9	For distributing ink over Printing Types	Wm. John Spence...	Decr. 19, 1829.
262	Improved called "Chemical Elastic"	Daniel Mandigo...	August 31, 1849.
319	Rabbits revolving air and water-tight	Thos. S. Fox...	April 12, 1851.
68	New and improved	Hiram Bigelow...	January 9, 1844.
188	Do do	Hiram Bigelow...	Sept. 29, 1843.
91	Improved in construction of	Jonas P. Lee...	June 4, 1846.
321	Called the self acting ribbed warp	John Bourk...	May 1, 1851.

No.	Description of the Invention.	Name of Patentee.	Date of Letters Patent.
430	Apparatus for disiccating lumber, &c.	Nathan Buchanan,...	October 6, 1853.
431	For burning Benzole or Hydro carbons ...	Samuel Cutter, ...	April 19, 1852.
110	Method of compounding ...	Horace H. Davidson, ...	April 15, 1847.
226	Improved Portable ...	John Ratcliff ...	October 3, 1831.
25	Composition for producing light ...	Zenas Everitt, ...	May 12, 1853.
407	New and improved ...	Sanford A. Fleming, ...	June 4, 1847.
232	New method of propelling ...	Henry Trout, ...	October 7, 1850.
294	Improvement in principle of propelling along inclined planes	Hugh Henry, ...	Novr. 19, 1831.
27	An improvement in the ...	Jacob Justin, ...	October 31, 1826.
5	Composition of matter called ...	Elisha W. Harrington, ...	February 20, 1836.
42	Improvement in construction of ...	Jonas P. Lee, ...	June 4, 1846.
91	Machine called the self acting ribbed warp knitting loom	John Rourk, ...	May 1, 1851.
340	Improved machine for making ...	Peter R. Lamb, ...	Novr. 6, 1851.
390	An improvement in construction of ...	Daniel Mandigo, ...	February 16, 1853.
391	Improvement in ...	Albert Rounds, ...	February 16, 1853.
15	Process of manufacturing it from skin of the Whale or Porpoise	Chas H. Tétu, ...	April 16, 1853.
15	An improved ...	Samuel Andres, Jr., ...	October 25, 1830.
279	An improved ...	David P. Bonnell, ...	March 20, 1850.
404	Improvement in construction of ...	Daniel P. Brigham, ...	April 29, 1853.
23	New and improved ...	Uriah Daily, ...	April 7, 1831.
203	New mode of constructing ...	Edmond S. De Rotterdam, ...	August 21, 1847.
117	Improvement in manufacture of ...	Thos. J. Fuller, ...	August 31, 1852.
368	Improved for manufacture of Lumber with Circular Saws...	John Helm, ...	June 24, 1848.
242	Improvement in construction of the ...	Louis Houck, ...	May 27, 1850.
284	Further improvement in do. ...	Louis Houck, ...	July 22, 1850.
290	Improvement in the Portable ...	David Kidd, ...	October 14, 1850.
296	New self regulating ...	Asaph B. Kent, ...	April 29, 1853.
405	New mode of constructing ...	John H. McKenzie, ...	June 16, 1851.
325	Improved Apparatus for steam and water ...	Daniel S. Merritt, ...	May 11, 1853.
409	New mode of making ...	Richard H. Oates, ...	April 25, 1846.
211	For Slabbing logs, &c.	John Ritchie, ...	June 19, 1848.
137	Do do ...	{ Martin Rich, } and { W. Jackson, }	April 26, 1835.
152	Apparatus for effecting the fixing and setting logs	John Rourk, ...	August 24, 1852.
366	Certain Instruments called ...	...	...

No.	Description of the Invention.	Name of Patentee.	Date of Letters Patent.
66	For grinding grain, &c.	Noah Shaw, ...	August 3, 1846.
160	Application of Lever to gear of ...	Duncan Springer, ...	May 10, 1839.
334	Improved method of running perpendicular saw ...	James Prehearne, ...	August 21, 1851.
276	Improvement in the ...	Francis G. Willson, ...	March 13, 1850.
234	Improvement in working a lifting and floating ...	P. R. Beaupre, ...	July 19, 1847.
177	Improved method of constructing ...	Thos. Dissett and J. Smith, ...	May 16, 1842.
339	Improved circular and straight for rabitting, &c...	Wm. Coleman, ...	Novr. 6, 1851.
190	For mangling cloths ...	Geo. J. Mackelcaw, ...	Novr. 24, 1843.
181	Improved method of brewing ...	Geo. Riley, ...	July 6, 1842.
232	For houses and other buildings ...	Henry Ruttan, ...	Deer. 15, 1846.
48	Improved machine for ...	Zebediah Sisson, ...	June 13, 1839.
2	Apparatus for cutting ...	Jas. H. Sampson, ...	March 6, 1850.
273	A machine for cutting ...	Isaac J. Bernard, ...	July 21, 1824.
59	Apparatus for fishing Eels ...	Edonard Bclanger, ...	August 25, 1842.
113	Do do ...	Louis Lemoine, ...	April 6, 1847.
53	Apparatus for raising ...	Moise Morin, ...	August 5, 1840.
84	Improved for taking Seales and Porpoises ...	Moise Morin, ...	October 15, 1845.
302	Improved machine for making ...	Daniel M. Lamb, ...	Deer. 28, 1850.
115	New and useful ...	John P. Bostwick, ...	Novr. 20, 1848.
136	Preparation for all kinds of, for house painting, &c.	Peter Deal, ...	August 7, 1847.
398	New mode of manufacturing whale and Porpoise.	Chas. H. Tétu, ...	April 16, 1853.
269	Improved method of constructing ...	John C. Loyd, ...	May 27, 1848.
283	Improved called the "Lion Plough"	Wm. Arms, ...	Deer. 28, 1849.
417	Improvement in the construction of ...	Jno. W. Armstrong, ...	June 21, 1853.
387	Useful improvement in the Wooden ...	Ezekiel Burley, ...	February 14, 1833.
375	Fleck's new and improved ...	Samuel Harbert, ...	March 25, 1850.
297	Improvement in the Agricultural ...	James Hamilton, ...	October 17, 1850.
313	An improved ...	William Holton, ...	March 15, 1851.
371	New and improved ...	Samuel Harbert, ...	Sept. 20, 1852.
361	Improvement on his Patent of 17th October, 1850.	William Kneggs, ...	June 30, 1852.
306	Improvement in the Canadian Plough ...	Jenkins Lloyd, ...	January 17, 1846.
330	New method of making cast Iron ...	Charles Lemon, ...	January 24, 1851.
352	Double Iron beam ...	Charles Lemon, ...	March 31, 1852.
386	Improved method of constructing ...	Daniel Mandigo, ...	January 30, 1850.
370	Do do ...	Henry Markle, ...	July 12, 1851.
333	Mandigo's improved ...	John Morley, ...	June 20, 1853.
414	Improvements in construction of ...	Isaac Modeland, ...	Sept. 19, 1853.
431	Improved Mould board for the ...	Archd. J. Thornbull, ...	March 24, 1851.
431	Improvements in construction of ...	Alex. Turnbull, ...	October 5, 1853.
429	Improvement in the ...	Alex. Anderson, ...	Sept. 15, 1853.
426	Improvement in constructing the Canadian ...	Mass. B. Southwick, ...	Sept. 15, 1853.
457	Apparatus for planting ...	William Watts, ...	July 19, 1845.
201	Improved machine for digging ...	William Watts, ...	July 19, 1845.
79	Do do ...	Nicol H. Baird, ...	May 31, 1845.
77	The Sweeping Paddle Wheel...	...	...

Abstract of Letters Patent of inventions, issued from 8th June, 1854, to

—(Continued.)

No.	Description of the Invention.	Name of Patentee.	Date of Letters Patent.
176	Paddle Wheel	Nicol H Baird, ...	January 12, 1842.
166	Do	Richard D. Chatterton, ...	June 22, 1841.
56	Do	Peter Fleming, ...	March 12, 1842.
174	Do	Peter Fleming, ...	March 7, 1842.
132	Do	Chas. Midgely, ...	August 10, 1848.
161	Do	Geo. J. McKelcan, ...	February 8, 1840.
164	Do	Geo. J. McKelcan, ...	May 29, 1840.
253	Do	Chas. Midgely, ...	January 27, 1849.
423	Do	Wm. J. Spence, ...	July 26, 1853.
422	Do	Robt. Thomas, ...	July 19, 1853.
179	Penstock's Water Wheel	Jacob Baker, ...	Sept. 30, 1842.
208	Presses for Clay	Geo. K. Burrows, ...	February 27, 1846.
402	Press	David Bell, ...	April 29, 1853.
115	Paints	Peter Deul, ...	August 7, 1847.
303	Pump, Water	Eusèbe Dupont, ...	Decr. 17, 1850.
182	Pump	Angus McQueen, ...	February 20, 1843.
243	Pump, Hydraulic Force	Asst. H. Hough, ...	June 24, 1848.
70	Pump, (Ship)	Thos. Proudlcock, ...	October 16, 1844.
265	Do Reaction	John Vinger, ...	Sept. 28, 1849.
87	Do House, or	Albert Young, ...	February 26, 1846.
207	Do House	Samuel and L. Judson, ...	February 14, 1846.
153	Planing Machine	Chas. Midgely, ...	March 5, 1853.
97	Do	Zebediah Sisson, ...	August 10, 1846.
48	Do and Matching	A. A. Wilder, ...	June 13, 1839.
144	Do Machine	J. McKenzie & T. Bowles, ...	June 27, 1839.
389	Do	Geo. H. Mead, ...	March 7, 1853.
419	Do and Sawing	Alex. S. Walbridge, ...	June 20, 1853.
49	Plaster of Paris	Gen. Miligan, ...	August 7, 1839.
71	Piano Fortes	Geo. H. Mead, ...	Novr. 21, 1844.
306	Do	T. J. Morgan, & A. Smith, ...	January 8, 1851.
163	Do	Samuel R. Warren, ...	July 9, 1845.
78	Do	Isaac G. Ordan, ...	June 27, 1842.
57	Propelling Vessels...	Jean F. C. Ouellet, ...	March 26, 1845.
174	Do	Isaac G. Ordan, ...	August 14, 1843.
187	Do	Edwin A. Talbot, ...	July 18, 1834,
150	Propelling Engine	Chas. M. Tate, ...	January 13, 1842.
170	Propeller	...	...

FIRST REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Holton—Mr. Patrick—Hon. Mr. Young—Mr. Gamble—Mr. Mackenzie—
Mr. Mongenais—Mr. DeWitt—Mr. Masson—Mr. Ferrie—Mr. Clarke—Mr. Mattice
—Mr. Rhodes—Mr. Somerville—Mr. Southwick—Mr. Whitney.

The Committee on PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, having made some enquiry concerning the safety of the Provincial Accounts and Records, as regards danger from Fire, and relative to the Audit or Inspection of Accounts by the Inspector General, herewith submit their First Report.

I. Dangers by Fire.

Your Committee, admonished by recent occurrences, began their investigations by an enquiry, whether the several Offices, where the Public Accounts and Records are kept, are safe from the ravages of fire.

The Receiver General, Inspector General, and Surveyor of Customs, keep their offices in an old House in St. Louis Street. The Accounts in their charge are under no other protection from accidental fires than what is afforded by whatever caution the attendants may possess. From the designs of the incendiary they are scarcely protected at all.

The Crown Land Office, and Board of Works, located in a wing of the Castle of St. Louis, are in a similar condition, except that the House is more detached from other buildings. If the Crown Lands Records were in flames, the Accounts of the Board of Works, overhead, would also perish. If the Receiver General's Office were consumed, the Inspector General's establishment, which contains a copy of the same transactions, being only separated from it by a deal floor and lath and plaster ceiling, would have no chance to escape.

The Post Office seems somewhat better protected.

Were the Crown Land, the Receiver General and the Inspector General's Offices to suffer the fate of the Legislative Buildings, the loss would be a very serious one, and in many respects irreparable. Mr. Cary, (in reply to question *three*, appended) remarks that, if "the papers in Jones's Buildings were destroyed,

it would be impossible to obtain any knowledge of the details of the issue of Debentures, of which there are now from Nine to Ten Million pounds afloat; and that this, with the loss of the Securities, must be productive of the greatest confusion." The transactions, too, of all Public Accountants, shewing the balances they owe, and of all others with whom the Province has open accounts or transactions on credit, would be thrown into confusion.

The Crown Land Office contains the Territorial accounts, a Ledger containing very extensive transactions with Land Agents, statements of timber sold, the accounts of the Lauzon and Jesuits' Estates, &c., also Records relative to titles and landed estate, of inestimable value, and of which there are no duplicates elsewhere.

Several safes have been placed in the Receiver General and Inspector General's Offices, and one very small safe, capable of holding a few papers, in the Crown Land Office, but as a general security against fire they are of comparatively little avail.

Mr. *Cary* states that "there are two safety vaults attached to the old Chateau, formerly used by the Receiver General of Lower Canada, but that the Provincial Registrar occupies them."

There is but one opinion as to the insecurity of the Public Accounts among the Officers in charge of them: letters from Colonel *Taché*, Mr. *Killaly*, Mr. *Bouchette*, Mr. *Griffin*, and Dr. *Ford*, are herewith submitted.

Colonel Taché, says:—"I have been and still am of opinion that the Records of my Department are not safe from dangers which might occur from fire."

"I consider the Records, not only of this Department," (says Mr. *Killaly*, speaking of the Public Works,) "but all those of the Crown Lands and others embraced in this building, very unsafe. I entertain the same feeling as to the insecurity of all the important documents in the several other public offices. Should a fire take place in the lower part of any of the Houses now occupied by these Departments it is scarcely possible that many of their papers could be saved. In several of the buildings there are necessarily a great number of stoves, very near to which, from their crowded state, the paper cases unavoidably stand."

II. *Inspector General's Office.*

Your Committee have examined Joseph *Cary*, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General, on many matters relative to the manner of transacting the business of that Department—his answers are hereto appended, and they shew,

1. That accounts are kept by double entry.
2. That the cash account is balanced monthly.
3. That in his view it might be inconvenient and expensive to keep the Public Accounts in decimal currency, unless the practice were adopted throughout Canada.
4. That of moneys lent the Banks £336,000) £250,000 bear three per cent. and £86,000 four per cent. of interest.

5. That, besides these sums, on 30th of September last, the City Bank, Montreal, had a loan of £40,586, on interest.*

6. That at the same date, the Bank of Upper Canada had the use of public money, not yielding interest, £202,008 16s. 8d., and the other seven Chartered Banks £43,815 16s. 8d.

7. That the Indian Fund, managed by Deputy Receiver General Anderson, is included in the general cash book, but the Crown Lands keep a separate balance of cash in the Bank of Upper Canada, which, when it exceeds £20,000 or thereabouts, they make a payment from to Receiver General. Their balance of cash in the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 31st of August last, was £16,616 15s. 6d.

8. That the Department cannot vouch for the accuracy of the annexed table of liabilities of Municipal Corporations; but your Committee have prepared a circular containing further enquiries.

9. That besides £1,102,056 13s. 4d., in debentures, issued on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway Company up to 31st of January last, other £1,101,935 have been issued since, total £2,203,991 13s. 4d., also £365,000 additional, to the Great Western Railway Company.

10. That it is his (Mr. Cary's) duty, in the absence of the Inspector General, to countersign the Provincial Debentures, copy of one of which, as signed, is hereto annexed. It is a common printed sheet. A steel plate would be far preferable.

11. That "Dr. Ryerson on being called upon for the same, has furnished abstracts of the expenditure of moneys advanced to him by warrants from 1846 to 1853, on account of the Normal and Model Schools, Aid to Teachers, &c., as well as for fitting up the old Government House at Toronto; but without vouchers; as he states that all the accounts for which the abstracts are furnished, are audited quarterly by the Council of Public Instruction, and refers to statement made to the Legislature."

12. That, for 1852 and 1853, the sums granted for common Schools in Upper Canada, have been accounted for by Dr. Ryerson, with vouchers which the department has examined.

13. That the whole of the moneys granted for common Schools in Lower Canada pass through the hands of the Superintendent, whose accounts for 1852 and 1853 have neither been rendered to, nor examined at, the Inspector General's office.

14. That the accounts of the Board of Works are examined and inspected in the office of the Inspector General. They should be rendered semi-annually, and have been furnished up to 30th June 1851, with vouchers, but not finally audited; many explanations will be required—accounts not supported by vouchers are furnished to 30th June, 1854.

15. That the item in the Public Accounts, 1853, of £54,445 1s. 10d. paid to Benjamin Chaffey, and others, includes 137 warrants for payments to many per-

* A Return to the Legislative Assembly, since made, states that this sum is not on interest.

sons for distinct pieces of work done on five or six Canals. The object in view in placing in one item payments of £2083, £1700, £2527, &c., made to different persons on different contracts, is stated to be, to avoid swelling the bulk of the published accounts. Out of a gross revenue of £123,002 6s. 7d. arising from certain public works, in 1853 (see accounts, pages 23 and 24) £45,362 7s. 4d. not voted by or asked from the Legislature, have been applied in various ways and the accounts audited. Two of the items, included as a payment to "Benjamin Chaffoy" and other contractors, are £20,120 13s. 7d. to the Seminary of St. Sulpice—and £10,319 6s. 3d. to the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, both for lands.

16. That the Records of sales on credit of Public Works are kept at the Inspector General's Office.

17. That the Post Office Department, established in April, 1851, has never sent any of its accounts to the Inspector General for examination or audit—that £20,000 have been advanced from the consolidated Revenue Fund toward its maintenance—and that the Post Office Department appears to receive and expend the postal revenue, and audit its whole transactions: no report of its Receipts, Expenditures and Management, later than March, 1853, is before the Legislature.

18. That the accounts of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport near Quebec, are duly audited every quarter, before the payments are made; and that those of the Asylum at Toronto are not rendered, but payments of the expenses are made quarterly on detailed requisitions of the sums required for the expenses of the past quarter under each head of expense.

19. That of £60,000 voted for Aid to Roads &c., £10,200 have been advanced to Upper Canada, and £24,732 6s. 4d. to Lower Canada, of which latter sum £18,563 2s. 1d. have been expended, but no vouchers of the expenditure are yet received.

20. That the Rideau and Ottawa Canals have been transferred to the Provincial Government, and the £3,000 voted last year, and a considerable sum in addition, paid over to the Ordnance keeper at Bytown. An estimate of £10,000 annual expense attending the care of these Canals, for the year to 31st March 1855, has been furnished Government by the Board of Ordnance: only £942 2s. 10d. have been paid to the Receiver General for tolls.

21. That (the fiscal year having closed 31st January last) money warrants have issued for the Ordinary Expenses of the Government and Administration of Law, for the present year, (now past its third quarter,) although no vote of supply for these moneys has passed the Assembly. Ques. 49.

22. That it would add very considerably to the labors of all persons connected with the issue and payment of warrants, were the expense of the collection of the Revenue fund paid by warrants instead of being deducted while in progress of collection. Mr. Cary's argument at length may be seen in his answer to question 50.

23. That the Clergy Reserves accounts are kept at the Inspector General's Office, as far as accounted for by the Crown Lands' Office, which sells, pays a commission, receives the proceeds, and pays them over to the Receiver General.

24. That the Indian annuities are paid *en bloc* to, or say rather transferred by, the Receiver General, from the consolidated, to the Indian Fund.

25. Mr. Cary, in answer to question 11, submitted a Statement of the Cash Balance in the Public Chest on the last day of each month from 1st of January 1852, to 30th of September 1854—the largest balance being £891,404 and the smallest £427,160. Funds with Bankers in London or elsewhere, and Moneys invested, are not counted as cash, when striking these balances.

WM. L. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

October 25th, 1854.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

The Committee met at 11, A. M.

Mr. MACKENZIE in the Chair.

Joseph Cary, Esq., Deputy Inspector General, examined:—

1. The Receiver General and Inspector General's Offices, and the Financial Records of Canada, are under one roof, in a building liable to take fire. Do you consider these important records safe as now kept? If not, have you made any representations upon the subject, and to whom?—I do not consider these records safe as now kept.

2. Have you now vaults or safes sufficient to protect a part of your books and vouchers in case of a conflagration?—Before leaving Toronto, in 1851, it was agreed, on my representation, that the old Chateau at Quebec should be appropriated to the use of the offices of the Receiver and Inspector General, as there were two safety vaults in that portion of the building that had been used for the office of the Receiver General of Lower Canada before the Union. On reaching Quebec, however, I found that it had been determined by the Government to devote that part of the old Chateau, in which the safety vaults were, to the office of the Provincial Registrar, and the offices of the Receiver and Inspector General were located in Jones' building, St. Lewis street, where they now are. I had occasional conversation with the Receiver General on the subject of the insecurity of the Financial Records, who agreed with me that it was of great importance that they should be secured some way or other, and I understood from him that he would bring the subject under the consideration of the Government; but in consideration that the premises were not public property and want of room in the rear, no vaults could be constructed. The result was, procuring iron safes for securing the most important documents, such as the Security bonds given by all Public Accountants, which are of record in the Inspector General's office, as well as the Debentures in which are invested the special funds of the Province. There are two of these safes in the apartments used as the Inspector General's offices. One contains the Security bonds and other important documents, the other contains the Bank notes and other records required under the new Free Banking system. The Receiver General has also at least two of these safes in his offices, but they are not sufficient to contain the account books of the two Departments, and it would not be prudent to introduce any more of these safes within the building, on account of their great weight.

3. Suppose the present offices were burnt, with the books of the Inspector General and Receiver General's Departments, how could the actual state of the issue of Debentures and other Securities be known?—It would be impossible to obtain any knowledge of the details of the issue of Debentures in that event which, with the loss of the Securities, must be productive of the greatest confusion.

4. In what Books do you keep the Public Accounts?—There are two regular sets of Books kept in the office; one, by the first Book-keeper, of the state of the general and special Funds of the Province; the other, by the second Book-keeper, of the accounts of all the various Public Accounts. There also many other Books kept of Reports to the Executive Council on Accounts, Letter-books, Registers of References, &c., &c.

5. Will your Journal shew what Debentures have issued on account of Railways, and when, and by whose authority?—It and other Books shew all these particulars.

6. Does the Cash Account contain all Money transactions, both of Receipt and Expenditure, with the dates as they occurred?—It does contain all these particulars.

7. How often is the Cash Account balanced?—Every month, but the balance can be ascertained at any day.

8. Are the Public Accounts all kept by the Italian method of double entry?—They are.

9. Does the Governor General, or his Council, receive any daily or weekly statement of the cash on hand?—Daily statements of the amount of Receipts and Expenditure, and the Balance on hand, are furnished to the Governor and Council, by the Receiver General.

10. Would advantage or inconvenience arise from keeping the Public Accounts in Decimal Currency?—It might be advantageous to keep the accounts in Decimal Currency, provided the system was universal, but if limited to the Accounts of Public Departments of Government, it would be attended with considerable inconvenience and trouble, and probably expenses.

11. Can you give the Committee a Statement of the Balance in the Public Chest on the 1st of each month since January, 1852, up to the 1st October inst.?—The following is a Statement of the Balance in the Public Chest on the last of each month, from 1st January, 1852, to 30th September, 1854:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1852—January 31.....	530585	9	7	1853—June 30.....	658487	16	1
February 28.....	609838	17	2	July 31.....	566031	18	4
March 31.....	595411	15	1	August 31.....	586629	15	8
April 30.....	654600	2	8	September 30.....	698754	3	11
May 31.....	760162	4	8	October 31.....	805309	14	6
June 30.....	770812	5	6	November 30.....	862944	6	6
July 31.....	619842	5	7	December 31.....	807854	4	6
August 31.....	651983	11	6	1854—January 31.....	659876	9	3
September 30.....	660100	17	6	February 28.....	561602	14	8
October 31.....	755826	10	11	March 31.....	596502	6	9
November 30.....	752656	7	3	April 30.....	562375	7	9
December 31.....	772029	19	6	May 31.....	741660	11	5
1853—January 31.....	482249	12	0	June 30.....	891424	9	9
February 28.....	435508	1	11	July 31.....	690671	10	4
March 31.....	427160	4	2	August 31.....	626060	0	5
April 30.....	443539	9	0	September 30.....	640338	17	6
May 31.....	611301	2	7				

12. It is stated in the Public Accounts that large sums had been lent the Banks, partly on interest and partly without interest. Who has the power to direct where balances of Revenue shall be deposited; What is the usage?—The Receiver General, in these matters, occasionally with the advice of the Inspector General; but there is no record in the Inspector General's Office of the nature of these arrangements.

13. How much, and what part, of the money lent, bears interest?—Up to the 30th Sept., 1854, £336,000.

14. What sums were in each Bank not paying interest, on the 1st Oct. inst.?—Up to the same date, the sums in each Bank not paying interest, were as follows, viz:—

Bank of British North America.....	£1585	14	10
Quebec Bank.....	1271	18	0
Montreal Bank.....	8575	0	0
City Bank of Montreal—(This sum it is understood is to bear interest).....	40586	0	0
Banque du Peuple.....	9513	0	0
Commercial Bank.....	11783	0	0
Bank of Upper Canada.....	202008	16	8
Gore Bank.....	11085	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£286,410	13	4

15. What rates of interest are obtained for the amounts deposited?—The rates of interest drawn from the amounts deposited are, on

	£36,000	4	per cent. per annum.
On	250,000	3	“ “ “
	<hr/>		
	£336,000	cy.	
	<hr/>		

16. You state the amount of the Public Debt, including sums for which Canada is partially liable, as having amounted at the close of last year, to £7,230,293 4s. 8d. on whose report was £246,740 of that amount paid to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company?—On a Report of Council, it is Debentures that are issued to the amount of £246,740; it is not a payment.

17. Have you originals or duplicates of the correspondence with England upon Financial matters, Debt and Debentures?—I have not.

18. In your general cash book is the Indian Fund included?—It is.

19. Could you furnish to the Committee a full and complete statement of the Public Debt of the Province including direct and indirect liability at as recent a date as possible?—This information is contained in the public accounts before

the Legislature up to 31st January, 1854, and a continuation of the statement is as follows :—

A Return to an Address of the Legislative Assembly, on the 31st April, 1853, relative to the outstanding Bonds, &c., of the Province of Canada, &c., on 1st December, 1853 :—

The amount of the Provincial Debt held in England on 1st December, 1853, (see statement No. 44) was.....£3772663 11 11

The do. of do. held within the Province at same date (see Public Accounts, No. 44) was £848626 16 8

Add redeemed between 1st Dec. to 31st Jany.,.... 4625 0 0

859251 16 8

The amount of Debentures outstanding on the same date for which the Province is partially liable, (see Public Account, No. 43.) was.....2859397 16 1

Less—Issued between 1st Dec. to 31st Jany., viz.,
On account, Grand Trunk Railroad, £246,740
“ Montreal Court House, 8,280

255020 0 0

2604377 16 0

Total.....£7230293 4 8

The following items are taken from a statement accompanying this Return, but which is not satisfactory. *See Remark thereon.*

The Liabilities of the several Corporations, &c., secured by Debentures per accompanying statement, is.....	£1362683	0	9
The amount of do. do. unsecured is.....	133444	6	3
The stock held by the Corporations, &c., as above is.....	664566	8	3

Inspector General's Office, Quebec.

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector Genl.

20. Who keeps the account and manages the Indian Fund?—Mr. Anderson, the Deputy Receiver General.

21. You state the liabilities of the several Corporations, &c., in Canada, last year, secured by debenture, at £1,362,683 0 9. Ditto, not secured £133,444 6 3, and stock held by the Corporations, &c., at £664,566 8 3. What dependance can we place in the accuracy of these tables?—The statement of the liabilities of the several Corporations was taken from the actual Returns of those Corporations, for the accuracy of which this Department cannot vouch.

22. Can you produce to this Committee a statement of Debentures issued on behalf of Railway Companies since the close of the last fiscal year?—The amount of Debentures issued on behalf of Railway Companies since the close of the last fiscal year is :

To the Grand Trunk Railway Company.....	Stg.,	£905,700	0	0	
	Or Currency,	1,101,985	0	0	
Great Western	do.Stg.,	300,000	0	0
	Or Currency,	365,000	0	0	

23. Can you furnish the Committee with copies of the correspondence between the Provincial Government and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company, on the subject of the issue of Debentures, in aid of that Company?—I cannot, there is no Record of such correspondence in the Office of the Inspector General.

24. Can you state in whose hands the Grand Trunk Debentures sent to England are placed? The amount? and under what authority issued?—The Debentures of the Grand Trunk Railway Company sent to England were transmitted to the Agents of the Province in London, to be issued by them for cash to the parties entitled to receive them, under the conditions of the prospectus of the Company, and such portion of the money received on account of those Bonds as it might be deemed expedient to keep in England, to be invested on account of the Province, in the joint names of Mr. Thos. Baring, M.P., and Mr. George C. Glyn, M. P., in such securities as they may deem advisable and for the benefit of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and the said money to be withdrawn from time to time on the application of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for such amount as they may be entitled to under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation; such application to be submitted for the consideration of the Governor in Council, under the authority of an Order of the Governor in Council. (O.C. Sept., 30, 1853.)

25. Where is the correspondence respecting the negotiation and purchases of Debentures lodged?—I believe it is in the Receiver General's Department.

26. Is it a part of your duty to check the issue of Debentures, if you consider them not authorized by law, or do you follow whatever orders the Governor and Council send you?—In the absence of the Inspector General, I countersign the Debentures issued under the authority of Acts of the Legislature, and sanctioned by Orders in Council. All orders of Council have been based on Acts of the Legislature, with reference to the issue of debentures.

27. £199,479 are stated in a report by Dr. Ryerson to have been expended during 1853, in Upper Canada, and it is presumed that a large sum has been also laid out in Lower Canada: one moiety of these moneys comes from the public chest. Who audits Dr. Ryerson's and Dr. Meilleur's accounts of moneys thus laid out, and to what date have they been audited?—Dr. Ryerson, on being called upon for the same, has furnished abstracts of the expenditure of moneys advanced to him by warrants from 1846 to 1853, on account of the Normal and

Model Schools, Aid to Teachers, &c., as well as for fitting up the old Government House at Toronto, but without vouchers, as he states that all the accounts of which the abstracts are furnished, are audited quarterly by the Council of Public Instruction, and refers to Statement made to the Legislature. The moneys for Common Schools in Upper Canada, up to 1851, inclusive, were not paid to the Superintendent of Schools, but by the issue of warrants in favor of the Treasurers of the several counties, cities and incorporated towns and villages, for the portions of the grant payable to each as established by schedules furnished by the Superintendent each year. From the year 1851, the amount of the grant for Common Schools in Upper Canada has been paid by the issue of warrants, annually, in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, subject to the checks of Dr. Ryerson for the sums payable to each county, city, &c., in accordance with schedules furnished each year by Dr. Ryerson, who has rendered accounts, supported by vouchers, of the distribution of these moneys for 1852 and 1853, which are examined. The Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada has rendered accounts with vouchers, up to 1851, inclusive, which have been examined. It may be observed, that the whole amount of the grants for Common Schools in Lower Canada passes through the hands of the Superintendent of Education.

28. Do you audit or inspect the accounts of the Board of Works, monthly, half-yearly, or in any regular and systematic manner?—The accounts of the Board of Works are examined and inspected in the office of the Inspector General. They should be rendered semi-annually, and have been furnished up to 30th June, 1851, with vouchers, but not finally audited; many explanations will be required. Accounts not supported by vouchers are furnished to 30th June, 1854.*

29. Here for instance, is a payment or payments entered, page 238 in printed accounts of 1853, as paid Benjamin Chaffey and others for work and materials on St. Lawrence Canals £54445 1s. 10d., less £1081 10s. 6d., received for lands sold on line of Canal? Have you seen or audited Chaffey's account, or examined the statement of the lands thus sold?—The payments stated to be made to Benjamin Chaffey and others for work, &c., on the St. Lawrence Canals is the amount of payments for work done on these Canals during the year 1853, not only to Benjamin Chaffey but to many other contractors, by the issue of upwards of 100 warrants, and being all for the same service, it is considered needless to swell the bulk of the Public Accounts by enumerating each separate payment, the aggregate of the payments is stated with the name of the party, perhaps, to whom the first was made, and others. A statement is now furnished, showing the several payments made on account of these works which form the sum of £54,445 1s. 10d., less £1,081 10s. 6d., received for lands sold on the line of the Canal, paid to Benjamin Chaffey and others.

*With reference to the answer to Query No. 28, by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, the Deputy Inspector General begs leave to state that since that answer was furnished to the Committee there has been received at the office of the Inspector General a large mass of papers, stated to be vouchers for the accounts of the Commissioners of Public Works from 1st July, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1853. Of course, there has not been time to examine them.—JOS. OARY, Dep. Ins. Gen.

I. G. O., Oct. 30, 1854.

ITEMS of Payments composing the sum of £54,445 1s. 10d. referred to in Query No. 29.

<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
G. Bathgate	5	65	0	0				
B. Chaffey	9	2088	16	11				
D. Phelan	2	26	0	0				
	16				8074	16	11	
<i>Williamsburgh Canal.</i>								
A. McMillan	1	24	0	0				
B. Chaffey	2	735	5	7				
	3				759	5	7	
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>								
J. Stuart	1	51	2	1				
G. Elles	12	318	18	2				
Owen Lynch	3	191	0	0				
Isidore Lavoque	3	200	10	0				
James Kenin	1	11	13	4				
B. Chaffey	2	1291	0	0				
A. Hodge	3	1700	10	0				
H. Leduc	1	197	0	0				
Brown & Watson	4	804	0	0				
Wilson, Jack & Hughes	3	2527	0	2				
	33				7292	13	9	
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>								
J. Ostell	1	160	0	0				
Thomas Hewitt	2	1089	6	11				
Chamberlain, Walker & Co.	1	499	15	0				
Daniel McGrath	1	66	5	9				
H. Munro	1	250	18	8				
John Thompson	2	284	16	8				
C. Bailly	1	65	0	0				
Hon. L. H. LaFontaine	1	100	0	0				
D. Brown	1	125	0	2				
John Page	2	111	5	0				
André Jobin	1	12	10	0				
C. Legge	1	12	10	0				
D. W. Hughes	1	25	0	0				
Brown & Watson	4	942	7	9				
Mrs. Desere (Land)	1	50	0	0				
B. Chaffey	2	1042	2	2				
Noah Shaw	1	88	5	4				
F. P. Rubidge	1	33	0	0				
Thomas A. Begly	1	150	0	0				
	36							
Gentlemen of the Seminary St. Sulpice, for Lands		20130	13	7				
Ladies of the Hôtel-Dieu, Montreal, for Lands		10319	6	5				
					85458	3	5	
<i>Junction Canal.</i>								
A. McMillan	12	526	17	1				
Thos. A. Begly	2	250	0	0				
Crawford & Wilner	11	4747	13	9				
C. Legge	1	112	10	0				
F. P. Rubidge	1	33	0	0				
John Page	2	96	18	4				
J. F. McDonald	1	43	7	5				
	30				5810	6	7	
Carried over					£	52395	6	8

ITEMS of Payments composing the sum of £54,445 1s. 10d. referred to in Query No. 29.—(Continued.)

<i>St. Lawrence Canals,—(generally.)</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over.....					52395	6	3
F. P. Rubidge.....	3	96	0	0			
J. F. McDonald.....	1	113	15	7			
Thomas Hewitt.....	1	400	0	0			
John Page.....	1	100	0	0			
J. O. Gibb.....	1	16	0	0			
James Rowe.....	2	1324	0	0			
	9				2049	15	7
OFF.—For Lands sold.....					£	54445	1 10
Total number of Warrants..... 137						1081	10 6
					£	53363	11 4

30. Are the accounts of the Board of Works audited or examined, generally speaking, up to the close of the last fiscal year? And if so by whom?—The accounts, with vouchers, are rendered only up to 30th June, 1851, and are examined, but not finally audited, as explanations in many points are required.

31. Where are kept the contracts, estimates, and vouchers of work done by tender and contract?—It is presumed the contracts are kept in the office of the Commissioners of Public Works. The vouchers furnished to the Inspector General are the certificates of the local Engineer of the work performed at the date of such certificate, and the amount to which the party is entitled to receive at the time, with the receipts of the party, for the amount so paid to him.

32. In what manner, or where, are the Records kept of sales on credit of Roads, Bridges, Harbors, &c, and the payments, and balances due with interest? and has the Department much trouble with these transactions?—The Records of sales on credit of Public Works are kept in the office of the Inspector General, and the accounts of purchases, the times of payments by instalments or otherwise, with the interest payable periodically thereon, are entered in the books of the Department. The parties are called upon by letter whenever any instalment or portion of interest is in arrear. The trouble is not more than with other accounts generally.

33. The credit of Canada has been lent to various Provincial Works, such as railways, bridges and roads, in various forms. Do you keep a separate account for each work—the sums paid, the interest due or received, and when?—We do.

34. Can you shew the balances due by Collectors and other public accountants and where their moneys are deposited? What is the practice?—The balances due by Collectors and other public accountants can be established at any moment. Collectors of Customs are directed to deposit the amount of their collections with the Agencies of the Bank of Upper Canada, whenever it comes to £100, and the balance must be paid in at the end of each quarter as exhibited by their accounts. All the principal Collectors of Customs deposit their collections daily; the certificates of the Bank of such deposits are transmitted to the Receiver General, who acknowledges them in a receipt which is countersigned by the Deputy Inspector General, and recorded in the books of the office.

35. Does the Inspector General examine and check the Post Office accounts; when have they been audited since the Province had the management, in April, 1851?—No accounts have as yet been received from the Post Office department by the Inspector General, and consequently no examination has been made.

36. Who keeps the Revenue received at the General Post Office here?—It is believed to be received at the General Post Office, and expended in the management of the Postal establishments.

37. What payments have been made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund toward meeting deficiencies in the Post Office revenue?—The payments made from the Consolidated Revenue Fund toward meeting the deficiency of the Post Office revenue are as follows:—

1851, April.—To Hon. James Morris,	£	500	0	0
“ July do		8000	0	0
1852, March do		1154	11	8
“ September do		5345	8	4
		<hr/>		
		£15,000	0	0
1854, Sept.—To Hon. Mr. Cameron,	£	5000	0	0

38. The Postmaster General's Report for 1852-3 shows the deficit on that year to have been £5168 9s. 3d. Was the appropriation paid without any previous examination on your part of the accounts of the Post Office department?—The expenses of management of the Postal Department being provided by Law, to be defrayed out of the Provincial Funds, the appropriation was paid on the requisition of the Post Master General, the expenditure of which to be accounted for as before stated. No accounts have as yet been furnished.

39. Are the detailed statements of the expenses of the Administration of Justice, and the Vouchers, kept in your office?—The detailed statements of the expenses of the Administration of Justice, and Vouchers, are kept in this office.

40. £7500 each, appear in the Estimates for 1853, as voted towards the support of two Lunatic Hospitals in Canada. Have you been enabled to inspect the accounts of these Hospitals, with the Vouchers of their expenditure?—The accounts of the Lunatic Asylum at Beauport near Quebec are inspected every quarter, including the last quarter, ended the 30th ultimo, before payment is made. Those of the Asylum at Toronto are not rendered, but payments of the expenses are made quarterly on detailed requisitions of the sums required of the expenses of the past quarter, under each head of expense.

41. On referring to the Public Accounts we find that of 40 Counties in Upper Canada in 1851, only 18 paid the Lunatic Asylum Tax. Why were the 22 allowed to remain in arrear?—The Treasurers of the Counties in arrear with the Lunatic Asylum Tax, are repeatedly called upon for these arrears, they plead that the Township Collectors assert that they cannot collect the Assessment, and that no power is vested in the Treasurer to enforce compliance with the Law.

42. £30,000 in 1852, and £30,000 in 1853, appear in the Estimates as grants toward aiding land settlement. How much has been expended, and what Vouchers have been sent in to you on account of those grants?—Accounts with Vouchers are furnished for the Expenditure on account of that service in Upper Canada up to September last, shewing the expenditure of near £6000. The whole amount advanced on this Account for Upper Canada is £10,200 including £3000 paid very recently. The advances made on account of the Lower Canada portion of this grant amounts to £24,732 6s. 4d. Accounts have been furnished shewing the Expenditure of £18,563, 2s. 1d., but not supported by Vouchers.

43. Has the Rideau Canal and have the Ottawa Canals been transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Government?—The Rideau and Ottawa Canals have been transferred to the Provincial Government.

44. Have the £3000 granted in the estimates for temporary maintenance of the Rideau Canal been paid over, and if so, to whom?—The whole amount has been paid, and a considerable sum in addition, to the Ordnance Store Keeper at Bytown. An estimate has been furnished by the Board of Ordnance of the probable expense attending the care of these Canals for the year ending 31st March 1855, which amounts to £10,000, a portion of which is already paid. £9-12 2s. 10d. have been paid to the Receiver General on account of Tolls levied on the Canals.

45. Have the lands hitherto held by the Ordnance Department in conjunction with the Rideau and Ottawa Canals been also transferred to the Provincial Government, and if so, what are the terms?—I am unable to answer this question.

46. Have the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Rideau Canal been laid before you for inspection?—Accounts of the expenditure have been rendered for inspection up to 30th June 1854, with Vouchers.

47. Have the Accounts for taking the Census been audited in whole, or only in part?—The Accounts of the several Assessors have been audited and paid, as well as of the other expenses connected with that service, by the Board of Registration and Statistics.

48. Are any contracts entered into involving the expenditure of public money for which no authority has been given by Legislative enactment, and if so, in what cases?—The law provides that payments are to be made on certificates of the Commissioners of Public Works; those certificates issue for payments of works undertaken by authority of some Legislative enactment, or quote an order of Council.

49. The supplies were only granted up to the end of the fiscal year 1853: are warrants signed and addressed to the Receiver General, or any other public accountant, and countersigned by your Department, as correct, for the payment of any moneys out of the public revenue, where no supply has been granted, and where the amount and purpose of payment, have not been expressly authorized by statute? What is the practice?—Many warrants have necessarily been issued for the ordinary indispensable expenses of the Civil Government and administration of Justice for the present year, (now past the third quarter,) for which no supply has been granted. The practice is in such cases to pay all ordinary and usual expenses in anticipation of the necessary supplies being granted by the Legislature to make good the same.

50. Would it add to your labours much were the whole Public Revenue, instead of net balances, to come into the public chest; and if it would, do you consider extravagant expenditure as efficiently checked under the present method?—It would add very considerably to the labours of this office, as well as to those of the Executive Council, and Receiver General; Departments, all connected with the issue and payment of warrants, if the expenses of the collection of the Public Revenue were paid by warrants, instead of being deducted therefrom, while in progress of collection, without, in my humble opinion, being attended with any compensating advantages. Expenses of

collection being the first charge upon the Revenue, it is only the net Revenue after such deduction, that is applicable to general services, so that whether these expenses of collection were deducted in the first instance or paid out of the gross Revenue after reaching the Treasury, the result would be precisely the same. The entire details of these expenses are given in the public accounts annually laid before the Legislature. The expenses would not in any case be diminished by altering the prevailing practice, on the contrary there must be some increase to the Public Expenditure, as additional aid would be required in the departments connected with the issue and payment of so many more warrants as would be required in the event of these expenses being paid by the Receiver General. The salaries of the officers and contingent expenses of each Port of Entry are established by orders in Council, as authorized by law, and no Collector has the power to add to any such expense without the previous authority of Government. Annexed is a copy of a circular addressed in 1848, to each Collector of Customs, enjoining strict adherence to the regulation in that respect, and these instructions are strictly adhered to. The withholding of the salaries from the officers concerned in the collection of the Revenue, many of them having barely the means of subsistence, for probably a month or two until the accounts were received at the office of the Inspector General and examined, would in most cases be attended with serious inconvenience, if not hardship and expense, in the shape of agency, and possibly some loss. There is no extravagant expenditure, that I am aware of, and the check is fully as efficient as it could be under any other system.

CIRCULAR.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 22nd March, 1848.

SIR,—It is found that a very considerable unnecessary trouble in correspondence is imposed on this Department, in consequence of several collectors persisting in charging in their respective quarterly accounts, allowances and contingencies which they are not authorized or warranted in making.

In order to remedy in some degree this evil, the Collectors are hereby positively directed not to make any charge in their accounts, but such fixed salaries and allowance as are regularly authorized.

You will, therefore, commencing with the accounts of the present quarter, terminating on the 5th proximo, be careful not to include any charges therein, except for the established salaries of yourself and department, and the fixed allowances, if any, for rent of Custom House.

Any charge of a contingent nature, such as Fuel, Stationery, &c., to which you may consider yourself as having a claim, you will please reserve until the last quarter of each year, ending the 5th January, but which is not then to be charged in or deducted from your quarterly accounts, but to be included in a separate account to be transmitted by you to this office.

After such account has been examined and submitted for the consideration and approval of Government, a warrant will issue in your favor for the whole, or such portion thereof as may be allowed, as the case may be.

Should there occur in any instance, a departure from this instruction, the account of the Collector, in which any such contingent charges are made, not expressly authorized, will be immediately returned to him to be re-stated; and the expense of postage incurred thereby, as well as the return of the corrected accounts, will be charged to such Collector.

At the foot of this, you have a note of the only charges you are permitted to make in your quarterly accounts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

To the Collector of Customs,
of Port Stanley.

Your own salary at per annum.....	£300	£75	0	0
Surveyor's do at	150	37	10	0
Clerk's do at	175	43	15	0
Office Rent at	20	5	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£161	5	0

51. Are the Clergy Reserves Accounts kept at your office, and if so, do they shew the interest due from time to time, and when paid—where the cash was deposited, if proceeds were not funded,—and is each kind of sales kept separate as in the Public Accounts?—The Clergy Reserves Accounts are kept in the Inspector General's Office, they show the interest paid up to the end of each year on all moneys invested, also the interest on sales of land on credit, as far as accounted for by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The proceeds are deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada, to the credit of the Receiver General's Department, and funded as occasion offers for investment in some productive Provincial securities, each fund kept separate as exhibited in the Public Accounts.

52. Very large sums are paid to the Queen's Printer,—who checks his accounts, and keeps a statement of the payments made him and for what? In the estimates for 1852 is the item "arrears of printing for 1851, £1443 15s. who audited that account?—The accounts of the Queen's Printer, for all the Public Departments except those of the Legislature, are audited in the Inspector General's office and statements of the same are kept therein, the item for arrears of printing for 1851, is the excess of the aggregate of expense of printing for all the Public Departments, over and above the amount provided for that service in the estimates of that year.

53. A large sum is charged as paid for Indian annuities—Is this paid *en bloc* or are there audits in detail in your department?—The Indian annuities are paid *en bloc* to the Receiver General as Treasurer of the Indian Department, or rather transferred by the Receiver General, from the account of the consolidated Revenue Fund, to that of the Indian Fund.

A Memorandum of the Amount of the indebtedness of each Corporation in Canada, taken from Returns made to the Legislative Assembly up to the 31st day of December, 1853.

	Amount Secured			Amount			Stock held by		
	by Debentures.			Unsecured.			each Corporation.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
City of Kingston.....	47808	14	8	5508	10	4	8500	0	0
" Hamilton.....	100718	0	5	8805	13	9	50000	0	0
" Toronto.....	271226	4	1	29330	8	5	110000	0	0
County Brant.....	2666	13	4	250	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Town Brantford.....	45427	8	9	.....	.....	.....	25000	0	0
Village Paris.....	18541	13	4	875	9	9	10000	0	0
Township Oakland.....	.....	.....	.....	63	17	5	.....	.....	.....
" Brantford.....	12500	0	0	.....	.....	.....	12500	0	0
Town Bytown.....	21000	0	0	1300	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Village Richmond.....	.....	.....	.....	54	4	8	.....	.....	.....
County Carleton.....	1717	5	11	541	1	2	1000	0	0
" Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	24	18	10	.....	.....	.....
" Elgin.....	12446	15	5	5185	14	4	1250	0	0
" Frontenac Lenox & Addington.....	9436	15	0	15775	13	9	2500	0	0
" Haldimand.....	7110	0	0	.....	.....	.....	7000	0	0
" Hastings.....	7415	14	8	1600	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Town Belleville.....	9055	18	2	850	0	0	245	0	0
County Huron & Bruce.....	79500	0	0	1667	11	10	75000	0	0
" Kent.....	3115	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town Chatham.....	2480	0	0	.....	.....	.....	8000	0	0
County Lincoln & Welland.....	41562	6	0	8127	5	0	43358	0	0
" Lambton.....	1550	0	0	499	5	5	1200	0	0
" Leeds & Grenville.....	64150	0	0	383	10	2	13500	0	0
" Lanark & Renfrew.....	.....	.....	.....	264	0	0	500	0	0
" Middlesex.....	51645	0	0	19920	6	9	25000	0	0
" Northumberland & Durham.....	22115	0	0	2485	1	6	17000	0	0
Town Cobourg.....	26775	8	10	1750	0	0	75000	0	0
" Port Hope.....	56964	17	8	12504	10	3	50000	0	0
County Norfolk.....	2858	17	6	.....	.....	.....	3050	0	0
County Oxford.....	38420	0	0	300	0	0	3600	0	0
" Perth.....	7000	0	0	416	0	0	52350	0	0
" Prince Edward.....	31	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Peterborough.....	3129	4	0	649	12	7	100	0	0
" Simcoe.....	55650	0	0	.....	.....	.....	50000	0	0
" Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry.....	3427	0	0	28	15	0	.....	.....	.....
" Waterloo.....	4500	0	0	56	14	3	.....	.....	.....
" Wentworth.....	33010	0	0	3754	15	7	12913	8	3
" Wellington and Grey.....	15171	4	5	.....	.....	.....	17000	0	0
" York Ontario & Peel.....	2939	0	0	5354	0	11	.....	.....	.....
City Montreal.....	174622	10	7	14617	9	7	.....	.....	.....
" Quebec.....	110000	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....£	1362683	0	9	183444	6	3	66566	8	3

NOTE--In comparing the above with the Statement of the Consol. Municipal Debentures it is found that the sums are only very partially returned, and it would appear that in some cases the stock held by Corporations are included in Amount secured by Debentures, and in others, such are not included, and in other respects the return cannot be relied upon.

Wednesday, 11th October, 1854.

The Committee met: Mr. MACKENZIE in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. DeWitt, it was ordered,—That the Chairman be directed to address a note to Dr. Ford the accountant at the Crown Land Office, to Mr. Killaly at the Board of Works, to Mr. Griffin at the General Post Office, to Mr. Bouchette, Customs Department, and to Mr. Anderson at the Receiver General's Office, to ascertain how far they consider their records safe as regards Fire; and requesting that they would favor the Committee with any remarks they may think proper to submit, as to measures of security against accidents by Fire.

In answer to the above Order, the following were received:

PUBLIC WORKS, QUEBEC,
12th October, 1854.

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, addressed to me by direction of the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Public Accounts, and requesting my opinion as to how far I consider the Records of this Department safe, as regards fire, and that I should submit any suggestions that may occur to me as to measures of security against accidents by fire.

In reply I have the honor to state, that I consider the Records not only of this Department, but all those of the Crown Lands and others embraced in this building, very unsafe. I entertain the same feeling as to the insecurity of all the important documents in the several other Public offices. Should a fire take place in the lower part of any of the houses now occupied by these Departments, it is scarcely possible that many of their papers could be saved. In several of the buildings there are necessarily a great number of stoves, very near to which, from their crowded state, the paper cases unavoidably stand.

From the nature of the houses referred to, I am not able to suggest any mode by which a greater measure of security from fire could be insured; and I am of opinion that so long as the Records are deposited as at present, their safety must depend on the attention, steadiness and watchfulness of the parties entrusted with the care of the houses. I am, however, strongly of opinion, that, in the future erection of any building for the accommodation of the Public Departments and Records, such principle of construction should be adopted as would tend to render them fire-proof to the greatest extent possible; and that such precautions should not be confined alone to the providing a fire-proof vault for each Department, but that the main portion of the building itself, its floors, passages, corridors, &c., should be of fire proof materials. This principle is now largely carried out in England; and I would suggest that premiums should be offered for the best system of fire-proof construction applicable to the erection of such public buildings as may be decided on.

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

HAMILTON H. KILLALY,
Assistant Com.

W. C. BURRAGE, Esq.,
Clerk of Committees,
House of Assembly.

FORM OF DEBENTURE WITH COUPONS ATTACHED.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Interest Dividend, due _____ 18____, on
 Debenture No. _____ for £ _____ Currency, issued under
 12 Vic. Cap. 5, payable at the Office of Her Majesty's Receiver
 General.

Receiver General

£ _____ Int. Cy.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Interest Dividend, due _____ 18____, on
 Debenture No. _____ for £ _____ Currency, issued under
 12 Vic. Cap. 5, payable at the Office of Her Majesty's Receiver
 General.

Receiver General

£ _____ Int. Cy.

PROVINCE

OF

CANADA.

No. 2300 DEBENTURE,

TRANSFERABLE, No. 2300.

£100 : 0 : 0 Currency.

£100 : 0 : 0 Currency.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT,

(12 VIC. CAP. 5.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA promise to pay to John Smith, Esq., or Bearer, the sum of One
 Hundred Pounds, Currency, Five Years from and after the First day of January, one thousand eight
 hundred and fifty four, likewise the Interest thereon from 10th December 1853, at the rate of six per
 cent. per Annum, to be paid Half Yearly, upon presentation of the Coupons hereunto attached, say on
 1st day of January, and 1st day of July, in each Year, at the Office of Her Majesty's Receiver General.
 Dated at Quebec, this Second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Enregistered.

A. B.

Receiver General.

C. D.

Inspector General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
 QUEBEC, 12th October, 1854.

SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to inform you for the information of the Standing Committee of the Legislative Assembly "On Public Accounts," that I am not aware that any provision has been made to preserve the records of this Department in the event of a fire. I cannot say that I am prepared to submit any plan by which this defect can be remedied.

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

WILLIAM FORD,
 Accountant.

W. C. BURRAGE, Esq.,
 Clerk of Committee.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
 QUEBEC, 12th October, 1854.

SIR:—I have the honor in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, to state, for the information of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, that the buildings occupied for offices by this Department does not contain any safe or other place of security from the effects of fire, and that to remedy this defect to a certain extent, moveable fire proof safes of an approved patent, have recently been imported of sufficient capacity to afford safe keeping for all moneys, reserve stock of postage stamps, legal documents, and the more important of our Records.

I beg to add that the Department possesses Duplicates of all Post-masters, Bonds and of mail contracts, lodged with the Post Office Inspectors, to whose division the documents respectively belong—and no loss therefore can be sustained from fire in the important branches of our business; moreover very full details of all payments made for Post Office service, and of the more material transactions of the Department in matters of account and otherwise, are embodied and placed upon permanent record in the annual reports furnished to the Legislature.

To the extent above described the records and business of the Post Office are secure from loss and derangement by fire, nevertheless it would certainly be very desirable that the Department should possess such ample provision for the safe keeping of its books and papers as could only be afforded by substantial roomy safes of brick or mason work of a character which it has not been thought expedient to erect in a building of which the Department has but a temporary occupancy.

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

W. H. GRIFFIN,
 Secretary.

W. C. BURRAGE, Esq.,
 Clerk Committee, &c.,
 House of Assembly.

(No. 1.)

I. G. O. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, }
Quebec, 13th October, 1854. }

Sir:—In compliance with the request of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Public Accounts conveyed to me by your letter of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state that the Records and Documents of this Department are kept in mere wooden boxes, affording no security whatever against fire, beyond their being constructed of a portable size that might enable their being carried away in the event of a fire, should time and circumstances permit of this being done.

But occupying, as this Department does, the third story of an ordinary dwelling house, it is to be apprehended that few, if any, of the public documents could be saved should any accident by fire occur to the building in which the Department is situated.

I see no other means of protecting the records and documents against accidents by fire, than that of procuring one or more of fire-proof safes, which in the absence of fire-proof vaults, appears to be the most effectual mode of preserving papers from destruction.

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

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.

W. C. BURRAGE, Esq.,
Clerk Committees.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 16th October, 1854.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter you addressed to me, under date of the 11th instant, on the part of the Committee on Public Accounts; and I beg you will lay the following observations before the Committee, in answer to the questions you transmitted me by their order.

Since the removal of the seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto in 1849, and from the latter place to Quebec in 1851, up to the present day, I have been and still am of opinion that the records of my department are not safe from dangers which might occur from fire. Measures indeed have since been taken, by the purchase of safes, to preserve from fire and other accidents, the Debentures belonging to the Special Funds, deposited with me by the different monied institutions in conformity with the provisions of the Act to establish freedom of Banking and for other purposes relative to Banks and Banking in this Province; but these safes are not sufficient to contain the Books and other documents of the Office, which cannot be kept in safety without the erection of brick Vaults, which the extent of the premises occupied by my Office will not permit of, and as to procuring a number of these safes sufficient to hold the Records of the Department, I do not think that the house I occupy could support without danger the weight of a number of these heavy iron safes.

As to the urgent necessity of preserving the Records of the Offices from accidents by Fire, I have often thought, and I have on several occasions made known my fears to my colleagues, relative to the dangers to which they are exposed, in the greater part of the premises occupied by the public Offices ; and I must say that on this subject they all admit that it is indispensable that fire-proof vaults should be erected as soon as possible, with the view of placing in safety so many important Records, the loss of which would be very great, and in some cases even irreparable.

In the mean time, as these works are expensive and should only be constructed in Buildings belonging to the Province, the uncertainty which has up to this time existed, as to the fixing of the seat of Government in some definite place, has caused the delay in erecting suitable buildings in Quebec for the Public Departments. Nevertheless, once that the aforesaid question is settled, whether the alternate system is continued or whether the seat of Government is permanently fixed at one place, I am of opinion that no time should be lost to place the public Records in safety from all danger, and which I am assured would have been done long ago were it not for the difficulties I have mentioned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

(Signed,)

E. P. TACHE,
Receiver General.

To

W. C. Burrage, Esquire,
Clerk Committees, Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX,

MOUNTAIN STREET.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Members of Committee :

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, CHAIRMAN,

Messrs. DE WITT, HON. J. YOUNG, GAMBLE, HOLTON, FERRIE, PATRICK, MATTICE, RHODES, MONGENAIS,
CLARKE, SOUTHWICK, WHITNEY, MASSON, AND SOMERVILLE.

(*Mr. Holton.*)

Ordered, by the Legislative Assembly, to be Printed, 12th December, 1854.



QUEBEC :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX, AT THEIR STEAM-PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
MOUNTAIN STREET.

1854.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
Wednesday, 6th September, 1854.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes :

1. On Privileges and Elections.
2. On Expiring Laws.
3. On Railroads, Canals and Telegraph Lines.
4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.
5. On Standing Orders.
6. On Printing.
7. On Contingencies.
8. On the Public Accounts : which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

THURSDAY, 21st September, 1854.

Ordered, That Mr. Holton, Mr. Patrick, Hon. Mr. Young, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Mongenais, Mr. Dewitt, Mr. Masson, Mr. Ferric, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Mattice, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Southwick, and Mr. Whitney, do compose the Standing Committee on the Public Accounts.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSAY,
Clerk of Assembly.

TUESDAY, 26th September, 1854.

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Canada for the year 1853 ; and also such portions of the following Returns, Reports and Statements as have special reference to the receipt and expenditure of the Public Revenue, by Public Accountants,—

1. The Reports of Superintendents of Education ;
2. Bursar's Return for Toronto University and College ;
3. Postmaster General's Report to March, 1853 ;
4. Statement of Moneys received from the Upper Canada Fee Fund, and the surplus or deficiency therein,—be referred to the said Committee.

W. C. BURRAGE, Clerk of Committee.

FRIDAY, 29th September, 1854.

Ordered, That that part of the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works which has reference to the management of the Public Revenue, be referred to the said Committee.

THURSDAY, 12th October, 1854.

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee to enquire, and report upon the expediency of keeping the Provincial Accounts in Decimal Currency.

THURSDAY, 16th November, 1854.

Ordered, That that part of the Report of the Postmaster-General of Canada, for the year ending the 31st March, 1854, which relates to the receipt and expenditure of Public Money, be referred to the said Committee.

FRIDAY, 24th November, 1854.

Ordered, That the Return relative to Public Defaulters, which was presented on Tuesday last, be referred to the said Committee.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM, MONDAY,
11th December, 1854.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY :

The Standing Committee, to whom were referred the Public Accounts, and various Reports and Statements, have occupied themselves during the spare time which their duties in the House and on Election Committees left at their disposal, in enquiring carefully into the important matters given them in charge.

They propose to resume their labors after the recess, and in the meantime respectfully submit the following as their Second Report :

MODES OF KEEPING AND AUDITING THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Up to 1849, the Receiver General or Treasurer of the Canadas kept no books of account. He merely made memorandums or statements.

In 1849 a law was passed requiring the Receiver-General and the Inspector-General to keep the Public Accounts by Double Entry.

The able Accountant of the Inspector General's Office (Mr. Dickinson) states that the books of that Department are thus kept :—The Deputy Receiver General informs us (answer 55) that their books have also been thus kept, "so far as was practicable."

Your Committee know of no difficulties in the way of the Accountants and Book-keepers which could have prevented a full compliance with the law. There is nothing impracticable about the keeping of accounts by Double Entry. The whole commercial world have borne testimony to its utility, entire practicability, and, in great commercial transactions, absolute necessity.

Mr. Dufort, the Receiver General's principal Book-keeper, had never once balanced, nor been required to balance, his books of account, from January, 1849, down to October, 1854; but a few weeks since, at the request of your Committee, he took off the balance sheet herewith submitted.

Many accounts in the Receiver General's Ledger are considerably in arrear. Mr. Dufort appears to have a hard task assigned to him. Question 83, and his answer, is as follows :—

"To what date are your books posted up?—They are all posted up to the close of the fiscal year, 31st January, 1854. I post up what is most required when

“wanted, but am unable to keep the accounts completely posted up, and have to work on Sundays and Holidays.” He assured your Committee that he had worked in his office almost every Sunday and Holiday during the last four years.

Whether any, or if so, how many of the other Clerks are thus compelled to work on Sundays and Holidays, as a matter of necessity, your Committee are unable to state; and they regret to learn that an old public servant like Mr. Dufort, or indeed any of the officers, should have thus to labour.

Although the extensive financial transactions of this Province embraced many accounts, extending through a period of nearly six years, the balance sheet rendered from the Receiver General's Office is seemingly correct.

The books of the Receiver General's Office never assimilate with those of the Inspector General. Messrs. Dickinson and Anderson's evidence shows that the mode of keeping the accounts in their Departments is essentially different.

Warrants for the payment of money are frequently charged to one account in the Inspector General's Office, to another in the Receiver General's. Warrants are frequently paid, although they do not state correctly the account to which the money should be charged. In the Inspector General's Office (see answer 55) many transfer entries are made from one account to another, of which the Receiver General's Office have no notice. How could such books assimilate?

Mr. Dickinson's answer to Mr. Young's question, (117,) “What alterations in the system would you suggest?” shows, that although Mr. Receiver General Viger's letter to Mr. Hincks, 28th Aug., 1848, had for its object, “that the new books about to be opened in his (Mr. V's) department, might exactly assimilate with those in his (Mr. H's) Office,” yet the course pursued in each office was essentially different. Mr. D. very properly recommends “that the commercial mode should be pursued in keeping the Cash Accounts, in place of *two* Cash Books for *Receipts* and *Payments*.”

Mr. Receiver General Viger's letter, already referred to, requests the Inspector General “to cause to be written on the face of the original warrant the account to which said warrant is chargeable—in every instance, and in ink.” This excellent hint was thrown away, however; and as it has been usual to grant warrants not sanctioned previously by law, the constitutional opinion of the British Commissioners of Revenue, already quoted, as to stopping credit upon all special warrants of the Treasury, which, on being compared with the authority given by the Royal Order, might be found not legal, was not acted upon.

Messrs. Viger, Leslie, and Hincks, formed a Committee of the Executive Council in 1848, to improve and render more perfect, the system, if such it could be called, of keeping the Public Accounts, and Mr. Anderson, (see answer 55,) “was instructed to get the books prepared for both (the Receiver and the Inspector General's) Departments, exactly similar.” He adds, “I did so, (Aug. '48,) caused the books to be opened without delay, in the R. G's. Department, and had them regularly posted up, and kept properly, up to 31st Dec., 1848.”

Efforts, if any were made, to preserve the uniformity of system, thus stated to have been begun under direction of the Executive Council, are a total failure.

Mr. Dickinson's answer to question 117, reviews the book-keeping at the Receiver General's, affirms that where they attempt to keep over twenty accounts relative to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, about which their book-keeper can know but little, they should substitute one account, “The Consolidated

Fund;" that their hundred accounts, one for each public work, should be closed, and one for "Public Works" opened instead; that the Accountant's Ledger should be abandoned, and the commercial mode in keeping the cash account, pursued, in place of having two cash books for receipts and payments." In his view, the course pursued can only cause confusion, and leave many details in uncertainty.

There is much uncertainty in the entries, and in the statements made to the public, and even in the attempts to show aggregate results.

In Mr. Dickinson's balance sheet of 31st of July last, being a statement of the affairs of Canada at that time, the debtor side is added up, £10,998,393 14s. 11d., and the credit side the same, but the real addition of the latter column is, £10,000 less.*

In the Public Accounts for 1853, £1,102,056 18s. 4d. are charged to the Grand Trunk Railway Co., which should have been debited to Mr. Baring and Mr. Glyn, the London Agents of Canada. The book-keeper must have made the entry at random, as the Deputy Inspector General could have told him who to charge the debentures to.

Mr. Hincks is made to certify to the correctness of the Public Accounts of that year, severally, although Mr. Dickinson's reply to question 115, shows that being on public business in Europe, he had never examined them.

They should have been certified, in his absence, by the Deputy Inspector General, but it is doubtful whether he had examined them, though such charges as the above might have been corrected. In our former Report, we mentioned a payment of £20,130 18s. 7d., Aug. 22, 1853, upon Mr. Chabot's certificate, to "the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, for land taken for the "Lachine Canal," a partial payment, and to be accounted for, which, with another payment, in part, of £10,319 6s. 5d., to the Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, was crowded into one item of the accounts submitted to us, with many more payments, as made generally for Canal work to Benjamin Chaffey and others. Some responsible officer should have stopt this.

The late Inspector General, (Mr. Hincks,) told the Finance Committee of 1850, (July 29,) in reply to a proposition of Mr. Merritt, that "before the Union, "no books were kept at all, and the accounts of Collectors were fyled away, "without examination."

As early as 1835, a Committee of the Legislative Assembly invited the attention of the Government of Upper Canada to a Report on the Revenue of Britain, by Mr. F. T. Baring, Lord Sydenham, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Ellice, Sir James Kempt, and Sir Henry Parnell, wherein it is declared to be obviously necessary to the record, legal appropriation and safe custody of the Revenue, that all moneys whatever, should, in the first instance, be paid into the Exchequer, but are not so paid. They recommend "that no portion of the public treasure "should be arrested under any plea or pretence whatever, on its way to the "Exchequer, and that no portion of it should be issued from the Exchequer, "without previous Parliamentary sanction. A really efficient and complete "control can be introduced into the different departments of the public service "only by the adoption and establishment of the principle we recommend—a "principle which we believe to be the necessary preliminary to all satisfactory "financial reform; by which means, not only will the whole of the public trea-

*Since this Report was in type, the Book-keeper has shewn that the error was not his. He employed another person to copy his manuscript, who did not give all the figures correctly. The balance sheet seems to be correct.

“sure be made available for the public service, but the expense for collection
“will appear as a part of the public expenditure, and be consequently placed
“immediately under Legislative and Official control.”

These eminent persons propose to establish a Bureau of Record where every warrant would be compared with the authority, and credits stopped if not legal; and speaking of the proposed Department of Accounts, where all the facts of receipt and credit as they occur would be registered upon the Double Entry plan, they add:

“In the initiatory or auxiliary books of account, a correct system will admit
“of all the modifications suited to the particular service; but as soon as the
“principal or Double Entry books take possession of the facts of an account,
“however intricate and varied, they become subjected to its general and har-
“monious law. Its machinery is employed to obtain an ultimate balance sheet,
“which will present in a concise and intelligible form all the centralized facts
“of receipt on the one side and of expenditure on the other, under their special
“heads. Of the efficiency of this system, the trading world, in its infinite variety
“of commerce and concerns, gives unanimous evidence. The Revenues of no
“government have been safely administered; the accounts of no government
“have been intelligibly kept; the business of no government has been promptly
“and satisfactorily despatched, until the commercial system has been in-
“troduced.” See Appendix, No. 5.

Your Committee append extracts from Lord Glenelg's Instructions to Sir Francis Head, with reference to the Upper Canada Report upon Finance, copied from the Journals of Lower Canada for 1836; also those passages of the Report of the Commissioners on Revenue in England, which were quoted approvingly by the U. C. Committee of 1835. His Lordship exhibited a strong desire for the improvement of the defective system there, (with no Books at all,) but it never was improved. See Appendix, No. 4.

Three years thereafter, the Committee on Public Accounts of 1838, Messrs. Merritt, Morris, McKay, Thorburn, Ferrie, and others, loudly complain of “the
“want of attention paid by the different departments of the local Government
“to the recommendations of the Committee appointed from year to year by the
“House of Assembly. It is, indeed, manifest and notorious,” they remark, “that
“the greatest negligence and inattention have hitherto pervaded almost every
“branch of the Government in regard to the Revenue. The collection of the
“rents, fines, Crown duties from timber, and all monies received from the
“Casual and Territorial Revenue as well as its expenditure, has been under the
“direction of the Executive Council. The officers appointed to collect these
“duties from some Districts have made returns, others have not, up to the pre-
“sent moment—some pay; others withhold payment;* and no steps have been
“taken to collect the balances. The payments are made from one fund, bor-
“rowed from another, and thus rendered complicated and unsatisfactory.”

Sir George Arthur afterwards appointed a Commission to enquire into the mode in which the Public Accounts had been kept and the Finances managed by the several departments; but though much cause of censure was found to exist no remedy was applied.

In 1839, the annual income of Upper Canada was £78,000; not far from the yearly charge for the Assembly of the United Province. The interest on the

* See Mr. Accountant Ford's Answer to Question 182.

public debt was £65,000; the permanent charges for government £55,000. The annual deficiency, £42,000, was remedied by the Union, and a higher Customs' Tariff; but a tariff may get too high.

The accounts of the Office of the Legislative Assembly embrace the receipt and expenditure of between £75,000 and £100,000. They were referred to another Standing Committee during this Session, and a reference to their Report shews, that a dangerous, because defective, mode of keeping the Accounts, and great carelessness in their examination, marks the transactions of this bureau also.

The Standing Committee on Contingencies, after their audit of 10th November last, remark :

“ In general reference to the Accounts, your Committee feel it their duty to report, that while the vouchers are all filed in the most correct manner by the Accountant, and do credit to his accuracy and attention in this particular, your Committee find that no regular Books of Account have ever been kept of the receipts and expenditure of the House, and that consequently, it is difficult for them to certify to the correctness of the accounts, and balances stated to them. The Accountant has certainly afforded your Committee every information in his power, and nothing has appeared to make your Committee doubt the accuracy or integrity of the officer, but they consider the system as very defective, and recommend that accounts involving so large an expenditure, be forthwith ordered to be kept in proper Books by double entry.

“ Your Committee further desire to report their very decided opinion that it is entirely inconsistent with a proper audit of the Accounts of the House, that these Accounts should remain without examination, for a period extending from the 27th Aug., 1852, to the present time, and that thereby it has been impossible to satisfy Your Committee in regard to every item of the expenditure.”

We attach no blame to the able Book-keepers and Accountants, Messrs. Dickinson, Dufort, Strang, Ford, and Vaux. They follow a course prescribed by their Superiors. They have no power to change it. Against the defects of the system are our observations directed.

The Crown Lands Office, which is also a separate Exchequer, with a Bank Account, keep their Books, as the Accountant, Dr. Ford, states, by double entry.

Last October, when a member of this Committee visited the office, the Ledger was full five months in arrear, which is inconvenient for business, and renders it difficult to ascertain the true condition of the Accounts of Land Agents and others.

The Statute, chapter 5, year 1849, requires the Public Accounts to be prepared as soon as possible after the termination of the fiscal year, (January 31st,) and that they shew what are the assets and liabilities of the Province. We find, however, on the books of the Crown Land Office, that £6351 8s. 10d., were, in 1853, received for Mines, from Montreal Mining Company, Upper Canada do., Quebec and Lake Superior do., Canada do., Colonel Prince and others, not one penny of which is reported by that Department, or placed on the Public Accounts.

Perceiving that Government, in many ways, pays expenses without a vote, Your Committee enquired of Dr. Ford, whether any moneys had been paid for the cost of Mining Surveys.

His answer (145) shows that there has not ; but what will be thought of the general system that would enable the Crown Land Accounts to balance, as laid before the Country, with £6351 8s. 10d., "inadvertently omitted," just as correctly as if that sum had been duly recorded?

It is remarkable that while pages 152, 158, 159, 163, 164, 165, and 166, of the Public Accounts, are occupied with a very minute record of exceedingly small sums ; and pages 28 and 29, nearly all filled with items of five shillings and upward, (the total being £531 11s.) between fifty and sixty thousand pounds are crowded into one item, because, as Mr. Cary intimates, (answer 29,) "it is considered needless to swell the bulk of the Public Accounts by enumerating each separate payment, and £6351 8s. 10d., are left out altogether.

Your Committee requested from Mr. Ford a copy of the record of receipts and payments, under the head "Mines" since March, 1847.

In that year the receipts were £11,550, from which £644 12s. 7d., were paid to Mr. Logan, the Geologist, "for surveying mining localities" over and above his regular income.

In 1848, the Montreal Mining Company paid £1141 14s., and £1710 6s., were received by A. Vidal, A. P. Salter, &c., for surveying locations. In 1851, £625 17s., were paid Hon. W. B. Robinson, in connection with the Indian Treaty West, and there are other receipts and payments in various years. (See tables in Appendix, No. 3.)

If parties taking up mining locations pay for surveys, (answer 147,) it is not readily seen why such large sums are entered opposite the names of Messrs. Logan, Vidal, &c., for surveys.

Admitting it to be as Dr. Ford states, that £6351 8s. 10d., were withheld from the public knowledge through inadvertence in 1853, how are we to account for the seemingly systematic omission of the receipts from Mines and the expenditure in previous years?

In Sir Edmund Head's speech to the Legislature of New Brunswick, 6th February, 1851, (page 10 of Journal,) he says, "I trust that in all respects you will find the Public moneys have not been expended except in conformity with the wishes of the Representatives of the People." The People can have no wish where they are not allowed to know of the Revenue.

The proceeds of the sales of Mines upon Crown Lands, in former times, were Crown Revenue ; but the grants in Schedules A. and B. are in lieu of all territorial and other Crown Revenue. (See Statutes, 1846, chapter 114.) One of the best of modern statutes was passed in England many years since by "refusing supplies" and thereby checking the King and his ministers and controlling their measures. In Canada a practice is growing into precedent that may in the end wrest from the people that check.

Question 153, and the Accountant of the Crown Lands' answer, are as follows:—

"There is a charge against the Province of £175, as paid to the daughter of a late clerk as a gratuity, by Commissioner's order. Will you shew the authority by statute or otherwise, under which £175 are here charged?—The sum of £175 was paid to Miss E. Macdonough, by the Commissioner's order, on account of her late father's long services as a Government clerk."

Here there is no attempt to show any authority, except that of the head of a department, for the expenditure of £175 as a gratuity. It may have been a meritorious act, we do not question that, but if an officer can give and grant £175 of the public treasure in his charge as a gratuity or pension, so also can he bestow the whole revenue in the same way. The Legislature affords no check whatever against any amount of favoritism or indiscretion.

Had the whole of the Crown Lands Funds been paid into the Treasury, and had it been impossible to draw moneys therefrom otherwise than by warrant, the proper officer would have at once stopt the payment as illegal.

Question 176, also addressed to the Crown Land Accountant, and his reply, were in these words:

“There are entries in your Ledger thus: ‘Gaspé Land Claims 1853, £300; in January 1854, £200; April 1854, £250: Total £750. Who has the “money? How is it accounted for?—The amount of ‘Gaspé Land Claims is “for sums advanced to Mr. Christie, late M. P. P. for Gaspé. This matter is “under the control of Mr. Langevin.”

Your Committee find no authority in the statutes for these payments. Had the Crown Land Moneys been all duly paid over, without deduction, to the Receiver General, any warrant that would have placed £750 in Mr. Christie's charge, would have referred to the authority for so doing; and had that reference been imperfect, the payment would have been stopt. As it is the Cashier and Accountant seemingly knows nothing about it.

The Inspector General and his Deputy do not audit, inspect, or check the accounts of the Crown Land Agents—no Post Office account was ever sent to the Inspector General for inspection—and the Board of Works had only transmitted “a large mass of papers, stated to be vouchers” for the accounts of the Commissioners of “Public Works, from 1st of July, 1851, to 31st December, 1853,” on 30th of October last. Dr. Ryerson checks, in part, through the Council of Instruction up at Toronto; and the Asylum there never sends any details with Vouchers to Quebec for audit. The Superintendent of Education, L. C., is also years in arrear as to audits.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more imperfect financial system than we are describing, especially if the danger from fire, and the relative position of the Public Offices, be taken into view.

Mr. George Jackson, a Member of the House, appears on the Crown Lands Ledger, as a debtor to the Crown for about £5,000; he having a number of years since received that amount. On enquiring of Dr. Ford what the charge meant; he replied (answer 177) “The money has, I believe, been all laid out, and Mr. Jackson's accounts, with proper vouchers, are in the Office, but they have not been “examined.”

How it could be ascertained that the papers were “proper vouchers” though they had remained in the pigeon-holes of the office for years *unexamined*, is not very readily perceived. We sent for Mr. Jackson, who produced a note from Mr. Tarbutt, a Clerk, that £734 1s. 3d., were for salary—and the rest for contracts, surveys, printing, &c. What the salary was for or who it was paid to, does not appear. Mr. Jackson was Crown Land Agent for Grey.

Mr. Begly, Secretary to the Department of Public Works, informs Your Committee that the Department "began to keep regular Books of Account" as early as 1839, and 1841—that their books are kept by the Italian method, and their accounts journalised [Nov. 21] to the end of October last. They balance the cash-book monthly, and the ledger every six months. The ledger was balanced to 30th of June last. [See questions 217 to 223.]

This Department, whose varied transactions embrace some four hundred accounts, caused a trial balance to be taken, but it was as far back as January 1, 1852. Your Committee asked for their last balance sheet [see question 223] but although they have been more than a month endeavouring to prepare it, the balance sheet thus far will not balance.

It appears to be a part of Mr. Begly's duty to see that the rents of water lots, and other leased estate upon the Canals, are duly paid up. That he is not the most prompt of collectors, his answer to questions 264 to 279 may show. Since this Committee began their enquiries several defaulters for six years and under have squared their accounts.

On April 7th last, Mr. Begly handed in, at the Receiver General's Office, vouchers, shewing that A. Gough, toll-collector, had paid into the Bank of Upper Canada, at Montreal, £1251 4s. 2d., to the credit of the Receiver General, viz: 1853, September 2, £54; October 25, £439; 1854, January 14, £386, &c. It is an awkward, a clumsy mode, of transacting the public business, which leaves £439, nearly six months at the credit of the (Provincial) Treasurer before he is informed of the fact. We enquired and found that the cases embraced in question 229 are not the only ones.

Sales are effected of lots and privileges on and near the Canals, and the gross returns, both of sales and rents, are deducted in the Public Accounts, from the amount of payments made in various places, so that the public never know what was sold or for how much, when or to whom—or what was paid on leases, or by whom.

We are told that Mr. Bouchette of the Customs has charge of Ferries and Ferry Rents, but have had no time to enquire into his mode of doing business.

Not a few Ferry Rents are far in arrear, but under the defective system of accounts, the names of defaulters and the sums they owed, remained unknown. From a return moved for by the Chairman, up to end of last year, useful particulars are supplied. It is difficult to understand, for instance, why Thomas Humphrey should have been allowed to exact ferriage from passengers for a number of years at Queenston, till he got £705 3s. 9d., in debt, besides interest, no one interfering. Several bridges not sold seem to be in the same condition. The public paying toll, the lessees paying nothing.

The Cashier of the Crown Land Office tells us, that "their Accounts with the Land and Timber Agents," who also collect the Clergy Reserves Revenue, "are not audited by any one." A number of the Land Agents are in arrear, and several have made no returns at all. The parties in arrear are named by Mr. Ford in his evidence, and are Messrs. J. B. Askin, London; J. E. Brook, Chatham; J. Clark, Goderich; P. Eby, Berlin; D. Moynahan, Sandwich; A. Macpherson, Kingston; A. McNabb, Southampton; J. W. Scott, Prescott; Geo. Snider, Waterloo; and Alexander Scott, Port Sarnia.—[See Question 182.]

Mr. Ridout, Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada, states [105] "We have long been in the habit of paying the expenditure on the Welland Canal upon duplicate statements and certificates of the resident engineers, of the work performed and amount due." It is presumed that the Bank runs the risk of ultimate payment from the treasury.

The fiscal or financial year ends in Britain and Ireland on the 5th of January; in the United States on the 30th of June; in Canada, at the Department of Works and in the Crown Land Office, December 31st; at the General Post Office, on March 31st; in the Inspector and Receiver General's Offices, on 31st of January.

Greater uniformity might be obtained, with but temporary inconvenience.

It might be desirable to obtain for a short time, the services of a thoroughly experienced and competent Accountant, to examine the mode in which financial transactions are recorded, with a view to the enforcement of greater accuracy, order, and uniformity into the Books of Account of the several Public Departments and Bureaus.

PUBLIC DEBT, &c.

Actual Debt.

Assuming the Inspector General's Statement of 30th of September last, and the late Inspector General's table 44, Public Accounts, 1853, to be correct, the direct liability of Canada is £4,371,315 6s. 8d., viz :

Debt last 31st January, £4,621,290 8s. 7d., to which add £14,416 2s. 6d., stated to be debentures issued under the Act of 1849, for the management of the public debt, &c., (which empowers the Governor to pay old bonds with new; to issue new bonds with the proceeds of which to purchase or redeem old ones; to issue £250,000 in small debentures; to grant terminable annuities and apply the proceeds to pay debt; and to effect temporary loans to meet a deficient General Revenue;) and £182 8s. 1d., under the Upper Canada Acts.

Including £220,095 of sterling 5 per cents, £264,573 12s. 6d. of Debentures, are stated to have been redeemed between 31st January and 30th September last.

Direct Debt.....	£4,371,315	6	8
As security for others—or as in good faith or law, in some degree answerable for others.....	5,279,191	2	9
	<u> </u>		
\$38,602,025, 88c., equal to.....	£9,650,506	9	5
	<u> </u>		
Interest on direct debt.....	£ 227,383	15	1
Do on collateral debt.....	316,751	9	2½
	<u> </u>		
\$2,176,540 86c., equal to.....	£ 544,135	4	3¼

As Guarantee for Others.

The sum for which Canada, as a Province, is said to be liable on account of certain Railway and Municipal Corporations, is stated in the Public Accounts for 1853, No. 43, at £2,859,397 16s. 1d., of which £2,166,640 is the public credit lent to Railways.

In a Return dated October 26th, 1854, the Inspector General adds bonds or debentures issued this year, viz :

Montreal Fire Loan.....	£ 383,766	13	4
Great Western Railway.....	365,000	0	0
Grand Trunk Railway.....	1,101,935	0	0

There has since been lent in the form of a Province Guarantee, £30,000 to the Erie, Ontario and Simcoe Railroad; and if from the aggregate of the above sums we deduct £3,675 of debentures issued under 9 and 10 Vic., redeemed, the collateral debt will amount to £4,736,424 9s. 5d.

Included in that aggregate, being part of the first item, is £492,850, on account of the Consolidated Municipal Loan (16 Vic., cap. 22.) The Statute declares that the Province is not liable for the redemption of these bonds; but in page 262 of the Public Accounts, it is included in the statement of bonds "for which the Government are partially liable."

Following then the example of the Inspector General's Office, but expressing no opinion on the point of law, we perceive, by a return from that Office, dated 26th October last, that other £358,766 13s. 4d. of debentures, have issued on account of the Consolidated Municipal Loan, since 31st January last,—also £184,000 between October 26, and November 9, for Mr. Dickinson, [answer 138] gives £1,035,616 13s. 4d. as the aggregate.

Debt for which the Province is stated to be the endorser, or at least partially liable, £5,279,191 2s. 9d.

Cash Deposits, Sinking Fund, Special Funds, &c.

While considering the actual condition of the Public Accounts, it should be stated,

1. That on the 1st of October last, the following sums were in England, subject to the order of the Government, viz:

With Bank of England.....	£ 229	4	4
“ Glyn, Mills & Co.....	12,623	15	9
“ Baring Bros. & Co.....	1,890	16	7
In three per cent. Consols £260,000 realized.....	335,784	12	3
Total.....	£350,528	8	11

2. That on same day the Banks in Canada held the following sums, subject to the Receiver General's Draft, viz:

Bank of Upper Canada.....	£302,008	16	8
Bank of Montreal.....	8,575	0	0
Bank of British North America.....	76,585	14	10
Banque du Peuple.....	59,513	13	9
Commercial Bank, Midland District.....	111,783	5	5
Quebec Bank.....	1,271	18	0
City and District Savings Bank, Montreal.....	11,000	0	0
Gore Bank.....	11,085	8	3
City Bank.....	40,586	16	5
Total.....	£622,410	13	4

It is desirable that the Public Accounts, or any Return which may state the cash on hand, should show how much of it belongs to the Consolidated Fund, and how much to each of the Special Funds.

3. That on the 31st of January last, there stood at the credit of the fund provided for paying off Provincial Debentures, and known as the Sinking Fund, on the Books of the Bank of England, invested in reduced 3 per cent. annuities, £454,434, sterling, yielding 3 per c. per annum, in semi-annual dividends, which are to be added to the Fund, (less the cost of Messrs. Baring and Glyn's agency,) from 10th October, 1853. This Fund, which is provided in anticipation of a redemption of the Bank Loans, none of which falls due, however, till 1863, is about to be augmented by £73,000, (page 11, Estimates, 1854.)

4. That the apparent balance in cash deposited with the Bank of Upper Canada by the Government is much less than it seems to be. Last 23rd of October the Bank had advanced cash on Board of Works' certificates, for which no warrants had issued, and out of which advances the Bank is on the average, kept three months, £82,907; also to "pay lists" £9,900; and to the Post Office Department, which is stated to be always in arrear to the Bank, £14,662.

5. That of the debt of Canada, £ are due to the several
 Clergy Reserves Funds; £ to Indian Fund; to Jesuits' Estates
 Fund; £ to Grammar School Fund; £ to the Common School
 Fund.

6. That on the 31st of January, 1854, of the Special Funds, £380,613 11s. 1d., were invested in the Consolidated Revenue Fund Debentures, or public debt of Canada, payable in Canada; and that other £253,531 13s. 1d., were invested in same way, and the interest payable in London.

7. That in 1855, on the 1st of July, £486,666 13s. 4d., currency, in sterling debentures, will fall due; also, same year £10,632 7s. 5d., currency debentures—total £497,299 0s. 9d., in 1855.

8. That the statute of 1851, (page 1942) requires the publication of Returns from the Free Banks monthly. Your Committee have never seen any such returns, although there are three Free Banks.

9. The Capital Stock of the eight chartered Banks, paid in—the amount of their notes in circulation, also deposits, specie, securities, notes discounted, &c., are stated in tables carefully compiled from their most recent returns, and numbered two in the appendix.

PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND, DEBENTURES.

Your Committee asked Mr. Dickinson to look over Mr. Reiffenstein's Debenture records, and report to them the amount of bonds that had been issued and were unredeemed or not cancelled, last November 9. In his answer he assumes that the Province has guaranteed the Municipal Loan Fund. It is No. 138, as follows:—

"The amount of unredeemed bonds or debentures for which the Province is liable, directly, or by way of guarantee, is embraced under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
" Imperial Guaranteed Loan.....	1,825,000	0	0
" Debentures in England.....	1,727,568	11	11
" " in Canada.....	816,612	14	9
" " on account of Grand Trunk Railway.....	2,203,991	13	4
" " on account of Municipalities.....	1,035,616	13	4
" " on account of other Special Funds.....	1,625,816	2	9
" Total,....	9,234,605	16	1"

Of the above loan of one and-a-half millions, sterling, (£1,825,000,) from the Bank of England, and which realized £1,639,916 sterling, there are £36,000 currency, due in January, and other £365,000 in July, 1863—£365,000 in April, 1864—£243,333 6s. 8d., in January, 1865—and as much more in April that year—also, £73,000 in January 1866, and £170,333 in 1869. Instead of a Sinking Fund which pays us 3 per cent., while we pay the Bank 4, it would be well if a part of the loan could be at once cancelled.

Useful tabular statements, containing many particulars relative to the Municipal Loan Fund, will be found in the Minutes of Evidence.

Your Committee caused circulars to be sent to Municipalities in Upper Canada that had borrowed from the Loan Fund, asking:—1st. The sums they respectively owed.—2d. And to whom owing.—3d. What part of their debt was secured by Canada Debentures—and 4th. What rate of interest they were paying. Answers are appended [see Appendix, No. 1] from the Townships of Norwich, (Oxford County)—Middleton, (Norfolk County)—Woodhouse (do.)—Bayfield, Stanley, (Huron County)—Bertie, (Welland County)—Hope (Durham County)—and Elizabethtown, (Leeds County)—also from the Counties of Lambton, Oxford, Perth, Grey, Northumberland and Durham, Lanark and Renfrew—and from the towns or villages of St. Thomas West, London, Paris, Chippawa, Niagara, St. Catharines West, Cobourg, Simcoe, Belleville, and Brockville.

The answers were all given in November, and show the debt of these Municipalities in that month, as reported by the local authorities.

When we consider the uncertainty of prices and harvests in a country greatly dependent on the sale to foreign places of her Agricultural products, the extent of the Debt of Canada, and of her Municipalities; as also, that a State Debt, even in a precarious condition of Public Credit, is still the best source from which to supply the deficiencies of public income, we should be cautious not to anticipate too much our future resources.

It is proposed by the Assembly's Bill, No. 234, to limit the operations of the Upper Canada Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund to loans of Five Millions of Dollars, and to give to Lower Canada a similar Fund, with other five millions, being £2,500,000 between them.

REVENUE, 1853, 1854.

The gross Revenue of Canada, for 1853, (page 11 of Public Accounts,) was £1,320,659 8 9, including the Consolidated Fund only.

With a knowledge of the actual returns since 31st of January last, the Inspector General (1st of December last) estimates the gross Revenue, same fund, for 1854, at £1,423,520, which would give an increase of £102,860 11s. 3d. on the present fiscal year.

EXPENDITURE, 1853, 1854.

The Public Accounts, page 10, state the gross Expenditure, during the year 1853, out of the Consolidated Fund, at £869,681 12s. 8d.

The Inspector General, December 1st, 1854, ten months of the period having expired, estimates the gross Expenditure from same Fund, during the fiscal year 1854, at £939,584 19s. 11d.

In these estimates are included £227,383 15s. 1d. and £220,000, for interest of actual public debt in 1853 and 1854; also £73,000 in 1853, and £75,000 in 1854, as additions to the Sinking Fund for the gradual redemption of the principal of the debt.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The gross Revenue derived from Customs Duties on Imports since the Union, in each year, was :

	£	s.	D.
In 1841.....	225,834	7	10½
“ 1842.....	278,980	7	3½
“ 1843.....	235,087	16	0½
“ 1844.....	445,559	4	10½
“ 1845.....	449,999	4	10
“ 1846.....	422,403	18	5¾
“ 1847.....	413,248	19	6½
“ 1848.....	336,955	19	2
“ 1849.....	443,531	2	4
“ 1850.....	615,694	13	8
“ 1851.....	737,439	0	2
“ 1852.....	739,263	12	9
“ 1853.....	1,029,782	15	4

And during the first six months of 1854, it was.....£565,671 9 8

The Inspector General estimates the gross Customs

Revenue for 1854, at.....£1,150,000 0 0

The duties in 1847 were collected under the Imperial Statute of 8 and 9 Vic. ch. 93; the Provincial Acts, 8 Vic. ch. 3; 9 Vic. ch. 1; and 6 Vic. ch. 31; of the Customs Revenue in 1848, £304,004 1s. 1d. were collected under 11 and 12 Vic. ch. 31, an Act for consolidating the various Statutes relative to the Customs, passed in 1847, and under which the revenues of 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852 were collected.

PUBLIC WORKS: GROSS REVENUE.

The Gross Revenue from the Public Works of Canada, since the Union is as follows :

	£	s.	D.
In 1841.....	18,236	14	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1842.....	24,232	13	9
" 1843.....	29,469	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
" 1844.....	48,440	14	9
" 1845.....	40,488	6	0
" 1846.....	61,486	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1847.....	83,061	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
" 1848.....	80,482	8	11
" 1849.....	60,172	11	10
" 1850.....	93,874	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 1851.....	99,721	17	11
" 1852.....	113,920	12	7
" 1853.....	123,002	6	7

During the six months ending on the 31st July 1855, the gross revenue from Public Works was £38,675.

In Hon. W. H. Merritt's evidence, given before the Finance Committee in 1850, he estimates the gross revenue from Public Works that year at £66,300; 1851 at £90,140; 1852 at £106,512; 1853 at £126,119. The reality has exceeded his expectations by £41,448 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ROAD AND HARBOR COMPANIES.

In 1853, only £4,525 were received, as instalments on Rondeau, Whitby, and Port Dover Harbors, and Brantford, Port Dover, and Waterloo Roads, sold to Companies.

On the 15th of October last, the Road and Harbor Companies were *in arrear* as follows:—[See Mr. Dickinson's answers, 138 to 144.]

Dundas and Waterloo Road.....	£2,470	0	0
Whitby Harbor.....	2,064	1	3
Hamilton and Port Dover Road.....	731	10	0
Kingston and Napanee Road.....	307	10	0
London and Brantford Road.....	579	10	0
Brantford and Hamilton Road.....	2,574	10	0
Toronto Roads.....	6,309	14	6
	£15,036	15	9

Although these roads were £15,036 15s. 9d. in arrear, last October, it is understood that the securities given by some of the Companies for payment of principal and interest are cancelled.

THE BANK NOTE TAX.

Under the Statute of 4 & 5 Vic., chap. 29, the duties levied on Bank Issues since the Union have amounted in each year to the following sums:

In 1841.....	£	568	1	8
" 1842.....	10,277	3	1	
" 1843.....	7,600	16	11	
" 1844.....	10,492	15	5	

In 1845.....	£13,020	17	1
" 1846.....	15,899	1	1
" 1847.....	16,006	7	2
" 1848.....	12,473	1	0
" 1849.....	10,763	4	6
" 1850.....	13,312	5	0
" 1851.....	15,832	7	7
" 1852.....	18,989	2	10
" 1853.....	23,053	19	4

Of the tax on the issues of 1853, the Farmers' Joint Stock Company Bank at Toronto, which has since failed, paid only £30 14s. 3d.; its circulation must therefore have been very inconsiderable.

INTEREST ON CASH DEPOSITED IN BANKS.

We do not perceive that any interest on public deposits was paid into the Consolidated Fund in 1841, '42, or '43. The first payment was in 1844; and the amounts since realized are as follow:

In 1844.....	£1,430	6	5
" 1845.....	6,080	13	11
" 1846.....	2,525	16	5
" 1847.....	1,008	14	10
" 1848.....	168	18	2
" 1849.....	0	0	0
" 1850.....	2,605	8	4
" 1851.....	7,455	18	8
" 1852.....	13,135	13	4
" 1853.....	10,208	10	10

Although the Crown Lands Office keeps an account at the Bank, with deposits, the only credit we find is in the Public Accounts of 1849, table 5, where the item occurs, "Interest on arrears of Timber Dues and Bank Deposits, £120 "10s. 11d."

MILITIA FEES AND FINES.

The Revenue arising from "Fees on Militia Commissions, Exemptions from Militia Duty, and Militia Fines," levied under the Statute of Upper Canada, 2 Vic. cap. 9, appears to be falling off.

In 1853 (Accounts, p. 25) no fees were paid on Commissions or Exemption money. The Lt. Col. of the Haldimand Militia paid £6 5s. and a Captain of the Ontario Militia £3 1s. 3d. These two sums constitute the year's revenue. No other officer paid anything.

The Revenue from Fees, Fines and Exemptions since the Union, is as follows:

In 1841.....	£508	11	7
" 1842.....	309	8	4½
" 1843.....	102	5	0

*) To 31st Oct. See No. 7, Public Accounts for 1851.

In 1844.....	£48 15 0
" 1845.....	58 15 0
" 1846.....	48 10 0
" 1847.....	43 8 3
" 1848.....	41 10 0
" 1849.....	21 5 1
" 1850.....	16 5 0
" 1851.....	8 2 6
" 1852.....	41 4 2
" 1853.....	9 6 3

Of the £16 5s. in 1850, £15 5s. were for fees on Commissions in the 13th Gore Militia. It would seem as if the statute had fallen into disuse.

THE SUPPLIES AND ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for 1852 were only voted in full shortly before the close of the sitting ending in June, 1853.

The Estimates for 1853 were only submitted to the House immediately before the close of the same session, June, 1853.

They were voted a few days before the prorogation.

There was no business done in the Legislature, from the middle of June, 1853, to the 5th of September, 1854, and yet after a period of nearly fifteen months no Estimates were submitted to the Assembly; September, October, and November passed away; and only in December, after many members from Upper Canada had left for their homes, was a Supply requested and Estimates submitted.

This day, at the time of the adoption of this Report, there are about 30 members from Upper Canada absent, and the House has not yet adopted the Report of the Committee on Supply. The aggregate sum required to be voted by a thin House, in anticipation of a long recess, is £795,756 15s. 11d.

The Supplies for the Civil Government were only granted, in 1853, up to the end of last January. No supply bill, or vote of money on account, has since been passed, except as regards the contingencies of the Legislature, yet the Government has gone on, taking the public treasure, during three quarters of a year, and a part of a fourth quarter, as if the usual votes had been given. In December, 1854, we are also voting [the contents of] five pages of the Public Accounts, items of £33,218 8s., expended without authority in 1853.

In table No. 1, of the Public Accounts, we find in the Customs £43,184 18s. 6 d; in the Excise £4,882 15s. 10d.; in the Crown Lands £29,622 7s. 4d.; in the Public Works £45,362 7s. 4d.; also £2,374 3s. 6d. of the receipts for Fines, Forfeitures and Seizures, and £59 3s. 2d. of casual votes had been given. In December, 1854, we are also voting [the contents of] five pages of the Public Accounts, items of £33,218 8s., expended without authority in 1853.

In table No. 1, of the Public Accounts, we find in the Customs £43,184 18s. 6 d; in the Excise £4,882 15s. 10d.; in the Crown Lands £29,622 7s. 4d.; in the Public Works £45,362 7s. 4d.; also £2,374 3s. 6d. of the receipts for Fines, Forfeitures and Seizures, and £59 3s. 2d. of casual votes had been given. In December, 1854, we are also voting [the contents of] five pages of the Public Accounts, items of £33,218 8s., expended without authority in 1853.

Incomes are increased, new offices continually created, the expenses of ports of entry audited, new collectorships appointed and endowed, and additional ports established; all this without the sanction or intervention of the Assembly.

By means of the permanent votes, Schedules A. and B., £70,000 a year, many items, pensions and allowances, which the Assembly might object to are passed and paid. In 1853 the Governor's salary, £7,777, appeared in the estimates; we do not see it in those of 1854; salaries, allowances, fees, recompen- ses of various kinds, are scattered through the Public Accounts, so as to render it next to impossible to know what is paid to the public servants. This unconstitu- tional practice requires a remedy, else the Assembly will degenerate into a body convened at the pleasure of the Executive, only for form's sake.

Your Committee earnestly invite the attention of the House to the principles laid down in the following Resolutions of the House of Commons, [the first] agreed to in May, 1854:—

Resolved,—That this House cannot be the effectual guardian of the revenues of the State, unless the whole amount of the taxes, and of the various other sources of income received for the public account, be either paid in, or accounted for, to the Exchequer. That no department of revenue ought to be allowed to stop any portion of its gross receipts in their progress to the Exchequer, without the previous authority of Parliament. That no department of expenditure should be permitted to appropriate to the public service any other sums than those sanctioned by previous votes of Parliament, and that all receipts from sales of stores, or other sources, should be paid into the Exchequer. That whereas the expenditure of many depart- ments escapes Parliamentary control, either wholly or in part, in consequence of paying their expenses out of fees or other resources, and of accounting to the Exchequer only for the balances of such receipts; and in other cases of applying to Parliament for grants to make up the deficiency of such fees or other resources; it is necessary, as a check upon abuse, and a security for the proper appropriation of the public monies, that such receipts should be paid into the Exchequer, and not be disposed of without the preliminary sanction of Parliament. That it appears by returns on the table of this House, that in the year ending the 5th day of January, 1847, the amount of £5,904,690 17s. 4 5-12ths d. was deducted from the gross receipts by the various revenue departments in its progress to the Exchequer, and disbursed without the previous sanction of Parliament; and by sundry previous Parliamentary Returns, that a sum of about the same enormous amount is yearly retained by the said departments, and is not paid into the Exchequer, nor subjected before its disbursement to Parliamentary control. That it appears by the said returns, that in the year ending the 5th day of January, 1847, the sum of £1,099,747 14s. 2½d. was received by the various other departments, independently of Parliamentary grants, or issues from the Exchequer. That the amounts thus removed from the direct authority and previous control of Parliament, and which were not paid into the Exchequer, average nearly seven millions sterling per annum, and that nearly one-eighth of the gross revenues of the nation are disposed of without the interference of Parliament to sanction their application. That such a state of things is most unsatisfactory, and requires the earliest attention of the House of Commons."

This Resolution is in perfect accordance with the opinion of the Commis- sioners of Revenue in Great Britain, "that no portion of the public treasure should be arrested under any plea or pretence whatever, on its way to the Exchequer, and that no portion of it should be issued therefrom without previous Parliamen- tary sanction." Without this "a really efficient control" was pronounced impos- sible.

Our practice is continually and avowedly opposed to their doctrines; and although the 46th Rule declares "that all aids and supplies granted to Her Majesty by the Legislature of Canada, are the sole gift of The Assembly, "whose undoubted right" it is "to direct, limit, and appoint in all such bills, the ends, pur- poses, considerations, conditions and qualifications of such grants, which are not alterable by the Legislative Council;" yet, if the Governor and Council can arrest the public treasure on its way to the Treasury, and expend what is in the Trea- sury by their own votes, "all aids and supplies" from the House become a mere nullity.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department thus far is completely removed from all Legislative control. Some time last September or October, after his successor had left office, Mr. Morris's Report, and only for the year commencing April 1, 1852, was placed upon the tables of members. It told, that the Department had received £84,866

6s. 11d., not one penny of which had reached the Treasury; that it had drawn additional sums from the Treasury; had fixed the incomes of officers, and paid out the revenue in a variety of ways; but the Public Accounts, which, under the law of 1849, should have contained the Post Master General's Account, merely noticed the balance he had drawn for.

In like manner, Mr. Cameron, last month only, long after leaving office, sent a statement to the effect, that during the year commencing April, 1853, his department had received and expended £90,482 1s. 10½d., and would want aid. The incomes of officers had been increased, but no parliamentary sanction invoked. If there is any check on expenditures, it is unknown to the law. No accounts had ever been rendered to the Inspector General, no cash paid the Receiver General, no audit, no examination. Whether any one gives security for money, or in what manner "warrants" are made out, or if there are any, we are not yet informed.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, by Resolutions passed 21st Feb., 1834, (pages 316 and 328 of their Journal,) censured "John Hale, the present Receiver General, who, in violation of the Laws, and of the trust reposed in him, and upon illegal warrants, issued by the Governor, has paid away large sums of the public money, without any regard to the obedience which is always due to the law," and complained that the Executive Government "has, without any lawful authority, paid large sums of the Public Revenue, subject to the control of this House."

They could scarcely have contemplated the advent to power, of a government professing responsibility to the country, and acting as successive Executive Councils have done here, recently. In voting Supplies, and deciding on their application in detail, the House of Commons forms an important part of the Executive Government of the State, but the Legislative Assembly of Canada often hear, for the first time, of large expenditures, many months after the cash is paid away.

LANDING PIERS BELOW QUEBEC. STRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Your Committee have made some enquiry into the circumstances under which the following Piers and Lights were contracted for. The leading facts appear to be as follow:

Doctor J. C. Taché advises Mr. Commissioner Merritt, from Rimouski, 26th Dec., 1850, in answer to queries from Board of Works, that the total cost of a pier at Rimouski, would be, £5,500. He supplies the Board with estimates for the several piers, considers the "probable cost" of a pier at *Rivière du Loup* £4,996, 0s. 6d., of another at *Orignaux*, £2,583, at *L'Islet*, £6,259, at *Berthier*, £2,318, "at *Les Eboulements* and *Malbaie*, 2 piers, say £7,000." He "feels convinced that the amounts thus set down, if expended with economy and discretion," would be quite sufficient.

His statements are in Board of Works' Report, June, 1851.

On 13th of June, 1851, Commissioners Bourret and Killaly, the officers whose especial duty it was to guard the public from unwise contracts and improvident heedless expenditure, by submitting accurate statements in advance, reported to the Legislature [App. T., 10th June, 1851,] that "the construction of piers in situations off which annually vessels are loaded, where they can be built at moderate

expense," &c., was advisable. They gave in their estimates thus:—For Pier and Light at Father Point, otherwise, Rimouski, £7,500; for *Rivière du Loup*, cost, £6,500, including a Light on the extremity of the Pier; for *La Pointe aux Orignaux*, cost, £4,000, including Pier Light; and they remarked that at *L'Islet* the cost of the necessary Pier approach, and Light would be £5,500; also at *Berthier*, cost of Pier and Light, £4,000; at *Les Eboulements*, the estimated cost is £5,000, Pier and Light; they reported that at *Malbaie* there could be built a Landing Pier at a moderate cost of £3,500, including Pier and Light: a First Class Light at Cape Rosier was set down at £6,000.

The Commissioners added that "as each of these Piers would become the place of shipment for the products of their respective localities; considerable revenue may be expected from them by the imposition of a moderate rate of harbor and wharfage dues." They looked upon them as "harbors of refuge."

Deducting £500 from the estimate for *Rivière du Loup* Government adopted the above reports, and placed the sums in the June estimates of 1851, say, £41,500. The Cap Rosier Light was not begun. Net appropriation £35,500.

On account of certain alterations Government carried a Resolution (No. 275.) 13th June, 1853, (Journal 1094), "that a further sum not exceeding £6,000 be granted to Her Majesty for the completion of Piers below Quebec, for the year 1853."

Up to October 1st, 1854, £69,743 5s. 3d. had been expended without authority of the Legislature. Commissioners Chabot and Killaly report an expenditure of £74,007 12s. 3d. to close of 1853, and other £37,205 13s. appear by the books of the Board of Works to have been expended this year up to 1st of October, but on reference to the charges against the several works it is evident that £78,111 2s. 11d. have been thus spent.

Table of Original Estimates and Expenditure upon Piers and Lights below Quebec.

Original Estimates by Killaly & Bourret.	Name of Pier and Light.	Amount already expended on each Pier.
£4,000	Berthier	£ 9,327 0 0
6,000	Rivière du Loup	24,562 5 2
5,500	L'Islet, (finished,)	21,784 11 2
4,000	Point aux Orignaux	23,714 2 0
5,000	Les Eboulements	14,900 2 9
3,500	Malbaie	11,830 17 0
7,500	Rimouski	13,993 4 10
£35,500		£119,611 2 11
6,000 appropriated, 1853, to complete Piers.		
<u>£41,500</u>		

Expended without authority of the Legislature, up to October 2nd, 1854, £78,111 2s. 11d.; and an Order in Council, also without authority, has been since passed for an additional sum of £12,000, making £90,266 2s. 11d. Another £50,000, or £100,000, may be demanded next year. There are no estimates or other official documents in the Report of the Board of Works to show the contrary.

In Upper Canada, wharfage dues are uniformly levied—not a hand-cart and trunk can be landed at Toronto, where the Revenue derived by Government is very large, but upon a payment of sevenpence-halfpenny. The Piers below Quebec are reported to us as purely local works.

Speaking of British connexion, in a pamphlet published in London in 1849, Mr. Inspector General Hincks said, that “the connexion can only be maintained on the principle of Free-Trade. What then are the advantages which Canada will derive from the connexion? I answer, the control of her own Revenue. The consequence of annexation to the United States would be, that the entire customs and land revenue would be placed at the disposal of the Federal Government, and would be applied to the maintenance of the Army and Navy, and the diplomatic relations of the United States, while the Canadian people would be taxed directly for all local purposes.”

Have we, under “Responsible Government,” the substantial control over our own Revenue? It may be doubted.

Why were not the securities of defaulting contractors, and the contractors themselves, prosecuted? Why were the original contractors not held to their bargains, while lumber was, as now, very low in price? Why is Rigney, the contractor who failed, both on the Piers and (measurably) on the Quebec and Richmond Railway, preferred, as an officer, to superintend and report upon the public works above Port Hope? Upon what principle has Mr. F. Baby been also made the contractor, without public competition, of three Light-houses and five Piers, and at rates not known to be sanctioned by the Legislature?

The last Report from the Board of Public Works, before this Session, was made in August, 1852; and only a few incomplete copies of the Report for 1852 and 1853, were in the hands of a few of the Members of the House by the second week of this month. Though referred to this Committee, the original manuscript was taken from the House by the officer of the Board, and could not be referred to until now. On a hasty examination of it, we find the remarks relative to these Piers and Lights very meagre and unsatisfactory.

To three Light-houses, at Cap Rosier, Anticosti, and Belleisle, £17,500 were voted in 1853; £20,400 more are asked now; and £6,000 to Cap Rosier was voted in 1851; together £43,900. These works are also given to F. Baby, by authority of the Executive Council. Commissioners Young and Killaly report, August, 1852, that the proprietors to be benefitted by the Rimouski Pier had offered to undertake its construction at twenty-five per cent. below all other persons—that they (the Commissioners) contracted accordingly with M. & E. Le Page—who have failed. Now, we are asked to vote large additional sums for that work, through a contract given, like the others, to Mr. F. Baby, upon a different principle, and without any competition.

The above case of Landing Piers shews that the Government set at nought strict appropriations in their practice. Hallam, in his Constitutional History of England, III., 202, states the true doctrine:—

“This Annual Assembly of Parliament was rendered necessary, in the first place, by the strict appropriation of the Revenue according to votes of Supply. It was secured next, by passing the Mutiny Bill, under which the Army is held together and subjected to military discipline, for a short term, seldom or never

“exceeding twelve months ***. No officer or soldier can be punished for disobedience, nor any court martial be held, without the annual re-enactment of the “Mutiny Bill.”

It may well be doubted whether our Canadian course of procedure is well calculated to produce like regularity in the period of assembling the Legislature.

Your Committee have directed their Chairman to make such preliminary enquiries during the approaching Recess, on the various subjects that may be then taken up, as will aid their further enquiries; and to prepare a statement, with his observations, at their next meeting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

 APPENDIX

TO

THE SECOND REPORT FROM THE STANDING COMMITTEE,

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 31ST OCT., 1854.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT,

Messieurs Mackenzie—Somerville—Honorable John Young—DeWitt—Masson—Rhodes—Ferrie—Holton, and Southwick,—9.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11, A.M.

THURSDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT,

Messieurs Mackenzie—DeWitt—Hon. J. Young—Ferrie—Mattice—Patrick—Gamble—Whitney—Holton, and Rhodes,—10.

C. E. Anderson, Esq., Deputy Receiver General, appeared before the Committee, and his examination was postponed till to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11, A.M.

FRIDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT,

Messieurs Mackenzie—Rhodes—Clarke—Masson—Ferrie—Gamble—Honorable J. Young—DeWitt—Somerville—Holton—Mattice, and Southwick,—12.

C. E. Anderson, Esq., appeared before the Committee, and his examination was further postponed.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11, A.M.

SATURDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER, 1854.

THE COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT,

Messieurs Mackenzie—DeWitt—Ferrie—Patrick—Hon. J. Young—Maltice—Somerville—Clarke—Gamble—Holton, and Southwick,—11.

C. E. Anderson, Esq., Deputy Receiver General, called in and examined.

54. How long have you been connected with the Financial Department of the Government, and in what capacities; and what office do you now fill?—I have been in the service of the Provincial Government since May, 1845,—say nine years. On 16th May, 1845, I was appointed one of the Bookkeepers in the Inspector General's Department, which office I held until 1st October, 1847, when I was transferred to the Receiver General's Department, where I have continued since, and now hold the appointment of Deputy Receiver General of the Province.

55. [*By Mr. Young.*] Are the Books of the Department of the Receiver General kept on the principle of Double Entry?—When I joined the Department in 1847, the Books were not kept by Double Entry, and the system was very deficient, being mere Memorandum Books, and not by any means suited for the greatly increasing business of the Country; but holding, as I did at that period, a subordinate situation in the Department, it was not in my power to change the system. Owing, however, to the severe indisposition of the then Deputy Receiver General the late Mr. Turquand, and of the First Clerk, Mr. T. A. Cary, who were both many months absent, for the cause above cited, I found myself in May, 1848, as it were, in charge of the details of the Department; neither of the above named gentlemen ever resumed the duties of their situation; and, on 1st January, 1849, I assumed the duties of the late Mr. Turquand, (who in the interim died), with the title of Confidential Clerk. Previous to August, 1848, however, I had prepared a set of Books to be kept by Double Entry, which I considered suitable for the Department, and submitted them to the then Receiver General, the Honorable L. M. Viger; a Committee of the Honorable Executive Council, consisting of the Honorable Mr. Viger, Honorable Jas. Leslie, and the Honorable F. Hincks, then Inspector General, was appointed on the 5th April, 1848, to examine into the system proposed, and decide as to how it would suit for the Inspector General's Department as well as the Receiver General's; the Committee highly approved of the system, and I was instructed to get the Books prepared for both Departments exactly similar: I did so, procured a Balance Sheet from the Inspector General's Department of their Books, as on 1st August, 1848, caused the Books to be opened on that day in the Receiver General's Department, and had them regularly posted up and kept properly up to 31st December, 1848. Up to this period no additional assistance had been brought into the Department in the place of Messrs. Turquand and Cary.—On the 1st January, 1849, Mr. Dufort, the present Book-keeper, and Mr. E. C. Bourrett, since dead, joined the Department, and from that day Mr. Dufort has been considered as the Book-keeper of the Department; and, as far as practicable, it was distinctly understood the Books should be continued to be kept by the system of Double Entry as introduced. It will further be seen by the copy of the letter hereunto annexed, of date 28th August 1848, from the Honorable Mr. Viger, then Receiver General, to Honorable Mr. Hincks, then Inspector General, that it was fully in-

tended that the Books of both Departments should assimilate as far as was practicable, but this could not be carried out owing to entries being made in the Inspector General's Books from information possessed by that Department, and not within the knowledge of the Receiver General's Department, and of which no communication was made. Thus the warrants on which payments are made were to be marked in the Inspector General's Department, with the heading of the account to which the amount was chargeable; *this was done*, and after payment of any warrant the original remained in the Receiver General's Department, and the Duplicate in that of the Inspector General. Very frequently it has been found that the warrants were erroneously marked in the Inspector General's Department, and then corrected but not communicated to the Receiver General's Department: thus a warrant appeared charged to *one account* in the Inspector General's Department and to *another account* in the Receiver General's: again, in closing the Public Accounts at the end of the fiscal year, many transfer entries are made from one account to another in the Books of the Inspector General's Department; these transfer entries have never been communicated to this Department, so far as I am aware; consequently the Books could never assimilate. So far, therefore, as was practicable, the Books of the Receiver General's Department have been kept by Double Entry, in accordance with the orders of the Committee of the Honorable Executive Committee, appointed 5th April, 1848.

(Copy.)

R. G. O., 28th August, 1848.

Sir,—In order that the new Books about to be opened in this Department may exactly assimilate with those in your Office, I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to cause this Department to be furnished with a "Trial Balance Sheet," of the General Ledger of your office, as on the 31st ultimo. The said Balance Sheet to exhibit not the balance of each account, but the whole amount, at Dr. and Cr. of each account on that day, and should any contra entry be made hereafter which would have the effect of altering any of these sums, I would respectfully request, that the same be communicated at once to this office.

I would further respectfully request that in order to ensure uniformity in the two sets of Books, that when the warrants are transmitted to your Office for entry, that you cause to be written on the face of the warrant (original) the account to which the said warrant is chargeable say Acts U. C., Acts L. C., B., 1846, certain Public Works, or as the case may be. This latter is now done to some extent by a special memorandum; but it is very desirable that it be done in every instance, and in ink.

(Signed)

L. M. VIGER, Receiver General.

Hon. F. Hincks,
Inspector General.

56. [By Mr. Young.] Are the Books balanced regularly, and if so when was the last Balance Sheet taken?—The General Ledger should have been balanced on the 31st January in each year and the balance carried down. Trial

balances should also have been struck monthly. I regret, however, to state that such has not been done, and I may state as the cause the reasons given in reply to Query No. 2, and having submitted the above Query to Mr. Dufort, the Book-keeper, he answers as follows :

“ The Books in the Receiver General’s Department have never been balanced *in toto*, that is to say, a Balance Sheet was never made, owing to my being satisfied, that although a Balance Sheet could be made, and which would balance, still it would represent the balances at Dr. and Cr. of many of the accounts in an erroneous light; and *that* in consequence of the want of accurate information conveyed on the Warrants as supplied from the Inspector General’s Department; as also from a large number of transfer entries which are made in the books of the Inspector General’s Office at the end of each fiscal year, and which information is not communicated to me. Another reason for not having the Ledger balanced yearly was the expectation of receiving from the Inspector General’s Department in writing the information of all the alterations and transfer entries made in the course of the year, as promised on the application of the Honble. L. M. Viger, then Receiver General, to Hon. F. Hincks, then Inspector General, in 1849, but which has not yet been complied with. The principal accounts of the Province have been kept posted up in a very regular manner, and were correct in every particular. I refer to the Cash accounts, the English Agents’ accounts, the Debenture accounts, the Railway Guarantee Accounts, the Clergy and other special fund accounts, the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund accounts, &c., all of which originate in this Department. As regards the Cash accounts, the receipts and payments are duly entered in the cash book every day without fail upon proper vouchers, the cash is balanced *every day* and a statement furnished *every day* each to the Governor General, the Executive Council, and the Inspector General, the said statement exhibiting the balance on hand the previous evening, the receipts and payments of the day and the balance on hand at the close of the day, also showing where it is deposited. At the close of each month the cash book is closed and balanced and checked, with the Inspector General’s Department, thus showing the impossibility of any error occurring without it being at once found and corrected.

“ I may in conclusion add that in a few days I shall be enabled to lay before the Committee on Public Accounts a Trial Balance Sheet of my Ledger up to 30th September, 1854, which will be correct according to the information I am possessed of, and will without doubt agree with the Books of the Inspector General’s Department in the aggregate, if not in the detail.

(Signed,)

S. DUFORT,
Book-keeper.”

57. [*By Mr. Young.*] Is it not, in your opinion, most important that the Books should be regularly balanced, to prevent errors in entries?—I am most decidedly of that opinion. The Books as I have already stated should be balanced and closed at the end of each Fiscal year; and during the year a monthly Trial Balance should be struck.

58. [*By Mr. Young.*] Are you aware if the Books in the Department of the Inspector General are kept on the system practiced in the Department of the Receiver General?—The system is as nearly similar as possible, but in form different. The form as proposed and decided on by the Committee of the Honorable Executive Council in 1848, as regards the Cash Books has been set aside, but for what cause I am not aware, these Books have been and are found to work

admirably in the Receiver General's Department, and save much labor, as well as being exceedingly plain and explicit. The Books of the two Departments would in the main agree, provided the warrants were marked by the party who keeps the appropriation Book.

59. [By Mr. Young.] Is it not important that the same plan should be followed in both Departments?—It is most important, and if a good understanding existed could be carried out without any trouble.

60. [By Mr. Young.] Are the accounts kept exclusively in Halifax currency, and on what principle is sterling money reduced to that currency?—The accounts are kept exclusively in Halifax currency with the exception of the accounts of the English agents of the Province which are kept both in sterling and currency. The sterling is converted into currency at 24s. 4d. currency per pound sterling.

61. What is the Grand Trunk Company's capital actually paid in by its Shareholders?—I cannot learn and have not the means of knowing.

62. Does the Order in Council of 29th September, 1853, relative to the disposal of the Bonds of the Grand Trunk Company, name the sum ordered to be paid to Messrs Glyn and Baring at London? and if not, why not?—It does not, but it refers to the "prospectus" of the Company which does contain the amount.

63. On what application and grounds was the Report of the Committee of the Executive Council of 29th September, 1853, founded? Will you furnish this Committee with a copy of the said application, and of the said Report thereon?—It was founded on the Report of the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of date 27th September, 1853. I have not the means or power to get the Report, but I have no doubt that on reference to the Secretary of the Board, it will be furnished to the Committee.

64. What is the amount of the Provincial Debentures or Bonds mentioned in the Grand Trunk Prospectus?—(£1,811,500 sterling.) One million eight hundred and eleven thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

65 [By Mr. Young.] In remitting Debentures to Messrs. Thomas Baring and G. C. Glyn, Trustees for the Province, on account of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, do you charge the amount of same to said Trustees?—The Debentures sent home to Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., for issue under the Statute to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, stand charged in the Books of the Receiver General's Department, thus :

To Dr., Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co.....	£905,200.
To Dr., Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.....	906,300.

and these firms have been credited with any orders for release from this Department, and the Grand Trunk Company charged with such orders.

66. [By Mr. Young.] What is the whole amount which has been charged to said Trustees for account of the Grand Trunk Railway?—(£1,811,500 sterling,) say

To Glyn, Mills & Co....	£905,200	0	0
To Baring, Brothers & Co.....	906,300	0	0

67. [By Mr. Young.] As the Contractors of the Grand Trunk Railway be come entitled to money under their contract, do you charge such money to the Grand Trunk Company, and credit the Trustees with the same?—Yes, the above so appears in the Books of the Receiver General's Department.

68. [By Mr. Young.] What part of the whole amount, remitted for account of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been already paid on the Contract for the Railway? and what amount stands now to the debit of the Trustees, Messrs. Baring & Glyn?—The whole amount ordered by this Department to be paid by Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co., and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., out of the £1,811,500, Debentures remitted them, is, up to this day, £560,000 sterling, leaving at their debit £1,251,500, as will be seen by the Books of the Receiver General's Department.

17th November, 1854.

The above answer was written on the day on which the above question was put to me, and was correct at that period.

By Order in Council, however, of 8th instant, an additional sum of £224,000 sterling has been ordered to be paid by the Agents of the Province, in London, to the Grand Trunk Company, and which has been carried into effect—leaving the matter thus:—

Total Debentures sent Home... ..	£1,811,500
Ordered, as above, to be released.... ..	£560,000
Add, per order of Council 8th instant.....	224,000
	784,000
Leaving at the debit of the Agents.....	£1,027,500

69. [By Mr. Young.] What amount of Provincial Debentures have matured within the last three years?—Amount of Debentures *past due*, but outstanding, on

1st February, 1851.....	£ 17,775	13	4	Cy.
Matured from 1st Feb., 1851, to 1st Oct., 1854....	141,772	3	1	
Sterling Bonds, in England, matured.....	243,333	16	8	

£402,881 13 1 Cy.

70. [By Mr. Young.] Have any Provincial Debentures, so maturing, been renewed, and if so, what amount, and for how long?—The "*past due*" Bonds alluded to in answer to Query number 69, up to 1st February, 1851, were nearly all renewed for twenty-five years. The Special Funds were the holders. Those Bonds maturing between 1st February, 1851, and 1st October, 1854, were chiefly paid off in cash, those held by the Special Funds were renewed for twenty-five years. Those Bonds matured within the three years alluded to, or I may say up to 1st October, 1854, and held by private parties, *may have been* renewed, but would form only a *small amount*, having been redeemed with others maturing at later periods, say to within ten years later, in cash, and such money was deposited for a reinvestment or renewal, at ten, twenty or twenty-five years, as the parties may have required the same—(the twenty-five years extension having been confined exclusively to the Special Funds)—consequently, it involves a great deal of research to arrive at any precise answer to this part of the Query; but upon reference to the answer to Query 17, the whole amount of issue within these three years, or say up to 1st October, 1854, will be seen, as well as the term of years, and object for which they were issued.

71. [By Mr. Young.] Have any Provincial Debentures, other than those issued to the various Railway Companies, entitled to the Provincial Guarantee, been issued during the last three years, and if any, for what amount and for what purpose?

<i>Issued under 12 Vict., cap. 5.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In payment of Public Works, at 5 years.....			796 13 2
For investments, at 20 years.....		44147 19 4	
Do at 25 years.....		18516 12 4	
			62664 12 8
For reinvestment or renewal, at 10 years.....		680 0 0	
Do do at 20 years.....		18638 10 0	
Do do at 25 years.....		266248 0 3½	
			285566 10 3½
Total Currency.....			£ 349027 16 1½
<i>Issued under 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 3 & 68.</i>			
For investment, at 10 years.....		1150 0 0	
Do at 20 years.....		6200 0 0	
Do at 25 years.....		2150 0 0	
Total Currency.....			£ 9500 0 0
<i>Issued under 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 2.</i>			
For investment, at 20 years.....		96229 3 6	
Do at 25 years.....		9750 0 0	
Total Currency.....			£ 105979 3 6
<i>Issued under 7 Vict., cap. 34.</i>			
Welland Canal arrearages., (Sterling at 5 and Currency at 6 included,) at 20 years...			113374 12 1
Total issued, Currency.....			£ 577881 11 8½

N. B.—The issues at 25 years are exclusively to the Special Funds—and further renewals—or issues for investments, have been for some time suspended.

72. [By Mr. Young.] Has it been usual to add to the price at which Debentures secured in the Municipal Loan Fund have been sold, the interest accruing from their respective dates, to the day of sale?—It has not been usual to add to the price at which Debentures secured as above stated have been sold, the accrued interest from date to day of sale, as purchasers could not be got on these terms, and even great difficulty has been found in selling *at par with the accrued Interest*. I have know them offered for sale in the Montreal market at one per cent. discount, equal to 60 days accrued Interest, while the Receiver General's Department was endeavouring to sell with 20 to 30 days accrued Interest.

The Receiver General has now for sale upwards of £100,000, with close on 60 days accrued interest thereon, which the Municipalities would willingly dispose of at par to obtain the money, but the money cannot be raised.

73. [By Mr. Young.] Will you furnish a statement shewing the dates of all Municipal Loan Fund Debentures sold by Receiver General; the dates on which they were sold; and the rates at which they were sold?

STATEMENT of Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures sold by Receiver General; when they were sold, and the Rates at which they were sold.

Amount of Debentures.		Date of Debentures.	When sold or about.	Sold at	
£	s. d.	1853.	1853.		
50000	0 0	March 1 ...	March 2 ...	1s. prem. per £100.	
15000	0 0	" " ...	May 21 ...	"	
30000	0 0	" 7 ...	March 2 ...	"	
15000	0 0	April 1 ...	" " ...	"	
4500	0 0	" 16 ...	" " ...	"	
5000	0 0	" " ...	" " ...	"	
5000	0 0	" 19 ...	" " ...	"	
10000	0 0	June 1 ...	" " ...	"	
4000	0 0	" 4 ...	" " ...	"	
22000	0 0	Augt. 16 ...	" " ...	"	
45000	0 0	Sept. 14 ...	" " ...	"	
2060	0 0	Oct. 17 ...	May 21 ...	"	
12000	0 0	" " ...	1853. Dec. 28 ...	Par.	
5000	0 0	" 24 ...	" " ...	"	Sold 8 or 10 days after sanctioning of By-law.
4000	0 0	Dec. 14 ...	" " ...	"	Do. do.
1250	0 0	Nov. 26 ...	" " ...	"	Do. do.
10400	0 0	Oct. 17 ...	1853. Dec. 28 ...	"	
40	0 0	" " ...	1854. Jany. 31 ...	"	
100	0 0	Jany. 25 ...	1853. Dec. 28 ...	"	
24900	0 0	" " ...	" " ...	"	Sold 8 or 10 days after sanctioning of By-law.
2500	0 0	Nov. 17 ...	1853. Dec. 28 ...	"	
25000	0 0	1854. Feby. 22 ...	" " ...	"	Sold 8 or 10 days after sanction of By-law.
200	0 0	" 27 ...	1854. May 5 ...	"	
2800	0 0	" " ...	July 12 ...	"	
1300	0 0	March 22 ...	{ 1853. Jany. 25 1854. March 20 }	"	
5000	0 0	" " ...	1854. April 1 ...	"	
18700	0 0	" " ...	May 22 ...	"	
30000	0 0	" 31 ...	" " ...	"	Sold 8 or 10 days after sanction of By-law.
5000	0 0	April 5 ...	" " ...	"	Do. do.
2000	0 0	1854. May 16 ...	" " ...	"	Do. do.
30000	0 0	March 31 ...	" " ...	"	Do. do.
300	0 0	Augt. 18 ...	1854. Oct. 28 ...	"	
5000	0 0	Sept. 4 ...	Nov. 2 ...	"	
393050	0 0				

L. F. DUFRESNE,

Clerk in charge of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.

N. B.—It has been a general rule that the interest should commence from the date of the Debentures which has been the date of the sanction of By-law by Council.

L. F. D.

74. Will you explain the circumstances under which £260,000 sterling in cash, appear to be in England? Where is the money deposited or how is it invested?—The circumstances are, that in the month of October, 1853, the Provincial Chest in this Country had a large surplus Balance unemployed; and as Pro-

vincial Debentures bearing interest 5 per cent. per annum, would fall due in England, in April, 1854, to the amount of £200,000 sterling; it was ordered by Council that the sum of £260,000 sterling, should, at such time as the Receiver General might deem expedient prior to the end of the year, be transmitted to the agents of the Province, in London, to be in the interim invested in consols on account of the Province in the joint names of Mr. Thos. Baring and Mr. G. C. Glyn. The above arrangement was carried out by the Receiver General and invested as above, the consols having from time to time been purchased at an average price of 94½.

Towards the month of April, 1854, however, the War in Europe had caused consols to fall considerably below 94½, and it was therefore deemed inexpedient to dispose of the consols at a price less than they cost, and it was consequently arranged to raise a loan in England, on the security of the consols sufficient to meet the Debentures as they fell due; this loan was effected through the Agents of the Province in London, at interest 4 per cent. per annum, and the Debentures redeemed; the Receiver General was at the same time authorised to transmit out of the current Revenue of the Province, from time to time, a sufficient sum to redeem the consols so pledged, which was done; thus the Debentures were redeemed, the consols released and held in trust for the Province in the joint names of Mr. T. Baring and Mr. G. C. Glyn. I may further add that previous to October, 1853, say two years previous, the Agents of the Province in London, had been instructed to buy all the Bonds of the Province, maturing in April, 1853, that could be got at par; they only succeeded, however, in purchasing some £20,000 sterling. It was further intended that £60,000 sterling, of the £260,000 should be applied for the purpose of the Sinking Fund for the year 1854; the fall, however, as stated, in consols has also prevented that being carried out, and it is the intention to pay the amount of the Sinking Fund for 1854, by the Revenues of the current year from this Country.

75. Is there any instruction by the Receiver General's Department to Messrs. Glyn and Baring, relative to the conditions on which they were to pay over the Bonds in their hands to the Grand Trunk Company? And if yea, what are its terms?—The instructions to Messrs. Glyn and Baring, as above referred to, are: That they are to hold the Debentures as the property of the Province, and deliver none to the Grand Trunk Company, unless in accordance with the Order in Council of 29th and 30th September, 1853, already referred to, viz., that so soon as the Grand Trunk Company under the Statute become entitled to any portion of the Provincial Guarantee, they make their application to the Board of Railway Commissioners, which Board, if satisfied, report so to Council, and recommend the sum to be placed at their disposal; upon this, an Order in Council is passed, authorizing the Receiver General to instruct the agents of the Province in London to place at the disposal of the Grand Trunk Company such amount of Debentures or proceeds as may have been so recommended.

76. Were any Debentures or other funds supplied to the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company previous to its amalgamation with the Grand Trunk Company?—I have not the means of knowing when the amalgamation of the Quebec and Richmond and Grand Trunk Company took place, and in reply to the above can merely state that the whole of the Debentures issued on account of the Quebec and Richmond Road are as follows:

1853.			
October.....	£100,000	0	0
1854.			
August.....	150,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£250,000	0	0 sig.

77. Are the Sterling Debentures engraved on steel, or are they merely printed?—They are struck off from steel plates.

78. In what manner are the Provincial Bonds or Debentures, in Halifax Currency, executed; also, the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, are they engraved, and by whom are such Debentures signed and recorded?—The Currency Debentures of the Province are printed by the Queen's Printer, there being no plate.

The Debentures of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund are struck off from steel plates.

The above Debentures, when issued, are signed by the Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General, and by the Receiver General or Deputy Receiver General. They are recorded in the Receiver General's Department by one of the Clerks whose special duty it is, and also in the Inspector General's Department by the first Book-keeper.

The "Coupons" are signed by the permanent Clerks of the Receiver General's Department, under authority of Council.

79. Will you furnish this Committee with copy of the Honorable John Ross's letter to the Receiver General, dated 29th June, 1854, requesting the debentures B series £905,700 sterling?—I do as under:

QUEBEC, 29th June, 1854.

SIR,—The Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada has called my attention to the fact that the B series of Provincial Debentures have not yet been forwarded to the Agent of the Province in London, and it is important that they be forwarded with as little delay as possible.

May I request, therefore, that you will take the necessary steps to have them transmitted at your earliest convenience under the Order in Council of September last, and oblige, &c,

JOHN ROSS,
Pres. G. T. R. Co.

The Honorable E. P. Taché,
Receiver General.

TUESDAY, November 7th, 1854.

COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT,

Messieurs Mackenzie—DeWitt—Rhodes—Masson—Gamble—Mattice—Patrick—Holton—Honorable John Young, and Southwick,—10.

Theophile Dufort, Esquire, principal book-keeper, Receiver General's department, called in and examined.

80. [*By Mr. Young.*] Are you the head book-keeper in the Receiver General's department?—I am.

81. [*By Mr. Young.*] How long have you been in the Receiver General's department?—Since the 1st January, 1849.
82. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you keep your books on the principle of Double Entry?—I do.
83. [*By Mr. Young.*] To what date are your books posted up?—They are all posted up to the close of the fiscal year, 31st January, 1854. I post up what is most required as wanted, but I am unable to keep the accounts completely posted up and have to work on Sundays and Holidays.
84. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you mean to say that your ledger entries only take place monthly?—I do.
85. [*By Mr. Young.*] At what period of the succeeding month do you get through with the previous month? for instance, suppose at the end of the month of May, when do you complete the May entries?—About the eighth or tenth of the following month.
86. [*By Mr. Young.*] Suppose the May ledger entries not completed, can any progress be made for June entries, till May is posted?—Not in the ledger, but in the journal.
87. [*By Mr. Young.*] Would you be obliged to have reference to the Books of the Inspector General for your entries, if the Warrants upon which payments are made stated correctly the account to which money was to be charged?—I would not.
88. [*By Mr. Young.*] When were your Books last balanced?—The Books are balanced to 31st January last, but I did not take a Balance Sheet.
89. [*By Mr. Young.*] Have you ever taken off a Balance Sheet?—Never, I have not.
90. [*By Mr. Young.*] How then do you know that your Books balance?—I cannot know.
91. [*By Mr. Young.*] What is the proof under the system of Double Entry in Book Keeping that the posting has been correct?—That the Debtor and Creditor sides of the balance sheet should be the same.
92. [*By Mr. Gamble.*] You say that the urgent accounts such as those with the Agents in London, the Municipal Loan Fund, the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, &c. are kept written up and posted to the day. In what way do you manage to journalize the cash payments afterwards?—By leaving a blank sheet at the end of each month, for the recapitulation of the Cash receipts and payments, and eight or ten sheets at the end of the fiscal year for the same purpose and for transfer entries.
93. Did you balance the Book, when you accepted the Office of Book Keeper in 1849, if not, what evidence had you that the Books did balance, when you took charge of them?—When I entered the duties of my Office, the Books were not balanced. Previous to 1st August 1849, the Books of the Receiver General's Office were only statements, and on the 1st August, 1848, a set of Books to be kept by Double Entry, based on a balance sheet then supplied by the Office of the Inspector General, was begun, and was posted to 1st January, 1849, when I came in, and I continued the system without then trying the Balances, taking it for granted that it was all correct. There never was a Book Keeper in this Office before me. When in February, 1849, I made application through L. M. Viger Esq., then Receiver

General, for communication of the transfer entries in the Books of the Inspector General, for closing the fiscal year, it became as it were impossible, for want of time or otherwise, to procure them.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH NOV., 1854.

COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT,

Messieurs Mackenzie—DeWitt—Rhodes—Holton—Hon. J. Young—Southwick—Mattice—Masson—Whitney—Patrick, and Gamble,—11.

Thomas C. Ridout, Esquire, Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, called in and examined.

94. [*By Mr. Young.*] Is the Cash Account of the Crown Land Department kept with your Bank, separate and distinct from the account of the Receiver General?—Yes it is.

95. [*By Mr. Young.*] Can you give the Committee a statement of the Amount at Credit in the Crown Land Department with your Bank on the 1st October last?—The amount at Credit on 1st October was £23,900 by the Books at Toronto.

96. [*By Mr. Young.*] Does the Bank allow interest on the Deposits of the Crown Land Department, and if so, at what rate?—There is no interest allowed.

97. [*By Mr. Young.*] Does the Indian Department keep its accounts with your Bank, and if so, what is the amount of Deposits?—At Toronto, on 1st October, the balance to credit was £1,625 and on 8th October, the balance to credit was £5,758.

98. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you allow Interest on the Deposits of the Indian Department, and at what rate?—Yes, we allow 3 per cent.

99. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you keep the Accounts of any other Public Department besides those of the Receiver General, Indian Department and Crown Land Department?—We keep the account of the Post Office Department.

100. [*By Mr. Young.*] What is the amount at Credit of Post Office Department?—We are generally under advance to the Department.

101. [*By Mr. Young.*] What was the state of the Post Office Department account on the 1st October last?—On the 2nd October, the Post Office Department was indebted to the Bank £10,047, and on the 23rd October, £14,662, by the Books at Toronto.

102. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you charge Interest on the advance to the Post Office Department?—We do not.

103. [*By Mr. Young.*] Upon what principle are payments made to those having contracts under the Public Works Department?—Payments are generally made by the Bank on producing certificate of Chief Commissioner for amount due.

104. How much money had the Bank advanced on the 23rd of October last, on Board of Works certificates, and how long is the Bank usually kept out of this money, without interest, before warrants can issue from the Receiver General's Office?—£82,907 Board of Works. It may be several months before the warrants issue.

105. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you, in all cases, in making payments on account of the Public Works Department, exact the certificate of the Chief Commissioner of the Department?—We have long been in the habit of paying the expenditure on the Welland Canal upon duplicate statements and certificates of the resident Engineer of the work performed and amount due, accompanied by a Power of Attorney from the Contractor, to discharge the warrant, and we have also pursued a similar course in respect to the Post Office building at Toronto.

Adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

THURSDAY, 9TH NOV., 1854.

COMMITTEE MET.

PRESENT:

Messrs. Mackenzie,—Honble. J. Young,—DeWitt,—Somerville,—Gamble, Patrick,—Masson,—Southwick,—Mattice, and Whitney,—10.

William Dickinson, Esquire, Senior Book-keeper, Inspector General's Department, called in and examined:

106. [*By Mr. Young.*] Are you Chief Book-keeper in the Inspector General's Department?—Yes.

107. [*By Mr. Young.*] How long have you acted as Chief Book-keeper in the Department?—About nine years.

108. [*By Mr. Young.*] When did you last balance your Books?—I made a trial balance on 31st July last.

109. [*By Mr. Young.*] Did your trial balance come out correct?—Yes.

110. [*By Mr. Young.*] Do you take off a Balance Sheet regularly; and if so, at what period?—I bring down balance on 31st January of each year. I am not in the habit of taking off a Balance Sheet at any other time, but can always do so, by a Memorandum Book which I keep for that purpose.

111. [*By Mr. Young.*] Can you furnish the Committee with the Balance Sheet taken off on 31st July last?—Yes.

The Witness, afterwards, delivered to the Committee, the following table:

A STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of

Dr.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loans to Incorporated Companies.....						
Provincial Works.....				85538	12	8
Do 1854.....				6080278	4	0½
Losses by Public Works and otherwise.....				76128	19	8
*Grand Trunk Railway Company.....				127802	14	1
Rebellion and Invasion Claims, Canada East.....				1102056	18	4
Quebec Loan.....	8715	6	3			
Law Society.....	83110	0	0			
Lunatic Asylum.....	8000	0	0			
Upper Canada Building Fund { Lunatic Asylum.....	24250	0	0			
{ Normal School.....	12000	0	0			
{ Montreal.....	15000	0	0			
Court Houses, Lower Canada, { Kamouraska.....	31460	5	2			
{ Aylmer.....	2238	15	0			
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.....	5000	0	0			
Great Western Railroad Company.....	48666	13	4			
Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railroad Company.....	243333	6	8			
Consolidated Municipal Loan.....	334583	6	8			
	851616	13	4	2100974	6	5
<i>Special Funds Investments.</i>						
Clergy Reserves' Fund, Canada West, 5 per cent. Debs.....	181847	0	2			
Do do in the Province.....	48464	11	1½			
Do do New Sales, 5 per cent. Debs.....	62050	0	0			
Do do do in the Province.....	117100	0	0			
Do Canada East, 5 per cent. Debs.....	58301	6	3			
Do do in the Province.....	1900	0	0			
Do do New Sales, do.....	2300	0	0			
Clergy Surplus Revenue, Canada West, New Sales.....	30700	0	0			
Common School Fund.....	39966	13	4			
Grammar School Fund.....	41962	6	8			
Do Special Account.....	1590	0	0			
Indian Fund.....	102441	13	4			
Do (in Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures).....	47580	0	0			
Jesuits' Estates Fund.....	53715	0	0			
Quillers' Fund, Quebec.....	4750	0	0			
Clergy Revenue Fund, Canada West.....				794668	10	10½
Cash.....	696571	10	4	7305	9	5½
Bank of England Investment Account.....	454434	4	2			
Montreal Harbour Company Special Account.....	48666	13	4			
Three per cent. Consols.....	385784	12	3			
Baring & Co.....	1422	13	4			
Grand Trunk Railroad.....	91	17	1			
Do Montreal and Kingston Railroad.....	6906	12	11			
Do Quebec and Richmond do.....	667	19	5			
Bank of England Agency Account.....	229	4	6			
Bills Receivable.....	4000	0	0			
Tavern Licenses, Canada West.....	1374	18	5½			
Trinity Fund, Quebec.....	122	10	1½			
Law Fees, 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 37.....	9295	5	1			
Services, 1854.....	254	10	0			
Quebec Loan.....	15520	13	1			
Emigration 1847.....	31854	17	0			
Carried forward.....£	1607198	1	0½	9324748	10	6½

*For explanation see Deputy Inspector General's Reply to Query No. 24. [See also Ans. 114.]

Canada on the 31st July, 1854.

Cr.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Imperial Guaranteed Loan.....	1825000	0	0			
Debentures (Principal and Interest payable in London).....	1727568	11	11			
Do (do in Canada).....	827554	4	9	4380122	16	8
Redemption of Public Debt.....				488880	15	11½
Provincial Debentures (G. T. Railroad).....				1102056	13	4
Do 9 Vic., cap. 65, and 12 Vic., cap. 58.....	8715	6	3			
Do 9 and 10 Vic., caps. 65 and 35.....	83110	0	0			
Do 9 Vic., cap. 33.....	3000	0	0			
Do 9 Vic., cap. 61, and 12 Vic., cap. 34.....	24250	0	0			
Do 13 and 14 Vic., caps. 2 and 18.....	30000	0	0			
Do 12 Vic., cap. 112. { Montreal.....	40000	0	0			
Do { Kamouraska.....	2238	15	0			
Do { Aylmer.....	4918	14	10			
Do 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 73.....	486666	13	4			
Do do.....	243333	6	8			
Do do.....	334583	6	8			
Do 16 Vic. cap. 22.....	851616	13	4	2112432	16	1
<i>Special Funds.</i>						
Clergy Reserves' Fund, Canada West.....	238660	6	3			
Do do New Sales.....	260581	2	2			
Do Canada East.....	55008	18	5			
Do do New Sales.....	15409	6	3			
Surplus Revenue Fund, Canada West, do.....	22039	0	0			
Clergy Revenue Fund, Canada East do.....	1317	13	0			
Do Canada West do.....	19656	19	10			
Do Canada East.....	1385	11	3½			
Common School Fund.....	23449	19	6			
School Land Fund.....	41878	0	3			
Do Distributive.....	7717	4	8			
Do Special Account.....	1590	0	0			
Indian Fund.....	165917	8	8			
Jesuits' Estates Fund.....	67079	18	0			
Clergy Suspended Sales.....	5000	0	0			
Cullers' Fund.....	4750	0	0	931486	8	3½
Consolidated Fund.....	1160096	17	10½			
Sinking Fund.....	454434	4	2			
Montreal Harbour Debentures.....	52666	13	4			
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company.....	2673	14	9			
Great Western Railroad Company.....	226	13	4			
Huron and Ontario Railroad Company.....	50254	15	10			
Tavern Licenses, Canada East.....	1279	6	2			
Marringe Licenses do.....	2062	11	0			
Do Canada West.....	14362	18	6			
Royal Institution.....	2	10	0			
Montreal District Council.....	537	4	1			
Emigration prior to 1854.....	3487	18	4			
Copyright Duty.....	312	3	4			
Commutation Fund.....	2598	1	5			
Do Jesuits' Estates.....	1348	14	2			
Law Fees, 9 Vic., cap. 33.....	1637	12	10.			
Carried forward.....	£ 1747981	19	1½	9004879	10	4½

A STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Province of

Dr.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	1607108	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	9321748	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rebellion Losses, Lower Canada.....	58	16	4			
Tonnage Duty, Quebec.....	669	13	8			
Interest on Municipal Loan Debentures.....	8654	1	10			
War Losses.....	95	15	7			
Unprovided Items, 1853.....	33218	8	0			
Unprovided Works, 1852.....	8481	13	6			
Montreal Harbour Company.....	814	8	5			
Consolidated Municipal Loan.....	1284	6	0			
Bank of Upper Canada.....	13220	0	0			
				1673645	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
				£ 10998393	14	11

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, October, 1854.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Net Revenue of the Province of Canada for six
the same period, and the state

1854.	Expenditure.	Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 31..	Interest on Public Debt.....	*59079	7	9			
	Civil List, Schedule A.....	14887	9	8			
	Do do B.....	14134	8	5			
	Acts. Lower Canada.....	4016	0	10			
	Do Upper Canada.....	225	2	2			
	Do Province of Canada.....	89643	19	6			
	Estimate, 1851.....	2573	16	6			
	Do 1852.....	327	2	8			
	Do 1853.....	44379	11	4			
	Do 1854.....	67229	13	3			
	Wolfe Certificates (Acts Lower Canada).....	27	10	0			
	Militia Pensions (Acts Upper Canada).....	1360	0	0			
	Arrearages.....	257	9	3			
					298141	11	4
	To Balance carried down.....				1160096	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
					£ 1458238	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

* In addition £52635 9s. 5d. was paid in August.

Inspector General's Office,
Quebec, October, 1854.

Canada on the 31st July, 1854.—(Continued.)

Cr.	Currency.			Currency.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	1747981	19	1½	9004879	10	4½
Lunatic Asylum.....	16089	4	8½			
Oullers' Fund.....	1875	6	8			
Water Police, Quebec.....	426	6	11			
Seamen's Penalties.....	21	11	1			
Consolidated Municipal Sinking Fund.....	10441	9	4			
Bosanquet & Co.....	26	9	3			
Commissariat Department.....	3041	13	4			
Tonnage Duty, Montreal.....	89	19	0			
Exchange on 3 per cent. Consols.....	17784	12	3			
Loan Account 3 per cent. do.....	61052	6	8			
Crown Land Department.....	48123	5	1			
Montreal.....	10700	12	3			
Kamouraska.....	82	12	4			
Aylmer.....	133	5	1			
Chicoutimi.....	42	14	6			
Gaspé.....	172	15	2			
Bonaventure.....	24	18	4			
Court Houses, Lower Canada, {						
Territorial Revenue.....	45076	6	4			
Glyn & Co.....	12684	1	3			
Emigration, 1854.....	4805	16	10			
Dividends on 3 per cent. Consols.....	2836	19	1			
				1983514	4	6½
				£ 10998393	14	11

months, ended the 31st July, 1854; also, an Abstract of the Expenditure during of the Consolidated Fund.

1854.	Revenue.	Currency.			Currency.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 31 ..	By Balance to Credit of Cons'd. Fund, 31st July, '54.	834668	10	5½			
	Less Rebellion and Indian Claims, C. E.	0	18	6			
	" Customs	573387	11	7	834667	11	11½
	" Excise	10626	4	0			
	" Bank Imposts.....	13410	12	7			
	" Revenue for Public { Gr. amt. £38675 9 8 }	14129	12	10			
	Works..... { Net amt. 24545 16 10 }						
	" Militia Fines, &c.....	10	4	1			
	" Fines and Forfeitures, including Seizures.....	959	6	7			
	" Casual Revenue.....	8935	0	3			
	" Law Fee Fund.....	2112	5	4			
					623570	17	3
					£ 1458238	9	2½
1854.	July 31 ..	By Balance	£ 1160096	17	10½		

112. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Are you aware that the Provincial Debentures intended to apply as payments to the Grand Trunk Railway Company and remitted to England, were lodged with Messrs. Baring and Glyn in trust for the Province?—Yes.

113. [*By Mr. Young.*]—That being the case, should not such Debentures be charged in your Books to Messrs. Thos. Baring and G. C. Glyn, in trust for the Province?—Yes.

114. [*By Mr. Young.*]—In the Public Accounts there is an item of £1,102,056 13s. 4d. charged to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Is this not an error and should this amount not have been charged to Messrs. Thos. Baring and G. C. Glyn, trustees?—In reply I beg to remark that although the Bonds in question were made payable at the Offices of Messrs Glyn and Company, and Messrs. Baring and Company (by mutual arrangement, I presume), it did not necessarily follow, that they were to be held *in trust* for the Province; and during the absence of the Inspector General in England, who might otherwise have explained the conditions on which they were transmitted, those Bonds were charged to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. It is true that there was an Order in Council to the effect that those bonds were to be paid “under the conditions of the prospectus of the Grand Trunk Railway Company,” and that although authority has been granted subsequently (by Order in Council) for specified payments to be made out of the proceeds of these Bonds. I cannot say what portion of the amount is held subject to the order of the Provincial Government, without reference to the correspondence in the possession of the Receiver General’s Department. In the first instance, however, the Debentures should more properly have been debited to the London Agents, say for £1,102,056 13s. 4d.

115. The Public Accounts for 1853 are severally certified by Mr. Hincks, then Inspector General, as being correct and accurate. Was he aware of their contents? Had he any opportunity of examining them, when he thus certified?—No, it was considered necessary to have the Accounts of 1853 made up and printed during the Inspector General’s absence on public business in England.

116. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Are you acquainted with the system of Book-keeping, practiced in the Department of the Receiver General, and do you approve of that system?—I am, and do not approve of that system.

117. [*By Mr. Young.*]—What alterations in the system would you suggest?—I would suggest in the first place that instead of attempting to keep varying accounts (over 20) appertaining to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, respecting which Accounts the Book-keeper can at most have but a very imperfect knowledge, that *one Account* should be substituted, that of the “Consolidated Fund,” by which many difficulties would be obviated, and at the same time the Books of the Receiver General’s Department would assimilate as near as practicable with those of the Inspector General’s Department.

I would also close the separate Accounts opened for each Public Work (about 100 in number,) but to which distinctive Works no item of expenditure has been charged since the books were first opened, the sums being connected with the Accounts rendered by the Public Works Department, and which are never seen by the Book-keeper of the Receiver General’s Department, and would recommend the whole of these Accounts to be kept under the head of “Public Works.”

I think it would be well to abandon the Accountant Ledger, inasmuch as it involves much labour, and so far as I can see of no use whatever; the indebtedness of the Sub-Accountants cannot be shewn, and neither can the gross or net Revenue be represented, but simply the Cash Receipts, and consequently unavailable for any practical purpose.

I would further recommend that the commercial mode should be pursued in keeping the Cash Account, in place of *two* Cash Books for *Receipts* and *Payments* which occasion additional labour, are inconvenient and unsatisfactory in many respects, whilst there is not space to explain the nature of the entries; this mode of keeping the Cash was adopted for a time in the Inspector General's Office, but it being found to be objectionable, was discontinued with the sanction of the head of the Department.

The mode of journalizing pursued is by making a recapitulation from the Cash Book and entering the totals to the debit or credit of each Account monthly, so that it would be almost impossible to make up the Annual Accounts in consequence; and it would require much research to discover whether Warrants had been paid, whilst it would be necessary to examine the Cash Book to ascertain of what receipts the monthly aggregate is composed, instead of the whole forming an entry in the Journal, as in the Books of the Inspector General's Department.

A reference to the Books of both Departments will shew the grounds on which I have based my opinion.

118. [*By Mr. Young.*—You have mentioned in conversation that the Clerks in your Department frequently receive remuneration for extra labor, will you state to the Committee the nature of this remuneration?—The Clerks in the Inspector General's Office do receive remuneration for extra services, for instance *five* Copies of the Blue Book are required annually, of which *four* are distributed in this Department; the service is performed out of office hours, £15 each being allowed, until 1853, when on account of its contents being increased £20 each was paid: in addition some of the Clerks receive payment from the Banks for signing Notes issued under the Free Banking Act, the extent of which I cannot state; and last Winter five Clerks received £20 each, for Night Work in preparing the Public Accounts, being considered as an equivalent for deficiency with the usual additional aid which had been previously employed, and owing to the removal of one of our number to the Customs Board, the sum named would not have sufficed for the additional work performed last winter.

119. [*By Mr. Young.*—Have you a knowledge that Clerks in other Departments receive fees for extra labor?—Yes.

120. [*By Mr. Young.*—What is your Salary and have you ever received any fee for extra labor? If so, state the amount and from whom received?—My Salary since 1st January, 1853, is £350 per Annum; previous to that date I received £300 per annum and an additional allowance from 1st September, 1852, to 1st January, 1853 at the rate of £25 per annum, being extra pay for the additional duty in keeping up the Debenture Books, out of office hours. Since that allowance was discontinued the Books are in arrear, as it is impossible for me to bring them up in office hours, and I do not consider myself responsible for the performance of that duty.

During the past year I have received £20 for copying a Blue Book (£15 per annum previously) and £20 being my share for executing work for which £20 was paid and referred to in reply to No. 6.

I cannot readily relate the precise amount I have received for extra work since I entered the service of the Government at the commencement of 1843, which

embrace various receipts to a limited extent from the Inspector General's Office as also from the Board of Works, Crown Lands Department, and the Legislative Council, in addition to £15 per annum for some years from copying a Blue Book.

121. Who is the 2nd Book-keeper, and what are his duties and income?—Mr. Norris Godard, whose Duties are “To keep Books of Accounts of all individual Public Accountants and Collectors of Revenue; to examine the Accounts rendered by each; to prepare all Revenue Statements for the Executive and Legislature; and to conduct the correspondence with the several Collectors of Revenue relating to these Accounts.”

There is much responsibility attendant on these duties and which are well performed; the Salary is £250, not in my opinion sufficiently remunerative for the arduous services performed, and not at all in proportion to the salaries of many others, whose duties are less important.

122. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Have you any knowledge as to sales of Municipal Debentures?—My knowledge of the sale of these Debentures is limited to the period at which they are issued, and the dates at which payment is made therefor, and which appear in the entries in the Journal of which I have charge.

123. [*By Mr. Young.*]—In the Public Accounts there is one instance where a premium of one shilling per centum was obtained for Municipal Debentures. Is this the highest rate you have known to be obtained?—The tenders for the Debentures on which one shilling per £100 (premium thereon) were received in the Receiver General's Office for Municipal Debentures. I have no knowledge of any other Currency Debentures being at any time sold at a premium except about £1000 of Montreal Court House 8 per centum Debentures, which brought from 2 to 3 per centum premium.

124. [*By Mr. Young.*]—In disposing of Municipal Debentures, are you aware if it has been the practice, in making sales, to include back interest?—The Municipal Bonds bear interest from the date at which the Orders in Council authorize the issue thereof: they are subsequently issued and delivered to the purchaser, or his agent (when sold on behalf of the Municipalities) on payment therefor, and the dates are duly recorded in the books of the departments of the Receiver General and Inspector General.

125. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Who generally makes the sales? Is it done through a Broker?—The sales are effected in the Receiver General's department.

126. Are the Provincial Debentures or bonds issued here and for England entered and numbered consecutively, and is a record made opposite the several entries, shewing when any portion of them are cancelled and destroyed? and if so, what officer is charged with this duty?—The Provincial Debentures here and for England are entered and numbered consecutively, and are cancelled in the way described, and which is especially the duty of Mr. Reiffenstein of the Receiver General's department.

127. Who are the Commissioners for cancelling and destroying Debentures when redeemed, and under what authority do they act?—A Committee consisting of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and the Deputy Inspector General, was appointed under Order in Council dated 4th January, 1850, and this service is performed in pursuance thereof on the 10th of each month.

128. What amount of Debentures have the Ontario, Huron, and Simcoe Railroad Company drawn from the Government up to the most recent dates? State when any payments were made them this year and upon whose report, and whether the interest has been regularly paid by them upon the bonds given them?—The amount paid to this date is £212,500 currency, as follows, viz

1853.

September 29th,—£112,500—On letter of President of the Company, submitted for approval of Chairman Board Works, 12th September, 1854.

December 28th—£50,000—On letter of President of the Company, submitted for approval of Chairman Board Works, 18th December, 1854.

1854.

September 13th—£20,000—On letter of Deputy Receiver General, dated 21st July, 1854.

October 13th—£30,000—Per Order in Council (as per warrant) on application of Receiver General the requirements of the Engineer having been complied with.

The interest is regularly paid up.

129. Have £322,488 currency invested in consols by Messrs. Glyn & Co., been used to obtain a temporary loan in London; and if so, under what circumstances?—The loan of £322,487 14s. 3d. (less exchange, £16,654, 7s. 7d.) was invested in 1853, with the view of acquiring interest on so much of the surplus funds of the Province, until required towards the redemption of £200,000 sterling bonds falling due in April, 1854, (see public accounts No. 45,) and for paying £60,000 sterling on account of the Sinking Fund for 1854, but owing to the Funds in which the same was invested (3 per cent consols) being depreciated when those debentures were payable, it was deemed advisable to obtain, temporarily, a loan for the payment of those debentures by depositing these securities for the repayment of such loan, which, having been since repaid, are now available wherewith to pay on account of the Sinking Fund for 1854, and towards the redemption of £400,000 sterling (if advisable) falling due in 1855; (see public accounts No. 55) whilst the interest in the meantime continues to accumulate thereon.

130. What is the amount of the Marriage Licence Fund for Upper Canada up to the latest date, and where is the money?—The amount at credit of this Fund is £15,296 13s. 7d. included in Bank Deposits not bearing interest.

131. How much money has the Crown Land Department paid over to the Receiver General during the first six months of the fiscal year 1854? And have they sent you the accounts of their receipts for audit; or, if not, why not?—The amount received from the Crown Land Department for the first six months of 1854, was £50,000. The Semi-Annual Returns were received on the 11th inst.

132. What sum was expended upon the Public Works in the first six months of 1854, in the form of expenses or repairs, &c., &c., under Orders of the Executive Council, and of which it has been the usage not to ask any supply, but first to deduct the aggregate amount from the income from Public Works?—The amount expended for repairs, &c., (inclusive for Salaries, Management, &c.,) payable out of the "Revenue from Public Works" for the six months ended 31st July, 1854, is as follows:

On account of Welland Canal	£11777	11	9
“ St. Lawrence Canals.....	8488	6	10
“ Chambly Canal.....	641	18	10
“ Ottawa Works.....	17	15	6
“ River Trent Slides.....	415	11	6
“ St. Ours Lock.....	83	15	8
“ St. Maurice Works.....	1878	16	5
“ Port Stanley Harbour.....	1846	2	10
	£10,599	19	4

133. What was the amount of the Indian Investment Fund and what the amount of the Indian Fund, 31st July, 1854?—The Amount at credit of the Indian Fund per return to 31st July, 1854, is.....£165917 8 8

ADD—Included on account Investments..... 18820 0 0

£170,737 8 8

Amount at debit of Investment Fund per return to 31st July, 1854, is..... 102441 13 4

ADD—Transfer from Indian Fund as above..... 18820 0 0

£116,261 13 4

The certificates of Bank Deposits on account of the Indian Fund, are presented to the Inspector General's Department, by the Receiver General's Department, from which the Receipts are entered.

134. What amount of Cash was received and how much paid out from the Indian Fund during the first six months of 1854, and from whom was it received?—The Receipts on account of Indian Fund for 6 months to 31st July, 1854, are

£25825 5 11

Viz: from D. Thorburn.....	9088	8	7
T. G. Anderson.....	4707	12	10
F. McAnnany.....	348	1	0
G. H. Markland.....	428	3	4
Hon. R. Bruce.....	21	8	2
L. Oliphant.....	711	17	9
C. Napier.....	87	2	4
J. McLean.....	185	2	5
C. E. Anderson, on account of Annuities, &c.....	5520	7	11
C. Selby, Jr., supposed to be on account of Interest.....	4886	6	7

£25825 5 11

The total payments on account of the Indian Fund for the like period was.....£25476 1 5

Of which this sum was on account of Investment..... 18820 0 0

Leaving.....£11,656 1 5

135. What are the items of the entry in page 248 of Public Accounts £127,802 14s. 1d. for Losses?—This amount (£127802 14s. 1d.) under the authority of Act 12 Vic., cap. 5, comprizes the following items, viz:—

Thomas Wilson & Co.,	06040	1	0
Loss on negotiating Loan for £800050 Sterling, on account of Exchange,.....	45951	8	10
“ In negotiating do. £71000 Sterling	297	4	9
“ On account of Cobourg Harbour,.....	10828	1	4
“ On account of Erie and Ontario Railroad (Old Line) £7914 2s. 1d. less proceeds of sale £2500 10s. ...	5413	12	1
	<u>£127,802</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>

136. Mr. Hincks, in his evidence before the Finance Committee of 1851, said, “I am of opinion, decidedly, that the most simple and by far the most satisfactory mode of keeping the accounts, is, to bring to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, all the revenues from whatever source derived, and to bring to the debit of the same account all the charges, so that the whole affairs of the Province may be brought under review in one account. Special Funds, managed by the Government as Trustees, form of course an exception to this rule.”

Do you, as an Accountant, agree with Mr. Hincks in this important matter; State your views and the reason for any opinion you may have to offer?—I consider that the Revenue and Expenditure of a general character should in all cases be consolidated, and am opposed to the various sources of Revenue being made specially applicable on account of any particular class of expenditure, which should be regulated in accordance with the actual requirements of the Public Service; but when local interests and claims interfere it may become a matter of necessity to introduce “Special Funds.”

If the Consolidated Fund were subdivided into Special Accounts, the Estimates would be necessarily excessive, whereas means might be found to expend any surplus if available for particular objects, and it does not appear reasonable that the necessary expenses of the Government should either be increased or diminished according to the accidental increase or diminution in any particular branch of the Public Revenue.

137. Including every Bond or Debenture which the Province must or may be called upon to pay, also the Debentures issued under the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund Act; what is the amount of Debentures or Bonds that have been issued and are unredeemed and not cancelled, as shown by the Records?—The amount of unredeemed Bonds or Debentures for which the Province is liable, directly or by way of guarantee, is embraced under the following heads, viz:—

Imperial Guarantee Loan.....	£1,825,000	0	0
Debentures in England.....	1,727,568	11	11
Do in Canada.....	816,612	14	9
Do of Grand Trunk Railroad..	2,203,991	13	4
Do of Municipalities	1,035,616	13	4
Do of other Special Funds....	1,625,316	2	9
	<u>£9,234,605</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>
Total, Currency.....			

138. What was the Dundas and Waterloo Road sold for, and are the interest and instalments duly paid up?—The Dundas and Waterloo Road was sold for £26000 currency. The interest and instalments were paid up to the 15th October, 1853.

On the 15th Oct., 1854, there is one year's interest due on £23,400 currency, balance of purchase	£1,170	0	0
And 3rd instalment of 5 per cent. on amount of purchase, say £26,000	1,300	0	0
Due 15th Oct., 1854.....	£2,470	0	0

139. Are the Whitby Harbor Company paying up their instalments and interest, or, if not, how much were they in arrear to 31st of October last?—The Whitby Harbor Company are not paying up, and were in arrear on the 15th October, 1854, for

Interest	£454	10	0
And for instalments on principal.....	1,609	11	3
Due 15th Oct., 1854.....	£2,064	1	3

140. What was the price of the Hamilton and Port Dover Road, and what arrears, principal and interest, did the purchasing Company owe Oct. 31st, 1854?—The Hamilton and Port Dover Road was sold for £7,700 currency.

Amount due for interest.....	£346	10	
“ “ principal.....	385	0	
Due 15th Oct., 1854.....	£731	10	0

141. Who purchased the Kingston and Napanee Road? What was the price? How many months interest were they in arrear last 31st of October?—The Municipal Council of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington purchased the Kingston and Napanee Road for £12,300 currency.

Six months' interest is due to 15th Oct., 1854.....	£307	10	0
---	------	----	---

142. What interest and instalments were due and unpaid by the London and Brantford Road Company last 31st of October?—One year's interest is due by the London and Brantford Road Company.....

And one year's instalment on principal.....	£274	10	0
	305	0	0
Due 15th Oct., 1854.....	£579	10	0

143. What did the Brantford and Hamilton Road sell for; and how much and for what were the Company in arrears on 31st October last?—The Brantford and Hamilton Road was sold for £27,100 currency.

One year's interest is due 15th Oct., 1854.....	£1,219	10	0
And one year's instalment on principal to do,.....	1355	0	0
Due to 15th Oct., 1854.....	£2,574	10	0

144. What sums in interest and instalments, if any, were due by the Toronto Road Company and unpaid on the 31st of Oct., 1854?—The Company owe six months interest, due on 15th Oct., 1854.....

For one year's instalment on principal due on do.....	£1,689	15	0
And for materials lying on Road at time of purchase.....	3,755	0	0
	864	19	6
Due by Toronto Road Company, 15th Oct., 1854...	£6,309	14	6

Dr. William Ford, Cashier and Accountant, Crown Land Department, called in and examined :

145. In Ledger folio 27, there is on record that the Province has received from *Mines*, £6,028 12s. 4d. less £882 16s. 6d. ; also, in 1854, for *Mines*, £457. Why has this money been withheld from the Public Accounts, placed before the Legislature by His Excellency ? State the amount received by your office at this date ; from whom received ; what expenses for Survey of the Lands for Mines have been incurred ; whether the Inspector General has inspected and audited the accounts, and under whose authority the amount of money thus received from *Mines*, has been withheld from the Public ?—In reply to this question, I have to observe that the sum of £6,028 12s. 4d. received by this Department on account of Mines, was inadvertently omitted by me in the Public Accounts for last year. This sum has been since transferred to the Receiver General on account Territorial Revenue. No expenses have been incurred for surveys of mining locations. The amount received up to 30th June last is £1242 7s. 10d.

146. What situations do you fill in the Crown Land Office, and how long have you held them ?—I hold the situation of Cashier and Accountant. I was appointed in April, 1852.

147. Are the expenses for Surveys of the Mining Locations, charged in the Public Accounts ?—I believe the parties taking up Mining Locations are bound to furnish a survey at their own cost : at any rate, I am not cognizant of any charge on that account in the Public Accounts.

148. Are there any sources of Revenue known to you other than that from *Mines*, which have not been stated to the Public in the annual accounts ?—All the sources of Revenue, with the exception of Mines, were stated in the Public Accounts for 1853.

149. Are not the expenses of the Department, so far as the sale of Crown Land is concerned, far larger than the gross proceeds received from Sales ?—The revenue arising from the sale of Crown Lands does not cover the expenditure of the Crown Lands Department.

150. By whose authority are surveys of Lands made ? What rule is acted upon, when giving such directions ?—The survey of new Townships is made, I believe, under the authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. I am not aware that there is any particular rule followed.

151. Have not sums of money been paid in, during a series of years, by Inhabitants of Canada, on account of Lands or Claims to Lands, which have never been credited to the parties, as paid upon any lots sold them respectively ? Would it not be well to advertise all such sums on hand for more than two or three years, for benefit of parties, relations or friends ? What officer receives such monies ; what is the aggregate amount ; what has become of them ?—Sums of money are frequently received from parties, which sums are placed in deposit until the claim is investigated. I have never examined all these claims, in fact they are never taken up unless the parties themselves require it. I think it is very probable that if they were all thoroughly examined it would be found that some of them ought to be advertised for the benefit of the parties concerned. I receive these sums as Cashier and deposit them to the Credit of the Commissioners of Crown Lands in the Upper Canada Bank.

152. What balance in cash was at the credit of the Crown Land Department, on 31st October last, in the Upper Canada Bank, Branch, Quebec?—The aggregate amount is £15,081 6s. 4d. up to 30th June last. The Balance at the Credit of the Crown Land Department on the 31st October last in the Bank of Upper Canada, Quebec, was £40,684 12s. 9d.

153. There is a charge against the Province of £175 as paid to the daughter of a late clerk, as a gratuity by Commissioner's order. Will you shew the authority by Statute or otherwise, under which £175 are here charged?—The sum of £175, was paid to Miss E. MacDonough, by the Commissioner's order, on account of her late father's long services as a Government Clerk.

154. Would it not be a more simple and efficient way of transacting the public business, were the Receiver General to collect directly the monies now paid to him through you?—If all amounts were paid to the Credit of the Receiver General instead of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it would cause confusion in the accounts as the Receiver General could not apply the sums so received without explanations and instructions from this Department.

155. Do you keep the Books of the Department by Double Entry?—The Books of the Crown Land Department are kept by Double Entry.

156. In what books do you keep the accounts?—The accounts are kept in a Blotter, Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger.

157. Are your accounts posted into the Ledger up to the end of last month, or if not, how many months are they behind? And why are they in arrears?—The Books are posted up to 30th June last, but I have not as yet had time to make out a Balance Sheet. My being so far in arrear is caused by the pressure and increase of the current business of the office, and from not having had a sufficient number of clerks to assist in the account branch.

158. How often do you adjust, balance and prove your Books of Account, and ascertain the correctness of the additions and entries? When were they last thus balanced, and what are the instructions given you by the Executive Council or the Department as to keeping the Books?—A balance is struck every half-year on the 30th June, and 31st December, respectively. The last Balance was made 31st December, 1853. I have received no instructions from the Executive Council on this head.

The Witness afterward delivered to the Committee a copy of the last balance sheet taken, as follows:

Dr.		BALANCE SHEET—					
1853. December	31	Ledger C.	BALANCE DR. TO SUNDRIES.	Fol.	£	s.	0
			To J. Lyons	1	17	2	0
			R. B. Sullivan	1	66	12	6
			J. Durand	1	22	19	3
			A. Campbell	2	312	0	10
			Estate of G. Black	3	25	16	5
			Estate of E. Peel	3	68	16	0
			Estate of P. Robinson	3	95	12	11
			J. H. Cummings	3	61	0	2
			W. Hawkins	4	5	9	11
			J. Gilchrist	5	6	18	8
			Estate of W. E. Pointer	5	1	19	8
			A. Manaham	6	347	6	8
			R. Bourages	6	19	11	4
			W. Harqron	7	0	17	2
			G. L. Marler	7	7	9	2
			J. B. Martin	7	164	2	2
			Township Settlements	10	10055	11	7
			McNab, Timber sales	11	75	6	10
			Ashfield Settlement	17	94	11	6
			Bills Receivable	26	129	17	2
			Militia Scrips	41	63	10	4
			School Lands, Grammar	56	10	0	0
			Commission	70	0	13	5
			Receiver General	71	13798	18	7
			G. Jackson, Durham Road	80	5527	4	10
			G. Snider, Toronto and Sydenham road	81	4449	12	3
			J. Thomson	109	384	16	8
			A. Bochet	114	169	19	6
			G. A. Bourgeois	115	13	4	2
			J. Kane	126	1358	8	5
			A. B. Lavallée	130	0	15	8
			J. S. Lewis	131	2	6	6
			L. Richard	141	12	10	4
			A. Ross	142	4	3	1
			McNabb Townships	154	194	19	0
			F. Ferguson	159	23	10	10
			O. Wells	168	4357	2	4
			P. McMullen	179	2	0	1
			J. Durie	187	16	0	7
			J. T. Gilkison	189	34	11	6
			S. Hart	190	22	1	2
			F. McAnnany	191	584	17	11
			A. J. Russell	193	5496	12	8
			J. Alexander	195	34	0	6
			N. Fleming	199	0	1	10
			J. Felton	204	119	7	7
			J. Starrs	206	1515	4	0
			Archibald McNab	210	10	0	0
			W. Burke	212	42	18	11
			G. Jackson	217	473	15	0
			Advances on Salaries	218	16	13	4
			J. B. Askin	222	24	7	1
			Thos. Steers	227	13	5	5
			J. O. C. Arcand	228	3	6	3
			Estate of S. Wood	231	14	0	8
			H. Smith	233	2	8	11
			W. Radford	234	6	0	4
			L. Panet	235	0	19	1
			Land Scrip, C. W.	245	32	4	0
			Estate of W. Brown	248	22	3	8
			A. McNabb	249	293	19	2
			Gaspé Land Claims	250	300	0	0
			D. Maynahan	251	4	10	3
			A. McPherson	252	113	16	6
			Forward		£51100	3	9

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		CR.					
1853. December	31	Ledger C.	SUNDRIES DR. TO BALANCE.	Fol.	£	s.	d.
			By A. C. Taschereau	1	10	10	0
			L. Bigelow	1	9	18	2
			H. Hoyle	2	1	4	9
			D. A. McDonnell	2	2	8	9
			A. McDonnell	2	1	1	6
			C. J. Fournier	2	0	4	9
			J. Simpson	6	0	6	2
			W. Hall	7	0	8	9
			O. Quinn	8	0	3	7
			A. H. Sims	8	0	4	6
			Dalhousie District	9	14	14	11
			Missisquoi District	9	35	0	0
			Newcastle District	9	41	19	8
			Niagara District	9	8	18	0
			Township of Newton	10	1	10	5
			Scrip deposit on cancelled sales	10	10	0	0
			Indian Deposits	11	370	3	6
			Suspense account	12	779	8	9
			Indian Timber	12	26	11	4
			Timber suspense account	13	5580	6	11
			L. O. Clergy suspense Sales	15	733	12	0
			School Lands Grammar suspended sales	16	69	9	8
			Accountable Warrants	17	14550	0	0
			Mines	27	6023	12	4
			Location Fees, L. C.	28	8	10	0
			Gaspé Fees	29	3	15	0
			Fee Remittances	32	331	18	3
			Clergy East instalments interest	65	10	0	0
			Government	73	38222	10	4
			J. Talbot	106	37	17	4
			Jos. Wilson	108	0	3	11
			Thos. Barrow	111	3	7	5
			F. X. Bastien	112	0	15	0
			C. Blanchet	113	64	12	10
			A. Daly	116	17	12	2
			F. De Guise	117	10	8	7
			J. P. Déry	118	1	14	4
			G. Duberger	119	253	5	3
			J. Eden	120	3	9	7
			L. N. Gauvreau	122	0	3	5
			P. Gauvreau	123	1	9	5
			L. Guillet, Junior	124	1	6	6
			A. Lafontaine	128	1	0	1
			H. Lor	132	127	19	10
			J. Lynch	133	18	19	11
			E. Martel	134	338	4	9
			W. Morrison	135	0	4	2
			D. McLean	136	183	18	10
			P. Paradis	137	2	5	3
			C. C. Sheppard	143	124	9	2
			F. Téta	144	117	8	4
			J. B. Varin	145	0	1	11
			W. Wilson	146	34	13	5
			Deposits, East	148	678	8	5
			P. Carroll	158	54	4	10
			Location Fees	160	59	10	0
			W. H. Quinn	161	296	11	1
			Timber Bonus	168	1031	0	0
			Provincial Secretary	169	6	17	0
			O. J. Kemp	192	80	2	9
			J. A. Jermy	193	179	6	10
			J. Baines	194	497	10	2
			J. Carroll	197	2	14	4
			E. P. Smith	205	8	5	8
			Forward		£71,032	19	7

DR.

BALANCE SHEET—

1853. December	31	Ledger C.	BALANCE DR. TO SUNDRIES.			
			Fol.	£	s.	d.
To amount brought forward				51100	3	9
J. A. Ambridge			255	0	19	10
A. Geddes			262	3	18	7
M. L. Stewart			263	4236	12	8
B. Lupien			266	42	19	2
J. Sharman			272	0	6	3
G. Snider			279	361	17	6
Cash				29687	12	7
				£ 85434	10	4

WILLIAM FORD.

Crown Lands Department.—(Continued.)

CR.

1853. December	31	Ledger C.	SUNDRIES DR. TO BALANCE.			
			Fol.	£	s.	d.
By amount brought forward				71032	19	7
Salaries			213	0	15	0
H. W. McCann			214	60	4	0
Over payment			220	5	18	11
A. Leslie			223	6	12	5
W. J. Scott			225	169	15	7
School Lands Common Principal			232	0	0	1
Over receipts, C. W.			236	342	8	1
Over receipts, C. E.			237	3	4	8
Crown suspended sales, C. E.			242	109	15	4
Crown suspended sales, C. W.			243	578	5	2
D. Campbell			253	31	2	4
W. Crawford			254	112	18	6
Deposits, C. W.			257	4666	13	7
J. Clark			258	190	9	0
J. Hume			260	11	16	5
E. Fortier			264	1	17	8
F. W. Primrose			265	157	17	9
Clergy suspended sales, C. W.			268	5022	5	7
J. P. Roblin			269	11	19	2
J. B. Williams			271	2723	14	9
W. Harns			273	100	4	6
J. E. Brooke			274	1	17	3
School Lands suspended sales			278	91	15	0
				£ 85434	10	4

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 13th November, 1854.

159. Is there a Great Ledger in any Public Department, where, at a glance, might be seen the whole amount of the public expenditure and of the receipts?—I am not aware of any General Ledger answering to this description.

160. Are the accounts in your office audited and finally settled with the Land Agents and other parties, before any statements or vouchers go over to the Inspector General's office, for check or examination?—The Crown Land Agents' Accounts are not examined or checked by the Inspector General.

161. Who audits your accounts and pronounces finally upon their accuracy before settlement, say the Land Agency East and West, the Timber Lands and the Jesuits' and Lauzon Estates; and under what statute or order is the business transacted?—Our accounts with the Land and Timber Agents are not audited by any one. As respects the Crown Domain, Jesuits' Estates and Seignory of Lauzon accounts, they are under the control and management of Mr. Fortier.

162. How are the accounts of the Timber Limits kept and by whom?—The accounts of the Timber Agents are kept by Mr. Dawson.

163. Do you keep at the Crown Land Office, the accounts, in detail, of lands sold and cash received for account of the Clergy Reserves?—The details of the lands sold and cash received on account of the Clergy Reserves are kept in the Crown Lands Office.

164. The Crown Lands collect Clergy Reserves monies for 6 per cent. on sales effected. In 1846, the cost was four-tenths of the whole expense of the Crown Lands Office. As money comes in, whether is the 6 per cent. now paid, or would forty per cent. as above, be most advantageous to the office?—The present system of charging 6 per cent. is the most advantageous.

165. Mr. Felix Fortier keeps the accounts for Lauzon, the Crown Domain, also the Jesuits' Estates monies. Who examines or checks his transactions? Where is the place of audit? What duties are performed by Messrs. Panet, Primrose, and Guillet, junior?—I am not aware that Mr. Fortier's accounts are audited by any one. I refer to the Crown Domain, Jesuits' Estates, and Seignory of Lauzon. Messrs. Primrose, Panet, Guillet, junr., and Varin, act as Agents for the collection of revenue arising from Crown Domain and Jesuits' Estates in Canada East.

166. What money has Mr. Fortier paid you since January last, for Lauzon, &c. ? and has he sent you any account of the parties on whose behalf he has made payments? If not, why not?—The amount at the credit of Mr. Fortier, on 30th June last, on account Lauzon Collections, is £1,769 4s. 9d. He renders no account to me in detail of the parties by whom said amount is paid.

167. Is there any reason known to you, why these domains and estates, belonging to the public, should not be managed by the local agents, like other lands?—I cannot answer this question, as I am not aware of the nature of the duties that these agents have to perform.

168. Hon. F. W. Primrose is made a creditor for a large sum in your Ledger, in 1854. What is the meaning of this credit?—The sum of £157 17s. 9d. appears to the credit of F. W. Primrose, 31st Dec., 1853: I cannot explain this credit.

169. Mr. Louis Panet, an Agent for the Jesuits' Estates, Quebec District, appears, by your Ledger, to have paid you £1,653 this year, but there are no debits. Describe the process with Panet till his accounts reach the Inspector General, and how or when you balance such accounts?—Mr. Panet's account is balanced 31st Dec., every year, and the amount transferred to the Jesuits' Estates account.

170. What sums have been paid recently for Surveys in the Saguenay country, and what per cent do you sell the lands there for, when surveyed? Do the proceeds of sales meet the cost of surveying the lands?—The lands in the County of Saguenay are sold at 1s. per acre. I am not aware what surveys are at present in progress in that County. These surveys are regulated by Mr. Bouchette.

171. In folio 134 of Ledger, E. Martel is entered as a public creditor for £369 18s. 9d., sent to your office, in August and December, 1852. He was then due a balance of £21 11s. 4d. Since December, 1852, the amount of no sales are charged to him; they are withheld? In what condition are his accounts? Is there any explanatory correspondence, or has any action been taken by your office?—Mr. Martel's account is in a very unsatisfactory state, as he has neglected to furnish Returns. Last year a person was sent expressly to investigate and report. I have not heard the result. The management of this matter rests with Mr. Dawson.

172. In page 271 of Ledger, J. B. Williams seems to have a large unsettled account. Is he still an Agent; if not, what does he owe, and what steps are taken for a settlement?—J. B. Williams is no longer an Agent. His account will shortly be closed.

173. In your Ledger page 274-5, under the head "Exploration of Roads Canada East" we find payments of about £1,684 in 1853 and 1854. Under what Act or Order in Council were they made? Also, similar payments in Canada West?—The amount expended on the exploration of Roads for colonisation purposes, is considered in the same light as a survey, and the expenditure has been defrayed out of the general funds at the command of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. This remark applies to Canada East and West. There is no Order in Council that I am aware of.

174. George Snider is charged with sums of money received from the Department to April 30, 1854, £2,420; also, £2,650, in all £5,070. He appears to have made no return. Please to explain the transaction?—George Snider is a Crown Land Agent; his amount has been debited with the amount of his returns and credit given for cash remitted.

175. How stood the account of Alexander McNabb, Agent at Saugeen, on 31st of October last? There is no entry to his Debit in Ledger since April last?—Alex. McNabb is a Crown Land Agent; his account is debited with his returns and credited with amount cash received.

176. There are entries in your Ledger thus, "Gaspé Land Claims" 1853, £300; in January 1854, £200; April 1854, £250; total £750. Who has the money? How is it accounted for?—The amount of "Gaspé Land Claims" is for sums advanced to Mr. Christie, late M. P. P. for Gaspé. This matter is under the control of Mr. Langevin.

177. In page 138, Ledger C, George Jackson, now a member of the House, is charged with £5,527 4s. 10d; this is carried to new ledger folio 80, January 1st, 1852. Who has that money, or if it has been accounted for, how is it that the ledger is not posted up?—The amount of £5,527 4s. 10d. which appears to the debit of George Jackson at folio 80, Ledger C., arises from advances made on account of the expenditure of the Durham Road. The money has I believe been all laid out, and Mr. Jackson's accounts with proper vouchers are in the Office, but they have not been examined.

178. In page 81 of Ledger, George Snider is made debtor "Toronto and Sydenham Road," January 1st, 1852, for a balance of £4,449; please explain this?—The sum of £4,449 to the debit of George Snider arises from expenditure on the Toronto and Sydenham Road; his accounts have not been examined. I have not seen them. Mr. Tarbutt has the control of this, and the preceding.

179. James Stevenson, formerly Timber Agent, Bytown, appears to owe a balance of £334 16s. 8d. and interest since 1852. What are the circumstances?—James Stevenson was formerly Timber Agent at Bytown. His account I believe is in course of being finally closed. The investigation belongs to Mr. Dawson.

180. [*By Mr. Rhodes.*]—What is the amount of fees charged by the Crown Lands Department, and what is done with those fees?—The amount received on account of fees is passed to the credit of the Commissioner of Crown Lands as a part of the general fund and revenue arising from this Department. An account is rendered to the Inspector General every year of the amounts received under Casual Fees and Fee Fund. The former arises from and comprehends all charges for copies of Field Notes by Surveyors, Sketches of Townships, &c.; the charges are made by Mr. Russell and Mr. Bouchette. The Fee Fund arises from fees paid for patents granted on locations under regulations 6th July, 1804. See minutes of Council, 29th November, 1847. These are under the management of Mr. Spragge.

181. What means Township Settlements, Dr. to Balance, December 31st, 1853, £10,055 11s. 7d. in folio 10 of your Ledger?—Township Settlements, Ledger C., folio 10. This debit of £10,055 11s. 7d. arises from cash advanced to open up the Township settlements in the District of St. Francis. The amount has been all expended, under the supervision of J. Arcand who has furnished accounts and vouchers. These are I believe in the Office, in Mr. Langevin's hands.

182. What are the Instructions to the Land Agents severally, relative to their accounts, remittances and periodical statements? Are there cases of irregularity? If so, state severally their nature and extent?—The Instructions to Land Agents are contained in the printed copy of General Instructions herewith submitted. The Crown Lands Agents at present in arrear, are as follow:—

County of Elgin. Residence, London, C. W. Askin, J. B.—No Returns since February, 1854.

County of Kent. Residence, Chatham. Brook, J. E.—No Returns since August, 1854.

Huron County Residence, Goderich. Clark, J.—No Returns since August, 1854.

- County of
Waterloo. Re- Eby, P.—No Returns; was appointed in October, 1853.
sidence, Berlin.
- County of
Essex, Resi- Moynahan, D.—No Returns since March, 1854.
dence Sand-
wich.
- Lennox Coun-
ty. Residence, McPherson, A.—No Returns since June, 1854.
Kingston.
- Bruce County,
Residence, McNabb, A.—No Returns since August, 1854.
Southampton.
- Leeds County.
Residence, Scott, J. W.—No Returns since August, 1854.
Prescott.
- Part of
Waterloo. Snider, Geo.—No Returns since April, 1854.
Residence,
Preston.
- Lambton
County. Resi- Scott, Alexander.—Was appointed in July last: has made no Returns.
dence, Port
Sarnia.

[The Witness handed in the following Copy of General Instructions, and withdrew.]

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

Montreal, November, 1854.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

To the District or Resident Agents of the Department of Crown Lands.

AGENTS' DUTIES.

I.—The duties of the local Agents of this Department consist in selling such of the Crown, Clergy, or other public Lands as may from time to time be placed at their disposal, collecting instalments on former sales as well as rents now or hereafter to become due on lots given on lease, or sold on quit-rent, and granting licenses to cut Timber.

II.—They are to perform, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Land Act, such inspection and other special services, and give such information as may be required of them by the Governor of the Province or by this Department.

III.—It is their duty to see that no depredations or trespasses are committed on the Lands, Woods, Mines, Ores, Quarries or other property of the Crown and Clergy, to prevent such trespasses as far as may be in their power, and in all cases to give information of the same to this Department.

IV.—They are also expected to give applicants generally such advice and information as they are enabled to afford (not of a confidential nature) respecting the sales and grants of public Lands. But any direct or indirect understanding on their part for participating in the benefits claimed by individuals, any receipt of money for their own benefits, no matter from whom, to secure to the parties the obtaining of any lot of Land, would subject them to the loss of their situation, as would also all speculation in land within their Agency not actually under Patent.

V.—In many particular cases the valuing of certain lots improved or not, is imposed on this Department, a duty however, which it can only accomplish through its sub-delegates. The responsibility in these cases resting entirely with the local Agents, they are to proceed to this valuation with much attention and caution, avoiding all favor or acception of persons, and avoiding equally too high a valuation which might deter or overcharge purchasers, or too low a one, which would diminish the fair proceeds of the public property.

VI.—In the inspecting and valuing of the parcels of Land reserved for villages and surveyed in small lots, they are to be guided, not by the average price of Land per acre, but by the particular circumstances which have induced the laying apart those tracts, and which have reference to their present state, by the resources which they hold out and the object of their establishment. The improvements which may exist on any of those lots are to be valued separately.

SALES OF CROWN LANDS.

I.—The Sales of Crown Lands are strictly to be confined to the Lots put on Sale and inserted in the lists or tables already or hereafter to be published, with copies of which the Resident Agents are furnished; any occasional deviation from this rule will be made known in a special manner.

II.—The Lots are to be sold at the contents and prices specified in the lists to the first applicants who offer payment in full, either in Cash or Scrip. No application to purchase is to be entertained unless accompanied with the whole of the purchase money.

III.—The Lots generally contain 200 acres while the applicant may only require 100. In such cases, and when the lot is not in a particular condition, sales of half lots may be effected, the division being always made lengthwise, unless otherwise directed.

IV.—Broken or irregular Lots are not to be divided, unless the applicants furnish at their own cost a Plan or Certificate of Survey of the portion they require, to be transmitted to the Department for approval. No Lot is to be divided, the contents of which are less than 150 Acres.

V.—Whenever a Lot is supposed to contain less than the quantity of Acres mentioned in the printed List, the purchaser or party interested is to furnish the Agent with a Certificate and Plan of Survey showing the exact contents of the Lot, which is to be transmitted to the Department for consideration.

VI.—In all the Lists of Crown Lands advertised for sale, a notice of not less than 30 days is given, before the expiration of which no sale can be effected; and no adjudication should be made, before 10 o'clock, A.M. of the day of sale.

VII.—It may therefore happen that on or previously to the day and hour appointed, applications may be made by more than one person for the same Lot. In such cases, should none of the parties have a right of pre-emption, the Lots so applied for will have forthwith to be put up to Public Auction, beginning at the fixed price and adjudged to the highest bidder. The sale however of such lots may be postponed to some future time, should it be found necessary or more convenient to do so, on giving notice to that effect in the neighbouring places, and particularly to the applicants, who ought to be notified by letter if possible.

VIII.—All persons will be admitted to bid at the public sales. Should the last bidder not pay within one half-hour after adjudication, and that from the disproportion between his bid and the preceding one, or from other causes, there should be reason to suspect collusion or a design to prevent fair competition, the sale may be declared null and void and the lot put up again, either instantly or on a future day, by giving notice to that effect.

IX.—The Agents are authorized on such occasions to refuse any exorbitant bid unless the whole of the purchase money be immediately deposited. And as the above precautionary measures will be insisted upon, they should be announced publicly before the sale.

X.—The Sale of Village Lots when disposed of by Auction, will be regulated by the same conditions.

XI.—No direct or even vague suzerainty or permission is to be given which might authorize persons to settle themselves provisionally on Public Lands.

XII.—No advice is to be given by the Agents on the choice of Lots, they are merely to point out which are vacant; misunderstandings on those points might expose the Department to a useless or even disagreeable correspondence.

XIII.—Squatters and others in the unauthorized possession of Public Lands must be informed that the only way for them to secure the property thereof is to purchase them at once. Occupants in good faith however, or with improvements should be afforded an opportunity of effecting their purchase within a short delay; and no lot with any considerable improvements, on the same, should be sold to any other than the occupant, without first communicating with the Department on the subject.

XIV.—Whenever it shall appear that a Lot put on sale should be withdrawn from the list for further consideration, either on account of some special claim or from its containing Mines, Quarries or other particular productions, or from its being likely to be required for Military or other Public Works, or from its affording important sites for Villages, Mills, or Manufactories, or lastly from its having been previously disposed of, the Agents are authorized and required provisionally to withdraw such Lot from the list of Lands for Sale, and to inform this Department of the same, accompanying the information with the necessary details.

XV.—Sales of Crown Lands, not advertised, may be sanctioned to occupants or to parties who from the peculiar position of the Land would be injured by the Sale of it to others, on special application to that effect being made to the Governor in Council.

XVI.—Whenever a sale is so made under an Order in Council, allowing the applicant to purchase at the valuation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the cost of valuation or inspection must be borne by the party interested; when paid, the Sale may be carried out subject to the approval of the Department. At the same time a reason is to be assigned for the valuation fixed and the costs of valuation to be stated.

XVII.—As it often occurs that persons who have obtained Orders in Council to purchase, remain satisfied with the security to the Land which it confers, and delay completing the Sale, it is to be understood that if the Purchase Money be not paid within three months from the time the application was allowed in Council, interest is to be charged from the date of the order.

XVIII.—The Agents are to give as much publicity as possible to the lists of Lands offered for sale by distributing them in the various Townships of their Agencies, and having them put up in the most frequented places, such as Court Houses, Churches and Taverns in remote Townships.

SALES OF CLERGY RESERVES.

I.—The Sales of Clergy Reserves are regulated by Order of the Queen in Council of 21st October 1841, and 10th December, 1842, according to which no Clergy Land is to be Sold without having been previously inspected and valued by competent persons, and the price thereof approved by the Governor in Council.

II.—A portion of the reserves have been so inspected and valued under instructions from this Office, and Copies or Abstracts of the Returns of Inspection are furnished to the Agents for their guidance. The

Lots are to be sold at the prices affixed to each, provided they are not below the upset price of Crown Lands for the District in which the Lot is situated, as no Clergy Reserves are to be sold under that price.

III.—The terms of payment are inserted in the various Notices of Sale published in the Gazette and other Papers, and are as follows, viz :

Two-Sixths, or One-Third of the Purchase Money is to be paid in hand and the remainder in four equal Annual Instalments of One-Sixth each, payable on the 1st of January in each year, with interest from the date of Sale, the first of which to fall due and be payable on the 1st January next ensuing, after the day of Sale.

IV.—No Scrip is to be received in payment of Clergy Lands.

V.—On such of the Reserves as have been leased in addition to the price per acre, the rent, if any due, must be paid down with the first instalment to the expiration of the Lease, together with interest at Six per cent. per annum, on the Purchase Money from the expiration of the Lease to the time of Sale.

VI.—Parties claiming under the Lessees must prove their title thereto, by producing transfers, as well as a receipt from the authorized Agent for the back rent.

VII.—On improved Lots not leased, interest on the purchase money is to be exacted for the whole period of occupation, and must be paid in full with the first instalment.

VIII.—Lessees and parties generally, who have been in occupation of Clergy Lands for the space of five years next before the 1st of January, 1841, have a right of pre-emption to their respective Lots, for the space of 12 months from the date of the notice of sale.

IX.—In all instances where the Inspectors have neglected to state the period that the parties who occupy the land without authority have been in possession in order to regulate the charge of interest on the purchase money, it will rest with the Agents to take the best means in their power to satisfy themselves on this point, before permitting parties to purchase.

X.—When Lots are represented to be in the occupation of various individuals in irregular portions, it is desirable that the parties should make an amicable arrangement among themselves, so that patents may not be required, excepting for the regular half Lots.

XI.—Should the purchaser be either the Lessee or the Occupant, the value of the improvements is to be claimed, besides the price per acre unimproved.

XII.—In order that the expense attending the inspection may be reimbursed, it has been decided that, upon such Lots as have been inspected, an addition be made to the valuation of 20 shillings on Lots containing 100 acres or less, and 80 shillings on those containing more for Land in Upper Canada, and 15 shillings and 25 shillings for the same description of Lots respectively in Lower Canada.

XIII.—Where Lots have not been inspected, the parties in occupation must make a special application to the Governor General in Council, for permission to purchase, proving their claim to pre-emption, and that there is no adverse claim on account of improvements, by the certificate of a Licensed Surveyor (to be obtained by them at their own proper cost) which should state the extent and nature of said improvements, what the character of the Land is, and his opinion of its value, to which the Agent will add his report upon the opinion of the Surveyor.

XIV.—Applications for vacant uninspected Clergy Reserves are to be made in the same manner, the vacancy and value of the Land to be proved by the certificate of a Licensed Surveyor, as in preceding paragraph.

XV.—Parties conceiving themselves aggrieved by the returns of inspection, have a right to have their case considered upon petition to the Governor in Council ; such appeals however, ought not to be encouraged except in cases of evident error or injustice.

XVI.—All new Sales of Clergy Reserves are to be returned monthly, but in separate statements.

SALES OF TIMBER LICENSES.

I.—The Local Agents (with a few exceptions that will be made known to the Agents concerned) are authorized to grant Licences to cut Timber on the waste Lands of the Crown, within their Agencies, on the following conditions.

II.—All applications to that effect are to be made in writing, stating the quality and quantity of Timber required, and describing distinctly the limits within which it is intended to be cut; if on Surveyed Lands, the number of the Lots and Concessions must be specified, care being taken to include no granted or located Lots in such Licences.

III.—Lots sold subsequent and during the continuance of a License will cease from the date of Sale, to be subject to the effect of the License. It is to be understood, however, that this exception is only intended to apply to Lands required for actual and immediate settlement ; all applications therefore to purchase Lots covered by a Timber License, will be submitted for the consideration of the Department.

IV.—No one License is to be granted for a space of ground exceeding six miles square.

V.—The Timber is to be paid for at the following prices :—

White Oak	14d.
Red Pine, Ash and Elm	1d.
White Pine	1d. per cubic foot,
(each squared stick to be reckoned as containing 70 cubic feet for White Pine and 88 for Red Pine, and charged accordingly.)	
Red Pine Saw Logs	7d. per Log.
White Pine Saw Logs	5d. "
Spruce Saw Logs	24d. "
Standard Staves	1d. per Stave.
West India do.	3d. "

One-fourth of the amount is to be paid at the time of sale, and bonds are to be given for the remaining three-fourths signed by the purchasers with two responsible Sureties, payable on the 1st August following. Forms of Licenses and Bonds will be forwarded.

VII.—Licenses are to be granted for one season only, but with the understanding that the holders will be entitled to renewals of the same, as long as they continue to cut on the limits, and otherwise comply with the conditions required of them.

VIII.—Parties trespassing on limits granted to others or otherwise infringing on any of the rules established for the regulation of Timber Licenses, will be deprived of their privilege, and their berths sold to others.

IX.—In some parts of the Province inferior kinds of Timber, such as Cedar for fencing, cord-wood, &c., &c., are occasionally sold to applicants who cannot obtain such supplies from private Lands.

X.—In such cases the prices charged are as follows:—Shingles, 1s. per 1000; Cedar, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cubic foot; Fence Rails and Pickets, 1s. 8d. per 100; Hard Wood for fuel, not exceeding 8 feet in length, 8d. per cord; Soft Wood, 8 feet long, 4d. per cord; Birch or Maple, 1d. per cubic foot. The whole amount to be paid down at the time of purchase.

XI.—Agents may grant permissions to cut such wood within their Districts, whenever they receive applications to that effect.

XII.—Licenses are, on no account, to be granted on Clergy Lands.

COLLECTION OF ARREARS.

I.—Lists of arrears on former sales of Public Lands, as well as on Rents, are furnished to the Agents, and it is their duty to attend to the collection of the same, by notifying the parties indebted to call and pay at the office of the Agents.

II.—It is desirable that they should see occasionally the debtors of the Department, and make themselves acquainted with the residence of each of them, and with their means of paying; but this they must do without incurring any expence to be charged to the Department.

III.—It is to be observed, that interest, when chargeable, is to be calculated on each instalment from the day of sale to the day of payment.

IV.—Full instalments only, with interest, are to be received by the Agent,—all moneys offered in part payment of such instalment should be declined by the Agents,—neither are they to receive instalments on portions of Lots, when not divided at the time of sale, as subdivisions of sales are not permitted.

V.—Transfers and Assignments of Lots are frequently sent to this Office for registration; when forwarded through the Agents, they ought to see that they are duly executed, and have the affidavit attached required by the 30th Clause of the Land Act.

VI.—Lots can only be transferred as originally disposed of.

VII.—Transfers of Lots sold will not be registered unless all the instalments actually due are paid up.

REMUNERATION.

I.—The remuneration of the District Agents is fixed by an Order in Council of the 8th January, 1848; at a commission of 5 per cent. on the first two thousand pounds collected, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all subsequent receipts on account of sales and instalments.

II.—On collections on account of Rents, a commission of 10 per cent. is allowed, without reference to the amount of commission which may be derived from other sources.

III.—This per centage is to be calculated on the 31st December, on the aggregate proceeds during the year, of all Public Lands and Timber, (when subject to a commission) and is intended as a full compensation, not only for the management of Sales and Collections generally, and attending to what may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public property under their charge, but also for all the other ordinary duties which the District Agents are called upon to perform, such as reporting in all cases referred to them by the Department, receiving and delivering Patents, and giving applicants generally the information they may require in all matters connected with Public Lands.

IV.—It is particularly to be observed, that on credit sales the Agent will be entitled to a commission on that portion of them only which he will collect at the time of sale; the commission on subsequent instalments, when collected, will be received by him, or his successor in office, as the case may be.

V.—When employed on inspections or other extraordinary duties, under special instructions from this office, the Agents will be entitled to a pay of 15s. per day, which is to cover all travelling and other expenses.

VI.—In making out their charges for inspections, they will invariably state the number of days employed on each service, and the distance in miles travelled from their residence to the extreme point visited; the account to be sworn to at foot before a Justice of the Peace, as practised by Land Surveyors.

VII.—Postages, which they may have to pay on letters addressed to them on official business, will be reimbursed to the Agents; they are, therefore, to transmit, quarterly, on the last day of March, June, September, and December, of each year, a statement of Postages so paid by them, mentioning the date of the letter—the name of the writer—and the amount paid on each. These accounts will be certified at foot. All letters so paid for, will be considered as records of the office, and will have to be produced when required.

VIII.—Agents are not to pay the postage on letters sent by them, unless written by order of or for the benefit of the Department.

IX.—They are to provide themselves, at their own cost, with all the necessary Books and Stationery.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

I.—As soon as possible after the last day of every month, each Agent is required to prepare and transmit a return, according to the form furnished, of all his Sales and Collections on account of this Department, during that month.

II.—The Returns to be made in duplicate, one copy to remain in this office and the other to be returned to the Agent, approved or with corrections if necessary.

III.—All transactions, whether Crown or Clergy Sales or instalments (*with the exception mentioned under the head of Clergy Sales, Section XVI.*) are to be entered as they occur in their regular order of date, specifying distinctly in the column headed "Description," the particular service on account of which the sum is received. The date of each transaction is to be inserted in the proper column.

IV.—These returns shall be prepared with care, and the interest, when any, calculated correctly, stating the number of years and days for which it is charged.

V.—As they are intended to be a mere copy of each day's transaction, the returns may be commenced a few days before and closed on the last day of the month, there is nothing therefore to prevent their being mailed for transmission within the first three or four days of the following month, and it is expected that this will invariably be done.

VI.—In the first money column the full amount of each sale or collection is to be entered, principal and interest, in distinct items; and in the others respectively must be specified what proportion of the same has been paid in Cash or Scrip, writing on the face of the Scrip the particular sale on account of which it has been paid.

VII.—In all payments in Scrip the exact amount due only must be received, unless the party tendering it is willing to forfeit all excess to the profit of the Crown, as no change is to be returned either in Scrip or Cash for any such excess: all balances so given up are to be carefully noted in the returns. All over payments in money to be applied on subsequent instalments are also to be declined by Agents.

VIII.—All Scrip received during the month must invariably be enclosed within the return of that month; sending it either before or after is apt to create confusion.

Moneys are to be paid over whenever they amount to twenty-five pounds, and all balances under that sum sent with the returns. And as the forwarding of money by mail may be attended with some risk, remittances will be considered as duly made if deposited into any of the Banks authorised to receive Government deposits, (whenever such exist at or near the residence of the Agent) transmitting the Bank's receipt for the same.

IX.—At the foot or on the back of the return, the different sums transmitted with it, in Cash or Scrip, or during the month should be stated, shewing the exact amount retained by the Agent on account of each return for his commission.

X.—Collections on account of Timber will also be reported monthly but in separate returns.

XI.—Should it happen that no sale or collection has been made, a report to that effect will be made in the following terms:

"I have to report that I have made no sale, and collected no money whatever on account of the Department of Crown Lands during the present month of "

(Date and Signature.)

XII.—Correct Copies of their returns should be preserved by the Agents, as subsequent reference may occasionally have to be made to them.

XIII.—In all new sales it is necessary that the names, surnames, and additions of the purchasers should be inserted at length, as also their place of residence, that the parties may be referred correctly for Patent.

XIV.—With the exception of their per centage. Agents are in no case to retain in their hands, out of their collections, any sum whatsoever for any claim or account they may have against the Department—should they have any just demands to prefer against it, either for themselves or others, they will transmit the same, and when approved, the amount will be passed to their credit or a cheque sent in payment.

XV.—All accounts against the office are to be transmitted in duplicate, and separate and distinct accounts are to be made for each different charge.

XVI.—No charge will be admitted unless previously sanctioned by the office.

XVII.—All official communications, bank cheques, &c. &c., should be directed to the *Commissioner of Crown Lands*, as in cases of absence, inconveniences or delays may arise when addressed nominally to any other officers of the Department.

XVIII.—Letters accompanying monthly returns should allude to no subject not immediately connected with the account part of those returns, and generally when an Agent has to address the Department on several distinct matters, it is desirable that he should do so by so many separate communications, as without this precaution much inconvenience may result in the public offices, each case having frequently to be considered or referred to other Departments separately.

XIX.—The books and other papers or records of their agencies are to be kept apart from the Agents' private papers and considered as public property, to be produced or handed over to their successor in office or to the Department whenever required to do so.

Adjourned to Nov. 11th.

The Committee met.

Thursday, Nov. 16, 1854.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Mackenzie—DeWitt—Mattice—Whitney—Patrick—Holton—Gamble, and Mongenais.

George Jackson, Esq., M.P., called in and examined:—

183. There appears to be upwards of £5000 at your debit in the Crown Land Ledger. We have questioned Dr. Ford about the money. (Here the question put to Dr. Ford, and that gentleman's answer were read to witness.) What explanation have you to offer as to this money?—The witness gave a verbal explanation, and a copy of the question was handed to him, to be answered after further enquiry.

Adjourned.

On the 17th of Nov., Mr. *Jackson* sent the following documentary evidence to the Committee as his answer, which was ordered to be placed upon the minutes:

Quebec, Nov. 17, 1854.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

SIR,—In order to answer the question proposed by you, relative to my being indebted to the Government, in a sum exceeding £5000, as exhibited in the Books of the Crown Land Department, I addressed a note to Mr. Tarbutt, the head of that branch of the Crown Lands, with which I corresponded at the time I had the superintendence of certain Roads in the Counties of Grey and Bruce during the years, '48, '49 and, '50, requiring an explanation.

The enclosed note and statement, is Mr. Tarbutt's reply.

I have, &c. &c.

GEORGE JACKSON.

(Enclosure.)

Quebec, Thursday Evening,
Nov. 16, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note of this morning, I beg to state, that it is a mistake, allowing it to appear that you are indebted to the Department upwards of £5,000.

The only sums for which you were accountable, amounted to £3,316 12s. 2½d. paid to Contractors, for opening the portions of the Durham Road and the Toronto and Sydenham Road under your superintendence, and for which the requisite vouchers were fyled. Enclosed is a memorandum shewing of what the £5,527 4s. 10d. is composed, being for surveys and other contingencies.

I am, &c., &c.

George Jackson, Esq. M.P.P.,

J. C. TARBUTT.

Contracts Durham Road.....	£2,674	6	2½
Do. Toronto and Sydenham Road.....	642	6	0
Salary at £250 per annum.....	734	1	3
Surveys Durham Road.....	1,444	18	11
Printing, Stationery, &c., &c.....	31	12	5½
	<hr/>		
	£5,527	4	10

Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

The Committee met at 10 o'clock, A.M.

PRESENT:

Messrs. Mackenzie—Whitney—Hon. J. Young—Holton—Patrick—Southwick—Mongenais—Mattice—Gamble, and DeWitt.

James F. Bradshaw, Esquire, Manager of the Quebec Branch of Bank of Upper Canada, called in and examined.

184. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Are you Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, in Quebec?—Yes.

185. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Were the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures purchased by you in 1853 and 1854 from the Receiver General, purchased on account of the Bank of Upper Canada, on your own account or for other parties?—They were not purchased for the Bank of Upper Canada, but for other parties and not for my own account. In tendering for said Municipal Loan Debentures, I did so, as a private individual, and not as an Officer of the Bank.

186. [*By Mr. Holton.*]—Did you pay the interest on these Debentures from the dates thereof to the dates on which they were delivered to you, and, if not, why not?—I did not, being prepared to pay the money at the time I tendered for the Debentures.

187. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Was the amount of back interest thus obtained, not a clear gain to the purchaser over and above that for which you tendered?—If the purchaser had the money deposited at the time of acceptance of tender, then there could be no great gain.

188. [*By Mr. Young.*]—At the time of tendering for these Debentures, were you aware of there being any back interest due?—I tendered in conformity with a notice in the Quebec Gazette, and had no knowledge of any back interest being due.

189. [*By Mr. Gamble.*]—In tendering for these Debentures, did the interest that had accrued, form any part of the consideration for the amount offered?—The payment was made in conformity with my tender, and, therefore, formed no part of the consideration.

190. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Can you state to the Committee the amount of Municipal Loan Debentures which was purchased by you from the Government?—£200,000.

191. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Was the said £200,000 deposited in the Bank, from the time of acceptance of tender, awaiting the delivery of Debentures?—I drew Exchange upon England for the amount of the Debentures, as they were delivered to me.

192. [*By Mr. Holton.*]—Will you state the names of the parties, on whose account you purchased these Debentures?—I have no objection to state that I did not purchase for account of the Bank of Upper Canada, nor for any person in Canada, but I have no authority to state who the parties are.

193. [*By Mr. Holton.*]—Have you any reason to suppose that any person connected with any of the Departments of the Government of this Country, was interested in the purchase, or had you any communication with parties connected with the Government, relative to the purchase, prior to tendering?—No.

194. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Independent of acting as Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, are you in the practice of negotiating purchases and sales of Debentures on a Commission for other parties or for the Government?—No.

195. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Have you ever purchased Debentures, except by tender to the Government, and if so, from whom?—No.

196. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Do you act as Attorney for any of the Municipalities, to receive from the Government the Debentures to which the Municipalities may be entitled? If so for what Municipalities have you acted as Attorney?—Yes, for Port Hope, Niagara, Cobourg, Huron and Bruce, Brantford, Lanark and Renfrew Brockville, Elizabethtown, Northumberland and Durham, Ops, St. Catherines, Lincoln and Welland, Lambton, Cornwall, Belleville, London.

197. What was the balance at the credit of the Receiver General's Department, as shewn by the Books of your Branch here, on the 1st of October and on the 1st of November last?—

1st October,.....	£ 169,639	7	2	Currency,
1st November.....	245,297	13	3	“

198. What was the balance at the credit of the Indian Department, in the Office of the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec last October 1st and October 9th?—There is no account open for Indian Department, but there is one for the Receiver General Indian affairs, the balance at the credit of which were, on

1st October,.....	£ 7451	7	4
9th October,.....	10724	13	1

199. What was the sum at the credit of the Crown Land Department on the 14th of October last at your Office here? Also, on the 31st December last?—On

31st December.....	£ 34086	4	5
1st October,.....	24908	19	3

200. How much was the Post Office Department due to the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Books of the Quebec Branch, on the 1st and 23rd October last?—

On 1st October,.....	£8426	12	0	Dr.
23rd October,.....	19531	2	4	Dr.

William Dickinson, Esquire, called in again and examined :

201. [By Mr. Holton.]—Will you furnish a statement shewing the dates of all Municipal Loan Fund Debentures sold by the Receiver General, the dates on which they were sold and paid for, and the rates at which they were sold, the Municipalities on whose account they were issued, and the names of the purchasers?

HEREUNDER I furnish a Statement affording the information required, so far as can be shewn by the Books of the Inspector General's Department, up to 1st November, 1854, (exclusive of Debentures supposed to be handed over direct to the Agents of the several Municipalities).

AMOUNT OF DEBENTURES.			DATE.	WHEN PAID FOR.	RATE SOLD FOR.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	NAMES OF PURCHASERS.
£	s.	d.			At 1s. per		
50000	0	0	March 1st 1853.	May 21st 1853.	£100	Town Port Hope.....	J. F. Bradshaw.
15000	0	0	April 1st "	" " "	do	Do. Niagara.....	Indian Investment
2060	0	0	Oct. 17th "	" " "	do	Do. St. Catharines.....	Do.
15000	0	0	March 1st "	June 17th "	do	Township Hope.....	J. F. Bradshaw.
30000	0	0	" 7th "	" " "	do	Town Cobourg.....	Do.
5000	0	0	April 19th "	" " "	do	Village Chippawa.....	Do.
4000	0	0	June 4th "	July 13th "	do	County Grey.....	Do.
22000	0	0	Aug. 16th "	Sept. 17th "	do	Do. Perth.....	Do.
25000	0	0	Sept. 14th "	" 20th "	do	Town Cobourg.....	Do.
4500	0	0	April 16th "	Oct. 27th "	do	Township Wainfleet.....	Do.
5000	0	0	" " "	" " "	do	Do. Moulton and Sherbrooke	Do.
10000	0	0	June 1st "	" " "	do	Village Paris.....	Do.
20000	0	0	Sept. 14th "	Dec. 27th "	do	Town Cobourg.....	Do.
5000	0	0	Oct. 24th "	Jan. 25th 1854.	At par	County Oxford.....	Do.
4000	0	0	Dec. 14th "	" " "	do	Do. Lambton.....	Do.
1250	0	0	Nov. 26th "	" " "	do	Township Middleton.....	Do.
40	0	0	Oct. 17th "	" 31st "	do	Town St. Catharines.....	Indian Investment
100	0	0	Jan. 25th 1854.	" 4th "	do	Do. Woodstock.....	Niagara Bank.
2500	0	0	Nov. 17th 1853.	" " "	do	Township Stanley.....	Do.
*12000	0	0	Oct. 17th "	" " "	do	Counties Lincoln and Welland	Do.
10400	0	0	" " "	" " "	do	Town St. Catharines.....	Do.
5000	0	0	March 22d 1854.	April 1st "	do	Do. Cobourg.....	J. & W. Molson.
1800	0	0	" " "	18th "	do	Do. Do.....	A. P. Farrel.
25000	0	0	Feby. 22d "	May 2nd "	do	Do. Niagara.....	J. F. Bradshaw.
24900	0	0	Jan. 25th "	" " "	do	Do. Woodstock.....	Do.
200	0	0	Feby. 27th "	" 6th "	do	Do. Cornwall.....	A. Cary.
18700	0	0	March 22d "	" 22d "	do	Do. Cobourg.....	Clergy Investment
20000	0	0	Dec. 14th 1853.	July 11th "	do	Township Ops.....	J. F. Bradshaw.
2800	0	0	Feby. 27th 1854.	" 14th "	do	Town Cornwall.....	School Investment
80000	0	0	March 31st "	" 15th "	do	Do. Port Hope.....	J. F. Bradshaw.
5000	0	0	April 5th "	" " "	do	Do. Belleville.....	Do.
2000	0	0	May 16th "	" " "	do	Counties Huron and Bruce..	Do.
30000	0	0	March 31st "	" " "	do	Do. Northumberland and Durham.	Do.
£407750	0	0					

* Received £12000 in 1853 on account of Lincoln and Welland, per J. F. Bradshaw, refunded in 1854.

202. Are you aware whether the Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, purchased by Mr. J. F. Bradshaw, were purchased by him for the Bank of Upper Canada or for other parties?—I am not aware whether the Debentures referred to, were purchased by Mr. Bradshaw for the Bank of Upper Canada or for other parties.

Tuesday, November 21, 1854.

The Committee met at 11 A. M.

PRESENT :

Messrs. Mackenzie — Whitney — Mattice — Honble. J. Young — DeWitt — Holton — Patrick — Somerville — Mongenais — Southwick — and Masson, — 11.

Robert Cassells, Esq., Manager of the Bank of British North America, called in and examined :

203. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Are you the Manager of the British North American Bank in Quebec?—Yes.

204. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Does your Bank do business under a Provincial or an Imperial Charter?—The Bank does business under a Royal Charter.

205. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Has the Bank circulated any Bills under the Free Banking Act, and, if so, to what extent?—Yes. The Bank has circulated a large amount under the Free Banking Act. The whole amount received from the Inspector General up to this date, amounts to £152,500.

206. [*By Mr. Young.*]—In obtaining the bills from the Inspector General, under the Free Banking Act, are you obliged to lodge with the Receiver General an amount of Provincial securities, equal to the amount of the Bills received?—As I before stated, the whole amount of Bills received is £152,500, while we have lodged with the Receiver General £162,125 up to this date.

207. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Will you state to the Committee the character of the securities lodged by your Bank with the Receiver General?—We lodged £50,000 in Provincial Debentures; £100,000 in Municipal Loan Fund Debentures: £7,500 sterling (equal to £9,125 currency) in Municipal Loan Fund Debentures, and £3000 in Municipal Loan Fund Debentures. These securities were lodged at different periods.

208. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Did you purchase said securities? If so, from whom, and at what rates of premium or discount?—My Branch here did not purchase any of said securities. They were sent to me from the Montreal Branch and a small amount from London, England.

209. *By* [*Mr. Young.*]—Have you any knowledge of how the said securities were purchased by the Montreal Branch?—I believe they were purchased by Mr. Macdougall, the Broker, in Montreal.

210. [*By Mr. Young.*]—In receiving the Bills under the Free Banking Act, from the Inspector General's Department, have you been in the habit of paying the Clerks for any extra labor, for signing the Bills?—Yes, we have in one instance, paid for extra work.

211. [*By Mr. Young.*]—Will you state the amount so paid, and to whom paid, with any explanatory circumstances?—The amount paid was £50, and this amount was given to Mr. Matthew Ryan of the Inspector General's Department. The reason we paid Mr. Ryan was, that we desired to have the notes signed more

rapidly than it was possible to get them during business hours, and the money was given to Mr. Ryan, in consequence of his taking the notes home to sign during the evening, and thus oblige the Bank. The head of the department was not consulted as I did not think there was any thing irregular in acting as we did.

Matthew Ryan, Esq., Corresponding Clerk in the Inspector General's Department, called in and examined :

212. [*By Mr. Young.*]—What position do you hold in the Inspector General's Department?—The title of my office in the Civil List is Corresponding Clerk, but that does not indicate all my duties. I examine the accounts of Criminal Justice in Canada West, draw up Reports upon them, in which, what is correct, is recommended for payment, and what is not, is deducted, which Reports are signed by the Deputy Inspector General and go before a Committee of the Executive Council for adoption. I also examine and report upon, in the same way, the Fee Fund accounts of Canada West, and indeed, nearly all the accounts in Canada West, paid under the Statutes. I write the correspondence arising out of these examinations, which the Deputy Inspector General signs. I also frequently write letters, signed by myself on the part of and by direction of the Honorable Inspector General. When the Free Banking Act came into operation, under which notes are to be countersigned by the Inspector General, or a person appointed by him, I was appointed (by the then Inspector General,) to countersign and register notes so issued. Besides the Register Book necessary in this work, I keep a set of Books by Double Entry and can produce a balance sheet thereof. These duties I have been performing since March 1853, in addition to my other duties.

213. [*By Mr. Young.*]—What is your salary?—My salary under the Civil List is £250, to which was added £100 per annum for the Banking duties.

214. [*By Mr. Young.*]—It has been stated to this Committee that Clerks of some of the Departments, receive gratuities for extra labor. Have you received since you have joined the Department of the Inspector General, any such gratuity for extra labor, and if so, what amount, and from whom?—For some time after I had commenced to sign notes for the Bank of British North America, I was requested by the Cashier of that institution to do some extra work in signing notes before and after office hours, and with the consent of the Inspector General, who stated he believed I worked hard, I accepted £50 from the Bank for such extra services. I declined a further offer from the same Bank, as well as from another Bank, for similar services. The Engravers at New York, in striking off sheets of Bank notes for the Niagara District Bank, made a mistake in inserting the words, "Receiver General" instead of "Inspector General," and as the notes were much wanted, it was decided at the urgent request of Mr. Merritt, and with the consent of the Inspector General, and the Attorney General, the question having been submitted to the latter gentleman as a legal one, to obliterate the word "Receiver" by writing over it the word "Inspector." This work I performed at my own house, which involved the writing of the word "Inspector" some 33,000 times for which I made a demand on the Bank of £25, and received it. Beyond this I have not received compensation for extra services except in one case from the Government when I received £15 for copying a blue book.

215. Have you any knowledge of other Clerks in the Department of the Inspector General, receiving any compensation for extra labor?—I have heard that the Book-keepers and Clerks who assist them, have received from time to time, compensation from Government for extra work; but am not aware of any amount

having been received from private parties; I have understood, however, that some of the Clerks in the Receiver General's Department, during last year, were paid by the Grand Trunk Company for numbering and signing Debentures before and after office hours, with the consent of the Receiver General.

Thomas A. Begly, Esq., Secretary, Department of Public Works, called in and examined:

216. What office do you fill in the Department of Public Works?—I am the Secretary.

217. When did your Department begin to keep regular Books of Account?—For Lower Canada in 1839, and for United Canada in 1841, when the Department was established by Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 38.

218. Do you keep the Books by Double Entry?—Yes.

219. In what Books do you keep the accounts?—The accounts are kept in the Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger, but a number of auxiliary Books are kept to facilitate the transactions of the Department.

220. Are your accounts posted into the Ledger up to the end of last month?—The accounts are journalised to the end of last month, and partly posted into the Ledger.

221. How often do you adjust, balance, and prove your Books of Account, and ascertain the correctness of the additions and entries?—Cash Book is balanced monthly and Ledger accounts semi-annually.

222. When were they last balanced, and what are the instructions given you by the Executive Council, or the Department, as to keeping the Books?—They were balanced up to 30th June last inclusive. There is not any Order in Council.

223. When did you last take off a Balance Sheet?—The last trial balance was made 1st January, 1852.

224. The Standing Committee on Public Accounts and the Finance Committee of 1851 complained that there was no sufficient check upon the expenditure of the Board of Works. Have there been improvements since, and if yea, can you explain why the vouchers for your expenditure during the two years to August last failed to reach the Inspector General's Office till within the last fortnight?—Neither the Standing Committee on Public Accounts or the Finance Committee have ever made any complaint to the Department relative to a want of check or otherwise that I am aware of. No change in the mode of keeping the accounts has been made since that date; some changes were made previously. Difficulty occurred in furnishing the vouchers in consequence of the last removal of the Government from Toronto; some boxes were broken and the documents got mixed up; one case was lost altogether. Owing to the facts stated and press of business, the vouchers of 1850 were only furnished in 1852, and part of those of 1851 in 1853. Finding that it was impossible for the Book-keeper to prepare the vouchers, I recommended that an assistant should be obtained. This was agreed to in March of this year; the vouchers have now been furnished to January, 1854, and those to July last will be ready to-morrow or next day.

225. Why is it that your fiscal year differs from that of the Receiver and Inspector General's Offices? Is it not inconvenient for the public service to have a want of uniformity?—Cannot say. The fiscal year of the Department of Public Works is established by law, see 9 Vict., cap. 37.

226. What are Mr. Gough's duties at Montreal?—He is Collector of Tolls on the Lachine Canal, under the Inspector General's Department. He also collects the Rents of the Hydraulic Lots, &c.

227. Has Mr. Gough the power of collecting Rents and other dues to Government?—He has collected the Water-power Rents and instalments on lands sold since 15th December, 1852, at which period the Department of Public Works took charge of the payments.

228. Has Mr. Gough power to pay away any part of these funds so collected, without authority, by Order of Council, so to do; and has he, in any instance, done so; and if so, state in what cases?—Mr. Gough has no authority to do so. He did so in December, 1853. His instructions were quite to the contrary, and he was obliged to repay the amount, £253 15s., some time in spring, after a correspondence on the subject. The above sum was made up as follows:—

E. E. Gilbert, rent of Hydraulic Lots.....	£200	0	0
Holland & Dunn, do.	53	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£253	15	0
	<hr/>		

229. The Receiver General appears to have been paid by you on the 7th April, 1854, £1251 4s. 2d., by vouchers, shewing that A. Gough, Toll and Rent Collector, Montreal, had paid into Bank of Upper Canada, to Receiver General's credit, viz:—Sept. 2nd, 1853, £54—Oct. 25th, £439—Jany. 14th, 1854, £376—Feby. 2nd, £209, and March 13th, £172. It is clear that the Receiver General did not know that he could draw for these moneys till seven months after the first sum was paid in, five months after the second, and so on. Why cannot the Receiver General have notice the moment the Collector makes the remittance? How can the Inspector General's Accounts with Lessees be correct as to water and lot rents if they have such late notice of payments?—The delay in sending in the above mentioned Bank receipts, was occasioned by numerous discrepancies between the statement of Mr. Gough and the Department of Public Works, which, having been rectified, occasioned a correspondence and required numerous explanations; for particulars see annexed letter of 3rd February, 1854. The opinion of the Attorney General required also to be had with regard to the first item. Mr. Gough having granted a receipt to Mr. Gould for £54, half-year's rent, ending 1st April, 1854; whereas Mr. Gould had not paid any rent from 1st Oct., 1849, and the receipt should have been for the half year ending 1st April, 1850.

PUBLIC WORKS, QUEBEC, 3d Feb, 1854.

Sir,—Your letter of the 23d ultimo has been received, and the statement therein enclosed having been examined, I am directed to draw your attention to the following discrepancies between it and the Books of this Department, viz:

Prs: Lot No. 10, leased to Thomas Peck, returned by you "no arrears"—whereas, by the Books here, it would appear that Mr. Peck's rent for this Lot commenced 1st April, 1848, first six months due 1st October, making to 1st October, 1853, five and a half years, at £107 10s... £591 5 0

Amount paid to Receiver General, rent to 1st October, 1850.....	£268	15	0
Dr. Mr. Gough, to 1st October, 1851.....	107	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£376	5	0
	<hr/>		
	£315	0	0

Half of Lot No. 9 leased to Thomas Peck, rent commenced 1st April, 1851, first six months due 1st October, 1851, making to 1st October, 1853, two and a half years, at £27 10s.....	£ 68 15 0	
Amount paid to Mr. Gough, to 1st April, 1852.....	27 10 0	
One and a half years still due to 1st October, 1852.....		41 5 0
Total due by Mr. Peck.....		* £256 5 0
Second, Lots No. 12 and 13, leased to Thorne & Heward, returned by you "no arrears," rent commenced 1st April, 1848, first six months due 1st October, 1848, making to 1st October, 1853, five and a half years, at £216.....	£1188 0 0	
Amount paid to Receiver General to 1st Oct., 1851, three and a half years, £756.....	£756 0 0	
Amount paid to Mr. Gough to 1st October, 1852, one year.....	216 0 0	
		972 0 0
Due by Thorne & Heward.....		£216 0 0
Third, Building Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, sold to Hon. John Young, instalment due 1st May, 1852.....		£114 0 0
Interest paid to Mr. Gough.....		68 14 6
		£182 14 6
Instalment.....	£114 0 0	
Interest one year on £1026.....	61 11 2	
Interest to 3d June, 1853, on £114—247 days.....	4 12 7	£180 3 9
Overpaid by Mr. Young.....		£ 2 10 9

I am therefore to request that you will be so good as to state for the information of the Commissioners, whether you know at what period Mr. Peck paid up the two years referred to, which appear by the Books here to be still due, and to whom the amount was paid? Also the same information with regard to Thorne & Heward's Lots, on which there appears one year due.

The amount overpaid by Mr. Young can be credited to him in his next payment.

Should Mr. Gould pay in another half year's rent, you are distinctly to understand that it must be specified in the receipt "for the half year ending the first of April, 1850," and in like manner for Thorne & Heward, until a satisfactory explanation is given to the above, for the half year ending 1st April, 1853.

I am further directed to request that you will immediately pay in to the Bank, to the credit of the Receiver General, the amount stated in your letter of the 19th December, to have been collected from E. E. Gilbert.....

From Holland & Duun..... £200 0 0

53 15 0

£253 15 0

In reference to the portion of your letter wherein you say, relative to the above mentioned sums, that they "have been taken up" by this Office in payment of salaries due, "under the authority of the Inspector General's Department," inquiry has been made at both the Customs and Audit Branch of that Department, where it is denied positively, that any such authority has been given.

The Commissioners of this Department, will not allow any mixing up of the accounts of this Office with those of any other, and will insist that all moneys collected under their authority must be accounted for as they direct.

(Signed),

T. A. BEGLY, Secretary.

A. Gough Esq., Montreal.

*This amount has been put erroneously as it was paid through the Public Works in 1853.—T. A. B.

230. By the Inspector General's Books, Ira Gould seems to owe, on lots leased on Lachine Canal, 2½ or 3 years' rent. How much is due, and why is he allowed to fall behind?—Mr. Gould owes at present 3½ years rent, which he refuses to pay, alleging that he is not bound to pay in consequence of a road leading to his mill not having been macadamized. The Government are not in any way bound to Mr. Gould to do so, and steps are about being taken to compel payment. An abatement of about a year was made in Mr. Gould's rent, at the commencement of his lease, in consequence of the water not having been supplied at the period stated; with this he was satisfied at the time, but now makes other demands.

231. Mr. Miller, Cornwall, seems to have been allowed to keep the Hydraulic Lot, No. 6, since 1848, at £30 a-year. Where are the payments entered?—The lease was taken out in the name of John Harvie, and since transferred to Mr. Hitchcock. The amount due has been this day paid up.

232. A. G. Cadwell seems, by the Inspector General's Books, to be in possession, and to have been so since 1848, under a 21 years' lease, of Lot No. 7, Cornwall, at £30 a year. Has he paid regularly, and if so, where are the payments credited to him? If he has not, why not?—There has been considerable difficulty in establishing the period when the rent of Hydraulic Lots should commence on the Cornwall Canal; as the water, owing to the weakness of the banks, breaks, &c., could not be kept up to full height. Mr. Cadwell has not paid in money, but has done work for the Canal. According to advice from Cornwall, the whole matter was to have been settled upon the 22nd instant.

233. Benjamin Chaffey, a Contractor, to whom the Board have had payments to make recently, has a lease of a mill lot, Williamsburg Canal, 12, Rapide Plat, 21 years from 12th February, 1849, at £61 10s. He appears to be 3 years in arrear. Be so good as to explain the circumstances?—Mr. Chaffey owes the rent due on and since the 1st July, 1853, only. He has been informed that if not immediately paid, steps will be taken against him.

234. You seem, by the Inspector General's Books, to allow George and William Tate to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in arrear on Dock and Ship-yard on Lachine Canal, £625, and interest on said arrears? Why is not payment punctually enforced?—Messrs. Tate have had a claim against the Government for damage to their Dock, caused by a breach in the Canal; the matter has been under investigation for a considerable time past, and the report of the Engineer of the Department thereon, after a lengthy examination, was received last week, and the settlement will be made as soon as possible.

235. François Doré appears to owe $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' rent on Lachine Canal, please to explain this?—He owes £28, $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' rent ending 1st November, 1854. Proceedings will have to be taken against him, as there is no reason for his not paying.

236. Up to 12th August last, William Elliott owed, by Inspector General's Books, on a leased lot at Matilda, $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' rent at £35 a year. Why is it not collected? and is not James Holden in arrears at Rapide Plat?—Mr. Elliott only owes half a year's rent, £17 10s. Mr. Holden does not owe any thing as the wharf was taken from him.

237. On 1st January, 1850, A. Labée leased Lot 5, Island, on Lachine Canal, at £25 a year for 21 years; nearly five years' rent appears to be due. Why is he in possession, paying nothing?—He owes two and a half years' rent, £62 10s. Proceedings will be taken against him if not paid by 1st December next.

238. Grant & Hall, as appears by the Inspector General's Books, have water lots, Nos. 18 and 19, Lachine Canal; their lease is 21 years from 1st January, 1851, at £215 a year. They are seemingly in arrear two and a half years to 1st October last, £537 10s., besides interest. Why is this allowed?—Grant & Hall have paid up to 1st July last; last payment made 24th November, 1854.

239. In what position is the Trent bridge? is it sold or leased? If yea, when and to whom, and what payments are made by purchaser or lessee? when was the last payment made?—The Trent bridge was given up to the Municipality, by Order in Council, 6th May, 1851, on condition of their keeping it in repair.

240. How much is E. E. Gilbert in arrear on Hydraulic Lots 5, 6, 7, at £192 10s., and why is he allowed to withhold payment?—Mr. Gilbert's lots have been transferred to Mr. Bartley: the rent is paid up to 1st July last.

241. On 3rd October, 1848, Andrew Elliott appears, by the Inspector General's Books, to have leased Hydraulic Lots, 4 and 5, for 21 years, at £60 a year: Why is he in possession 6 years and the first payment not made? if lease not complete, why not?—Some difficulty arose relative to the period when his lease should commence, owing to deficient supply of water; this has now been settled, and Mr. Elliott has paid up in full.

242. What insurances have been effected upon the public property burned within the last twelve months, including the late Parliament House and the religious house hired thereafter, whether by the Board of Works or any other authority, and have the Insurance Offices accounted for the money; and if so, to whom?—The old Parliament Buildings at Quebec were insured for £8,000, and the amount was paid in to the credit of the Receiver General in May, 1854; this was the only insurance on the building. There were further insurances on furniture, library, &c., the information relative to which can be given by the Clerks of the respective Houses of the Legislature. There was not any insurance made by the Government on any other property.

The Chairman presented a letter received by him from Theophile Dufort, Esq., enclosing a Trial Balance from the Books of the Receiver General's Office, which documents were ordered to be fyled on the minutes, as follows:—

RECEIVER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, November 21, 1854.

SIR,—In compliance with the communication from your Committee of the 11th instant, requesting to be furnished with "A Balance Sheet of the Books of this Department to 31st July last, or to such date as a Balance has been struck," I have the honor herewith to transmit such Balance Sheet made up to the 30th September last and which will be found to balance and be correct, founded on the information of which this Department is possessed.

It occurs to me *now* that my answers to your Committee on 7th instant, owing to want of time for mature consideration, may not have been altogether as explanatory as they should have been, as regards the manner in which the Books of the Department are kept. I should have said that the Cash Book is checked and balanced every day; at the end of each month, is compared with that of the Inspector General's Department, the balance struck, ruled off, and carried forward; and (the Cash-Book containing, it may be said, the Revenue and Expenditure of the Province daily detailed,) I consequently might with perfect safety have stated that the *Books Proper* of the Department were balanced every day.

The Cash Account has been regularly journalized and posted to the Ledger at the end of each month, and such other journal entries made as were necessary and of which I possessed information.

The general Ledger has always been regularly posted up, but I have never before made a general Balance Sheet, conceiving it next to worthless, as I knew it could not assimilate with that of the Inspector General's Books, for lack of information proper and timely, from that Department, as stated in *my* reply to query No. 3 from your Committee to the Deputy Receiver General, and now in your possession.

Concerning the correctness of the Books, on the information possessed, I never entertained any doubt as to the result; the present Balance Sheet, comprising upwards of 250 accounts, extending in cash transactions over a period of six years and completed in ten days, shews that my confidence was well placed; and I fear not to say, that the Books of the Department will at any time compare favorably with those of any branch of the Public Service.

I may be allowed to say, that, in addition to the General Ledger Accounts, I keep also what is termed "the Sub-Accountant's Ledger" being the individual account of every "Public Officer in the Province," shewing the moneys paid by him to Credit of this Department. This Ledger is kept up regularly to the day.

I would, in conclusion, respectfully request that this communication may be considered as forming part and portion of my evidence before your Committee.

I have, &c.

T. DUFORT,
Book-keeper.

W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M. P. P.,
Chairman, Committee Public Accounts.

DR.

TRIAL BALANCE.

CR.

(Books of the Receiver General's Department on 30th September, 1854.)

Ledger Folio.		£	s.	d.	Ledger Folio.		£	s.	d.
3	Cash	640588	17	0	7	Sterling Debentures, Glyn & Co., (W. C.)	93507	7	7
26	Interest on Debentures	26100	4	1	8	Sterling Debentures, Bosanquet & Co., (W. C.)	1058	10	0
27	Int. on Quebec Fire Debentures	2761	12	9	10	Provincial Debentures, L. C.	151406	13	4
29	Int. on Debens. Rebn. Loss, L.C.	291	5	6	11	Do. in England, 9 V., c. 66	122888	6	8
81	Bank of England (Investment)	462291	17	4	12	Do. (Province), 9 V., c. 66.	27848	5	0
82	Bank of England (Agency)	229	4	6	14	Do. Rebellion Loss, L. C.	8715	6	8
33	Emigration Fund, 1847	31854	17	0	15	Do. Quebec Fire Loan	88110	0	0
58	Quebec Loan (Special)	87724	10	0	16	Do. 9 V., c. 61, and 12 V., c. 32	24250	0	0
87	Clergy Reserves Fund, West Investment, 5 per cent.	181847	0	2	17	Provl. Debentures, 9 V., c. 33	3000	0	0
"	Do. do. new sales, 5 p. c.	62050	0	0	19	Do. 10 and 11 V., c. 34	12000	0	0
88	Do. do. W. Inv. Province	48464	11	1/2	21	Do. 12 V., c. 32	715	0	0
89	Do. do. do. N. S.	117100	0	0	22	Interest on Public Deposits	2707	3	4
90	Do. do. E. Inv. 5 per ct.	58301	6	8	32	Bosanquet & Co., London	5218	6	6
91	Do. do. E. Inv. Province	1900	0	0	52	Sterling Debentures, n. a.	879726	0	11
92	Do. do. do. N. S. do.	2300	0	0	62	Sinking Fund	462291	17	4
101	Quebec Loan	10936	3	1	63	Redemption of Public Debt	488830	15	11 1/2
102	Lunatic Asylum (Special)	24250	0	0	64	Consolidated Revenue Fund	413006	19	5 1/2
118	Law Fees, 13 and 14 Vic. c. 37	9595	5	1	67	Customs Revenue	838639	6	9
120	Indian Inv. Act. (Special)	47600	0	0	70	Excise Revenue	10728	7	2
121	Indian Investment Account	102441	13	4	74	Revenue from Public Works	29546	13	7
132	Glyn, Mills & Co.	73457	2	4	70	Bank Imposts	15410	12	7
142	Baring, Brothers & Co.	1890	16	4	93	Clergy Res. Fund, West, O. S.	228660	6	3
148	Arrangements	257	9	3	94	Do. do. do. N. S.	230581	2	2
164	Estimate, 1851	8678	16	6	95	Do. do. East, O. S.	55003	18	5
168	Do. 1852	5489	18	10	96	Do. do. do. N. S.	5409	6	3
187	Do. 1853	63053	3	6	98	Cly. Revenue Fund, West, N. S.	22218	11	5
189	Do. 1854	93731	2	10	99	Do. do. East, O. S.	1388	17	11 1/2
221	Glyn & Co., Special, G. T. R. R. Company, Debentures	760660	0	0	100	Do. do. do. N. S.	1317	13	0
222	Baring & Co., (Special) G. T. R. R. Company, Debentures	761998	6	8	105	Crown Land Department	78824	3	8
232	St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company (Special)	486666	13	4	107	Commissariat Department	3041	13	4
235	Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company	667	19	5	112	Contingent Account	950	0	0
239	Montreal and Kingston Railroad Company	6006	12	11	116	Royal Institution	210	0	0
243	Interest on Debentures, Municipal Loan, U. C.	396	4	10	119	Auction Duty, West	380	6	6
247	Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, U. C.	1748	5	11	124	Law Fees, 9 V., c. 33	1695	1	7
249	Do. do. (Special)	1072916	13	4	126	Territorial Revenue	46879	5	10
261	Civil List, A.	15389	13	1	128	Casual Revenue	8965	7	8
263	Do. B.	16401	7	0	139	English Guaranteed Loan	1825000	0	0
265	Acts—Upper Canada	225	2	2	172	Provl. Debentures, 12 V., c. 5.	892700	6	6 1/2
267	Acts—Lower Canada	4103	12	10	177	Do. 13 and 14 V., c. 2. (Sec 1 and 2)	105229	3	6
269	Acts—Province of Canada	128974	14	2	181	Law Fee Fund	2385	0	11
277	Unprovided Items	34378	13	0	193	Provincial Debentures, Stg. 12 V., c. 5, Glyn & Co.	324241	13	4
281	Grand Trunk Railroad Company (Special)	681333	6	8	194	Do. do. do. Barings	304166	13	4
283	Ontario, Huron, and Simcoe Railroad Company, Special	334583	6	8	195	Do. do. 10 and 11 V., c. 34, Barings	608	6	8
295	Interest on Public Debt	112522	11	11	199	Provincial Debentures, Montreal Court House, (Erection)	40000	0	0
301	Clergy Revenue Fund, West, Old Sales	7180	3	9 1/2	200	Provincial Debentures, Aylmer Court House, (Erection)	4918	14	10
306	Clergy Surplus Revenue Investment Fund, West, N. S.	30700	0	0	201	Provincial Debentures, Kamouraska Court House (Erection)	2238	15	0
323	Militia Pensions	1690	0	0	205	Provincial Debentures, 10\$ and \$20, Province	50	0	0
393	Public Works	342476	18	2	206	Lunatic Asylum Fund	17123	13	0 1/2
397	Rebellion Loss, L. C., 12 V., c. 58	19	5	0	209	Provincial Debentures, U. C.	47995	19	4 1/2
					211	Provincial Debentures, U. C., Welland Canal Stock	14068	19	0
	Carried forward	£6,965,922	8	2		Carried forward	£7,433,471	13	6

Dr.

TRIAL BALANCE.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.	
	6,965.922	8	2		7,438.471	13	6	
405	Amount brought forward.			218	Provincial Debentures, U. C.,			
406	Board of Works,	12	13 11 1/2		Welland Cl. Stock, Back Int.	65782	8 1	
	(Grammar School Fund, Special,			225	St. Lawrence and Atl. R. R. Co.	2675	7 1	
	Distributive	1590	0 0	231	Provincial Debentures, Stg., St.			
409	Tavern Licenses, West	13	16 19 8 1/2		Lawrence and Atl. R. R. Co.	486666	13 4	
414	Erection Court House, Montreal	21907	0 5	233	Great Western Railroad Co.	226	13 4	
416	Do. do. Aylmer.	4830	13 11	237	Ontario, Huron, and Simcoe			
417	Do. do. Kamouraska	2145	10 7		Railroad Company	30254	15 10	
425	Wolf Certificates	30	0 0	241	Emigration Fund prior to 1853	3215	2 0	
433	Tonnage Duty, Quebec	2722	17 9	245	Sinking Fund M., U. C.	11200	19 6	
474	Roads and Bridges, L. C.	130	0 0	250	Provincial Debentures M., 16			
475	Three per cent., Consols.	335784	12 3		V., c. 22	914750	0 0	
480	Trinity Fund, Quebec	122	10 1 1/2	253	Emigration Fund, 1853	272	16 4	
482	Montreal Harbour Company	814	8 5	254	Do. do. 1854	5257	14 8	
484	Rebellion and Invasion Claims,			257	Crown Seizures	801	14 8	
	East	8773	8 1	259	Fines and Forfeitures	358	12 2	
485	Jesuits' Estates Fund, Investmt.	53715	0 0	280	Sterling Debentures, M., 16 V.,			
486	Grammar School Fund, do.	41962	6 8		c. 22	158166	13 4	
487	Culler's Fund, Quebec, do.	4750	0 0	282	Provincial Debentures, Stg.,			
489	Luz Society, Upper Canada.	3000	0 0		Grand Trunk Railroad Co.	2208991	13 4	
496	Welland Canal	1650551	19 5	284	Provincial Debentures, Ontario,			
501	Baring & Co., Special, Great				Huron, and Simcoe R. R. Co.	334583	6 8	
	Western Railroad Company.	133	16 8	290	Indian Account	168169	17 6	
"	(Glyn & Co., Special, do. do.	133	16 8	305	Clergy Surplus Revenue Fund,			
502	Great Western R. R. Co., Spl.	608333	6 8		West, New Sales	22039	0 0	
504	U. C. Building Fund, Lunatic			402	Jesuits' Estates Fund	67089	3 0	
	Asylum	12000	0 0	408	Distributive School Fund	7790	6 8	
"	Do. do. Normal School	15000	0 0	412	Tavern Licenses, East	1273	0 2	
505	Losses by Public Works, &c.	127802	14 1	416	Erection Court House, Chicou-			
"	War Losses	95	15 7		tim	42	14 6	
516	Montreal Harbour Co., Special.	48666	13 4	419	Erection, Court House at Percé	152	15 9	
517	Harbours and Light Houses	310870	10 5	420	Do. do. New Carlisle	44	17 0	
518	Common School Investment			427	Marriage Licenses, East	2062	17 0	
	Fund, 12 V., c. 200	39966	13 4	428	Marriage Licenses, West	14362	18 6	
620	Brookville and St. Francis Road	7431	19 3	429	Water Police	325	8 4	
621	Desjardins Canal Company	21507	11 2	430	Copyright Duty	312	4 10	
"	Dundas and Waterloo Road Co.	29572	5 4	473	Roads and Bridges, U. C.	4085	0 0	
622	Grand River Navigation Co.	562	2 8	481	Clergy Suspended Sales	5000	0 0	
"	Grantham Academy	304	15 6	"	Montreal District Council	537	4 1	
"	Hamilton and Brantford Road.	40957	15 5	487	Culler's Fund, Quebec, Special	6625	6 8	
623	Kingston and Napanee Road.	39149	19 3	488	School Land Fund Investment.	41878	0 3	
"	Oakville Harbour Company.	3590	5 5	489	Do. Distributive, Spl.	1590	0 0	
"	Port Hope Harbour Company.	1888	11 8	494	Jesuits' Estates Commutation			
624	Queenston and Grimsby Road.	19626	3 10		Fund	1348	14 2	
"	Tuy Navigation Company	1407	11 9	495	School Land Fund, n. a. Invest.	23449	19 6	
"	East York Road Trust	24874	7 3	496	Exchange Account, 3 per cent.			
625	West York Road Trust	26232	0 5		Consols	17784	12 3	
"	Yonge Street Road Trust	42108	2 2	497	Militia Fines	18	14 2	
"	Montreal Turnpike Trust.	64970	0 0	"	Dividend Account, 3 per cent.			
626	Quebec Turnpike Trust	33882	0 0		Consols n. a.	5002	2 0	
"	Longueuil and Chambly Trust.	19122	10 0	498	3 per cent. Consols, Loan Ac-			
627	Chatham Bridge	2000	0 0		count.	61052	0 8	
"	Dunville Bridge	1700	0 0	"	Services, 1854	147	10 0	
"	Inland Waters, Newcastle Dt.	21660	0 0	502	Provincial Debentures, Stg.,			
628	Kettle Creek Harbour	7500	0 0		Great Western Railroad Co.	608333	6 8	
"	Provincial Penitentiary	34207	15 1	503	Provincial Debentures, Lunatic			
"	Kingston Hospital	8000	0 0		Asylum	15000	0 0	
629	Paris Bridge	2000	0 0	"	Provincial Debentures, Normal			
"	Parliament Buildings, Toronto.	5000	0 0		School	15000	0 0	
"	Trent Navigation	22783	9 1	515	Tonnage Duty, Montreal	89	19 0	
630	Toronto Harbour	5200	0 0	516	Montreal Harbour Debentures	52666	13 4	
"	Trent Bridge	4800	0 9					
	Carried forward	£10755448	1	5				
					Carried forward	£12794956	16	3

Dr.

TRIAL BALANCE.—(Continued.)

Cr.

Ledger Folio.		£	s.	d.	Ledger Folio.		£	s.	d.
	Amount brought forward.	10755448	1	5		Amount brought forward.	12794050	10	2
630	W. Williamsbury Road & Bridge	1000	0	0	517	Commutation Fund, 10 and 11			
631	St. Lawrence Canal	440097	11	0		V., c. 111	2598	1	5
	Chambly Canal	35000	0	0	518	Seamen's Penalties	2111	1	1
632	Harbour of Montreal	115156	13	4	620	Cobourg Harbour Company	3574	15	3
	Steam Dredge, Montreal	1500	0	0		" Cobourg Harbour Co. n. a.	2050	12	6
	River Richelieu, 4 and 5 V., c. 28	15064	15	11	621	Erie and Ontario Railroad Co	2667	2	6
633	Military Road, L'Original	1666	13	5	650	Port Dover Harbour	380	0	0
	River Ottawa	31111	2	2					
	Main North Toronto Road	20578	6	8					
634	Burlington Bay Canal	47319	3	7					
	Hamilton and Port Dover Road	32563	6	8					
	Newcastle Dt. Improvements	55566	11	1					
635	London and Brantford Road	50076	5	11					
	London, Chatham, and Amherst- burg Road	40000	0	0					
	London and Sarnia Road	16666	13	4					
636	St. Lawrence Canal	788535	11	1					
637	Lake St. Peter	65000	0	0					
	Bridges between Quebec and Montreal	31809	0	3					
	Gosford Road	10895	0	10					
638	Bay of Chaleurs Road	16666	13	4					
	Cascades Road	16666	13	4					
639	St. Lawrence Improvements	158927	13	10					
	Cascades Road	549	4	2					
640	River Ottawa	3898	12	1					
	Hamilton and Dover Road	85	0	0					
641	London, Chatham, and Amherst- burg Road	2181	9	3					
	Main North Toronto Road	5782	0	6					
	Gaspé Roads	3531	9	5					
642	Arthabaska Road	2374	18	11					
	Grand River Swamp Road	510	19	3					
	Trent Navigation	5713	1	0					
643	Lanester Bridge, River Trent	170	0	0					
	Ottawa Works	12741	16	7					
	Rondeau Harbour	4282	11	4					
644	Road from Chambly to Grauby	3918	18	2					
	Rouge Hill and Bridge	1651	4	9					
	Jacques Cartier Bridge	594	6	1					
645	Road, St. John to Stanstead	3473	4	5					
	Bridges, South of St. Lawrence	3167	7	5					
	St. Ann's Rapids	422	6	2					
646	Bayonne Bridge	140	12	10					
	Gauanoque Bridge	7	3	0					
	Saugeen Road	71	6	6					
647	Dover Road	325	19	9					
	Rice Lake Road	79	12	3					
	Caledonia Bridge	302	0	0					
648	Cascades Road, Toll Houses	52	13	0					
	London and Port Stanley Road	50	0	0					
	Rondeau Harbour	1086	15	0					
649	Toronto Harbour	60	0	0					
	Chaudière Bridge	307	9	0					
	Chemins des Caps	80	0	0					
650	Windsor and Seugog Road	1942	17	4					
	Port Stanley Harbour	1144	12	7					
626	Brantford Bridge	2000	0	0					
		£12806248	18	11			£12806248	18	11

T. DUFORT,
1st Clerk and Book-keeper.

C. E. Anderson, Esquire, recalled and Examined :—

243. Will you furnish the Committee with a copy of Mr. J. F. Bradshaw's Tender for £200,000 Municipal Loan Fund Debentures?—I hand in copy as follows:

(Copy.)

Tender for Debentures to be issued under 16 Victoria, chap. 22.

SIR,—I am authorised to tender for the whole amount of two hundred thousand pounds, currency, to be issued under the above Act, in conformity with your advertisement in the Quebec Gazette, dated Quebec, 7th February, 1853; and hereby do make tender for the same at the rate of one hundred pounds, one shilling currency for each one hundred pounds currency of Debentures.

I have, &c.,

J. F. BRADSHAW.

Certified to be a true copy.

C. E. ANDERSON.

244. Did Mr. Bradshaw tender in his own name, as an Agent of the Bank of Upper Canada, or on account of other parties? If the latter, state the names of the parties?—Mr. Bradshaw tendered in his own name as shewn by query No. 1. I am not aware for whom he was acting, but I have been informed it was for parties in England.

D. Davidson, Esq., Montreal, Examined :—

245. Are you Manager of the Bank of British North America in Montreal?—I am.

246. It has been stated to this Committee, by the Manager of your Branch in Quebec, that the sum of £162,125 was purchased by your Bank in Municipal Loan Fund Debentures and in Provincial Securities, for Deposit with the Receiver General, under the Free Banking Law. Will you state to this Committee the names of the parties from whom you purchased said Securities, and the rate of premium or discount paid for same: also, whether you included the back interest due on Debentures in the note given?—The Bank purchased the Securities referred to from the Government, Railway Companies, and individuals here and in England. The prices paid in Canada have varied from three-quarters of one per cent. discount to one shilling per hundred pounds premium, and any interest which had accrued was taken into account.

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esquire, Exchange Broker, Montreal, Examined :—

247. Have you, as a Broker, bought or sold any Municipal Loan Debentures or Provincial Securities during the past year, and, if so, will you state to this Committee the rate of premium or discount at which same were sold, and whether, in selling or buying Municipal Loan Debentures, the back interest was included?—I have both bought and sold Municipal Loan Debentures, and Debentures of the Government of Canada, during the past year. The former at prices ranging from three-quarters per cent. discount to four per cent. premium; and the latter at prices varying from one per cent. premium to three per cent. premium. In some cases, the back interest was included—in others it was not included—according to arrangement.

The *Chairman* laid before the Committee the following Letter, and Accounts of Mines, sent in by the Accountant of Crown Lands, agreeable to the Committee's order :

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 27th November, 1854.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant. I enclose herewith, for the "Committee on Public Accounts," an Account Current of Mines, from January, 1847, to 30th June, 1854.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

W. L. Mackenzie, Esquire, M. P. P.,
Legislative Assembly.

[See Appendix, No. 3.]

No. 1.

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND. INDEBTEDNESS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

By direction of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, their Clerk sent copies of the following Circular to every Municipality known to have received aid from the Municipal Loan Fund.

[CIRCULAR.]

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, October 23, 1854.

SIR,—I am directed by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to request that you would either answer the following questions at your earliest convenience, or place this Circular in the hands of any Officer of your Corporation who has the best means of answering correctly at an early date:—

- 1st. What is the sum of the indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of _____ ?
 - 2d. To whom is said debt due ?
 - 3d. What part of the debt due by _____ has been secured by Canada Debentures ?
 - 4th. What rate or rates of interest are paid ?
- (The answer should be addressed to the Clerk of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.)

The following are the only answers that were received for the Committee:—

LAMBTON COUNTY.

[By Alex. Veitch, Treasurer, Port Sarnia.—Nov. 10, 1854.]

- 1st. Four thousand pounds.
- 2nd. To the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.
- 3rd. Unknown.
- 4th. Eight per cent. per annum.

ELGIN COUNTY.

[From Wm. McKay, County Council Clerk.—Nov. 16, 1854.]

- 1st. What is the sum of the indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of Elgin?—£32,700.
- 2nd. To whom is said debt due?—Municipal Loan Fund £20000
Trust and Loan Co. 7200
Sundry parties 5500
£32,700.
- 3rd. What part of the debt due by Elgin has been secured by Canada Debentures?—£20,000.
- 4th. What rates of interest are paid?—Eight per cent.

TOWN OF LONDON.

LIABILITIES OF THE TOWN OF LONDON FOR 1854.

[By John Brown, Treasurer,—Nov. 1, 1854.]

Total amount of Debentures issued by the Corporation of the Town of London, for the purchase of Market Lands and building Market House, Town Hall, and also for Drains and Grayelling Streets, being the real debt of the Town.....	£61000
at six per cent. per annum.	
Stock in the Great Western Railroad Company, Debentures issued at 20 years to the Company, six per cent.	25000
Stock in the London and Port Stanley Railroad Company, under the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, and secured by Canada Debentures, eight per cent. per annum ..	50000
Total	<u>£136000</u>

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

[By James Kintrea, Treasurer,—Nov. 22, 1854.]

- 1st. Total indebtedness of the County of Oxford, £30,000.
- 2nd. £25,000 Debentures issued in payment of Stock held by Municipality in Great Western Railway Company, and £5,000 received from H. M.'s Receiver General, being proceeds of By-Law passed by Municipal Council under the provisions of Municipal Consolidated Loan Fund. Act 16, Vic., cap. 22.
- 3rd. £5,000 as per Ans. No. 2.
- 4th. £25,000 at 6 per cent., and £5,000 at 8 per cent.

NORWICH.

[By Asa Durkee, Reeve,—Otterville, Nov. 20, 1854.]

- 1st. The Municipality of Norwich is indebted to the Consolidated Loan Fund for £50,000 lent to the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad and Harbour Company.
- 2nd. The Municipality has passed a By-law for to raise £2,000 for the improvement of Roads, which By-law is before the Government, and we have not drawn the money as yet. The Municipality is not indebted one dollar to any other party.

MIDDLETON,—COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

[By R. W. McKay, Town Clerk,—Nov. 14, 1854.]

The debt for this Township is twelve hundred and fifty pounds, loaned to the Fredericksburg and Staffordville Plank Road Company, and is secured by Canada Debentures.

TOWNSHIP OF WOODHOUSE,—COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

[By Henry Groff, Treasurer,—Nov. 18, 1854.]

1st. Sum of indebtedness.		£20,080	0	0
2nd. Due to Port Dover and Otterville Road Company for Stock.	£	80	0	0
Due to Provincial Government for loan to Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company.		20,000	0	0
		<u>£20,080</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
3rd. Secured by Canada Debentures.		£20,000	0	0
4th. Rate of interest to be paid, 6 per cent. per annum.				

PERTH COUNTY.

[By A. McGregor, County Treasurer,—Nov. 7, 1854.]

1st. The sum of the indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of Perth is £76,453, as follows:			
Balance of debt at separation from United Counties of Huron and Bruce.	£	203	0 0
Railroad Debt.		50,000	0 0
Grand Road do.		22,000	0 0
County Buildings do.		4,250	0 0
			<u>£76,453 0 0</u>
2nd. To Huron and Bruce.	£	203	0 0
To Provincial Government.		72,000	0 0
To the bearers or holders of Municipal Debentures issued for the amount.		4,250	0 0
			<u>£76,453 0 0</u>
3rd. £72,000, being borrowed under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, will necessarily be secured by Canada Debentures.			
4th. Eight per cent. per annum for the Government Loan of £72,000, and six per cent. for the £4,250 secured by Municipal Debentures.			

COUNTY OF GREY,—SYDENHAM, OWEN SOUND.

[By Richard Carney, Warden,—Nov. 10, 1854.]

1st. Total amount of debt.			£5,750	0 0
2nd. To Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.	£4,000	0 0		
County of Simcoe, share of debt.	1,050	0 0		
County of Wellington, share of debt.	700	0 0		
			<u>£5,750</u>	<u>0 0</u>
3rd. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund.	£4,000	0 0		
4th. Eight per cent. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, and six per cent. to Counties of Simcoe and Wellington.				

BAYFIELD, STANLEY,—COUNTY OF HURON.

[By —, —Nov. 8, 1854.]

The Township, *per se*, owes to the Municipal Loan Fund, £2,500. No other Municipal debts.

VILLAGE OF PARIS.

[By Thomas N. Bosworth, Town Treasurer,—Nov. 10, 1854.]

1st. Total indebtedness, £14,166 18s. 4d. £316 18s. 4d. lies to the credit of this Municipality as a Sinking Fund on the £10,000 borrowed under the U. C. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Act, being 2 per cent. from the date of the Debentures to 31st Dec., 1854, which sum has not been deducted from the above total debts, as the interest is payable on the whole £10,000 borrowed. A By-law has just been passed to loan £4,000 to the Paris and Dundas Road Company, but the Debentures have not yet been issued.			
2nd. Debentures given in favor of the following parties:—Paris and Dundas Road Co.,—J. Lotridge, Contract on William Street Bridge,—A. & T. C. Kerr & Co., to build Town Hall,—H. Gates & Co., to finish Town Hall and purchase Fire Engine,—Receiver General, for purchase of Stock in Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad.			
3rd. £10,000.			
4th. 6 per cent. per annum.			

TOWNSHIP OF WAINFLEET.

[By John Graybeil, Reeve,—Nov. 10, 1854.]

1st. The indebtedness of the Corporation of Wainfleet is £5,000.			
2nd. The above amount is due to the Government of Canada under the Municipal Loan Fund Act.			
3rd. The above amount, as I understand it, is secured by Canada Debentures.			
4th. 6 per cent. interest, and 2 per cent. for Sinking Fund, making 8 per cent. per annum, until the whole debt is paid.			

VILLAGE OF CHIPPAWA.

[By James Cummings, Reeve.—Nov. 10, 1854.]

- 1st. Five thousand and fifty pounds.
- 2nd. £5,000 to the Government under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Act for Upper Canada, and £50 to O. T. Macklem, being balance for the purchase of a Fire Engine.
- 3rd. The £5,000 loan is secured to the Government by By-Law of the Corporation.
- 4th. The £5,000 to the Government at 6 per cent. half-yearly, and 2 per cent. as a Sinking Fund, to redeem the principal. The £50 and the interest at 6 per cent. due O. T. Macklem will be payable on the 1st of August, 1855, being the last payment of £250, the original purchase of the Fire Engine. I have further to remark that the Corporation of Chippawa have made an arrangement with the Honorable the Commissioners of the Board of Works for the transfer of the Out at this place, which is now being enlarged at an expense to the Corporation of £1,500 and upwards. A By-Law to raise which has been passed by the Council and will now be submitted to the Governor General under the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Act.

TOWNSHIP OF BERTIE.

[By G. Hardison.—Nov. 12, 1854.]

- 1st. Ten thousand pounds currency.
- 2nd. To the Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich Railway Company.
- 3rd. The whole amount.
- 4th. Six per cent.

NIAGARA.

[By John Simpson, Mayor.—Niagara, Nov. 6, 1854.]

- 1st. The indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of Niagara is about £59,000.
- 2nd. Due to the Government and various individuals.
- 3rd. £65,000 thereof secured by Debentures issued under the Consolidated Loan Fund Act.
- 4th. Eight per cent. for principal and interest per annum is paid on the £55,000 loan from the Government, and six per cent. on the balance.

ST. CATHARINES, WEST,—COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

[By E. G. Adams, Mayor.—Nov. 7, 1854.]

- 1st. The total indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of this town is £46,788 6s. 3d.
- 2nd. There is due to the St. Catharine's Building Society £108 2 6

Do.	County Treasurer . . . . .	. . . . .	514 0 0
Do.	Lunatic Asylum Tax . . . . .	. . . . .	141 7 1
Do.	On Debentures of the Corporation		8,479 16 8
Do.	The Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund		37,500 0 0
			£46,788 6 8
- 3rd. The portion of the above that is secured by Canada Debentures is £37,500 0 0
- 4th. The rates of interest paid on the above are—six per cent. on £8,479 16s. 8d.; and eight per cent. on £37,500. The remainder of the debt does not bear interest.

TOWNSHIP OF HOPE.

[By The Town Reeve.—Port Hope, Nov. 6, 1854.]

- 1st. £16,750
- 2nd. £15,000 to the Consolidated Loan Fund; £1,750 to the County Council of Northumberland and Durham.
- 3rd. The whole has been received in cash.
- 4th. Six per cent., and two per cent. of a Sinking Fund.

TOWN OF COBOURG,

[By David Brodie, Town Clerk,—Nov. 18, 1854.]

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1st. Total amount of debt, Municipality of Cobourg,			132,198	10 1
2nd. Due to the following for Harbour,—				
To Debentures issued to old Harbor Company	5,766	1 4		
" " to Government	4,000	0 0		
" " to Cotton & Rowe, for Dredging	1,126	18 9		
" " to Balance steam Dredge	750	0 0		
" " to Sundries borrowed for Harbor improvements and extension	13,210	0 0		
			24,853	0 1
" " to Government for Port Hope and Rice Lake Road			4,600	0 0
" " Balance Fire Engine	79	7 6		
" " Z Burnham	600	0 0		
" " D. Donegan	16	2 6		
" " Amount due the Bank of Montreal	1,750	0 0		
" " " of Mortgage to John Watkins on Market lot	300	0 0		
			2,745	10 0
" " Amount due the Consolidated Loan Fund for Upper Canada Stock in Cobourg and Peterborough Railway.			100,000	0 0
			£132,198	10 1
3rd. Amount secured by Canada Debentures			£100,000	0 0
4th. Interest paid on	£4,600	0 0,	5 per cent.	
" "	114,388	10 1,	6 "	
" "	13,210	0 0,	8 "	
	£132,198	10 1		

TOWN OF BELLEVILLE.

[By Alexander Judd, Treasurer,—November 1, 1854.]

Sundry Debentures, as follow:—			
1st. Trust and Loan Company at 8 per cent. interest.			£ 5,000 0 0
2nd. Consolidated Loan Fund at 6 per cent.			5,000 0 0
3rd. Issued to Sundry parties on account Roads and Bridges at 6 per cent.			2,657 0 0
Total amount			£12,657 0 0

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[By Morgan Jellatt, County Clerk.—Nov. 7, 1854.]

- 1st.—Thirty thousand pounds.
- 2nd.—Provincial Government under the Municipal Loan Fund Act.
- 3rd.—None.
- 4th.—8 per cent, 2 of which is to form a Sinking Fund.

TOWN OF BROCKVILLE.

[By George S. McClean, Town Clerk and Treasurer.—Nov. 11, 1854.]*

The Town of Brockville is indebted to George S. Jarvis, Esq., in the sum of six hundred pounds currency, borrowed under By-law of the Town Council for that purpose, for £200 of which the Town has been assessed, and will be paid this year, leaving £200 to be collected next year, and the balance, £200, to be collected in the year 1856. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The Town of Brockville, by By-law under the authority of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Acts of Upper Canada, have authorized a Loan to the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company of the sum of one hundred thousand pounds currency, which is secured by a first mortgage on the said Road; twenty thousand pounds sterling of which have been issued by the Receiver General.

The above are all the liabilities of the Town of Brockville, with the exception of the current expenses which are provided for by the assessment of the present year.

TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETHTOWN.

[November 10, 1854.]

- 1st.—£50,000.
 2nd.—Brookville and Ottawa Railway Company.
 3rd.—£50,000
 4th.—8 per cent.

The Township is not in debt for local purposes.

COUNTIES OF LANARK AND RENFREW.

[By John Doran, Warden.—Nov. 6, 1854.]

The only debt against the United Counties, or for which they are liable, is a sum which they are borrowing under the Consolidated Municipal Loan Act, for the purpose of loaning it to the Brookville and Ottawa Railway Company. The amount authorized to be raised under the By-law of the Council for that purpose is two hundred thousand pounds (say £200,000,) of which £40,000 have been drawn from the Government and deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada at Brookville, subject to my order, and out of that sum £16,000 has been paid over to the Brookville and Ottawa Railway Company, in accordance with the terms of agreement between that Company and the Council of the United Counties, and the remaining portion of the Loan is to be paid over by monthly instalments as the work progresses.

The interest payable on the Loan is in accordance with the Act, 8 per cent, 2 of which goes to pay off the principal.

TOWN OF SIMCOE.

[By Richard Wilson, Town Treasurer, Simcoe, Nov. 25, 1854.]

- 1st.—£25,100.
 2nd.—£100 due on Stock taken in the Port Dover and Otterville Road Company, and £25,000. Loan to the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company £25,000.
 3rd.—£25,000.
 4th.—Six per centum per annum—and two per cent. additional, on £25,000, the two per cent as a Sinking Fund.

No. 2.

BANK STATISTICS.—CHARTERED BANKS.

Liabilities of the Eight Chartered Banks in the Fall of 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Capital Stock paid in, (see Table)	3,940,440	12	5
Bank Notes in circulation, do	3,849,577	12	6
Balances due to other Banks and Agents, (see Table)	178,313	13	2
Reserve Fund and Profits, (Commercial Bank, do	100,076	5	4
Deposits bearing Interest, (see Table)	886,179	17	1
Deposits not bearing Interest, do	1,640,212	1	9
Deposits, Branches of Bank, B. N. A., (not stated as to Interest,) (see Table)	496,767	10	4
Dividends not called for (two Branches only) (see Table)	2,065	13	8
	£11,088,633	5	8

Assets of the Eight Chartered Banks, in the Fall of 1854.

	£	s.	d.
Specie or Bullion in their Vaults, (see Table)	722,296	7	3
Promissory Notes and Cheques of other Banks, (see Table)	224,295	5	7
Government Securities, (see Table)	158,980	0	0
Balance due from other Banks and Foreign Agents, (see Table)	549,824	8	8
Real Estate, Furniture, &c., (see Table)	128,078	2	9
Notes and Bills discounted, Bonds and Mortgages, and all other debts due to the Banks	9,642,679	4	4
	£11,426,153	8	7

Their Capital Stock Paid in.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	498,952	10	0
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	600,000	0	0
Bank of Montreal, August 31	1,000,000	0	0
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	225,000	0	0
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	200,000	0	0
Quebec Bank, November 6	208,255	5	7
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	111,698	0	0
Branches, Bank of British North America, September 15	1,196,534	16	10
	<u>£3,940,440</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

Their Bank Notes in Circulation.

	£	s.	d.
* Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	746,315	15	0
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	443,813	10	0
Bank of Montreal, August 31	1,191,007	2	6
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	259,007	15	0
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	126,706	10	0
Quebec Bank, September 30	210,639	5	0
† Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	266,491	0	0
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	605,596	15	0
	<u>£3,849,577</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>

* £508,030 of five dollars and upwards; £238,285 15s. 5d. under five dollars.

† £113,241 of five dollars and upwards; £153,250 under five dollars.

Balances due to other Banks and Agents.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	42,021	10	3
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	27,822	12	8
Bank of Montreal, August 31	34,576	1	11
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	23,745	3	4
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	19,305	19	4
Quebec Bank, September 30	9,165	0	9
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	None.		
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	16,677	4	11
	<u>£173,313</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>

Reserve Fund and Profits.

	£	s.	d.
* Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	86,651	6	7
† Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	100,076	5	4
Bank of Montreal, August 31	"	"	"
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	"	"	"
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	"	"	"
Quebec Bank, September 30	"	"	"
† Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	18,594	19	0
Branch of Bank of British North America, September 15	"	"	"
	<u>£205,322</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

Deposits Bearing Interest.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	125,223	9	8
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	266,599	4	1
Bank of Montreal, August 31	139,255	8	7
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	93,095	15	0
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	138,654	6	5
Quebec Bank, September 30	77,339	7	8
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	46,012	5	8
	<u>£886,179</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

* Also, rate and amount of last Dividend, for six months, ending June 30, 1854, at 3½ per cent. on Capital, £17,450 18s. 7d.

† The Return says "Reserve Fund, £73,021 1s. 8d.," Profits, £22,058 8s. 11d."

† Reserved Profits when last Dividend was declared, £15,286 8s. 3d.; Debts due and doubtful, £2,000; Rate and Amount of last Dividend 3½ per cent. for six months, £3,164 4s. 6d.

Deposits not Bearing Interest.

	£.	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	714,184	18	11
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	167,725	14	1
Bank of Montreal, August 31	422,668	11	5
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	94,009	14	11
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	87,960	2	10
Quebec Bank, September 30	81,861	12	2
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	71,801	10	5
	<u>£1,640,212</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

Total Deposits.

	£.	s.	d.
Deposits of the above seven Chartered Banks, upon which they pay interest	886,179	17	1
Ditto not bearing interest	1,640,212	1	9
Branches of Bank of British North America in Canada, September 15, their Returns not stating whether or not they pay any interest	496,767	10	9
	<u>£3,023,159</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>

Dividends not Called for.

	£.	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	"	"	"
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	2,026	2	8
Bank of Montreal, August 31	"	"	"
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	"	"	"
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	"	"	"
Quebec Bank, September 30	"	"	"
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	89	10	5
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	"	"	"
	<u>£2,065</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8</u>

Specie in Vaults of Banks and Branches.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	119,315	6	8
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	78,494	2	2
Bank of Montreal, August 31	235,169	14	11
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	43,968	4	11
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	29,495	16	0
Quebec Bank, September 30	38,399	1	11
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	25,491	14	3
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	151,967	6	5
	<u>£722,296</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

Bills, Notes, and Cheques of other Banks.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	56,198	0	0
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	25,481	5	7
Bank of Montreal, August 31	40,073	12	4
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	29,794	9	2
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	6,875	5	6
Quebec Bank, September 30	3,601	10	0
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	17,394	14	4
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	44,926	8	8
	<u>£224,295</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

*Government Securities**(Including Municipal Debentures in Gore Bank.)*

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	None.		
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	60,000	0	0
Bank of Montreal, August 31	70,000	0	0
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	17,250	0	0
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	None.		
Quebec Bank, September 30	None.		
*Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	11,730	0	
Branches of Bank of British North America, Canada, September 15	None.		
	<u>£158,980</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

*Municipal Debentures.

Balances due from other Banks and Foreign Agents.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	52,666	18	9
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	126,794	14	9
Bank of Montreal, August 31	200,413	10	0
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	13,687	14	2
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	23,853	16	3
Quebec Bank, September 30	25,715	13	4
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	78,587	4	5
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	83,204	17	0
	£549,824	8	8

Real Estate, Bank Furniture, &c.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	30,695	2	8
Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	23,499	5	6
Bank of Montreal, August 31	39,580	18	4
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	8,500	0	0
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	16,302	16	3
Quebec Bank, September 30	3,500	0	0
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	6,000	0	0
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15			None.
	£128,078	2	9

Notes Discounted, Bonds and Mortgages, and all other Debts due to the Banks.

	£	s.	d.
Bank of Upper Canada, October 2	1,867,822	12	9
*Commercial Bank, Kingston, August 31	1,193,844	0	5
Bank of Montreal, August 31	2,435,315	18	11
City Bank, Montreal, August 31	618,161	0	0
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, August 31	528,267	12	3
Quebec Bank, September 30	533,297	12	1
Gore Bank, Hamilton, September 30	380,483	12	6
Branches of Bank of British North America, September 15	2,085,486	15	5
	† £9,642,679	4	4

* This includes £8,680 16s. 3d., in "Bonds and Mortgages," of which no other Bank has sent a separate statement.

† Since this table was compiled bills have passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, authorizing the Bank of Upper Canada, Bank of Montreal, and Commercial Bank, to increase their Capital Stock £500,000 each—the City Bank, Montreal £75,000—La Banque du Peuple £100,000—and the Quebec Bank £250,000; ten per cent. to be paid when subscribing and ninety per cent. by instalment; the banks to dispose of the new Stock. Their charters were extended from 1862 to 1870, and thence to the close of the then next Legislative Session.

No. 3.

Cr.

Mines in Account Current with the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Dr.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1847.	1/2 To cash paid W. E. Logan, on account surveying Mining locations on Lake Superior	570	0	0	By cash, Account Keating's mining locations, Lake Huron	900	0	0	
"	20 To cash paid W. E. Logan, Balance due on ditto	77	12	7	Ditto Cuthbertson's ditto	150	0	0	
"	24 To cash transferred to Hon. W. Morris, Receiver General.	1000	0	0	Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association	150	0	0	
June	30 To Balance	5302	7	5	E. Ryan's mining locations	150	0	0	
					Col. Prince's ditto	150	0	0	
					Ditto Montreal Mining Company	2700	0	0	
					Ditto ditto	450	0	0	
					Ditto T. A. Stayner, Lemoine and others, mining locations on Lake Superior and Lake Huron	900	0	0	
					By cash, Account G. Handy's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. B. Forsyth's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto G. Desbarats's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto B. H. Lemoine and others location, Lake Huron	300	0	0	
					Ditto L. T. Drummond's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto A. D. Bell's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto Desbarats's and Stayner's location, Lake Superior	150	0	0	
					Ditto W. S. David's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. V. Delorme's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. & G. Ferrer's location, Lake Huron	300	0	0	
					Ditto	7950	0	0	
August	11 To cash paid L. T. Drummond, account mining locations not granted by Council.	150	0	0	By balance brought down	6302	7	5	
October	5 To cash paid Montreal Mining Company, and paid on R. C. Bouchette's location.	150	0	0	Ditto Brougeat and Tidy's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
"	23 To cash paid ditto, R. S. Wood.	150	0	0	Ditto McMeagan's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
December	4 To cash paid Hon. W. B. Robinson, account location not confirmed.	150	0	0	Ditto Tidy and McKinstry's location, Lake Huron	300	0	0	
"	17 To cash paid J. P. Montague, ditto.	150	0	0	Ditto W. S. McFarlane's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
"	30 To suspense account for probable amount of surveys.	1200	0	0	Ditto F. Belanger's location, Lake Huron	75	0	0	
"	6 To Government transferred.	8952	7	5	Ditto Bockus and Ross's location, Lake Superior	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. Gwynne's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto Quebec Company's location, Lake Huron	300	0	0	
					Ditto Sir A. McNab's location, Lake Superior	150	0	0	
					Ditto Montague and Robinson's location, Lake Huron	300	0	0	
					Ditto F. Belanger's location, Lake Huron	75	0	0	
					Ditto Garden R. Mining Company's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. Brunet's location, Lake Superior	150	0	0	
					Ditto R. Richardson's location, Lake Huron	75	0	0	
					Ditto ditto ditto	75	0	0	
					Ditto W. B. Jarvis's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. Wilson's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto H. B. Wilson's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto F. C. Clark's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto C. Thompson's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto J. F. Elliott's location, Lake Huron	150	0	0	
					Ditto By Government amount paid Receiver General	1000	0	0	
						10952	7	5	

Dr. MINES in Account Current with the Commissioner of Crown Lands—(Continued.) Cr.

		1850.	1851.	1852.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	11 To cash paid Hon. W. B. Robinson, for two Indian Chiefs, to pay their expenses home	19	10	0	0	0	54 15 0
"	26 To cash paid A. Vidal's account, salary and disbursements as Commissioner on Indian Claims, Lakes Huron and Superior	19	6	7	0	0	100 0 0
February	26 To cash paid T. G. Anderson, balance account, expenses settling Indian Claims on Lakes Huron and Superior	19	6	7	0	0	106 0 0
April	17 To cash paid Hon. W. B. Robinson, expenses settling Indian Claims Lakes Huron and Superior	19	8	6	0	0	200 0 0
"	18 To cash paid Hon. W. B. Robinson, advance towards paying Indian Claims on Lake Huron and Lake Superior	75	0	0	0	0	303 1 4
June	1 To cash paid G. Ironsides, for services during disturbances on Lake Superior	200	0	0	0	0	
		74	1	3			
		663	16	4			663 16 4
July	1 To balance brought down.	203	1	4			250 0 0
August	12 To cash paid Hon. W. B. Robinson's account, expenses to Lakes Huron and Superior	100	0	0	0	0	15 12 6
October	2 To cash do.	50	0	0	0	0	16 13 4
November	12 To cash do.	150	0	0	0	0	471 12 6
December	18 To cash do. balance allowed settling Indian Treaty.	250	17	0	0	0	
"	31 To balance brought down	763	18	4			753 19 4
		471	12	6			
		1851.					
January	1 To balance brought forward	471	12	6			250 0 0
June	10 To cash paid J. Wilson, services as guide to Troops to Mica Bay	5	5	0			54 1 0
		476	17	6			172 16 6
December	31 To balance brought down.	172	16	6			476 17 6
		1852.					
January	1 To amount balance brought forward	172	16	6			322 16 6
July	10 To cash paid C. E. Ermatinger account, services respecting Mining locations in 1850, per O. C., 7th July, 1854	150	0	0			
December	31 To balance	322	16	6			322 16 6

*** MINES in Account Current with the Commissioner of Crown Lands.—(Continued.)**

CR.

		1853.		1854.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	To amount Balance brought forward	322	16 6	6028	12 4
30	To balance	729	12 10	1242	7 10
		£	1052 9 4	£	7271 0 2
December 31	To Balance	6028	12 4		
		£	1052 9 4	£	7271 0 2
		6028	12 4	6028	12 4
1	To amount Balance brought forward	322	16 6	6028	12 4
30	To balance	729	12 10	1242	7 10
		£	1052 9 4	£	7271 0 2
January 1	To amount Balance brought forward	322	16 6	6028	12 4
June 30	To balance	729	12 10	1242	7 10
		£	1052 9 4	£	7271 0 2
January 1	To amount Balance brought forward	322	16 6	6028	12 4
June 30	To balance	729	12 10	1242	7 10
		£	1052 9 4	£	7271 0 2

* See Report, pages 7 and 8; also Dr. Ford's Evidence, question 145.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 30th June, 1854.

No. 4.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

Extracts from Lord Glenelg's Instructions to Sir Francis Head, dated, London, Dec. 15, 1835.

9th. Next in order [in the 7th Report of the (U. C.) Committee on Grievances] occurs the statement, that the present system of auditing the public accounts is altogether insufficient for ensuring the "application of the revenue to the purposes to which it is intended to be applied."

The remedy suggested is that of establishing a Board of Audit, of which the general proceedings should be regulated by a well considered Statute *under a responsible government.*

Deferring at present any remark on the question of "*Responsible Government*" to which I shall more conveniently advert hereafter, I must express my agreement in the position that the establishment of a Board of Audit by law is the best remedy in this case. His Majesty will gladly concur in the enactment of any law, which shall be properly framed for constituting such a Board. With a view to aid the deliberations of the Legislature, I transmit to you various documents explanatory of the constitution and proceedings of the commission for auditing the public accounts of this Kingdom.

The Assembly express their disbelief that any efficient measure of this kind will obtain the consent of the Legislative Council; I trust that this apprehension will be dispelled by the event. If unfortunately it should be confirmed, you will in the exercise of His Majesty's delegated authority, proceed at once to constitute a Board of Audit, upon the principles of that which at present exists in this Kingdom, so far as the two cases may be analogous, and although I am aware that, unaided by positive legislation, such a Board would be comparatively insufficient, yet no inconsiderable advance would thus be made towards the introduction of an effective system of audit.

If you should find it necessary to act on this instruction, great care must be used to prevent the new establishment from being converted into the means of any real or seeming abuse in the way of an improvident increase of the patronage of the Crown. Of a Board consisting of five or three auditors, one alone should at first receive a salary, because the institution itself would be provisional only, and liable to revision as soon as a proper Act could be passed for the purpose. I think it highly probable that amongst the gentlemen of the Province most conversant with its financial interests a sufficient number would be found, who as honorary and unpaid Commissioners would complete the board, and who though not engaging in the more ordinary routine of business, would exercise a general superintendance over the more important proceedings of the commission. Especially it would be requisite to obtain such aid in determining the number and remuneration of the clerks and other subordinate officers. But it must not be forgotten that the effective remedy, as the report observes, is to be found in a Board established by law, and I earnestly hope that a law to that effect may pass both Houses of the Legislature

No. 5.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The following Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners on Revenue in Great Britain, recommend the observance of principles of the utmost importance to the public welfare, for promoting economy and retrenchment, and particularly for ensuring strict accountability in every department of the public service.

Report on the Public Revenue of Great Britain, by Sir Henry Parnell, M. P., Lord John Russell, M. P., Sir James R. G. Graham, M. P., Sir James Kempt, and the Right-Honorable Edward Ellice, M. P., E. Poulet Thompson, M. P., and Mr. F. T. Baring, M. P., dated War Office, October 8th, 1831.

(EXTRACTS.)

* * * * *

To accomplish with perfect security and efficiency these objects of safe custody, legal appropriation, and record, it is obviously necessary that all public moneys whatever, should in the first instance be paid into the Exchequer. But it appears from the accounts laid before Parliament, that the whole amount of the public income is not so paid, but that amounts derived from divers sources of revenue are received and disbursed without the intervention of this institution, or being in any way submitted to its control. It is also certain that considerable sums arising from taxes and other matters are deducted from the gross receipts, and retained and expended by several departments, which only account to the Exchequer for the nett amount, after such deductions. We think this practice should be discontinued; and we recommend that the gross receipts of public money, whether arising from taxes in each part of the United Kingdom, from the income or sale of Crown property under the administration of the Woods and Forests; from the sale of Old Naval, Ordnance, or other Stores; from unclaimed dividends; unclaimed prize money; deduction from pensions, loans or Exchequer Bills, or from any other sources, should be placed without deduction in the custody of the Exchequer, and be accounted for to Parliament, whose authority should be necessary for the appropriation of the whole.

We feel this principle to be one of paramount importance for the security of the public money in the two great branches of receipt and expenditure; we think that no portion of the public treasure should be arrested under any plea or pretence whatever, on its way to the Exchequer and that no portion of it should be issued from the Exchequer without previous Parliamentary sanction. Your Lordships will perceive that a really efficient and complete control can be introduced into the different departments of the public service only by the adoption and establishment of the principle

we recommend—a principle, which we believe to be the necessary preliminary to all satisfactory financial reform; by which means, not only will the whole of the public treasures be made available for the public service, but the expense for collection will appear as a part of the public expenditure, and be consequently placed immediately under Legislative and official control.

We may refer to the satisfactory effects which have been produced by the introduction of such a regulation into the administration of the public finances of France, in justification and support of our opinion on this essential point. If difficulties should occur, or objections be started from peculiar circumstances to the immediate application of this rule in all cases, it appears essential to recognise the important principle on which it is founded, and to urge upon your Lordships the policy of admitting the smallest possible number of exceptions to its application, and of allowing those exceptions to continue for the shortest possible period. We feel confident that a short experience of this improvement will soon remove the impediments which may at first be opposed to its adoption."

We recommend as an additional means of disembarassing the Exchequer of useless and complicated duties, the immediate abolition of fees. Not only the Exchequer, but every department of the public service would be greatly benefited by their total suppression.

We now proceed in the further discharge of our duty to the consideration of what books will be necessary to introduce in order to establish an intelligible, plain and correct system of record and account at the Exchequer. We recommend that these books should be under the management of two departments, one of record and the other of accounts. In the department of record, all the royal orders for directing credits to be given for the service of the several public departments, should be entered in an abstract form, and in the same way all the monthly and other Treasury warrants for giving credits at the Bank of England. It should also record all Parliamentary Grants and Acts of Parliament connected with the expenditure of the public money. The business of record should have connected with it the duty of examining the legality of every order which is sent to the Exchequer, and of comparing all the special warrants of the Treasury, with the authority given by the Royal order; and it should have the power of stopping credits if not legal.

The department of accounts would have to register, in a business like form, on the double entry plan, all the facts of receipt and credit as they occur. A cash book would be kept in which all the revenue, specification papers, or other analogous documents of payments, made into the Bank of England, for account of the Exchequer, should be chronologically and daily entered, such specification papers or other documents having been duly compared with the daily statement of receipts sent by the Bank to the Exchequer.

This department will also be required to enter in regular order an abstract of cash warrants sent by the Treasury to the Exchequer, shewing the date, service and amount and the particulars of the credits given in conformity thereto.

Accounts of the same kind as those which are now sent weekly, quarterly, and annually, by the Exchequer to the Treasury should be made up and sent there, with such improvements as the proposed alterations in the Exchequer system may suggest.

With the view of accomplishing a complete settlement of the annual accounts and of preventing all obscurity or mistake, arising from the mixing of the amount of credits for the service of one year, with the amount of credits for the service of another year, we propose that the Exchequer shall cease to give credits on the 1st of October of each year for money voted in the year ending with the preceeding 31st of December, and that all credits not made use of by a day to be fixed, shall be cancelled; and that the funds not applied, shall revert again to the disposal of Parliament.

As we have not the slightest hesitation in advising the employment of the commercial system of Book-keeping in its purest and most simple form, in all the public departments, and as we consider its application as forming the necessary ground work of any really important improvement, we shall refer, somewhat in detail, to the reasons which have induced us to recommend it so decidedly and urgently to the approbation of your Lordships.

The peculiar excellency of what is denominated the Mercantile System of Book-keeping by double entry, consists in the facility with which it embraces accounts, however complex, various and extensive; giving to all their differences of detail a unity of result, and concentrating them at last in the most condensed shape, while it enables the examiner to trace them without difficulty to their remotest ramifications. In the initiatory or auxiliary books of account, a correct system will admit of all the modifications suited to the particular service; but as soon as the principal or double entry books take possession of the facts of an account, however intricate and varied, they become subjected to its general and harmonious law. Its machinery is employed to obtain an ultimate balance sheet, which will present in a concise, correct and intelligible form all the centralized facts of receipt on the one side, and of expenditure on the other, under their special heads. Of the efficacy of this system the trading world, in its infinite variety of commerce and concerns, gives unanimous evidence.

Into every well regulated manufactory, into every extensive mercantile establishment, in every part of the civilized world, it has gradually but peremptorily forced its way. The Revenues of no Government have been safely administered; the accounts of no Government have been intelligibly kept; the business of no Government has been promptly and satisfactorily despatched, until the commercial system has been introduced, with its order and uniformity, into the different departments. Several of the Governments of Europe have adopted this method after repeated and vain attempts to accommodate, by other means, the dissimilar usages of their various public offices to one general system; and there is no instance of any Government having abandoned the mercantile practice after having once employed it. On

the contrary, every Government that has introduced it has borne testimony to its adaptation to national concerns, and its complete efficiency for all fiscal and financial operations and records. It is the system adopted by the East India Company, both at home and in their dependencies abroad, and we need only refer to Mr. Bowring's report on the public accounts of France, for irresistible proofs of its value, practicability, comprehensiveness, clearness and efficiency. Indeed it appears, from his statement, that a succession of ministers of France have borne unanimous and cordial testimony to the excellent workings of the commercial system of accounts, in all the departments of government; that the objections originally suggested against it, by persons who had not attentively considered its bearings, on the grounds of its not being adapted to public official accounts, have all given way before the evidence of its sufficiency and superiority. In the words of Count Chabrol, (the late minister of France,) simplicity and rapidity, in the progress of the public accounts, have been accompanied with clearness and regularity of result.—incompleteness and delay have been succeeded by publicity and promptitude.

The system of accounts as adopted in France has afforded perfect security against default and dilapidation; it has brought with it savings of expense to the amount of several millions sterling per annum; it has diminished the labors and anxieties of public servants, and has again and again been eulogized after elaborate and detailed examination by statesmen of all parties in both Houses of the French Legislature. Opposed to such facts, and to the admitted experience of the whole commercial world, we do not conceive the opinions hostile to this system of accounts have any considerable weight.

The late Board of Treasury in their minute of the 14th July, 1829, recognize the plan of double entry, as the principle proper to be adopted, and state the propriety of substituting, for the numerous account books now in use, a regular Cash-book, Journal, and Ledger, as the foundation of a system of Book-keeping upon a plan of double entry; and again they declared that a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry is above all indispensable to the success of the new measures.

This is indeed the great principle of the best commercial accounts, and though in the auxiliary books of merchants, there are many varieties suited to their different concerns, there is no essential difference in the way in which all intelligent merchants keep their double entry journal and ledger. The ledger invariably represents concentrated, and not diffuse accounts, it is in a word the amalgamation of similar facts under their different heads; it is the volume of results and not of particulars; it is in fact, the tabular centralization of all the various auxiliary books, and the final instrument of the balance sheet. The plan of double entry is but the means of collecting, in the ledger, the particular facts scattered through the elementary books in which they are recorded. A proper system of accounts will arrange all details in its progress, but while it arranges, it condenses at every step, till it brings all its topics under their principal and primary heads in the pages of the ledger; and when a reference is made from it to the journal and auxiliary books, it will readily supply all details with the greatest facility and accuracy.

We have said thus much in recommendation of this system, from the strong conviction we entertain that its general adoption in the public departments is the great prominent, all important, improvement, without which every other will be necessarily and essentially imperfect.

This system properly understood leaves nothing to the caprice of the accountant: it subjects all the elements of an account to an undeviating self corrective operation, the result of which is, as we have said, their centralization under their appropriate heads. It provides against all confusion between contingent and positive claims, between payments ordered and payments made, in a word, compels the grouping together of all facts which are of a similar or homogeneous character.

* * * * *

In another report we shall suggest to your Lordships such plans for the payment of the public expenses as appear to us necessary to be adopted, in consequence of the alterations we have brought under your consideration, respecting the receipts and issues of the public money.

H. PARNELL,
J. RUSSELL,
J. R. G. GRAHAM,
JAMES KEMPT,
C. POULET THOMPSON,
F. T. BARING,
EDWARD ELLICE.

WAR OFFICE,
OCTOBER 8th, 1831.

* A regulation of this character was introduced into France, by an ordinance of the 14th September, 1832, and appears to have been eminently beneficial in its operation. It provides, that under no circumstances can any branch of administration receive or dispose of any other funds than those which have been voted for its service by Legislative authority—that in case of any sale of public property, the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the Treasury, and shall not be at the disposal of the Department to which the property belonged. In order to accomplish this object, it decrees that the presence and sanction of an officer of the Treasury shall be necessary for effecting any such sale, and it prescribes the form under which the sale must be conducted. It declares, as a general principle, that all money received from the public shall go to the Treasury and be accounted for as a portion of the public revenue. The circulars of the different administrations also direct, that the amount of no sale of stores or other public property, in a word, no payment of any description shall be received by any Department, to be disposed of by that or any other department, unless it form part of the credit granted by the Legislature. See Mr. Bowring's first Report, pp. 8, 9.

INDEX

TO

SECOND REPORT.

A.

- Agents, Provincial, in London*, transactions relative to Grand Trunk Railway, 28, 29, 32; investments by, 31, 44.
- Anderson, C. E.*, evidence, 25 to 33, and 77.
- Appendix*, minutes of evidence, 24; Nos. 1 to 5, 78 to 93.
- Appropriations of Public Revenue (by Legislature)*, see 5, 8 to 10, 15, 18 to 22, 39, 44, 46, 68 to 70, 76, 91 to 93.
- Audit or Inspection of Accounts*,
- at Inspector General's, 9, 20.
 - at Crown Lands, 9, 10, 54, 62, 87.
 - at Department of Works, 9, 68 to 70.
 - at Postal Department, 20.
 - Lord Glenelg's plan for a board for the, 6, 91.
 - in Legislative Assembly, 7.
 - of road moneys, 9, 56, 62, &c.
 - of land and timber agents, 54.
 - British commissioners on revenue, on the, 91 to 93.

B.

- Baby, F.*, his contracts, 22.
- Balance Sheet (Ledger)*,
- Receiver General's, 43, 26, 27, 34, 72 to 76.
 - Board of Works, 10, 63.
 - Inspector General's, 26, 27, 37 to 40.
 - Crown Lands, 49 to 53.
- Banque du Peuple (Montreal)*, 12; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.
- Bank Note Tax*, receipts from, 16.
- Bank, British North America*, (Branches in Canada,) 12; buys provincial and municipal stocks as security for issues, 66; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.
- Bank of England*, 13, 44; loan from, when due, 14; investment account, 37.
- Bank of Montreal*, 12; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.
- Bank of Upper Canada*, 11, 12, 13; Cashier Riout examined, 35; assets and liabilities, 84 to 86.
- Banks*, public deposits in, 12, 13, 35, 49; interest on do. 17; statistics of chartered, 83.
- Bayfield*, Huron, debt, 80.
- Begly, Thomas A.*, 10; evidence, 68 to 72.
- Belleville*, debt of, 82.
- Bertie*, (Welland,) debt, 81.
- Book-keeping*,
- in Receiver General's office, 3, 4, 25, 26, 27, Dufort's evidence, 33, 72; Dickinson's, 41.
 - in Inspector General's office, 3, 4, 5, 26, 27; by M. Ryan, 67.
 - in Crown Land Department, 7; Ford, 49.
 - in Department of Works, 10, 63.
 - in Legislative Assembly's office, 7.
 - by double entry, 3, 6, 26, 67, 68, 92, 93.
 - British Commissioners on revenue, on, 91 to end.

- Bradshaw, James F.*, evidence, 63.
- Brantford and Hamilton Road*, 16, 47, 75.
- Brockville*, debt of, 82.
- Building Fund, U. C.*, 37, 75.

C.

- Cash Accounts*, mode of keeping, 4, 42, 72; of Crown Lands, 35. of Indian Office, 35.
- Cash Deposits*, 12, 13, 31, 32, 34; by Crown Lands, &c., 35; in England, 44; Indian Fund, 45, 64; consolidated fund, 74.
- Cassells, Robert*, evidence, 66.
- Chippawa*, debt of, 81.
- City Bank, Montreal*, 12; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.
- Civil List, Schedules A. and B.*, 19, 39, 74.
- Clergy Reserves*, funds and investments, 37, 38; sale of, 53; cost of collections, 54, 74.
- Clerks*, extra fees and salaries, 42, 43, 67.
- Cobourg*, debt of, 82.
- Commercial Bank, Midland District, Kingston*, 12; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.
- Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund*, see municipal loan fund.
- Consolidated Revenue Fund*, 13, 14, 15, 38, 40, 41, 46.
- Crown Lands Agents*, in arrear, 10, 11, 55, 56, 57; their accounts not audited by any one, 54; their duties, 57; remuneration, 60; returns, 61.
- Crown Land's Dept.*, 7, 8, 9, 10; cash account, 35, 64; land sold does not pay expenses of dept. 48; sales by, 57 to 60; of abolishing receipt of money by, 49; fees, 56; 74.
- Customs Revenue*, since 1841, 15.

D.

- Davidson, D.*, statement by, 77.
- Debitures, how Cancelled*, commissioners, 43.
- Debitures, provincial*, 11, 13, 74; unredeemed, 13, 14, 38, 46; Grand Trunk, 23, 24; how disposed of, 28, 29, 41; matured, renewed, 29; issued, 30, 32; how engraved, signed, recorded, 33; railway, 44; bot. by banks, 66; held by banks, 85.
- Debt*, provincial, 11, 13, 15; indirect provincial, 11, 12; of municipal corporations, 16, 78 to 83.
- Defaulters*, arrearages, 10, 11; do., road and harbor Co's., 16; Th. Wilson & Co., &c., 46; do. in public works, 69 to 72.
- Dickinson, Wm.*, evidence, 36 to 47; do., 65;
- Dundas and Waterloo Road*, 16, 46, 75.
- Dufort, Théophile*, 1, 7; letter from, 27; evidence, 33, 34; evidence, 72 to 76.

E.

- Education, Superintendents of*, 9.
- Elgin County*, debt, 78.
- Elizabethtown, (Leeds)* debt, 83.
- Estimates*, inconvenient times of submitting, 18; deductions from, 13, 19, 39, 76.

Expenditures, 1853-'54—15, 39; exceed receipts on crown land sales, 48; unauthorized, [see appropriations.]

F.

Finances of Canada, to 31st July, 1854, 37; Crown Lands, 50; on 30th September, 54, 74.

Financial Reform, 5, 6, 91, &c.

Fiscal Year, 11.

Ford, Dr. William, 7, 8, evidence, 48 to 57.

Free Banks, monthly returns from neglected, 13;—notes countersigned, 42; securities bought by, 65; Bank of British North America buys securities under act 66; fees to clerks for countersigning notes of, 66, 67.

G.

Glyn, Mills & Co, 40, 74.

Gore Bank, Hamilton, 12; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.

Grand Trunk Railway, accounts, 5; debentures issued for, 143, and how disposed of, 28; instructions to Messrs. Baring and Glyn 32; J. Ross asks for debentures, 33, 37, 41, 74.

Great Western Railway, aid to, 12, 37, 75.

Grey County, debt, 80.

H.

Hamilton and Port Dover Road, 16, 47, 76.

Head, Sir Edmund, on expenditure of revenue, 8.

Hope, Durham, debt of, 81.

Hydraulic Lots, and Ferries, rents of, 10, 69 to 72.

I.

Indian Funds and Accounts, 35, 38, 38, 45, 75.

Inspector General, made to certify to accounts though absent, 5; does not audit postal accounts nor inspect those of Crown land, 9; department of works audit, 9, &c.

Insurance effected, 72.

Interest on public debt, 11, 15; on bank deposits since, 44, 17, 35; on debt, 39; bank interest on municipal, 63, 74.

Investments, provincial, 12, 13, 37, 74.

J.

Jackson, George, M. P., his accounts, 9, 56, evidence, 62.

Jesuits' Estates Fund, 37, 38, 75; accounts unchecked, 54.

Justice, Criminal, C. W., accounts examined by Mr. Ryan, 67.

K

Killaly, H. H., estimate for piers by, 20, 21.

Kingston and Napanee Road, 16, 47, 75.

L

Lambton County, debt, 78.

Lanark and Renfrew, debt of, 83.

Land Claims, fund for, 48; deposits, &c., east, west, clergy, Indian, 51, 53.

Landing Piers below Quebec, estimates, appropriations, expenditures, 20 to 22.

Light Houses below Quebec, 21, 22.

London and Brantford Road, 16, 76.

London, debt of, 79.

Lunatic Asylum, U. C., 37, 40, 74.]

M

Macdougall, D. L., statement by, 77.

Marriage Licence Fund, U. C.; 38, 44, 75.

Middleton, Norfolk, debt, 79.

Militia Fees and Fines, 17.

Mines, revenue from, surveys of locations, expenditures, &c., 7, 8, 48, 87 to 90.

Minutes of Evidence, 24 to 78.

Montreal Fire Loan, 12.

Montreal Harbour, 38, 75.

Montreal Turnpike Trust, 38, 75.

Municipal Corporations, indebtedness of 78 to 83.

Municipal Loan Funds Consolidated, 12, 14, 74; debentures sold, 30, 31, 37, 39; sinking fund for, 40; sales and cash interest, 43; table of sales, 65; debentures or security for bank issues, 66; prices of debentures, 77.

N.

Niagara, debt of, 81.

Northumberland and Durham, debt of, 82.

Norwich, debt of, 79.

O.

Oakville Harbour Company, 75.

Ontario, Huron and Simcoe Railway, aid to, 12, 37, 44, 74.

Oxford County, debt of, 79.

P.

Paris, debt of, 80.

Parliament, meeting of—how enforced, 22.

Perth County, debt, 80.

Postal Department, 9; advances to, by Bank, 13, 35, 64; management and revenue, 19, 20.

Public Accounts,

— Second Report on, 3 to 23.

— Modes of keeping and auditing the, 3, 5, 8;

— Hincks on, 46; Dickinson, do. 46; British comr's. on revenue, on, 91

— Inspector General made to certify to their accuracy, though in Europe, 5.

— Inattention to remonstrances of Committees, 6.

— Revenue from Mines withheld from, 7, 8, 48, 87 to 90.

— Collection of, by dept. of works, 10, 68 to 70.

— Losses, 45.

Public Works, Dept. of, 9, 10; advances by bank on certificates, 12, 35; estimates of commissioners for piers and lights, 19 to 22; unauthorized expenditures, 44, 68 to 70.

Q.

Quebec and Richmond Railway, aid to, 32, 74.

Quebec and Brant, 12; assets and liabilities, 83 to 86.

Quebec Turnpike Trust, 75.

Queenston and Grimsby Roads, 75.

R.

Railways, loans to, 11, 12, 14, 32.
Receiver General's office, 3, 4, 10, &c.
References to the Committee, by the House, 2.
Report, 3 to 23.
Revenue, British opinion on the management of, 5, 91; to be paid into treasury without deduction 5, 9, 10, 19, 46; revenue of 1852 and 1853, 15; since 1841, from customs, 15; do. from works, 15, 16; do. from bank note tax, 16; postal, 19, 20; six months in 1854, 40.
Ridout, Thomas G., 11; evidence, 35.
Roads and Harbour Companies, in arrear, 16.
and Mines, an audit or inspection of expenditure on, 9.
Ryan, Matthew, evidence, 67; fees for signing bills, 66, 67.

S

St. Catherines West, debt of, 81.
St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Co., 37, 38, 74.
School Fund, common and grammar, 37, 76.
Simcoe, Norfolk, debt of, 83.

Sinking Fund, 13, 15, 32, 44, 75.
Special Fund, 38, 46.
Special Fund Investments, 13, 14, 29, 37.
Sunday work, 3, 34.
Supplies, 18, 19, 21. (See also, *Revenue*, and *Appropriations*.) Mallam upon, 22.
Surveys, public lands, 48.

T

Taché, Dr., estimates for piers, 20.
Timber Licences, sale of, 59; accounts, 54.
Toronto Roads Company, 16, 47, 75.

V

Viger, L. M., instructions on book-keeping, by, 26.

W

Wainfleet, Welland, debt of, 80.
Warrants to pay money, 4, 6, 13, 26, 27, 28, 34.
Whitby Harbor, 16, 47.
Woodhouse, (Norfolk,) debt, 79.

QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX,

MOUNTAIN STREET.

A DECIMAL CURRENCY—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Members of Committee:

Messrs. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, (Chairman), DEWITT, HON. J. YOUNG, FERRIE, HOLTON, GAMBLE,
WHITNEY, MATTICE, DR. MANSON, MONGENAIS, PATRICK, DR. CLARKE, SOUTHWICK,
SOMERVILLE, AND RHODES.

(*Mr. Mackenzie.*)

Ordered, by the Legislative Assembly, to be Printed, 12th April, 1855.



QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX, AT THEIR STEAM-PRINTING ESTABLISH-
MENT, MOUNTAIN STREET.

1855.

CONTENTS.

THIRD REPORT	5
APPENDIX	21
Circular on a Decimal Currency	21
ANSWERS TO CIRCULAR, viz:—	
1. Robert Bell, Esq., M. P., Lunenburg County ..	22
2. James Moir Ferris, Esq., M. P., Missisquoi County	22
3. Thomas Vaux, Esq., Accountant, Legislative Assembly	24
4. Geo. Brown, Esq., M. P., Lambton County ..	24
5. Dr. Wm. Ford, Accountant, Crown Lands, Quebec	24
6. William Andrew, Esq., A. M., Professor of Mathematics, McGill College	25
7. William Suche, Esq., Molson's Bank, Montreal	25
8. T. Bouthillier, Esq., Collector of Customs, Montreal	26
9. T. S. Brown, Esq., Merchant, Montreal ..	26
10. D. Lora Macdougall, Esq., Broker, Montreal	27
11. William Dickinson, Esq., Book-keeper, Inspector General's Office, Quebec	28
12. John Dougall Esq., Editor, Montreal Witness, Montreal	28
13. Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, M. P., Lincoln County	29
14. Mackintosh and Walton, Merchants, Toronto	29
15. John Glass, Esq., Harbor Commission, Montreal	30
16. Henry S. Scott, Esq., Merchant, Quebec ..	31
17. William Lyman & Co., Druggists, Montreal	31
18. W. H. Wilson, Esq., Collector of Customs, Coboung	31
19. Thomas M. Taylor, Esq., Montreal	32
20. C. S. Ross, Esq., Cashier, Commercial Bank, Kingston	32
21. Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Grand Trunk Railway Company, Montreal	33
22. Ph. P. Harris, Esq., Agent, Bank of Montreal, Ottawa	34
23. William Macrae, Esq., Collector of Customs, St. John's, Lower Canada	35
24. D. Davidson, Esq., Cashier, Bank of British North America, Montreal	36
25. F. McCulloch, Esq., Cashier, City Bank, Montreal	37
26. M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Collector of Customs, Port Hope	37
27. Joseph Lesslie, Esq., Postmaster, Toronto ..	38
28. William Gibbons, Esq., Accountant, St. Catherines, West	38
29. Rev. Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Toronto	39
30. Major R. Lachlan, Br. Army, Montreal ..	39
31. Isaac Buchanan, Esq., Merchant, Hamilton ..	40
32. John Davidson, Esq., Collector of Customs, Hamilton	41
33. Joseph Wynn, Esq., Postmaster, Queenston ..	41
34. Thomas Lee, Esq., Agent, Bank of Montreal, Hamilton	41
35. S. Taylor, Esq., Manager, Bank of British North America, Kingston	42
36. J. Stevenson, Esq., Manager, Branch of Bank of Montreal, Toronto	43
37. Peter B. Clensutt, Esq., Collector of Customs, Queenston	43
38. Rev. George Maynard, M. A., Mathematical Master, Upper Canada College, Toronto	43
39. John Burk, Esq., Darlington	44
40. Jacob Hesler, Esq., Preston	45
41. W. Powell, Esq., Merchant, Port Dover ..	45
42. Duncan Campbell, Esq., Gore Bank Agency, Simcoe	46
43. J. W. Duncomb, Esq., Collector of Customs, Quebec	46
44. George Rykert, Esq., Agent, Commercial Bank, at St. Catharines	47
45. John Smart, Esq., Cashier, Niagara District Bank, St. Catherines	47
46. Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor, "Independent," New York	48
47. J. A. Tidey, Esq., Norwich, Oxford County ..	49
48. Hugh C. Baker, Esq., President, Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton ..	50
49. C. Gethings, Esq., Cashier, Quebec Bank, Quebec	52
50. James Barr, Esq., Township Clerk, Norwichville	52
51. David Lawson, Esq., Collector of Customs, Goderich	52
52. E. Webster, Esq., Collector of Customs, Port Dover	53
53. Thomas Parke, Esq., Collector of Customs, and Welland Canal Tolls, Port Colborne	53
54. Adam Ainslie, Esq., Commercial Bank, Galt	54
55. Alexander Vidal, Esq., Bank of Upper Canada Agency, Port Sarnia	55
56. Agnew P. Farrell, Esq., Treasurer, County of Haldimand	56
57. Richard Woodruff, Esq., St. David's, Lincoln County	56
58. Hamilton Board of Trade	57
59. James Mackenzie, Esq., Chairman, Committee of Finance and Currency, House of Representatives, Ohio	57
60. John Langton, Esq., M. P., Peterborough County	59
61. James Lesslie, Esq., Toronto	60
No. 1. United States and British Coinage	62
No. 2. Assessments on Merchandize not invoiced in United States Currency	64
No. 3. Letter by authority of President of Privy Council	65
No. 4. Saving of labour by Decimal Accounts ..	65
No. 5. Efforts, 1850, to assimilate the Currency of Canada to that of the United States ..	66
No. 6. Upper Canada Standard of Value, 1836 ..	67
No. 7. A uniform system of Weights, Measures, and Currency for the Commercial World	68

CONTENTS.

FOURTH REPORT	71
APPENDIX	72
ANSWERS TO CIRCULAR, viz :—	
62. Board of Trade, Quebec	72
63. J. Bell Forsyth, Esq., Quebec	72
64. John George Bowes, Esq., M. P., Toronto	73
65. Daniel McGie, Esq., Broker, Quebec	74
66. Wm. M. Gorrie & Co., Toronto	74
67. E. E. Warren, Esq., Port Stanley	74
68. D. D'Everardo, Esq., Registrar, Welland County	76
69. Jacob Misener, Esq., Surveyor, Welland County	75
British Treacery Minute, June 29, 1852	75

DECIMAL CURRENCY—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 11th April, 1855.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly :

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts, having been specially instructed to enquire into, and report upon, the expediency of keeping the Provincial Accounts upon the decimal principle,* respectfully submit the following Report :

Your Committee have endeavored to ascertain the effects produced by the use of decimal arithmetic in accounts and currency in those countries where it is adopted—to point out the disadvantages of the existing monetary system in trade, in popular education, and in recording the financial transactions of Government; as also the changes requisite whenever the decimal system is fully adopted. The questions of the standard of value and the money unit in accounts are briefly considered, and some reference is made to the weights and descriptions of coins which may become necessary, including a duodecimal coinage for small circulation. Your Committee, in this connexion, have briefly compared the French decimal metrical system of weights and measures, with the schemes for weighing and measuring which prevail in Canada, England, and the United States.

As a British Colony, trading extensively with the Mother Country, and largely indebted within the United Kingdom, it seems desirable that a minute of the Board of Treasury, dated the 29th of June,† and transmitted to Governor the Earl of Elgin by Secretary Sir John Pakington on the 17th of July, 1852, containing the views of the Imperial authorities upon the coinage, currency and money of account of Canada and the United States, should be republished with this Report, in order that said minute may receive a careful consideration.

Your Committee have made enquiry at many persons, in public and private stations, whether they desired to change the laws which now regulate the

* Deputy Inspector General Cary is of opinion, that if the public were to continue to make out accounts in pounds, shillings and pence, a heavy task would devolve on public accountants, were they required to reduce every item to dollars and cents. His answer to question 10 of this Committee, (1st Report, 3rd October, 1854,) was, that "It might be advantageous to keep the Accounts in Decimal Currency, provided the system was universal, but, if limited to the Accounts of Public Departments of Government, it would be attended with considerable inconvenience and trouble, and probably expenses."

† See it in Appendix P. to Journals of Legislative Assembly, Session 1852-53, and in page 75 of papers appended to this and the Fourth Report.

currency,* and adopt a system of decimals† in the coinage of Canada. The replies to the questions submitted are, in every case, favorable to the establishment of but one currency of accounts and payment, having the decimal principle for its basis. About fourteen years since, a Select Committee on Banking considered this subject, and a brief summary of the replies it received is hereunto annexed.‡

On the 30th of December, 1851, Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, prepared a memorandum on the Currency of British America, which Earl Grey transmitted to Lord Elgin, in which he remarks, that nothing can be more unsatisfactory, the law and regulations differing in every Colony, and in some instances the law and the practice differing in the same Colony—that the denomination of accounts employed does not in any case correspond with

* Section 6th of an Act to regulate the currency, assented to June 14, 1853, provides that the Public Accounts may be kept in pounds, shillings and pence, or in dollars and cents, as the Queen shall from time to time direct.

Section 2nd is in these words, viz: "The denominations of money, in the currency of this Province, shall be pounds, dollars, shillings, pence, cents and mills; the pound, shilling and penny shall have, respectively, the same proportionate values as they now have, the dollar shall be one-fourth of a pound, the cent shall be one-hundredth of a dollar, and the mill one-tenth of a cent; and in any statement as to money or money value in any agreement, indictment or legal proceeding, the same may be mentioned and described in pounds, shillings and pence, or in dollars, cents and mills, or in any or either of such denominations, as may be considered expedient."

† Disme, the art of tenths, teaching how to perform all computations whatsoever, by whole numbers without fractions, by the four principal rules of common arithmetic, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. The decimal system had no adequate mode of sound till the Arabic scheme of notation, or the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures, supplied the want.

‡ See Appendix O. to Journal of Legislative Assembly, Session 1841.

A Special Committee of the Assembly on Banking, of which the Hon. F. Hincks was Chairman, addressed eighteen questions to a number of gentlemen, in July, 1841, of which the sixth was in these words:

"Would it be desirable to adopt the Decimal Currency, and regulate our circulating medium in exact accordance with that of the United States, as established by the law of its Congress in 1834?"

Mr. F. A. Harper, Cashier, Commercial Bank, Kingston, said he would prefer a Decimal Currency such as England might adopt. John Patton, Esq., Kingston, answered "No," and John Glass, Esq., was "decidedly opposed" to it.

Mr. David Thorburn, now Indian Agent, admitted that Congress Currency was "not only convenient, but easily understood." Mr. G. W. Wicksteed, Law Clerk of Assembly, thought "it would be time enough for us to adopt a Decimal Currency when England adopts it."

Mr. J. T. Brondgeest, Chairman, Board of Trade, Montreal, was "quite opposed to the currency of the United States, as having two standards, gold and silver, the former very much overvalued."

Mr. Joseph Wenham, now of Montreal, considered that "a Decimal Currency might not be objectionable, if we have a coinage of our own."

Mr. Thomas G. Ridout, Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada, answered, "I would not adopt the Decimal Currency, nor regulate our circulating medium in accordance with any law established by the United States—but, should a Decimal Currency be hereafter established in England, we may then follow the example of the Mother Country with safety and advantage."

Sir Randolph Routh saw no objection to a Decimal Currency, as an abstract question. Mr. B. Hall, then Collector of Customs, Montreal, was in favour of British Sterling as the money of account, and opposed to a Decimal Currency, as was Mr. Thomas Askew. Mr. J. Cameron, Commercial Bank, Toronto Branch, could not then recommend a Decimal Currency.

Hon. William Walker, Quebec, would greatly prefer Decimal Currency to British Sterling, if a change were decided on. Mr. A. Simpson, then Cashier, Quebec, gave a like answer, because it was "the most simple and easy of calculation." Mr. T. Paton answered like Mr. Walker, as did Mr. W. Freeland. Hon. John Neilson, Quebec, said "Yes," as did Hon. H. J. Boulton, Toronto. Mr. O. H. Castle, City Bank, Montreal, considered the United States Currency to be "decidedly preferable to the introduction of British Sterling as the money of account."

Mr. Noah Freer, then Cashier Quebec Bank, replied, "Yes, it would be very desirable to adopt the Decimal Currency in accordance with the United States."

Mr. Henry LeMesurier, Quebec, "saw no cause for changing the money of account," and W. Bristow, Esq., then of Quebec, considered "the Decimal Currency very simple for calculation, but saw no necessity for its introduction into Canada."

Mr. Andrew Steven, Gore Bank, was of opinion, that, if British Sterling was introduced as the money of account, it would cause great confusion, but "that if the currency of Canada were assimilated to that of the United States, the difficulty of keeping a circulating medium would be increased." "Halifax [currency] would, politically, be more proper."

the subdivisions of the coin in circulation—that there is great difficulty in adjusting the smaller coins to their proportional rates in reference to the larger coins—and that the most obvious measure for obtaining a currency on a sound and uniform basis would be the adoption of sterling money and denomination of account; but that the constant intercourse between the United States and British Provinces affords a reason for retaining the Halifax money of account, with one pound as the unit, and coining at Her Majesty's mint a North American pound, containing 101.32 grains of standard gold.

The Lords of the Treasury, by a minute of the 29th June, 1852, concur in Sir Charles Wood's views, and recommend that the gold unit be called "A Royal," "equivalent to four United States gold dollars," and be the standard measure of value; that British gold coins be a legal tender at the rate of 24s. 4d. per sovereign, and United States gold coins at 50s. per eagle; that no foreign (including U. S.) silver coins should pass current, and British silver only till other silver coins should be supplied from England; and, meantime, only for sums not exceeding 50s. This arrangement would not, in their Lordships' opinion, interfere with the project of a decimal system of currency.

The Privy Council of England are causing enquiry to be made as to the expediency of applying the decimal principle to their coinage, weights and measures;* and in August, 1853, a Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Sir John Bowring was Chairman, reported, after a very full investigation of the matter, that a decimal system possesses great advantages as compared to other modes of computation, which were "shown to entail a vast amount of unnecessary labour† and great liability to error; to render accounts needlessly complicated; to confuse questions of foreign exchanges; and to be otherwise inconvenient."‡

In the new French system, finally adopted in the beginning of the present century, the FRANC was made the unit both of coins and moneys of account: and is divided into *decimes*, of one-tenth, *centimes* of one-hundredth, and *millimes*, of one thousandth of the unit. The smallest copper coin in use is of five centimes (twenty to the franc,) about equal in value to an American cent or a British half-penny. The silver coins are one quarter, one-half, one, two, and five francs; the gold coins twenty and forty francs.|| The standard in France has a decimal foundation—namely, one-tenth, or nine parts of pure gold or pure silver, and one part of alloy, and the mint is dependant upon the Ministry of Finance. The propositions which appear to find favour in Great Britain are, that the gold sovereign of twenty shillings sterling, (which is the basis whereon all the exchange trans-

* See Appendix, No. 3.

† See Appendix, No. 4.

‡ Sixty-nine years since, the United States Congress declared that there should be but one currency of accounts, and that its parts and multiples should be in a decimal ratio.

Sir J. Bowring states, in his Decimal System, that "The nations, which have adopted the decimal system, are France, Holland, Sardinia, Naples, Rome, Modena, Greece, Belgium, Switzerland (in part), Lombardy, Tuscany, Spain, Poland, Japan, China, Russia, Zollverein (metrical in weights and measures), Portugal, Brazil, New Granada, Chili, Mexico, and Columbia."

|| Mr. John Quincy Adams says of the French coinage, that "the proportional value of copper to silver is of one to forty, and that of billon to silver of one to four; so that the kilogramme should weigh 5 francs of copper coin, 50 of the billon, 200 of the silver, and 3,100 of the gold coins; and the decime of billon should weigh precisely two grammes."

"The conveniences of this system are, the establishment of the same proportion of alloy to both gold and silver coins, and that proportion decimal. The established proportions of value between gold and silver, mixed metal, and copper coins. The adaptation of all the coins to the weights, in such manner as to be checks upon, and tests of each other. Thus the decime of billon should weigh two grammes; the franc of silver, five; the two-franc piece of silver, and the five-centime piece of copper, each ten; and the five-franc piece, fifty."—*Report*, 1821.

actions of England with the whole world rests,) should be the money unit, dividing it into florins or tenths of two shillings each;* and into 1,000 farthings or mills, ten of which would be represented by a silver coin called a *cent* (or hundredth part of the pound, equal in value to two pence and two-fifths of a penny.) Sir John Bowring is of opinion that to use mixed metals in the coinage of this *cent* would afford very great facilities to fraud and adulteration.

When establishing a national currency, the people of the United States took the Spanish piece of eight, which had been the coin most current among them, called it a dollar,† made it the unit or measure of their money, the unit both of coins and moneys of account, as the pound sterling has become in England since the coinage of sovereigns. Like the French, the Americans gave Latin names to the decimal divisions of their money unit, reducing the tenth of a dollar to *dime*, the hundredth to *cent*, the thousandth to *mille*.‡

The legal adoption of a decimal currency and coinage, of like denominations and value as that of the United States—

—Would lead to greater accuracy in, and diminish the labor of calculations, to the extent of one-half, and in some cases four-fifths.¶ The Collector of Customs at Montreal, assures the Committee that in that department “the adoption of the dollar currency would certainly effect a great saving of time and labour;” and the Hamilton Board of Trade, “consider it most desirable to introduce decimal notation into our system of accounts, and the general use in all money transactions, as well as weights and measures.” Collector Lawson, of Goderich, says that all invoices from the United States are in dollars and cents, the conversion of which into Canada currency is troublesome;§

—Would tend to the convenience of travellers, and persons engaged in exchange operations, by facilitating the comparison between the coinage of Canada and that of other countries where the decimal system prevails;¶

* The Florin or Victorine is very nearly of the value of the latest coinage of American half-dollars.

† From *Thaler*, German; *Daaler*, Dutch; *Daler*, Danish and Swedish; *Tallaro*, Italian; *Dalero* or *Duro*, Spanish, meaning *hard*; *Taler*, Russian. The U. S. Dollar bears on its edge, “One Dollar or Unit—Hundred Cents.” Sir John Bowring says (see his *Decimal System*, page 224:): “There are many descriptions of dollars current in the world. The old Spanish pillar dollar, which has a peculiar value in China, and the gold dollar of Spain; the dollar of Mexico and the South American States, which vary slightly from each other; the gold dollar of the United States, and the silver dollar of those States, which differs from the Spanish and Mexican dollars. There are besides, the Maria Theresa dollar, the Sicilian dollar, and at least nine dollars of German States, differing from each other in weight, and contents of pure silver. None of the coins above enumerated are identical in value, and confusion is always created when they come into concurrent circulation at the same place. Not one of them coincides at this time in value with that of 50 English pence.”

‡ “The dollar of Spain, divided into one hundred cents, now established by law, is gradually superseding the ancient forms of villon rials and maravedis.”—*Bowring*.

¶ “A glance at the voluminous accounts and returns of the Custom House Department in Quebec will show at once the amount of labour that could be saved by the substitution of the dollar for our present currency.” See also answers by Collector Boutillier, page 26; Collector Davidson, page 41; Mr. Baker, page 51; Mr. Langton, page 60.

§ Mr. Leslie, Postmaster, Toronto, answers (page 38) that in the Postal Department the operations of the U. S. currency would prove very advantageous, as regards rating postage on letters, checking letter bills and the accounts, and by simplifying the process of reckoning would secure greater despatch in the office.

§ Mr. Sache, Cashier Molson's Bank, considers the U. S. Currency one of the most convenient in the world; easier in its operation, and infinitely less cumbersome and difficult than any other known to him. He speaks from 15 years' experience in the finance branch of a department where the accounts were kept in army sterling. See answers, by Mr. Sache, page 25; Mr. Merritt, page 29; Mr. Ferres, page 23; the Board of Trade, Quebec, page 72.

¶ The quotation at New York of “exchange on London 8 premium” means that it is at 4s. 2d sterling per dollar. They start from a nominal par of \$1.44 per £, and then add 8 per cent., which gives \$1.80 per £. Why not call it 4s. 2d. at once? Taking standard silver at 5s. sterling per ounce in New

—Would cause dollars and cents only to be used in book-keeping or accountancy, whatever other coins might be in circulation. The Americans have eagles, half-eagles, quarters and dimes, but in accounts only dollars and cents are employed. Were England to adopt a decimal coinage, no other denominations than the pound and mill would be used in the day-book and ledger. The French have Napoleons and deniers, but only use francs and centimes in book-keeping. Russia has sundry coins of gold, platinum, and copper, but all accounts are recorded in rubles and copecks, a copeck being the hundredth part of a ruble. So, too, in Holland, guilders and cents are the only money designated in the columns of account books, although there are ducats, crowns and stivers in circulation ;

—Would facilitate the education of the people, by introducing into the schools arithmetic made easy to the humblest capacity ;*

—Has been adhered to in France, Belgium,† the United States, and every other country which has tried the experiment ;

—Has taken place already in many parts of Canada ; merchants keep their books, railway boards transact their business, hotel-keepers and traders make out their bills, in dollars and cents ; bankers place the dollar on their notes as a regulating unit ; the reciprocity treaty will greatly increase our trade with the United States, and our people are daily becoming more familiar with the decimal system in use there. The County Council of Lambton has recently ordered that dollars and cents shall be adopted as the system for keeping the county accounts, levying rates, &c.‡

Mr. Parke, Collector of Customs and Canal Tolls, at the entrance port from Lake Erie on the Welland Canal, is in favour of the currency of the United States, because of "the great extent to which business is already conducted in that currency. He informs the Committee, that there were 508 vessels in the Welland Canal trade last season, the Captains of three-fourths of which, being Americans, do not understand our currency ; while Captains of Canadian vessels understand pretty generally the decimal currency. The number of vessels increase about twenty per cent. annually, and with American Captains constantly changing, they cannot compute the Canal Tolls in our currency."||

York and London, one dollar = 4s. 2d., and therefore \$4.50 = £1. The par of exchange between two countries means the equivalency of a certain amount of the currency of the one in that of the other ; but if the standard in one country is gold, and in another silver, the par will vary with every relative variation in the value of gold and silver. The increase or diminution of bills drawn by one country on another, and many other causes, affect the par. When we see bullion shipped from New York to England, in large quantities, we may be sure the exchange is against New York whatever the nominal par may be."

Sir John Bowring, in his Decimal System, thus offers his views :

"Were it only that the relative value of silver and gold is subject to perpetual change, it would be obviously impossible for any country adopting a gold standard to fix an invariable rate of exchange with a country having a silver standard ; but there can be no invariable rate even between countries which have the same standard, inasmuch as the demand for money in a particular place, and at a particular time, may increase or diminish its commercial value, without reference to its intrinsic value."

* See answers, by Mr. James Mackenzie, page 58.

The decimal system of coins and accounts would enable us to get rid of all the complications of compound addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Thus far the rules of compound arithmetic, reduction, and practice would be dispensed with, while a brief multiplication table would supersede the Ready Reckoner.

† In 1820, the decimal system was introduced in Holland in accounts, and the French system of measures and weights, changing only the names ; the *pond* answers to the French *kilogramme*, and is the unit of weight—the linear element or unit is the *elle*, equal to the French *metre*. The florin = 1s. 8½d. sterling, is the unit of the money of account, and is supposed to be divided into 100 cents.

‡ See Mr. Vidal's answer, page 56.

|| Our pound, Halifax currency, is the unit in account-keeping, used by the greater part of the people of British America, but there is neither mint for coining, nor pound, shilling, or penny coin, in this cur-

Should it be determined to adopt a decimal currency, it will be necessary when carrying the change into effect—

1. To re-arrange the terms of those pecuniary obligations which depend either upon legal enactment, or on private contract, and are expressed in coins which would cease to have a legal circulation.

2. To revise the laws imposing a tax on immigrants, and on shipping for hospital and water-police dues and Customs duties, converting the tariff of specific imposts into an equivalent in dollars and cents; also to declare at what sums in dollars and cents, the coins and money of account of foreign nations, shall be computed at the Custom Houses of Canada.*

3. The pound in Halifax currency is divided into 240 pence, sixty of which, or 120 half-pence, are nominally equal to one dollar, and are represented in Canada by the only Canadian coins known, namely, copper tokens issued by certain Banks.† All obligations expressed in this penny-token (including its multiples and sub-multiples,) by the receipt of which as money, various portions of the revenue are, in part, raised, such as newspaper and letter postage, railway, canal, road, bridge or ferry tolls, or freights, would require a re-adjustment. Where customs duties are now charged by the pound weight, the charge might be by the 100 pounds.

4. Another question concerns the compensation to be made to companies or private persons, owners of tolls on roads, bridges and ferries, or to railway companies entitled to receive mileage charges. A small increase on such charges might be sanctioned, for a short term, in any case where a decimal currency would reduce the aggregate receipts; but, generally speaking, a cent would be paid where a half-penny is now payable, and a toll of three pence could be discharged with five cents.

The consideration of the question of a gold and silver standard, or a gold, or a silver standard, more properly belongs to a Committee on Finance than to a Committee on Accounts, but they are intimately connected with the proper organisation of a Decimal Currency. England has, in turn, tried them all.‡

rency, nor has there ever been. Although the money of account is the same in these northern colonies, the standards of value are not identical, so that the use of common denominations in calculation but adds to the confusion. A stranger has to find out what coin, the cheapest to be bought in the markets of the world, each Legislature permits taxes to be received in, or debts to be liquidated in, before he can set a value in exchange on our nominal money. Not long since, Canada current bank notes were at a heavy discount in New York, because they could be redeemed at the banks here in coins to which a false and delusive value had been affixed by the Legislature. To stamp on a weight "ounce troy," altho' it contained but 470 grains, would persuade no intelligent foreigner who might be asked to allow the specie or bullion offered him in payments to be weighed by it that it really was an ounce troy of 480 grains.

See also answers, by Mr. James Mackenzie, page 58; Mr. Leavitt, page 48.

* See Collector Dunscomb's answer, page 46; also Appendix, No. 2., being a table of currencies.

† Mr. Adam Ainslie, of Galt, complains (see his reply to the Committee's Circular) that our progress in currency matters is slow. It is but a few years since, in the British Exchequer, the perplexing and barbarous custom, in use before the Norman Conquest, of keeping the Accounts by Roman numerals, was steadily upheld. Now, however, Arabic numerals and the English tongue are permitted. Mr. Ainslie (see his answer, page 54) is of opinion, that, "While every petty State in Europe, and Republic in South America, can boast of a Currency of its own, it is at once marvellous and humiliating to think that a country filling so large a space in the Map of the World as Canada, possessed of a soil so fertile, such boundless and valuable forests, such magnificent inland seas, such noble rivers, such illimitable water power, such an extensive commerce, and containing such an enterprising and energetic population, with powers of self-government, should not (with the exception of the Penny-token of the Upper Canada Bank, and the *Sous* of *Bas-Canada*) have a single coin, it can call its own."

‡ In rich countries, where great and extensive commerce is carried on, gold is the most proper metal to be employed as the measure of property and instrument of commerce; and in such countries, gold will, in practice, become so.—*Lord Liverpool*. See also British Treasury Minute, 1852, page 75.

I do not mean to say a silver standard would not be better [than a gold one;] I believe it would; and I believe a binary standard—half silver, half gold, at the option of either party to insist on—would be better than either.—*Bowring*.

Congress, in 1853, issued half-dollars, which contained only 192 grains of standard silver, being a reduction (or seigniorage) of near seven per cent., and quarter-dollars in the same proportion. These coins are only a legal tender in the United States for five dollars and under; and the weight of the standard silver dollar, or unit, remains as in 1837, at $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains; before 1837, it contained 416 grains.*

In India, in 1835, silver was made the legal tender; and on January 1, 1853, Government gave notice that gold would not be received on account of taxes or any payments due the public; silver is, therefore, in law and in fact the sole legal tender there.† It has always been the standard of value.

"The value of each of the precious metals," says Macculloch, "is liable to perpetual changes. And hence, how accurately soever their proportional value, as fixed by the mint regulations, may correspond with the proportion which they actually bear to each other in the market, when the regulation is made, the chances are ten to one, that it will speedily cease to express their relation to each other. But the moment such a change takes place, it becomes the obvious interest of every one who has a payment to make, to make it in the over-valued metal; which consequently becomes the sole, or nearly the sole currency of the country. Hence the reason why the coins of some countries are almost wholly of silver and others almost wholly of gold."‡

In legislating with reference to coinage and currency, it ought never to be forgotten that the *intrinsic* value of a coin by no means establishes its *exchangeable* value: habit often gives to coins, of a particular mintage, an unreal and almost capricious value.—*ib.*

* Bowring says, that, *practically*, the Mint Law of the United States, passed in 1834, based its Currency on a gold standard. The gold eagle (\$10) is worth now (1853) £2 1s. *sterling*, which is equal to a little over 4s. 1d., while Mexican dollars fetch (in London) 4s. 2d. each, or 5s. 1d. per ounce. People will pay in whatever legal coin they can get cheapest. Before 31st July, 1834, the gold eagle contained 246 grains *pure* gold; after that only 232 grains.

Mr. S. Taylor, Manager of the Bank of B. N. America, Kingston, goes into the question of currency in detail. He says, "The Provincial dollar should, in my opinion, be a gold coin; but, whether gold or silver, should be of the same intrinsic value as the gold dollar of the United States, that is, the tenth part of an eagle." He wishes all those American coins, which harmonize with those in use in Canada, to be made a legal tender—depreciated half-dollars, &c., it is presumed, only for a small amount—in order to enable the Banks of Canada to replenish their vaults with speed and certainty, and to facilitate commercial transactions. See his answer, page 42.

† We do not know that there are any mints for coining metals in the foreign dominions of England, except two in India, one of which, located in Calcutta, is perhaps the most splendid establishment of the kind in the world. Watt & Bolton received \$1,500,000 for the machinery only. Two per cent. is charged for coining standard silver, while in England, where silver is a legal tender to only £2 in amount, the seigniorage is 6 to 8 per cent. If Canada resort to a decimal system the expense of a mint might be dispensed with by purchasing certain American coins, and bargaining with the British Government, or an individual in Britain, to supply the Colony with certain silver coins of a given weight, fineness and value, at a far lower rate for coinage than the ruinous prices now paid for British shillings and sixpences, or American dimes, half-dollars and quarters, coined too light, to secure them from being exported as bullion.

‡ Dictionary of Commerce, page 322, Edit. 1854.

In France, owing to an over-valuation of silver by the mint regulations, the franc superseded the gold coins, and became the standard of value. In the United States, while they were yet colonies, the dollar had been over-valued for circulation, and had superseded all other coins; therefore the dollar, as the practical standard to which all contracts referred, was adopted as the unit of account. (See remarks on *Rathbone*, Bowring, p. 217.)

The Select Committee of Assembly, of which Mr. Hincks was chairman, July, 1841, asked their witnesses, "Would you recommend that gold or silver should be the standard,—or both?"

Sir Randolph Routh would make the Spanish pillared dollar the standard of value, the pivot of calculation, the proof of exchange.—Hon. H. J. Boulton would adopt the United States standard.—Mr. F. A. Harer would make silver the standard, or gold and silver, but not gold alone.—Mr. D. Thorburn was for "both"—Mr. G. W. Wicksteed said "the double standard works badly. When either metal, from the fluctuation of the market, becomes more valuable in proportion to the other than the proportion assigned at the mint, the coins in that metal disappear."—Mr. J. T. Brondgeest thought gold the best standard—where there was a gold and a silver standard, one of the metals, as compared to the other became merchandize.

Mr. Joseph Wenhams's opinion was, a gold and silver standard if a sterling currency were adopted, but if the sovereign be valued at 25s., then only gold.—Mr. John Patton was indifferent whether gold

Mr. Isaac Buchanan proposes to make the sovereign a legal tender for five dollars in all payments, its legal value being now \$4,86 $\frac{2}{3}$, or about the same as it passes for in New York.* He also advises that English shillings and six-

and silver or silver alone were the standard.—Mr. John Glass believed it "safer to adopt the mixed standard of gold and silver."—Mr. T. G. Ridout "recommended that silver be adopted as the standard of money; and Mr. C. H. Castle that both gold and silver should be the standard; or gold alone if British sterling became the currency.—Collector Hall was for gold alone, and Cashier Cameron, Toronto, for a gold and silver standard.

Mr. Noah Freer recommended silver as the standard, the dollar at 5s. currency; Cashier Simpson, then of Quebec, thought that both gold and silver should be the standard; as did Hon. W. Walker, valuing the sovereign at 24s. 6d., and British silver at an advance of 8 per cent.—Mr. T. B. Anderson, Montreal, replied, "gold," as did Mr. T. A. Young, Quebec.—Hon. John Neilson answered, "according to the standard of England or the United States.—Mr. Wm. Bristowe would recommend silver, including, however, the English sovereign and American eagle, and their parts.—Mr. H. LeMesturier said, "silver should be the standard."

A SINGLE MEASURE OF VALUE.—Mr. George Tucker, Philadelphia, June, 1852, wrote an essay in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, recommending silver as the only standard of value, because the silver dollar is the money of account in the United States,—the popular standard by which gold and property is measured—and because silver is less likely than gold to alter in value,—because gold is far more likely to depreciate in value than silver, the Russian, Californian, and Australian mines yielding six or seven times as much as all Europe and America produced thirty years since, and bidding fair to increase their supplies tenfold.

—Because in that large class of contracts in every community which endure for many years it is desirable to have as unvarying a measure of value as possible. The discovery of America reduced the value of gold to one-third, and silver to one-fourth—but if gold were to be again reduced to the proportionate value it held before America was known, during 2,000 years, namely, about ten to one, then the holders of perpetual ground rents, of public debts, and all fixed dues in money, would lose a third of what they had contracted to receive. A large addition to the supply affects the price of everything, gold inclusive.

* CURRENCY OF CANADA.—The statute, chap. 153 of 1853, which came into force in 1854, now regulates the currency, thus:

GOLD.—The pound currency is held to be equal to 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ grains troy, of British standard gold, the dollar, one-fourth of the above weight, and if the Queen direct other coins to be struck at the British mint, they are to be of proportionate weight and fineness. The pound sterling is to be £1 4s. 4d., or \$4 86 $\frac{2}{3}$, for which sum a sovereign of full weight is made a legal tender; and other British gold coins in proportion.

The gold Eagle of the United States coined before July 1, 1854, weighing 270 grains troy, is a legal tender for \$10 66 $\frac{2}{3}$; the half Eagle for half. The gold Eagle coined after July 1, 1854, weighing 258 grains, is a legal tender for \$10, and its multiples or halves for proportionate sums.

The Queen may declare the gold coins of other nations a lawful tender, in the proportion of 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure gold to the pound currency. No authority is thus given as to their silver coins.

SILVER.—The following silver coins are a legal tender to the amount of \$10; but the holder of the notes of any person or corporation, is not bound to accept more than \$10 in such silver when he presents, at once, for payment, any amount of such notes, although they should be for \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, or over or under \$10 each. Gold is made the standard of value.

Until otherwise ordered by royal proclamation, the British crown, half-crown, shilling, sixpence, and all other silver coins current in Britain, while lawfully current there, shall pass in Canada, for sums in all other silver coins current in Britain, while lawfully current there, shall pass in Canada, for sums in the British currency, equal in the proportion to their nominal value in sterling, at \$4 86 $\frac{2}{3}$ or 24s. 4d. to the British pound; that is to say, the crown for 121.333 cents, or 6s. 1d.; the half crown for 60.666 cents, or 3s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the florin for 48.666 cents, or 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the shilling for 24.333 cents, or 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; the sixpence for 12.166 cents, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In change the public lose 8d. on the £ sterling, besides another 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. levied for stamping; add to which the fact that an immense sum in silver almost worn smooth has been sent into circulation among us, from Britain and the United States.

The Queen may issue new coins of different weights, but having a proportionate value to the above. United States dollars, half-dollars, and other silver coins, and the silver coinage of all nations other than England, are not a legal tender for any amount whatever in Canada.

The standard here, as in England, is exclusively gold; while that of the United States is mixed, or gold and silver; bowing favors a binary standard. England is allowed a commission of 6 to 7 per cent. for supplying us with her silver coins; for, at 5s. 2d. sterling the ounce, the half crown is only worth 2s. 4.18d. in gold; and where the mint buys standard silver at £3 per lb. or 5s. per ounce, and then coins every lb. into 66 British shillings, 6s. are levied from us Canadians for stamping the other 60. Even at 5s. 2d. per ounce, one pound sterling in silver, which passes in Canada for five dollars in change, is worth but 18s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling, or under 23s. currency.

The copper coinage of England is made a legal tender at one half-penny for one cent, in payments of 12 pence, currency, and there is no other. Such coins are issued at 75 per cent. above their value; copper worth \$100 being issued at \$178.

Surely such an injurious and damaging system cannot be too soon set aside; we are perfectly safe in Canada with such money standards as twenty-four millions of Americans use in valuing their property and labour. Silver is still a standard of value throughout the Union; here it is no longer so, although many payments are made in British shillings, far above the intrinsic value of the coins with which the payments are made. Habit and custom, more than reason, seem to regulate such transactions.

See No. 6, Appendix, page 67, relative to the Upper Canada standard of value, 1836. See also page 71, Note, "Opinions on the currency of Upper Canada, 1830."

pences should be valued at 25 and 12½ cents, to prevent their exportation, and made a legal tender to the extent of ten dollars. The effect of overvaluing certain gold coins would be to make them the sole currency of Canada, and to drive a large share of our paper currency out of circulation in the United States, because it would be no longer redeemable in current money. [The circulation of a light or debased silver coinage will become very extensive in a country where bank notes of one, two, three, four, five and ten dollars pass as money, if such light coins can pay one to ten dollars in any case of debt.] Mr. McCulloch reckoning standard silver at 5s. 2d. sterling the ounce, values British shillings at 11.27d., and sixpences at 5.63d. in standard gold, equal to 18s. 9½d for a pound, or about £93 17s. for £100 in mint silver. Mr. Abbot Lawrence, estimates the depreciation or debasement of British silver at about sixpence per ounce.*

Of the gold coins of the United States, the largest number consists of the half eagle; in Britain, the gold sovereign; in France, the twenty franc piece. Of large silver coins, the United States coin most half-dollars, and of small silver coins,

* See Mr. Buchanan's answer, page 40; and Mr. Baker's, page 51; also, Appendix, No. 1, page 62; and McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce, edition 1854, page 328.

Mr. Taylor, Manager of the Bank of B. N. A., at Kingston, is of opinion that "all those coins of the U. S. which harmonize with ours, should be a legal tender, in order to facilitate commercial transactions; and that the Banks of Canada might be able to replenish their vaults at all times with the greatest certainty and expedition." He desires to drive British shillings and sixpences from circulation, and would therefore reduce their nominal value.

On the other hand, Mr. Ross, Cashier Commercial Bank, Kingston, suggests that in procuring by mint or contract, a gold and silver coinage for Canada, it should be depreciated one-half of one per cent. below similar coins of the United States, to prevent the money of Canada being received as bullion at the U. S. mints.

The mint price of standard silver is 66d. (sterling) per ounce. Before the year 1816, silver was coined at the rate of 62d per ounce (62 shillings in the pound troy) and this is still reckoned the standard price in the valuation of foreign silver coins.—See *Kelly's Cambist (Introduction)* p. xxviii.

The weight of the new coinage in Britain is—the gold sovereign, 123½ troy grains; the silver shilling 87½ grains; copper coin is 24 pence to the lb. avoirdupois.

Mr. Cashier *Ridout* stated, last October, to the Select Committee on Public Deposits, of which Mr. Hincks was Chairman, [Ques. 34.] that between March 8, 1853, and Sept. 29, 1854, the Bank of Upper Canada had imported, direct from New York, United States gold, to the amount of \$1,600,000, of which one million was imported between Jan. 10 and Sept. 29, 1854. Questions 36 and 37, and Mr. *Ridout's* answers, contain the judgment of a conscientious bank officer of 35 years' experience in matters connected with the currency and coinage:

36. *Is specie sent to the United States by parties who demand it in payment of Bank notes from the Banks, and receive it in lieu of a Draft on New York or Boston, to any great extent?—*Large sums in specie are daily drawn from the Banks in Toronto in exchange for Bank notes, and sent to the United States in preference to Drafts at par on New York, chiefly by American Brokers and Bankers from Buffalo and Rochester, and as these payments are made in American gold, I am told they are used to supply their Western Banks with specie, instead of drawing such supplies from New York. The daily amount paid out by the Bank of Upper Canada is about £1000, and is increasing, the other Banks in Toronto, I am informed, are drawn upon in like manner, in proportion, for the redemption of their notes. The Drafts on New York sold by the Banks, bear but a small proportion to the specie paid.

37. *Would a Provincial Gold and Silver Coinage have any effect in relieving the Banks from their constant drain of specie to the United States, and prevent the necessity of the Banks importing specie thence to the extent they now do?—*A Provincial Gold and Silver Coinage would, in my opinion, have a most beneficial effect, not only in relieving the Banks from a constant drain of specie, but in enabling them to grant greater facilities to the trade of the country, for it is this constant drain of gold that often deters Banks from discounting freely. The importation of specie from the United States has always been a regular matter of business for the Banks, accompanied by an expense greater or less according to the rate of exchange on London at New York, besides the cost of freight,—and this continual importation is of no manner of use to the country, for it never circulates among the people, but its use is merely confined to meet the American demand for export; whereas, had we a Provincial Coinage, large sums in gold and silver would be in the hands of the Canadian public, and would freely circulate throughout the country along with the Bank notes, and would form with those notes the daily Bank deposits, and the trade with the United States would then be carried on by drafts as it is with England; for the gold and silver coins of Canada, being of the same fineness as those of the United States, would not be sought after, because they would not bear the cost of re-coinage at the mint of the United States. The want of a Provincial Coinage considerably retards the prosperity of Canada, and, besides being the cause of imposing a useless expense upon the Banks, by losses on exchange, for the advantage of Foreigners at New York and the employment of American Express Agents for its freight; we, in some measure, lose our national character by being obliged to depend upon the mint of another nation for our metallic circulating medium, which we no sooner get, than they very coolly take away.

most dimes, while England coins most shillings, (21.8;) France most of the franc piece (18.6.) The smaller the coin the more payments it will make, and the more time it will take to make them. The larger the coin the fewer payments it will make, but it will take the less time in counting the pieces.*

The Rev. Joshua Leavitt, of New York, while bearing testimony to the admirable qualities of the decimal currency for records, correctly asserts that for small circulation and payments in marketing, huckstering and the like, a duodecimal coinage is also wanted, and preferable to the other. These small transactions of daily life, far out-number the dealings of commerce,† The decimal currency admits of but one aliquot division—into halves—but the New York shilling, or eighth of a dollar, can be divided into sixths, quarters, thirds, halves, &c., and although Congress has never coined any shillings, the American people during 60 years have clung to their well worn shillings and sixpences, perceiving them to be a great public convenience. Your Committee are of opinion that coins representing the eighth and sixteenth of a dollar are

*Mr. Blodgett, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, prepared the following calculations, in 1852, by desire of the Committee on Finance in Congress:

The several payments within \$100, which can be made by each of the gold coins \$20, \$10, \$5, and \$2 50, are as follow:

\$20 piece—	20, 40, 60, 80, &c.	5
\$10 " —	10, 20, 30, 40, 50, &c.	10
\$5 " —	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, &c.	20
\$2 50 " —	2 50, 5, 7 50, 10, &c.	40

The distinct payments by the first and second are identical with those made by the second alone, as 10, 20, 30, 40, &c. 10

By the first, second, and third, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, &c. 20

By the first, second, third, and fourth, 2 50, 5, 7 50, 10, 12, 50, &c. 40

The whole number of payments by all these, in undivided numbers, is but 20—the \$2 50 coin, adding fractional payments only to those made by the first three. The proportion paid by these coins is, therefore, but 20/100ths of possible payments, either in whole or fractional numbers.

A \$3 coin would pay 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, &c. 33

Of which 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, &c., are new. 27

The first four, with the \$3 coin added in various combinations, would pay, in new payments, as follows:

3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, &c. 76

And with the 20 previously paid 96

Leaving unpaid the numbers 1, 2, 4, 7, (4/100ths,) which may be readily paid by exchange.

The several payments within \$10 which may be made by coins less than \$1, and including \$1, are as follows. (In cents, making 1000 payments:)

By \$1 00. 10

By 50. 20 Adding 50, 1 50, &c. 10

By 25. 40 " 25, 75, 1 25, &c. 20

By 10. 100 " 10, 20, 30, 40, 60, &c. 80

By 05. 200 " 5, 15, 35, 45, 55, 65, 85, &c. 80

By combining the ten cent piece with the higher coins in the same series, all the payments made by the five cent piece are readily made, except two, (5, 15,) and the sum of payments in this way by the first four is 198

And by the first four, with the five cent piece. 200

By the three cent piece alone, there are made 333 payments—of which are new 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, 21, 24, 27, 33, &c. 265

By combination with other coins, it pays 996, or all possible payments except four, (1, 2, 4, 7,) which may readily be paid by exchange.

†In the Treasury Minute of 29th of June, 1852, it is stated, that with a view to the limitation of the amount for which the light silver coins of the U. S., struck under a recent law, and other silver tokens, are a legal tender, and to keep the circulation of such auxiliary coinage within a proper limit, and subordinate to that which is to form the standard of value, it is desirable to retain the power of supplying such amount of silver coin as may be required for the retail trade of British North America, in the hands of the British Government, acting in communication with the local Governments, "and that no foreign silver coins, therefore, should be admitted into circulation after the establishment" of their proposed system, under which their lordships propose to coin a colonial half-crown, equal to an American half-dollar, and no larger silver coin—also shillings (20 cents,) half shillings (10 cents,) and quarter shillings (5 cents) currency, "because, in the event of the proposed decimal system being fully carried out, it will be necessary to divide the shilling into ten instead of twelve pence: the half-penny in that case would be equivalent to the cent."

indispensable in small transactions in Canada, and that the smooth British six-pences will continue to pass extensively as the eighth of a dollar, unless a better coinage is provided.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Although no questions were asked by the Committee relative to weights or as to measures of length and capacity, a number of the replies to its circular, urge the application of the decimal system to weights and measures, a subject within the scope of the general order of reference. Mr. Bell, of Lanark, admits that the French decimal metrical system is the most rational,† but is probably correct in adding that its introduction into Canada at present would be a work of difficulty;‡ he suggests that the avoirdupois pound in weights, and the

* See Mr. Leavitt's answer, page 48; also, Mr. Langton's, page 60.

† "British shillings and sixpences constitute at present almost exclusively the silver currency of Canada; and until substitutes are applied," Cashier Ross, of Kingston, "considers they should be allowed to remain current at their present values." See his answer, page 88.

‡ Mr. Davidson, Bank of Br. N. A., Montreal, says, "The only silver coins which circulate in Canada to any extent, are the British half-crowns and shillings, both very unsuitable and inconvenient coins."

† See answers, by Mr. Bell, page 22; Messrs. W. Lyman & Co., page 31; Collector Davidson, page 41.

‡ **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF LOWER CANADA.**—Lower Canada has a French acre and an English acre,—a French foot and an English foot,—a French (minot or) bushel (not used in France,) and an English bushel (not used in England.)—a Troy pound of 8760 grains, and an avoirdupois pound of 7000 troy grains,—a Troy ounce of 480 grains, and an avoirdupois ounce of 437½ grains,—an old wine gallon of England, but no longer in use there,—an English ell of 45 inches, also the British yard of 36 inches—together with a chaldron of 58½ cubic feet.

The inconvenience of a plurality of weights, of measures, and of currencies, most of them difficult in calculation—of selling an article to-day by one weight, to-morrow by another—to day by one measure, to-morrow by another—and occasionally by three different standards, must surely be very great.

The Lower Canada Statute, 39, Geo. III, cap. 7, pages 306 to 311, (see Revised Statutes, edition 1845,) requires all persons to sell by *adjusted* weights and measures; and establishes, as the *standard* weights and measures of Lower Canada:

1. The **AVOIRDUPOIS POUND**, ounce, &c., with the ton of 2240 pounds, hundred weight of 112 pounds, &c., for weighing all goods, merchandize, beef, pork, flour, meal, bread, and other commodities, usually sold by weight, except gold and silver coin, bullion, drugs and precious stones. [By 6 Will. IV, cap. 36, coals may be sold by the ton of 2240 lbs. avoirdupois, when 'buyer and seller agree so to do.]
2. The **ENGLISH WINE GALLON**, (abandoned in Britain in Jan'y., 1826,) with its multiples and subdivisions, as the measure for wine, ardent spirits, beer, molasses, "and all other liquids commonly sold by gunge or measure of capacity."
3. The **CANADA MINOT**, with its parts and multiples, as the measure for measuring all rents payable in wheat or other grain, and for measuring all salt, wheat, oats, pease, barley, flax seed, or other grain or seeds, fruits or roots, and also all "lime, sand, ashes, or any other commodity usually sold by measure of capacity, where no special contract or agreement" has been or shall be made to the contrary; but this is modified by Mr. Mongenais' Act of 1854, as far as it relates to pease, beans, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, clover, and timothy seeds.
4. The **ENGLISH WINCHESTER BUSHEL**, with its parts and multiples, [abandoned in England, January, 1826,] "as a standard measure of capacity" for all salt, wheat, oats, pease, barley, and other grain or seeds, when, heretofore or hereafter, "specially sold or contracted for by such measure." This measure is reduced to certain weights by Mr. Mongenais' Act, noticed elsewhere.—[See page 16, third note.]
5. The **POUND TROY**, [English Troy weight,] and its parts and multiples, for weighing gold and silver in coin or bullion, drugs or precious stones.
6. The **PARIS FOOT**, with its parts and multiples, as the standard measure of length, "for measuring all land and lots of ground, granted or sold prior to the conquest," or since, or hereafter to be granted or sold by the arpent or foot, or their parts or multiples; and for measuring all kinds of timber, wood and stone, masons', carpenters', or joiners' work, or any article or work usually measured by the foot, or other measure of length, being parts or multiples of the foot, "where no special contract or agreement to the contrary has heretofore been or shall be hereafter entered into."
7. The **ENGLISH FOOT**, [which is to the Paris foot as 1 to 1.065977,] with its parts and multiples, to be a lineal, land, and superficial standard, for measuring lengths and surfaces. All lands granted by King George III and his successors, or the division thereof in past and future times, are to be thus measured; and all kinds of wood, timber, or stone, and masons', carpenters' and joiners' work, or any other kind of work where a special contract or agreement has been or shall be made for that purpose.
8. The **ENGLISH YARD**, with its parts, is the standard of length, for all cloths or stuffs made of wool, flax, hemp, silk or cotton, or any mixture thereof, and all other goods or merchandize usually sold by linear measure.

foot, and gallon or quart, now in use, as measures of length and capacity, would be more readily adopted as regulating units; tenths, hundreds, and thousands of the integer being employed as the divisions.*

In 1828, the British standard yard of 1760 was declared to be the unit or only standard measure of extension, in the United Kingdom, wherefore or whereby all other measures of extension, whether lineal, superficial, or solid, were to be computed, derived and ascertained. This yard, when compared with a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London, in a vacuum or non-resisting medium, at the level of the sea, is in the proportion of 36 inches to 39 inches and 1,393-ten-thousandth parts of an inch. The pole is $5\frac{1}{2}$ such yards; the mile is 1760; and the superficial measures are formed on the basis of the square of this standard, 40 square poles or 1,210 square yards, being a rood, and 160 square poles or 4,840 yards an acre. The measuring chain is 4 poles, perches, or roods, in length, equal to 22 yards, or 66 feet, or 100 links; ten of these chains in length by one in width is an acre; and 80 chains by 80, or 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres a square mile.†

The lb. Troy, of 5,760 grains, was continued for weighing platina,‡ gold, silver, and diamonds; and all other weights, except medical prescriptions, were to be sold by the avoirdupois lb. of 7,000 grains Troy. The wine gallon, corn gallon, and ale gallon, were changed, and the standard measure of capacity for liquids and dry goods was declared to be the gallon containing ten lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water, weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches. This imperial gallon was declared to be the unit and only standard measure of capacity; but although great changes were made, neither in weights nor measures was the decimal principle adopted. A ton is still 2,240 lbs., a hundred weight 112 lbs. The imperial gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches, while the old dry or Winchester measure, still in use in Canada and the United States, contained but 268·8 cubic inches. The Winchester bushel§ contains 2150·42

9. The ENGLISH ELL, being three feet nine inches, or 45 inches British, as a standard for measuring all kinds of cloth or stuffs made of wool, flax, hemp, silk, cotton, and all other goods which have been or shall be specially sold or contracted for by the ell of 45 inches.

10. [Under 6 Will IV., cap. 36.] the CHALDRON of 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, English measure, or 36 bushels of 2814 cubic inches each, is to be the standard for coal. Coal shall be sold by the chaldron or bushel measure, "whenever no agreement to the contrary shall be made between the parties." A two or one bushel measure is to be used, "*struck measure*," not heaped.

Coals were formerly sold in London by the chaldron of 36 bushels, of 2217·6 cubic inches per bushel; the Newcastle chaldron being 53 cwt. avoirdupois; so that 8 chaldrons from the banks of the Tyne made 16 on the banks of the Thames. Coals are now sold in London, and almost everywhere else, by the ton of 2240 lbs. and not by measure. Measuring led to great frauds. Breek up a cubic yard of coal, less than 5 bolls, and it will measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ bolls—breek it up smaller and it will be 9 bolls.

* See answers, by Hamilton Board of Trade, page 57; by Mr. Dougall, page 29.

† In France they have the Centiare, = to 1·196 square yards; the *Are* (a square decametre), = to 119·6 square yards; the *Decare*, = to 1196 square yards; and the *Hectare*, = to 11960·46 square yards, or 2 acres, 1 rod, 35 perches. As one is to 1·1963 so is the English square foot to that of Paris.

‡ The twenty shilling piece, or gold sovereign, contains 123·274 grains of standard gold, or 3·274 grains more than a quarter of an ounce, troy. If reduced to 120 grains, every four sovereigns would weigh an ounce; and it is much to be regretted that coins of the weights most commonly in use are not adhered to.

They found it very difficult at the Bank of England to calculate the value of bullion by lbs., ounces, pennyweights and grains, of so many (Abyssinian) carats and fourths of carats in fineness, and at the rate of so many pounds, shillings and pence per lb. As a remedy they discarded the lb. Troy altogether, made the ounce their standard unit, and reduced its fractions by tenths, calculating also the value in money by the aid of decimals. Parliament has since legalized this common sense improvement.

Who would not rather multiply by £12·999 than by £12 19s. 9½d.? If we sit down to calculate how much in the £ is £43 17s. 4½d. per cent., it takes 43 figures to answer by the English monetary system; but written in decimals the figures themselves answer—the sum is £43·869; the percentage 438, — 8s. 9½d.

§ UNIFORM STANDARD WEIGHT FOR GRAIN, PULSE AND SEEDS IN LOWER CANADA.—Mr. Mongenais' statute, passed December 18, 1854, declares, that "one uniform standard weight" for grain, pulse and

cubic inches; the imperial standard bushel 2218·192. Ninety-eight Winchester quarters are equal to 95 imperial, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts more.

For simplicity of calculation the ton of 2,240 lbs., the hundred of 112 lbs., the half-hundred of 56 lbs., and the quarter-hundred of 28 lbs., should be superseded by weights of 2,000, 100, 50, and 25 lbs. If a farmer sell his beef, dressed hogs, or other produce by the hundred of 112 lbs. at, say 37s. 6d., it takes a tedious calculation to ascertain the rate per lb., but were net weights and a decimal currency adopted the price for 100 lbs. would at once indicate $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.*

No. 1790 the Constituent National Assembly of France proposed to call forward a concert of all civilised nations to establish one uniform system of weights and measures for the world; † and Borda, Laplace, Lagrange, Monge, and Condorcet reported, March 19, 1791, (64 years ago,) as the natural standard of linear measure, a quarter of the meridian, and that the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North pole, as ascertained by actual measurement of an arc of the meridian, being $39\frac{371}{1000}$ English inches and called a metre, should be the standard unit thereof; ‡ as also that the weight of distilled water at the point of freezing, measured by a cubical vessel in decimal proportion to the length, should determine the standard of weight and capacity. ||

seeds named, in both Canadas, being very desirable, the provisions of Mr. Shaw's Grain Act, of 14th of June, 1853, are to be extended to Lower Canada on May 1, 1855. The following standard of weight is therefore established in both Canadas, viz: the following weights are equal to a Winchester bushel, viz: of wheat, peas, beans, and clover seed, 60 lbs.; of rye and Indian corn, 56 lbs.; of barley, buckwheat, and timothy seed, 48 lbs.; and of oats 34 lbs. When under any contract that may be made after May 1, 1855, grain, pulse, and seeds (as above) are sold by the minot or bushel, such minot or bushel is to mean the above weights, and not a measured Winchester bushel, unless by special agreement to the contrary.

*See Mr. Holmes's answer, page 34; Mr. Dougall's, page 29; Mr. Lesslie's, page 38; Mr. Langton's, page 59; Mr. T. S. Brown's, page 27.

“In the English system, every weight and measure is divided by different and seemingly arbitrary numbers; the foot into twelve inches; the inch, by law, into three barleycorns—in practice sometimes into halves, quarters, and eights, sometimes into decimal parts, and sometimes into twelve lines; the pound, avoirdupois, into sixteen ounces, and the pound, troy, into twelve,—so that while the pound, avoirdupois is heavier, its ounce is lighter than those of the troy weight. The ton, in the English system, is both a weight and a measure. As a measure, it is divided into four quarters, the quarter into eight bushels, the bushel into four pecks, &c. As a weight, it is divided into twenty hundreds, of 112 pounds, or 2,240 pounds avoirdupois. The gallon is divided into four quarts, the quart into two pints, and the pint into four gills.”—John Quincy Adams.

† Even before the French Revolution, the French system of standard weights possessed great advantages over those of England. It had only one ounce and one pound; and the multiples of the latter were the most convenient that could have been desired, namely, the quintal or hundred weight of 100 pounds, and the millier or thousand weight of 1000 pounds.

GRAINS TROY AND GRAINS AVOIRDUPOIS.—So complicated is the English, American, and Canadian system of Weights, that even the troy and avoirdupois grain differ; an imperial grain troy being equal to .0648 of a French *gramme*, while a grain avoirdupois is only .05903. One grain troy is equal to 1,097 grains avoirdupois, and 7,000 grains troy are the equivalent of 7,680 grains, or one lb., avoirdupois. The troy ounce contains 480 troy grains, but the avoirdupois ounce contains only 437½; on the other hand, the troy lb. contains but 5,760 troy grains, while the avoirdupois lb. contains 7000. The more the Legislature simplify the plan of weights, measures, coinage, and currency, the easier will it be for the great majority of the members of society to calculate and comprehend what is now intricate and perplexing. Decimals are the true remedy, and France has the rare merit of having been first among the nations to place currency, coinage, weights and measures upon a simple basis, easily understood; the first to give a nomenclature to chemistry in accordance with nature, and to reduce to a regular system and codify the body of the law.

The old French foot (*pied de roi*) was divided into 12 inches, 144 lines, or 1728 points; and equalled 3,2484 metres, or 12,7893 English inches. The toise or fathom was 6 French feet. The mile was 1000 toises. The league 2,000 toises. The *arpent de Paris*, 18 feet to the perch, is equal to 3 roods, 15 poles, English.

‡ See Mr. Moir Ferres's answer, page 23; Mr. Langton's, page 59.

|| Sir John Bowring copies into his “Decimal System,” from John Quincy Adams' Report to Congress, 1821, the following description of the metrical system of weights and measures in use in France:

“The indiscriminate application of the same generic term to different specific things, and the misapplication of one specific term to another specific thing, universally pervade all the old systems, and are the inexhaustible fountains of diversity, confusion, and fraud. In the vocabulary of the French system

The decimal system of weights and measures has been since tried in many lands,—has been abandoned on such trial by none. It would soon follow a decimal system of coinage and accounts in Canada, “and their combination would lead to a reconstruction of all the operations of commerce.”

Your Committee are of opinion,

1. That it is inexpedient to recognize and encourage two distinct currencies, that of Halifax and that of the United States, as legal ;
2. That the American dollar ought to be the standard of value, and the unit of the currency of account and record ;
3. That the United States currency, dollars and cents, should be adopted as the only money of account ;
4. That no coin should be made a legal tender, except for a very small amount, at such a rate as would tend to render the currency of Canada of a less substantial value than that of the neighboring republic ;*
5. That the first day in January, 1856, would be a proper time for establishing and enforcing the decimal system in Canada, a measure of vast importance to this generation, and which may be a means of conferring still greater benefits upon those that are to follow ; and

there is one specific, definite, significant word, to denote the limit of lineal measure ; one for superficial and one for solid measure ; one for the unit of measures of capacity, and for the units of weights. The word is exclusively appropriated to the thing, and the thing to the word. The metre is a definite measure of length ; it is nothing else.

“It cannot be a measure of one length in one country and of another length in another. The *gramme* is a specific weight, and the litre a vessel of specific cubic contents, containing a specific weight of water. The multiples of these units are denoted by prefixing to them syllables derived from the Greek language, significant of their increase in decimal proportions ; thus, ten metres form a deca-metre ; ten grammes, a deca-gramme ; ten litres, a deca-litre. The subdivisions, or decimal fractions of the unit, are equally significant in their denominations, the prefixed syllables being derived from the Latin language. The deci-metre is the tenth part of a metre ; the deci-gramme, the tenth part of a gramme ; the deci-litre, the tenth part of a litre. Thus, in continued multiplication, the hecto-metre is a hundred, the kilo-metre a thousand, and the myria-metre ten thousand metres ; while in continued division, the centi-metre is the hundredth, and the milli-metre the thousandth part of the metre.

“The same prefixed syllables apply equally to the multiples and divisions of the weight, and of all the other measures. Four of the prefixes for multiplication, and three for division are all that the system requires. These twelve words, with the franc, the decime, and the centime, of the coins, contain the whole system of French metrology, and a complete language of weights, measures, and money.”

“In the French system, decimal divisions were prescribed by law exclusively. The binary division was allowed as being compatible with it ; but all others were rigorously excluded,—no thirds, no fourths, no sixths, no eighths, or twelfths. But this part of the system has been abandoned, and they are now allowed all the ancient varieties of multiplications and divisions, which are still farther complicated by the decimal proportions of the law. The nomenclature of the English system is full of confusion and absurdity, chiefly arising from the use of the same names to signify different things ; the term *pound* to signify two different weights, a money of account, and a coin ; the gallon and quart to signify three different measures, and other improper denominations, constantly opening avenues to fraud.

“The French nomenclature possesses uniformity in perfection, every word expressing the unit, weight, or measure which it represents, or the particular multiple or division of it. No two words express the same thing ; no two things are signified by the same word.”

“It is to be regretted that, in the formation of a system of weights and measures, while such extreme importance was attached to the discovery and assumption of a national standard of long-measure as the link of connection between them all, so little consideration was given to that primitive link of connection between them, which had existed in the identity of weights and of silver coins, and of which France, as well as every other nation in Europe, could still perceive the ruins in her monetary system then existing.”

See Appendix No. 7, on a uniform system of weights, measures, and currency, for the Commercial World.

For the standard of weights in France (says Bowring) a cube of pure water, at the temperature of melting ice, measuring in each direction the hundredth part of a *metre* (called a centi-metre) gave a weight which was called a *gramme*, whose decimal sub-divisions and multiplications are the standard of all authorized weights. The *gramme* is equal to 15.435 troy grains.

* WEIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES SILVER COINAGE OF 1853.—The silver coins are made of one purity, nine parts of silver and one part alloy ; but the three-cent pieces issued previously contained three parts silver and one part alloy. The silver dollar, the basis of the value of money, being, in the United States legal tender, in all payments, remains, as by the Act of Jan., 1827, 412½ grains. The other coins,

6. That the public departments, the banks, municipal and other corporations, the courts of law, the merchants, manufacturers, farmers, and business men generally, would doubtless, prepare themselves, promptly and readily, for an expected change, earnestly desired by the country, and which could not fail to prove beneficial.*

Your Committee herewith submit two Resolutions for the consideration of your Honorable House.

Resolved, That after the 31st day of January, 1856, there shall but be one currency of accounts and payment, of which the dollar shall be the unit, and standard of value; the Public Accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents, and mills; and the coinage be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States.

Resolved, That the ton of 2240 lbs.—the cwt. of 112 lbs.—the half-cwt. of 56 lbs., and the quarter-cwt. of 28lbs. be reduced to a ton of 2000 lbs., and its subdivisions.

W. L. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

being a tender only for small payments, are reduced as below. The weights of the the silver pieces, old and new, are as follow:

	Act of January, 1837.	Act of February, 1852.
Dollar,	412½ grains	No change.
Half-dollar,	206¼ do	192 grains.
Quarter-dollar,	103¼ do	96 do
Dime,	41¼ do	38.40 do
Half-dime,	20¾ do	19.20 do
	Act of 1850.	
Three-cent piece,	12 grains	11.52 do

* See answers to the Committee's Circular on a Decimal Currency by the following gentlemen; Mr. George Brown, page 24; Mr. Ferres, p. 23; Professor Andrew, p. 25; Mr. T. S. Brown, p. 27; Mr. Dickinson, p. 28; Mr. Dougall, p. 29; Treasurer Farrell, p. 56; Hamilton Board of Trade, p. 57; Cashier Ross, p. 32; Mr. B. Holmes, p. 34; Cashier Davidson, p. 37; Mr. W. Powell, p. 45; Collector Dunscomb, p. 46; Mr. S. Taylor, p. 42; Mr. Langton, p. 60; Mr. MacDougall, p. 27; Mr. Glass, p. 30; Cashier Gethings, Quebec, p. 52.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Department of Public Instruction, only waits the concurrent action of the other Government offices to introduce the decimal system into the accounts. See his answer, page 39.

The inhabitants of this section, says Collector McCrae, of St. John's, are so familiar with dollars and cents, that in all their business transactions no other currency is allowed. See page 36.

See also answer of the Board of Trade, Quebec, appended to fourth report of this Committee.

See Appendix, No. 5; which contains a brief but interesting narration of the efforts made by the Government which succeeded that of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine in Canada, to assimilate its coinage and currency, on the decimal principal, to that of the United States.

† The British shilling, current in Canada for about a quarter-dollar, contains only 87¼ grains of silver, of same purity, and is worth an eleventh less than the quarter-dollar.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE.

THURSDAY, 1st March, 1855.

“ Mr. DeWitt, seconded by Dr. Masson moves, That the Clerk of this Committee be instructed to address a circular to Members of the Legislature, public accountants, bankers, brokers, and to such business men or others as any member of this Committee may name, asking their opinion and the grounds on which they place it, concerning the adoption of one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, and as to what shall be the unit if a decimal currency be adopted, and whether it shall be made to assimilate with the English, United States, or any other system now in existence; as also what practical measures might be employed for introducing the system, the question of a decimal currency having been specially referred to this Committee by the House.

WEDNESDAY, 11th April, 1855.

The Committee met to consider the draft of a Report on the Decimal Currency. Present: Messrs. Mackenzie, (in the chair), Dr. Masson, Dr. Clarke, Patrick, Hon. J. Young, Capt. Rhodes, Holton, Mongenais, Ferrie, Mattice, and DeWitt, (11,) when the Report was agreed to, and two resolutions adopted, which were ordered to be reported this day to the House.

Circular relative to a system of Coinage and Currency, based upon the Decimal principle, and the practical measures to be employed for its introduction into Canada.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
QUEBEC, March 1st, 1855.

SIR:—The question of the introduction of a decimal coinage or currency in Canada having been specially referred, by the House, to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, I am directed by the Committee to request your attention to the following queries, and that you would favour its members with an early answer:

“ Do you desire to establish one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio? If not, why not? If you approve of a Decimal Currency, state your reasons for so doing. What regulating unit would you prefer to adopt? and what practical measures can you recommend for introducing that system into general use, so as to produce the least amount of temporary inconvenience, and the smallest extent of unwillingness to encounter the change on the part of those classes who are most likely to be affected by it?”

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM L. MACKENZIE, Junr.,
Clerk of Committee.

To the above circular, answers were returned, addressed to Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, Junior, the Clerk of the Committee, as follow :

From ROBERT BELL, Esquire, M. P., *Lanark County.*

QUEBEC, 12th March, 1855.

SIR :—It is, I think, very desirable that the decimal system as regards money and accounts should immediately be introduced into Canada.

The great facilities it offers in accounts, and in all sort of calculations where money matters are in question, are too obvious to require any explanation.

The American dollar should be the unit. The people of Canada are already so familiarised with the American system that its introduction would meet with but little opposition, and, consequently little inconvenience.

I should also like to see the decimal system adopted in weights and in measures of both length and capacity. The French system is, undoubtedly, the most rational, but it would be difficult to introduce it here. If, however, the avoirdupois pound in weights, and the foot and the quart in measures, were retained as the regulating unit, I do not think the difficulty of introducing the system would be very great.

Your, &c.,

R. BELL.

From JAMES MOIR FERRES, Esquire, M. P., *Missisquoi County.*

QUEBEC, 5th March, 1855.

SIR :—In compliance with the request of the Committee on Public Accounts, I beg leave to answer their queries as follows :

“ Do you desire to establish one currency of accounts and payment having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio? and if you approve of it, state your reasons.”

The decimal system is the one taught in every school in christendom in all processes of which figures form an element. I see no reason why violence should be done to this universal system in the case of money or weights or measures. If education is meant for our benefit and assistance in every day life there surely ought not to exist such an anomaly as training up youth to carry on all abstract calculations by a decimal system, and the moment he goes into the world to make him abandon it for calculations on a datum established by mere caprice.

If nations ever come to an understanding to use one universal mode of computing money, weight or measurement, it will be a decimal one, the only difficulty will be in fixing the standard.

It is the most convenient. This is proved by men of science uniformly rejecting all fractions except tenths. An engineer never calculates by 12ths of a foot (inches,) but by 10ths. The handling of sums of money and the fractions of the established unit by 10ths would be of equal convenience to the mass of mankind as that of other quantities is by men of science. The addition of money by our present system involves the process of division before the next higher denominations can be carried, and the processes of the subtraction, multiplication and division are even more complicated. This occasions to every man in business, particularly to brokers, bankers and dealers in exchange, great loss of time and the cost of extra hands, which would all be saved by adopting the decimal system.

The divisions and sub-divisions of the unit are also more easily accomplished, provided the decimal be closely adhered to. The difficulty arises only when it is departed from. The United States in their coinage set out with the decimal,

the unit of a dollar representing 100 cents; but they create an inconvenience when they make their division by quarters, eighths and sixteenths. The quarter seems to be handy enough, but the division of the quarter (25 cents) into two-eighths ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents each) involves a fraction ($\frac{1}{2}$ a cent) which is not represented by any coin, and so also the division of the eighths into two sixteenths ($6\frac{1}{2}$ cents each) involves the same thing. I think therefore if the decimal system is adopted by the Government that it ought to be carried out in purity. If for instance the unit be a dollar, the sub-divisions in silver ought to be $\frac{1}{10}$ (10 cents) $\frac{2}{10}$ (20 cents) $\frac{3}{10}$ (30 cents) and so on for coins; and if it were desired to get rid of the use of too much copper in common business there might be pieces of 5, 15, 25, 35, &c., cents struck for change. But I would avoid having any coin which cannot on account of a fraction for which there is no representative in the currency be exactly changed into other coins of the country.

“What regulating unit would you prefer to adopt?”

I would prefer a dollar, because that coin by name at least has been in use for ages in France, in Spain, and in their Colonies, as also in the United States. But the question occurs, what weight of metal or metals in alloy shall compose the dollar? This brings us to the bottom of the whole matter. What is there in nature to form a standard of weight, so that in case the *exemplar* should be lost another could be made to a certainty similar? The standard of weight as well as that of capacity depends upon the standard of measurement. The English have adopted the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds as a measure of so many inches; the French have adopted the length of a meridian on the earth's surface as so many metres. The Canadian Government may adopt either mode for fixing a standard, but that standard, or a fixed quotient of it, ought to be taken as their unit. The length of the pendulum vibrating seconds on the Equator, for instance, might be taken as a yard, and that yard might be divided into 10ths, making each a foot and the foot into 10ths again making each an inch. This would give a philosophical standard in nature, eternal as the earth itself, of which the *example* might be again got if that first made should by accident be lost. So many of these inches being then taken in cube the quantity of distilled water at certain temperature with the barometer at a certain height contained in that cube might be assumed to be one pound, and to that pound all other weights ought to be referred.

The dollar, then, being fixed upon as the unit, the weight of silver and of alloy in the denomination of 10ths of the above cube, or pound, is to be established. And I would recommend that a correspondence should be opened with the Government of the United States, in order that the same standard and the same amount of pure silver and of metal for alloy should be agreed upon by both Governments, as the dollar for circulation.

There is little use in enlarging upon the necessity of the coins of Canada being identical in value with those of the United States. Humanity is superior to nationality, and the accumulated result of commercial and financial transactions being by the practical consent of all the communities on this side of the Atlantic centred in New York, it is only common sense in Canada to accommodate itself to what it cannot help. While therefore much inconvenience might result from our having a currency differing in intrinsic value from that of the United States every advantage is to be obtained by our having a currency of which the value of the coins and the names of them shall be identical with those of the United States.

“What practical measures, &c.?”

The only measure necessary in my opinion for introducing the system is for the Government and the chartered banks to agree together that after a certain period all transactions between them and the public shall be in dollars and cents. This would be sufficient to introduce the system in public, leaving to

private individuals to please themselves. If banks would intimate that they would discount no inland notes unless expressed in dollars and cents nor would acknowledge deposits except in the same denominations, people doing business with them would soon accommodate their private books to those of the banks. And so with the Government.

As to obviating "inconvenience" and overcoming "unwillingness" the principal means would be to provide a currency to which the people are accustomed in the market, a sufficient supply of 20 cent and 25 cent pieces representing the present shilling and quarter dollar, with quotients or multiples of the shilling in addition.

The copper coinage would be the only one that would occasion any misunderstanding there being a per centage of difference, of course, between the copper of Canada and the cent of the United States; but I should consider that of only a temporary nature and hardly worth consideration.

I have, &c.

JAMES MOIR FERRES.

From THOMAS VAUX, Esquire, Accountant Legislative Assembly.

1. I would approve of a decimal currency as being the most simple and complete for calculation, both elementary and complete, and the best method as a monetary exchange, if carried out in its integrity.

2. The dollar with its tenths and hundredths as the most convenient for calculation and business.

3. A simultaneous action at a particular period, long enough determined to ensure a general understanding and submission to the new or proposed system, would, I think, be preferable to any plan but partially adopted, or to the system being introduced by degrees. As habit is so tenacious in matters of every day life, it would no doubt, partially break through for a length of time, the best plan that may be adopted for introducing the system, as exemplified in the United States, where the decimal currency is established by law, in the local value of the dollar, and in the adherence of the people to pence and shillings.

THOMAS VAUX.

Accountant's Office, L. A.,
7th March, 1855.

From GEORGE BROWN, Esquire, M. P., Lambton County.

In reply to the questions which have been submitted to me by the Committee, I beg to say that I am in favor of a decimal currency, and I think there should be but three denominations, mills, cents, and dollars.

To bring such a currency as rapidly as possible into common use, I would suggest that notice be given to the public that on and after the 1st of January, 1856, it would be adopted in all the Provincial departments. If the banks, railways, and insurance companies were induced to give a similar notice, I think the new currency would be soon thereafter very generally accepted.

GEORGE BROWN.

House of Assembly,
Quebec, 7th March, 1855.

From DR. WILLIAM FORD, Accountant Crown Lands, Quebec.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 6th March, 1855.

In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, I have the honor to inform you that I approve of a decimal currency, and think that it might be adopted at once

without inconvenience, in conformity with the decimal system of the United States. All classes in Canada are familiar with it, and the change, in my opinion, would be most beneficial.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM FORD, Accountant.

From WILLIAM ANDREW, Esquire, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the University of McGill College.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, 7th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the circular issued by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, relative to a system of coinage and currency based on the decimal principle.

In common with all persons, professional, commercial and official, with whom I have had the opportunity of conversing and reasoning on the subject, I think it most desirable to establish "one system of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio," in this Country (and everywhere else) as soon as conveniently possible. It is needless to reiterate the advantages which such a system possesses; nor do I know of any objections worth the trouble of disproving.

The only question which appears to involve any significant difference of opinion is, whether this Colony should adopt such a system, before it is established by the Imperial Government. The consideration of the regulating unit, which it might be preferable to adopt in these Provinces, should dispose of this doubt. For whether the pound sterling or the Victorine (2s. sterling) be adopted by the Home authorities as the unit of a decimal system,—and it is not likely that any other would be chosen in preference to the dollar,—the reduction would be equally simple, the Victorine or tenth part of the pound sterling being equivalent to the half-dollar currency. The slight difference which would continue to exist between sterling and currency, need only be regarded as included in the difference of exchange, which (I imagine) will always exist more or less among all States.

As it would be impracticable to attempt any assimilation or conciliation with European incongruities, and as it is so easy (on the other hand) to establish a uniform system over the whole of this Continent by an identification of Colonial currency with the monetary system of the United States, I should unhesitatingly recommend the dollar as the regulating unit, and the immediate adoption of the whole system followed in the States, so far as it is possible with our present coinage. The Reciprocity Treaty may be urged as a new and additional argument in favor of this recommendation. It might be left to time and the efficacy of earnest representation to obtain from the Imperial Government a more convenient coinage for the use of the Colony and its constant intercourse with the neighbouring States. By proceeding boldly in this matter Canada might not only effect its own purpose, but have the honor of urging forward the adoption of a uniform decimal system throughout the British Empire.

I have, &c.

WILLIAM ANDREW.

From WM. SACHE, Esquire, Cashier Molson's Bank, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 8th March, 1855.

A decimal currency similar to that existing in the United States, is, I am of opinion, one peculiarly adapted to this country; not only from our numerous transactions with the United States, but because it is more universally known,

and is admitted to be one of the most simple and convenient currencies in the world; it is easier in its operation and infinitely less cumbersome and difficult than any other system of which I am aware. I speak from fifteen years experience in the finance branch of a military department, where accounts were kept in army sterling; in a merchant's counting house; and as cashier of a bank.

I do not anticipate that any inconvenience would arise from its introduction into Canada after a given time (probably one year after an Act had been passed) as it is so generally understood, and as other coins at present in circulation might be continued, fixing them a standard value, with reference, of course, to the dollar.

WM. SACHE, Cashier.

From T. BOUTHILLIER, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Montreal.

CUSTOM HOUSE, MONTREAL, 8th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your printed circular of the 1st instant, I beg to state that I would see with satisfaction the establishment of one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, on account of the great simplicity it affords in all arithmetical operations.

I would unhesitatingly adopt the dollar as the regulating unit. I cannot anticipate any other objections to the introduction of such a currency than such as may arise from old predilections in some cases, or prejudices in others, and the inconvenience of a change of account books. We must leave to time and experience to reconcile the first-class dissenters to the contemplated innovation. With regard to the practical inconvenience of a change of books it might, I imagine, be to a great extent, if not altogether, obviated by making the new currency optional at first, and making it inoperative (I mean for legal or judicial purposes,) only after some fixed period; for instance, from the 1st January of the third year.

In the Customs, the adoption of the dollar currency would certainly offer a great saving of time and labor. In pounds, shillings and pence, three columns are required to represent or express our values, with very frequently two figures in the two last columns. In dollars, one single column would suffice, by following the practice of the American Custom House. In all values with fractions of dollars, if the fraction is less than 50 cents they strike it off, if more than 50 cents they reckon it as a dollar, so that no column is required for cents, or if ruled it is never used. I speak of values only; in duties, the cents must be retained. A glance at the voluminous accounts and returns of the Custom House Department in Quebec will shew at once the amount of labor that could be saved by the substitution of the dollar for our present currency.

I have, &c.,

T. BOUTHILLIER, Collector.

From T. S. BROWN, Esquire, Merchant, Montreal.

MONTREAL, March, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—The following are my answers to the questions proposed in your circular of 1st March:—

To Question 1.—Yes.

To Question 2.—Because this is according to ordinary arithmetical progression, and nothing can be a greater absurdity than derivation from common rule

in accounts or money calculations, where simplicity, speed, and accuracy are of all things most necessary. The errors in decimal calculations are visible to the eye, the calculation is rapidly made, and mistakes are less frequent. The saving in time or mental labor over our present system exceeds one-eighth, that is, a commercial house now employing nine clerks, would, after the change, find its business better kept up with eight.* To any one making his own calculations the saving of time and confusion of head would be still greater. Decimal weights or the net 100 lbs. should also be introduced, that calculations may all go in arithmetical progression. Our present division of cwt., qrs., and lbs., is an old fashioned, clumsy, inconvenient absurdity that should be off-hand abolished.

To Question 3.—Nothing but the American dollar and American cent. The American currency is perfect, and ours must inevitably be imperfect, if it differs. It is contemptible and ridiculous when we borrow an idea from the United States to seek to evade the charge of imitating, by making paltry variations, which only spoil the model.

To Question 4.—Let an order in Council direct that on and after the first of May, the Custom House accounts shall be kept in dollars and cents, and that all entries shall be made in corresponding currency. Weights should also be stated in decimals, the cwt. being deemed 100 lbs. Let new books be opened in dollars and cents for the public accounts, the same in land offices, and in all places where public moneys are received or disbursed. Compel all suits in Courts of Law, and all fees to be stated in dollars and cents. The banks might be induced to come into the same arrangement, and then the merchants would follow rapidly. So great a change cannot be made without some comprehensive movements such as I have named, though every one may see the advantage if it can only be made general. This change must be made some day, and there is no reason why that day should be delayed. It is too bad that we should worry out our lives in a wilderness of confused accounts and calculations, with a bright land of promise before us, where these inconveniencies shall cease, for the benefit of our children, while we are doomed never to enter.

T. S. BROWN.

From D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esquire, Broker, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 9th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 1st instant, upon the subject of a decimal currency, and to state in answer to the queries therein put: 1st. That I do think the establishment of a decimal currency desirable.

2nd. My reasons for approving its introduction are, that it would much simplify the keeping of books and accounts, and conduce to a material saving of time and of mental labor to all engaged in the commerce of the country.

3rd. I cannot imagine any unit preferable to the dollar, more particularly as our currency has been already to a certain degree assimilated to that of the neighboring States.

4th. I would suggest as the readiest means of introducing the system, Government should give notice that on and after a certain day, say the first day of January, 1856, all accounts in the public departments should be kept upon the new plan, and I feel convinced that all the banks in the Province would make arrangements at once to enable them to follow the same course. That done, the con-

*I understate the saving in time on the same principle that Mr. Stephenson understated the anticipated speed of railroads, lest no body should believe me if I stated the truth. The saving of time and mental labor by decimal calculations may be one-fourth, or one-third, or one-half, in many cases fifteen-sixteenths, where the hand has merely to write what the eye, without thought, directs.

sent of the mercantile community generally would be gradually if not at once obtained, and this, there is no doubt, is the class most likely to be affected by the change.

So far as the mass of the population are concerned, I think that the dollar is already so well understood throughout the colony, that but a short time would elapse ere we should see an almost universal adoption of the proposed new system.

I have, &c.,

D. LORN MACDOUGALL.

From WILLIAM DICKINSON, Esquire, Principal Book-keeper, Inspector General's Department.

QUEBEC, 10th March, 1855.

SIR:—Referring to your circular of the 1st instant, I beg to state that I do approve of a decimal currency, as being decidedly preferable to the Provincial currency now in use.

As regards the regulating unit, I think it desirable to assimilate the Provincial currency precisely in every respect, with that of the United States, which is well understood throughout the Province, and being exceedingly simple and convenient in its practical operation, it would be more satisfactory to the country generally, than any other system which could be introduced: it is I believe better understood and more approved of in England than the Provincial currency, whilst its adoption would materially facilitate our commercial intercourse with the United States.

With respect to the temporary inconvenience which it would of necessity occasion, I would remark, that the Act should come into effect at the commencement of the year, at which period it would be most convenient to make conversions in all books of account; and time would be thus allowed for the public fully to comprehend the nature of the change, and which I do not doubt would be generally acceptable. Provided the contemplated change be effected, it is presumed that the Legislature will make it incumbent on the banking and other public institutions to adopt the decimal currency as well.

I have, &c.

WM. DICKINSON.

From JOHN DOUGALL, Esquire, Editor Montreal Witness, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 7th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to reply to your queries under date 1st instant, as follows:

1st. I strongly desire the establishment of a decimal currency in Canada.

2nd. Because it is more simple, easy, and accurate.

3rd. The coins, values, and standards of the United States would be far more convenient and suitable for Canada.

4th. The change should be adopted at the beginning of the next fiscal year in *all* the public offices and departments, including common schools; and all chartered bodies without exception should be required by law to do the same. Owing their existence to law they cannot complain of any infringement of liberty if law regulates their mode of keeping their accounts. This would include banks, cities, county councils, colleges, religious bodies, associations and institutes, and in a word, all chartered bodies and institutions whatsoever. After the same

date all processes at law should likewise be expressed in the new currency, the Act stating what relative proportions the old currency was to bear to the new. With these inducements to make the change, I think it might be left to time and the good sense of the people without any attempt to coerce them in their transactions with each other.

These answers I think meet your questions, but I would add that a system of decimal currency, important as it is in itself, would fail of much of the benefit to be derived from it unless the principle be introduced also into weights and measures.

The ton for instance should be 2000 lbs. the cwt., 100 lbs. and the lb. divided into 10 ounces; the avoirdupois pound being the standard.

The present foot should be the standard of long measure, but divided into 10 inches; 100 feet might be a "chain," 5000 feet a mile, &c.

The present gallon should probably be the standard of liquid measure, but divided and multiplied decimally.

Were these changes carried out, the saving of time and prevention of mistakes in transacting the business of the country would be very great indeed, and we would have the satisfaction of being even ahead of our neighbours in a matter of such vast practical utility. The French system is probably more perfect, scientifically considered, than the one I have indicated, but I think its nomenclature almost an insuperable bar to its introduction.

I have, &c.,

JOHN DOUGALL.

From HON. WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, M. P., *Lincoln County.*

QUEBEC, 12th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your enquiry of the 1st instant, I beg to state that my opinions on the subject are embodied in the Report on the Monetary System of Upper Canada, in 1837, to which I still adhere. New York is the commercial and monied mart of the Continent of America, and governs the price of exchanges with the rest of the world. The value of the metallic currency of Canada must be of equal value to that of the United States; and, for the convenience of the public, the currency should in every respect be the same.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT.

From Messrs. MACKINTOSH & WALTON, Merchants, Toronto.

TORONTO, 8th March, 1855.

We received your circular relative to the introduction of the new coinage into Canada, and are happy to have this method and opportunity to give our entire approbation for the passing of a measure we have long thought absolutely necessary for the more congenial working of our commercial intercourse with our American neighbors, and more particularly when that intercourse is daily becoming greater, inasmuch as many of them have large shares in our railroads and other public works.

We still further think it necessary, because it is a more accurate and easier method of keeping accounts, and a better currency than the present for general use.

We would strongly recommend the adoption of a currency precisely the same as is used by the people of the United States, inasmuch as we conceive it would give more general satisfaction in its general operation.

In order to create as little public inconvenience as possible, we would suggest the propriety of appointing a day, three months from the passing of the Bill, for it to come into general use; and furthermore, we would urgently suggest the propriety of introducing the Bill in such a simple manner that all classes of the community may have easy access to the true intent and meaning intended to be conveyed, and not in such a complex state of "formal" enactments as some of the Bills formerly passed by our Legislature, requiring even Municipalities to go to the expense of employing a lawyer to sift out what was intended to be conveyed, as was the case with our present assessment law.

It is our opinion, the reason why we have not had more genuine *progressive* reforms is simply because that which was intended to be a "reform" was introduced in such an intricate style, that it would have been better to bear with the inconveniences of the old, than undergo the almost insurmountable degree of penance to ferret out the complicated machinery of the new.

We remain, &c.,

MACKINTOSH & WALTON.

From JOHN GLASS, Esquire, Secretary, Harbor Commission, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 12th May, 1855.

SIR:—I am extremely desirous of seeing established "one currency of accounts and payments, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio." I have many reasons for this desire, but it strikes me that the following are all that need be adduced here, viz: 1st, the great simplicity of calculations made on the decimal principle over those made on the duodecimal or any other principle practised among nations that I am acquainted with; 2ndly, the great and increasing intercourse both as to travelling and trade between Canada and the United States, an intercourse which cannot fail to increase as population and wealth increase in both of these countries.

As to the regulating unit, I would approve of nothing but the dollar and cent of the United States: and as to the practical measures which I would recommend for introducing the system into Canada so as to produce little or no inconvenience and the least possible amount of unwillingness on the part of the public to encounter it, it appears to me that the following are all that are necessary:

1st. Let Government order all the departments over which it exercises control to keep their accounts in dollars and cents, from and after any given day.

2nd. Let Government use its influence with the banks to induce them to make the same change in their system of account-keeping, on the same day.

3rd. Let Government and the banks agree to import a certain quantity of cents by the aforesaid day, and to hold them in certain proportions wherever the banks have agencies, or the Government has post offices, by which means a sufficient supply of small coin for change would be secured.

Lastly. If the banks should decline co-operating with the Government in the way pointed out, let the Government alone carry it out everywhere within the sphere of its control, and public opinion would very soon thereafter, I believe, force the banks to follow its example.

I have, &c.

JOHN GLASS.

From HENRY S. SCOTT, Esquire, Merchant, Quebec.

QUEBEC, 13th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your circular on the subject of a decimal coinage I beg to reply:

1st. That I desire to see a decimal currency established in this Province.

2nd. That my reason for desiring it is; its greater simplicity, and because it would greatly facilitate commercial transactions with the United States.

3rd. I think the system in operation in that country, viz: dollars and cents, excluding the inconvenient and useless practice partially adopted there of reckoning by shillings in minor transactions, would produce but little inconvenience, from the circumstance that the people of this Province are generally conversant with it; while any system, based upon that now under discussion in England, would probably, from the delay that is likely to ensue there, postpone for a length of time any change; and because the system there proposed is inferior in point of simplicity to that in use in the United States.

I am, &c.

HENRY S. SCOTT.

From Messrs. WILLIAM LYMAN & Co., Druggists, Montreal.

MONTREAL, 12th March, 1855.

SIR:—In answer to your circular of the 1st, we have to say that we are of opinion, that a decimal currency would prove infinitely superior to the present one in use in this country.

Such a currency, we think, would conduce to simplicity and correctness of accounts, and would consequently facilitate all business transactions.

In answer to the question, "What regulating unit would you prefer to adopt?" we reply, the dollar. Its parts might for convenience be cents, half-dimes, dimes, francs, quarters, and halves, reduced to cents, thus:

Dollar.....	100 cents.
Half Dollar.....	50 "
Quarter.....	25 "
Frank.....	20 "
Dime.....	10 "
Half Dime.....	5 "

The cent, by a small alloy of silver, might be reduced to the size and weight of the farthing piece.

In answer to the last question, we are of opinion, that if the Public Departments, Custom House and Post Office, were required to open their Accounts simultaneously in dollars and cents, the banks and merchants would speedily follow.

Weights should also be assimilated as near as possible to the decimal standard.

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.

From W. H. WILSON, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Cobourg.

CUSTOM HOUSE, COBOURG, 9th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 1st instant, and in reply beg leave to state for your information, that I am deci-

dedly in favor of a "currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio," the (American) dollar being the unit of value. I approve of this currency, because I consider it the most convenient, both for money and account that could possibly be adopted by the Legislature for the use of our country at the present juncture.

I cannot perceive that any very serious inconvenience could possibly be experienced by any part of the population of the Western Section of this Province in the adoption of this currency.

I have, &c.

W. H. WILSON, Collector.

From THOMAS M. TAYLOR, Esquire, *Broker, Montreal.*

MONTREAL, 13th March, 1855.

SIR:—I do desire to see established a decimal currency of accounts and payments, because of its *simplicity, speed, and accuracy*. I would prefer the cent and dollar in assimilation to the American currency, which is already to some extent known in Canada. The convenience of this system would probably at once commend it to mercantile men; but as aiding its general introduction, I would recommend its adoption in the Post Office, the Customs, and generally all the departments of Government.

THOMAS M. TAYLOR.

From C. S. ROSS, Esquire, *Cashier, Commercial Bank, Kingston.*

COMMERCIAL BANK, M. D.,

KINGSTON, CANADA, 12th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular of date 1st instant, in which you request replies to certain queries on the subject of a decimal currency and coinage.

For the information of the Committee I beg to state that I consider it very desirable to establish in Canada one uniform currency for accounts and payments, such currency having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio. The principal reasons for this opinion are:

1st. That it would secure uniformity in accounts, avoiding the present different modes of stating sums of money.

2nd. The decimal system is confessedly the simplest, is therefore least liable to error, and it secures the greatest despatch in ascertaining results in money calculations.

3rd. It would assimilate our currency to that of the United States in its most important points, and thus facilitate the daily increasing transactions with that country.

I am of opinion the currency should be based upon the dollar, and be constituted of multiples and decimal parts thereof only. And as to coins, that gold coins of the respective values of \$2½, \$5, \$10, and perhaps \$50, with silver coins of the value of 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents, and with copper cents, would answer all ordinary requirements of trade.

Regarding the introduction of the decimal system, I think the temporary inconvenience but trifling. The Legislature might pass an Act requiring, that after a given date, say 1st January, 1857 (a date which would enable Government to prepare or procure a suitable coinage,) all accounts or instruments wherein a sum of money was stated, should have the amount expressed in dol-

lars and cents. The public would thus have time to prepare books of account and forms of all kinds suited to the prospective change. And that after the date named in all their existing contracts for money, bills, bonds, charters, or other instruments referring to money, it should be held that the pound Halifax currency was equivalent to four dollars (shillings and pence in proportion). This appears to be all that is necessary.

I am of opinion that if a coinage for Canada is established, the coins should be of the same intrinsic value as those of the United States, less a very small per centage, say not exceeding one-half of one per cent., such per centage being, I think, required to prevent the Canada coins being re-coined at the United States' mints. Were the Canada coins of the same value as those of the United States, I fear they could not be retained in the country in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the community.

Meantime, I am of opinion that until a full supply of such coins is got, the present currency Act should be continued in force in its more important points, viz., making the gold coins of the United States a legal tender; the sovereign a legal tender at the rate of four dollars eighty-seven cents; also that the silver coins of the United States continue a legal tender to the amount of ten dollars. British shillings and sixpences constitute at present almost exclusively the silver currency of Canada, and until substitutes are supplied I consider they should be allowed to remain current at their present values. It is a question whether it might not be advisable to place a value of 25 cents upon the British shilling, limiting the amount to which it would be a legal tender to ten dollars. Such a plan would facilitate the general system very much, while limiting the amount as respected a legal tender, would prevent any bad consequences as regards the intrinsic value of the coin deteriorating the circulating medium of the country.

I have, &c.,

C. S. ROSS.

From BENJAMIN HOLMES, Esquire, *Secretary Grand Trunk Railway Company,*
Montreal.

MONTREAL, 10th March, 1855.

SIR :—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from the office of the Legislative Assembly of a circular relating to a system of coinage and currency, based upon the decimal principle, requesting my reply to questions therein propounded.

To the first question, I beg to say that in my judgment the establishment of a currency of accounts and payments, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, is beyond question not only desirable, but must prove practically advantageous, not only as facilitating commercial transactions generally, but as a means by which education itself may be advanced and arithmetical information more easily communicated to the youthful mind or to the uninstructed adult.

To the second question, I reply a decimal coinage or currency is in my humble opinion obviously the most simple in accounts and far less complicated in all its attendant calculations affecting exchanges and interests, and indeed generally in mercantile transactions. The evidences accumulated on this subject, and irrefragably set forth in a report on the subject of a decimal coinage and currency by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. Bowring was the Chairman, in, I believe, August, 1853, which doubtless will be found in the Library of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, answers conclusively every argument adverse to the advantages attendant upon its introduction even in England, where the antiquity of the system and the universality of the practice of counting in pounds, shillings and pence has naturally strengthened prejudice against a

change, whereas in Canada the people are already familiar to a certain extent with a decimal currency, especially in the Western section of the Province and the Eastern Townships.

With a view, however, to making the change more facile and the system more perfect, I would humbly suggest a revisal of the law of weights and measures; the gross ton for instance of twenty hundred weight of 112 lbs. each, should be set aside or done away with, as well as the cwt. or quintal of 112 lbs., with its attendant quarters, and the ton be fixed by law, as now it is in practice by Railway Companies, at 2000 pounds, and the cwt., quintal, or hundred weight, made to convey its proper signification 100 pounds. By this change, a farmer for instance, bringing to market a load of produce usually sold by weight, would at once (the decimal system being established) know the rate per pound at which he sold his goods, for the dollar and parts of the dollar for which he sold would at once designate and determine the number of cents per pound obtained for that produce; whereas under our present system, to arrive at the exact value per pound obtained by the farmer for his produce, a calculation based upon a sale, say 37s. 6d. per cwt. is a matter generally beyond his comprehension, while if the same article is disposed of at the same price, in dollars and cents ($\$7\frac{1}{2}$) he at once understands that he has realized $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, say for his load of dressed hogs, beef or other farm produce; and in like manner would the facility of calculation be increased in all calculations for the sale or transport of goods, interest and exchange.

To the third question, I reply: The dollar is, in my opinion, the best regulating unit. A law recently passed, 16 Vic., cap. 153, legalizes and provides for keeping accounts in dollars and cents. Our banks have in the issue of their notes adopted the dollar as the money of account, and it and its multiples, in the ordinary operations of buying and selling, are the coins referred to almost universally by our population. I conceive therefore no inconvenience can arise in effecting the change from Halifax currency to dollars and cents; and I also believe that an example set by the public departments, followed, as I have no hesitation in saying it would be, by the Banks of the Province, all unwillingness on the part of private parties, (the mercantile body) to encounter the odium attached through prejudice to the abandonment of our old English mode of reckoning and keeping accounts by pounds, shillings and pence, and the introducing of what may be considered a foreign system, would be overcome; for however good, or however habituated we are or may have been to the old, there can be no question that the decimal system is preferable, and is the best for all practical purposes.

I have, &c.

BENJAMIN HOLMES.

From PH. P. HARRIS, Esquire, Agent Bank of Montreal, Ottawa.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
OTTAWA, 13th March, 1855.

SIR:—With reference to the questions as to the introduction of a decimal coinage in Canada, which you were directed to put to me by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, I beg to state as my opinion that it would be highly advantageous to establish one currency of accounts and payment on the decimal principle, as it would tend very much to simplify all commercial transactions, and save a great deal of time and labor which the present currency system naturally creates. It would, moreover, cause much greater correctness in keeping accounts.

With regard to the regulating unit, I am of opinion that it would be more convenient to assimilate it to that of the neighbouring States, as we are daily in-

creasing our commercial transactions with them. I would, however, propose that instead of the denomination of dollars and cents, we should adopt that of marks and reals, so as to keep up some distinction between the two countries.

Before, however, adopting the decimal system I would recommend that a Provincial coinage should be struck and put into circulation, the coins to consist of marks, 50, 20, 10 and 5 real pieces.

The Mark would thus represent	...	...	...	...	...	£0	5	0	currency.
50 Reals	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	6	"
20 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	"
10 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	6	"
5 "	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	3	"

Copper pieces of 1 and 2 reals should also be coined, and after all these coins had been in circulation for six months, a proclamation declaring the change in the system might be issued.

The value of the English shilling and sixpenny piece should, moreover, be reduced to 24 and 12 reals, but it would not be advisable to do this until there should be a sufficient number of 20 and 10 real pieces ready to be put into circulation, as it would probably have a tendency to drive the former coins out of the country. The present copper currency should also be replaced by 1 and 2 real pieces, and withdrawn from circulation at the same time.

By the adoption of the above suggestions, the people generally, as they are at present pretty well acquainted with the American currency, would, in my opinion, have no difficulty in falling at once into the new system, and very little inconvenience would probably be produced by the change.

I have, &c.,

PH. PEARSON HARRIS.

From WILLIAM MACRAE, Esq., Collector of Customs, St. Johns, Lower Canada.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHNS, 12th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular, requesting my attention to the following queries, and an early answer, viz :

“Do you desire to establish one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio. If not, why not?”

“If you approve of a decimal currency state your reasons for so doing. What regulating unit would you prefer to adopt? And what practical measures can you recommend for introducing that system into general use, so as to produce the least amount of temporary inconvenience, and the smallest extent of unwillingness to encounter the change on the part of those classes who are most likely to be affected by it?”

In answer to the first query, I would unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative.

In reply to the other queries, I would state, that money calculations are more easily and speedily made in decimals than according to the present system, in which pounds, shillings, pence and farthings are used more particularly in the computation of duties in which both Sterling and Halifax currency are referred to. Errors in decimal calculations are easily detected; calculations are more rapidly made, and mistakes are not of such frequent occurrence. The saving of time and labor would be very great over our present system, and the verification of accounts more speedily ascertained, a great desideratum in public offices, especially in the Customs, where there is a multiplicity of calculations.

The American dollar and cent, in my opinion, would be preferable to our present currency, as it is generally understood in our commercial cities and towns;

from the great intercourse now existing between this Province and the United States. The inhabitants in this section of the Province are so familiar with it that in all their commercial transactions and dealings, no other currency is alluded to but dollars and cents, so that no material inconveniency could arise if that system was adopted.

The public accounts might be kept in dollars and cents, which would afford great facility to accountants in keeping their accounts. An order in Council might direct that a change should take place, say on the fifth of July or tenth of October, so as to afford time to have the necessary books and documents prepared.

I have, &c.,

W. MACRAE, Collector.

From D. DAVIDSON, Esquire, Cashier, Bank of British North America, Montreal.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons (of August 1853,) upon the subject of a decimal coinage, appears to set at rest any doubt or question with regard to the advantages which would arise from the adoption of a system of decimal numeration, and I cannot hope to reply to the request "that I should state my reasons for approving of a decimal currency" so satisfactorily as by repeating the statement made by that Committee, in summing up the evidence taken before them.

"All the witnesses examined by your Committee concur in the opinion that great advantages attach to a decimal system as compared with the present system of calculation. * * * * * With regard to the inconveniences of the existing system the evidence is clear and decided. That system is shewn to entail a vast amount of unnecessary labour, and great liability to error, to render accounts needlessly complicated, to confuse questions of foreign exchanges, and to be otherwise inconvenient. On the other hand, the concurrent testimony of various witnesses is to the effect that the adoption of a decimal system would lead to greater accuracy, would simplify accounts, would greatly diminish the labor of calculation, (to the extent of one-half, and in some cases four-fifths, according to Professor De Morgan, who has made this question his especial study,) and by facilitating the comparison between the coinage of this country and other countries which have adopted the decimal system, would tend to the convenience of all those who are engaged in exchange operations, of travellers and others. An important benefit would be derived in several departments of the public service, and in every branch of industry, from the economy of skilled labour, which would result from the proposed change. At the same time the education of the people generally would be much facilitated by the introduction into our schools of a system so directly calculated to render easy the acquirement of arithmetic."

With regard to the unit to be employed as the basis upon which a decimal system of accounts and coinage should proceed, I have to remark that while pounds, shillings, and pence are used in books of account, &c., the dollar has been conventionally adopted, and is as much associated with our ideas of money value as is the pound.

We have then a unit against which no objections of much weight can be urged, and the adoption of which would create no confusion in our notions of monetary value, and would tend rather to facilitate than complicate commercial transactions.

The value of all the notes issued by the Banks is expressed in dollars, and the basis of our paper currency has been assimilated to that of the United States, giving us the advantage of both the sovereign and the eagle as our standard of value. These coins circulate in the Province as they do in the United States, the standard value of each being the same.

This system has been attended with beneficial results, and I should regret to see any alteration which would interfere with it. It gives our monied institutions the command of the specie, which is most readily obtained and most conveniently transported. The only silver coins which circulate in Canada to any extent are the British half-crowns and shillings, both very unsuitable and inconvenient coins, and should the Legislature determine upon the adoption of a decimal system, it would be very important for the convenience of trade that there should be an issue of quarter-dollars, dimes, and half-dimes, depreciated to such an extent as would afford no inducement to send them out of the country.

The only coins which could not be well adapted to a decimal system are those of copper, but, being already much depreciated, there would be only a trifling loss in converting the coins into the lowest steps in the decimal scale which it is necessary to represent.

As to the best method to be pursued for the introduction of a system of decimal numeration, I believe that all that is necessary is, that the Legislature determine, that from a certain date (giving, perhaps, a notice of one year), all the departments under the control of the Government shall adopt that system. The monied institutions would, I believe, gladly avail themselves of the change, and the whole community would gradually follow the example.

D. DAVIDSON.

Bank of British North America,
Montreal, 15th March, 1855.

From F. MACCULLOCH, Esquire, Cashier, City Bank, Montreal.

CITY BANK, MONTREAL, 16th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to the several questions contained in the circular which you have addressed to me, by direction of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, having special reference to the question of the introduction of a decimal coinage or currency in Canada:

1st. I desire to see established one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio.

2nd. Approving of a decimal currency, I know of none better than the currency of the United States, dollars and cents, as being simple and convenient, in the working of its parts and multiples, besides the advantage of being similar to a country with which we have so large a commercial relationship.

3rd. I would recommend, as perhaps the most practical measure for introducing the system into general use, the enactment of a law requiring all accounts with every department of the Government at least to be kept in the currency which may be adopted by the Legislature, ample time being allowed for the introduction of the change so as to produce as little inconvenience as possible to those who would most likely be affected by it; and if passed during the present session, I should think the 1st of January, 1856, as favourable a time as any other for any bill so passed coming into operation.

I have, &c.,

F. MACCULLOCH.

From M. F. WHITEHEAD, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Port Hope.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT HOPE, 12th March, 1855.

SIR:—I beg to reply to your circular.

To your first query, I reply *decidedly yes*—and the best reason I can offer for approving a decimal currency is its *great simplicity*. I would prefer adopting as

a regulating unit, the "dollars and cents." The undeniable simplicity of this mode certainly *recommends itself*.

I could not advise any other which would be attended with so little inconvenience; which would be so easily understood, or which would so well meet the wishes of all classes most likely to be affected by it.

I am, &c.,

M. F. WHITEHEAD, Collector.

From JOSEPH LESSLIE, Esquire, *Postmaster, Toronto.*

POST OFFICE, TORONTO, 12th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, I beg to state that I earnestly desire to see a decimal currency established in Canada. I know of no branch of business which would not be greatly benefited by its operation.

It would materially facilitate all calculations involving transactions in money, secure greater accuracy in accounts, and give a general impetus to trade in all its branches.

In this department its operation would be particularly advantageous, both as it regards rating postage on letters, checking letters, bills and the whole of the department accounts, and by simplifying the whole process of reckoning, would secure greater despatch in the delivering of letters to the public at the wickets.

The regulating unit would in my opinion be one dollar, similar to that adopted in the United States; where a mill represents the tenth of a cent and a cent the hundredth of a dollar; such conformity to the currency in use in the United States may be considered as deserving of consideration by the growing importance of our international trade under the measure of reciprocity recently consummated between the British and American Governments.

The only inconvenience which it appears to me would arise from the general adoption of a decimal currency in Canada, is the want of a coinage to represent it. The change from the currency now in use and that under consideration might occasion some inconvenience as it may affect money values, such as the half penny and penny now in circulation. These, however, I presume, might be called in, and a copper coinage introduced to represent the cent as in the United States.

The subject is a very important and interesting one, and I regret that I have not had time sufficient to give to it that consideration which it demands.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Postmaster.

From WILLIAM GIBBONS, Esquire, *Accountant, St. Catherine's West.*

ST. CATHERINES, 13th March, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the circular you sent me, relative to a system of "Coinage and Currency." In reply, I beg leave to say, that I think a currency having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, is best adapted to the purposes of accounts and payment.

The daily commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, the ease with which the masses, especially the uneducated, can reckon the federal or national currency of the United States, and the general use of it, when calculating interest, are arguments why it should be the currency of Canada. And here I would suggest that a *twenty cent coin* would be of great advantage.

The cent, I presume, according to this view, would be the unit. It appears to me that the most practical and effectual means to bring that currency into use here, would be to pass an Act to come in force six months from the date of its passage, that all books and accounts, in order to render them legal and collectable, must be kept in dollars and cents. Wholesale merchants, I presume, would experience the most inconvenience from the change, but the retail merchants and a large majority of the trading men as well as the working classes would prefer it.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM GIBBONS.

From REV. DR. EGERTON RYERSON, *Superintendent of Public Instruction, Toronto.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR UPPER CANADA.

EDUCATION OFFICE, TORONTO, 13th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, (circular,) and to state, in reply, that, it would in my opinion contribute much to convenience and simplicity, in keeping the accounts of this department, to adopt a decimal system:—the unit being the American dollar. I only now wait the concurrent action of the other departments of the Government in order to introduce the decimal system into the accounts kept in this office.

I have, &c.,

E. RYERSON.

From MAJOR R. LACHLAN, B. A., *Montreal.*

MONTREAL, 5th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of the 1st instant, and, although little qualified to give an opinion on financial matters, I consider myself bound, in respectful compliance with the request therein made, to state, in reply, that, in my humble apprehension, there can be no doubt that the adoption of one standard currency, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, would, as far as the British American Provinces are concerned, be a great public convenience, though there might still be some difficulty in the way of reconciling such a measure with the Sterling standard, as, even should the decimal arrangement be introduced in the Mother Country, the same discrepancy would still exist between Halifax and British currency.

I may be permitted to add that, if it be desirable to have a decimal change in the gold and silver coinage, it appears to my unenlightened judgment, that, considering the very general use of bank bills, the simplest and most convenient, though perhaps not the best way, would be, for the provincial value of British coins to remain as at present, as regards sovereigns, shillings and six pences; but that half-dollars and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. silver pieces should be struck for British American circulation, as thereby ensuring the retention, at all times, of a sufficient silver circulating medium, altogether independent of the United States; and that there should be a new issue of copper coins on the decimal principle, of the value of one and two cents each. In fact, it appears most desirable that a fixed decimal copper standard should be adopted, as sure of proving not only a great market convenience, but even of substantial benefit to the humbler classes. It is scarcely necessary to say, that I allude to the every day occurrence here, of a poor man going to market, and after expending, in these hard times, say, for 1lb of beef 6d. or 12 half pence, sous or cents, or coppers,— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb butter 7d. or 14 coppers,—a small brown loaf 8d.—flour 6d.—vegetables 2d., and sundries 2d. or 4 coppers, to find that though the whole amounts in half

pence or coppers to 2s. 6d or a half-dollar, he has actually expended 60 coppers, or 10 cents more than $\frac{1}{4}$ a dollar,—equivalent to 20 per cent. on a dollar's worth of purchases, a loss, which, though "all right" with the vendor, is, more or less, sure to fall upon the purchaser.

I have, &c., &c.

R. LACHLAN.

From ISAAC BUCHANAN, Esquire, Merchant, Hamilton.

That it is most desirable to establish one currency of accounts and payments having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, as this would be a saving of time and labour, and be a great means of securing increased accuracy in calculations.

That the American dollar should be adopted as our regulating unit, for the following reasons, in addition to the fact (which of itself is a strong reason) that, whatever currency we adopt, a large part of the business of this Province (which is carried on with the United States) will be conducted in the admirable currency of our neighbours :

1st. The American dollar should be adopted because the division into either 100 parts or into 1000 parts is required for simplicity, and the former is much the least troublesome and much the least confusing, as being easily worked by only two terms one to represent the unit of account and the other to represent all the parts thereof, while these parts never take more than two figures to denote them.

2nd. The American dollar should be adopted because it is (as emphatically the money of the Continent of America) unquestionably the best nominal standard or legal tender for the use of the internal or home trade of the Province, for which a mere counter is wanted the least likely to change in price.

3rd. The American dollar should be adopted, because by getting (in this coin) a permanent nominal standard for the trade within the Province, we are not only saved the necessity of a provincial coinage, but are left free without any nominal change or confusion to the minds of the masses of the people to alter, as the Americans do, from time to time, the price of the foreign coins which we make a legal tender, thus approximating them nearer to their value in the foreign trade of which with us they are properly speaking, as in the United States, the instrument, (little or no specie being practically required in the home trade, especially, when as at present we have a well secured small note circulation.)

4th. The American dollar should be adopted as the name of our currency as well as the legal tender, in order to confine to our foreign or external trade the more direct and the whole of the nominal effect of our making sovereigns and half eagles, a legal tender at the five dollars, and of our making English shillings and sixpences to the extent of ten dollars, legal tenders for 25 cents and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents respectively, a course which sooner or later will be seen to be absolutely necessary to save the home or internal trade of currency of the Province from remaining the mere football of the foreign trade, as at present, when we see that which was created by the Legislature a legal tender or *money*, for the purpose of circulating in the Province, drafted away to the United States as a commodity.

ISAAC BUCHANAN.

Hamilton, C. W., 15th March, 1855.

From JOHN DAVIDSON, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Hamilton.

CUSTOM HOUSE, HAMILTON, 14th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your circular of the first instant, with reference to a decimal principle, I beg leave to say that I should be most happy to see a decimal

currency established, based as nearly as possible upon that of the United States. My reason of approval is partly official, and one which I consider would save a great deal of detail in the Customs Department. The regulating unit I should prefer, would be the dollar, under what ever name the Legislature might please to give it. And I should at the same time be happy to see it (the decimal principle) applied to weights as well as coins. I am not sufficiently master of the subject to give any satisfactory reply to the latter part of your question.

I have, &c.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Collector.

From JOSEPH WYNN, Esquire, *Postmaster, Queenston.*

QUEENSTON, 13th March, 1855.

SIR:—In answering your circular of 1st March, I beg to say I desire to see established one currency of accounts and payments, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio.

I would recommend the federal currency of the United States, believing that it would suit this country well, and I consider that in a few years our chief trade will be with that nation. It is an easy currency in trade, and can be understood and used by the more simple.

The dollar is the unit of that currency, the decimals are cents, dimes and mills. This reduces the decimals as low as accountants could desire. The currency in Canada, when I was a boy, was the New York currency, which was afterwards changed to Halifax currency, which never suited the inhabitants, and was never fully adopted.

Our country is now opening up by railroads; four-fifths of the travel is American, and nine-tenths of the traffic will be American. Their accounts will necessarily have to be kept in dollars and cents, as their accompanying Bills are in that currency, and passengers would be troubled by a change of the currency. The federal currency money would suit the emigrant best. When emigrants land in New York they meet the change of their currency to dollars and cents, and they readily adopt it, understand it by the time they reach Canada, and would be able to pass through comfortably; but when they arrive in Canada they find a change of currency which causes them much trouble. By means of these conflicting currencies the emigrants may be imposed upon. I have frequently known emigrants in this way imposed upon, and the bustle of railway cars would make them more liable to suffer wrong. It may be said the emigrant could be sent from New York through Canada, and the fare taken at that post. This would not remove the evil; and as we are so closely connected in the Railroad travel and traffic, I say let us have the same or one currency.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH WYNN.

From THOMAS LEE, Esquire, *Agent Bank of Montreal, Hamilton.*

HAMILTON, 14th March, 1855.

SIR:—Your circular of 1st March instant, was duly received, and I beg to state in reply to

1st. query. I do.

3rd. I would prefer the decimal currency as being more simple than that in present use, both for ordinary calculations, and for commercial bookkeeping.

4th. The cent as in the United States.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS LEE.

From S. TAYLOR, Esquire, *Manager, Bank of B. N. A., Kingston.*

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, KINGSTON, 13th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honour to state, in reply to the queries contained in your “circular relative to a system of coinage and currency,” that

1st. I *do* “desire to establish one currency of accounts and payments, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio.”

2nd. I “approve of a decimal currency,” because

1. It is the most simple system known to me.

2. It is a system generally understood in Canada, and to a certain extent acted upon.

3. It harmonizes with the system of the United States.

4. All bank transactions with the public are calculated on this principle, but involve at present the *additional* labour of being rendered afterwards into provincial currency.

3rd. I am of opinion that our currency system should be precisely similar to that of the United States, and therefore that the “regulating unit” should be the one hundredth part of a dollar.

4th. The practical measures I would suggest are:

1. That all accounts should be kept in dollars and cents.

2. That a system of coinage entirely decimal in its nature and parts should be introduced, the nomenclature of which should be in strict correspondency with the two terms used in the accounts. *Thus there would be only two fundamental coins—the cent and the dollar*, of which all the other coins issued should be regarded simply as multiples, and they should be designated accordingly, the number of cents or dollars which they respectively contain being stamped distinctly upon them; the same rule in this respect being hereafter applied to coins as heretofore has been observed with reference to bank notes.

3. In order to get rid of the absurd and inconvenient “York” currency, I would suggest that no coins should be issued of the value of a half, quarter, or eighth of a dollar, but that 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 cent pieces should be substituted. For the same reason, it would in my opinion be expedient to reduce the legal value of British shillings and sixpences, 25 and 12½ cent pieces, and similar coins, with the view to their entire removal from circulation in this Province.

4. No gold coin should be issued, like the quarter eagle of the United States, containing a fractional part of a dollar.

5. The Provincial dollar should in my opinion be a gold coin, but whether gold or silver, should be of the same intrinsic value as the *gold* dollar of the United States, that is the tenth part of an eagle.

6. All those coins of the United States which harmonize with ours, should be declared a legal tender in order to facilitate commercial transactions between the inhabitants of the two countries, and also that the banks in Canada might be able to replenish their vaults at all times with the greatest possible certainty and expedition, which might not always be attainable if the only source of supply were the Provincial Mint.

I believe that a change in the currency of the nature here pointed out, would occasion very little “inconvenience” to the public, and therefore would not be received with “unwillingness.”

I have, &c.

S. TAYLOR, Manager.

From J. STEVENSON, Esquire, *Manager, Branch of Bank of Montreal, Toronto.*

BRANCH BANK OF MONTREAL,
TORONTO, 14th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply of your circular letter of the 1st instant, I beg to say that I approve of establishing one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio: the introduction of this currency would simplify accounts and facilitate all exchange and interest calculations. I should prefer the dollar of the United States as a regulating unit. That dollar, its parts and multiples in the decimal ratio, being quite as well understood by the people of this Province as the present currency of Canada, I think no inconvenience would be felt from its introduction; and its adoption by all the public departments of the Province, by town and county municipalities, would, I think, induce the people generally to conform with the system; but I do not believe that it would be possible to introduce any new currency deviating from that of the United States, without entailing great and lasting inconvenience upon the people of Canada.

I have, &c.

J. STEVENSON.

From PETER B. CLEMENT, Esquire, *Collector of Customs, Queenston.*

QUEENSTON, 14th March, 1855.

SIR:—In answer to your circular relative to the currency, I would state, should a change be contemplated, I for my part would wish to see a decimal currency established.

The best form in my opinion is the dollars and cents, being the most simple and the very best adapted to all kinds of business.

I have, &c.

PETER B. CLEMENT.

From REV. GEORGE MAYNARD, M. A., *Mathematical Master, U. C. College, Toronto.*

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, TORONTO, March 15, 1855.

SIR:—I am disposed to consider the adoption of a decimal currency highly judicious, because from its coincidence with our received scheme of remuneration, the mode of calculation would thereby be vastly facilitated, and familiar at once to all who are acquainted with the fundamental rules of arithmetic.

That the *unit* generally employed be a *multiple* of any current subdivision, that is to introduce fractional terms for *such subdivision*, presents no advantage whatever, but would only necessitate useless and inconvenient symbols of demarcation, I should therefore recommend that the smallest circulating subdivision (say the present halfpenny) be the unit selected.

The adoption of brief terms for the several denominations, intimately associated with *those* of our received numerical scheme, is *almost as essential* as the modification itself, because, by such a selection great circumlocution is at once obviated—prices and amounts of all kinds would then be written and really expressed as *mere abstract numbers*, and computations of every description involve nothing more than the rudiments of arithmetic.

The terms guinea, pound, crown, florin, dollar, shilling, franc, &c., may appear more appropriate at present, from the force of association; but such association might, in six months, be made to give place to others, by the use of terms incomparably more convenient and useful.

Every reflecting person knows that whatever may happen to be the passing and accidental compulsion associated with any sound, name, term or denomination for the time being, a few weeks or months of modified acceptance will produce a complete annihilation of pre-existing associations, and *that* convenient terms, however grotesque, would soon become as euphonious as they are acceptable.

I should propose then that the halfpenny, *the measure of all others*, be the unit, and that it be termed "*a une*," which should not be generally expressed, but understood—so that for one, two, three, &c. unes, we simply write 1, 2, 3, &c., expressing such amounts as one, two, three, &c., the word *une* being generally understood.

That 10 unes, be termed simply "*a ten*" and that such a coin be in circulation.

Two tens and five unes, would thus become *twain ten five*, briefly twenty-five, and written 25, so four tens, five tens, six tens, seven tens, eight tens, nine tens, would be expressed briefly as forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, and written *without any sort of additional indication*, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90.

That 100 unes, ten tens, be termed "*a cent*," which is already universally understood as synonymous with the word hundred. Thus 5 cents, 7 tens, and 5 unes would be written 575—and expressed thus "*five cent seventy-five*," or more briefly still "*five seventy-five*, the word cent being understood, as in the expression "*three-and-sixpence*."

Those three denominations would be generally sufficient, but if necessary 1000 unes, 100 tens or ten cents might be termed a "*mille*," pronounced as in French, being the *highest circulating gold multiple*.

A few extra pieces of 2, 3 and 5 unes, and denominated by extra terms, say "*double*;" "*trois*;" pronounced "*tray*" and "*cing*" pronounced "*sink*," might be necessary. The quarter dollar would thus be "*a fourth cent*" or a five "*cing*" piece—the half dollar a "*semi cent*."

All existing prices and liabilities to be expressed in unes, which could offer no difficulty.

Existing notes to retain their respective values in terms of the same unit, a matter of perfect facility, as they are already expressed in cents or 100 unes.

Running accounts would then present themselves after this sort, say—

John R. ———.		Dr. to Win. B. ———.
To 3 pairs of stockings, at 25	75	Expressed seventy-five
15 yards calico, at 15	225	“ two-twenty-five
10½ yards print, at 12	129	“ one-twenty-nine
	Total 429	“ four-twenty-nine.

If on the other hand for *cent* we write "*florin*,"—for "*ten*" shilling—and for "*unes*," pence, the preceding total ("four twenty nine") reads as follows: "Four florins, two shillings and ninepence, an unnecessary circumlocution, no longer associated with our earliest numerical impressions, and involving no term indicative of the relative value of the respective denominations.

I remain, &c.

GEO. MAYNARD.

From JOHN BURK, Esquire, *Darlington*.

BOWMANVILLE, 16th March, 1855.

SIR:—I am in receipt of your circular dated 1st instant, relative to the introduction of a decimal coinage or currency in Canada, and requesting my reply to questions therein proposed.

In reply to query No. 1.—I am decidedly in favour of a decimal currency.

To query No. 2.—Because it is more simple, time-saving, and accurate than that now in use, as a proof of which I think I can safely say, that at the present time four-fifths of the calculations made in figures by the merchants and business men (particularly in Canada West) are made in dollars and cents.

To query No. 3.—Nothing is better than dollars and cents. I look upon it as a sort of mock loyalty to adopt *any other name*, or to fear to copy (what it is plain will be beneficial to us) from an enemy, let alone a friendly state, it will also render more easy and tend to facilitate our already large and growing trade with the neighboring States.

To No. 4.—I would say, let the Government after a stated time introduce through all the various offices under their control the new currency, and with the general disposition in favour of it among business men, it will quickly be adopted throughout the Province. I would also suggest that the 112 lbs. to the cwt., needs a like remedy; the decimal principle should be introduced into the weights of everything; it is more applicable to these railway times and to the nineteenth century.

I have, &c.

JOHN BURK.

From JACOB HESPELER, Esquire, *Preston*.

PRESTON, 13th March, 1855.

SIR :—In answer to your question regarding the introduction of a decimal currency in Canada, I am of the opinion that it is preferable to any other mode of calculation, being the most simple for all practical purposes, and the proposed change can in no manner be inconvenient to unprejudiced business men.

Your, &c.

JACOB HESPELER.

From W. POWELL, Esquire, *Merchant, Port Dover*.

PORT DOVER, 15th March, 1855.

SIR :—I am decidedly in favor of establishing one currency of accounts and payment, having its part and multiples in a decimal ratio. My reasons are, that it would be more simple, more convenient, and give better satisfaction to the inhabitants of this section than the present system of having two lawful currencies recognized in the Province. The system of counting by decimals amongst a large majority of the inhabitants of this county has been in practical operation for many years.

I should be in favor of increasing by tens, and having coins struck off both of silver and gold increasing in that ratio, the silver to have either in whole or part the Canadian coat of arms on one side, and words describing the value of the coin on the other, to be called 5, 10 and 25 cent pieces, and half-dollars, and to be equal in value to coins of the different denominations respectively issued by the United States Government.

I have, &c.

W. POWELL.

From DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esquire, Gore Bank Agency, Simcoe.

SIMCOE, 15th March, 1855.

SIR:—To the queries respecting a decimal currency contained in your circular of the 1st instant, I beg to answer as follows:

1st. I do desire the introduction of a decimal currency.

2nd. I do so because it is more convenient than any other system with which I am acquainted, and because it will facilitate our business intercourse with the United States, which is now great and is daily increasing.

3rd. The dollar of the United States would be the most desirable to adopt as the unit.

4th. The system could I think be easily introduced into general use, if the Government would appoint some day sufficiently distant (say 1st July next) to give all persons time to procure new books, and make other necessary arrangements for the commencement of its operation, and issue a proclamation to the effect and have it copied or noticed by all the papers in the Province.

I am, &c.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

From J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Quebec,

QUEBEC, 21st March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 1st instant, and in reply to your queries, to acquaint you—

1st That I earnestly desire to establish one currency of accounts and payments, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio.

2nd. The answer to the first query answers this.

3rd. I approve of a decimal currency, first for the great facility and simplicity it offers for computation; secondly, for the great accuracy and security with which calculations can be made, the proof or verification of all calculations appearing at each step of the progress of the operation.

Thirdly, because the most intricate and most troublesome rules of common arithmetic, but seldom mastered by boys at school, fitting for any practical purpose in after life, at once become unnecessary, a knowledge of the three cardinal rules, multiplication, addition and division being sufficient to fit any person for the transactions of every day life.

I should prefer the adoption of the dollar as the regulating unit, and multiples thereof into 100ths for moneys of account. The country being familiar with this unit from intimate and constant intercourse with the United States, and this unit being in fact already introduced by the several banking establishments, the Legislative action necessary would be only confirmatory of the general practice which now obtains.

The practical measures which I should recommend for introducing the system into general use, so as to produce the least amount of temporary inconvenience, and the smallest extent of unwillingness to encounter the change on the part of those classes who are most likely to be affected by it, would be to revise by Act of Parliament the laws imposing taxes on emigrants, on ships for hospital and water police dues, and duties of Customs, and to convert the sums charged on imports in the shape of specific duties, into their equivalents in dollars and cents; to make provision for the sums in dollars and cents which foreign coins and money of account of different countries should be computed at, at the Custom House, and finally to provide that the public accounts of the Province should be kept in dollars and cents.

I am, &c.

J. W. DUNSCOMB.

From GEORGE RYKERT, Esq., *Agent, Commercial Bank, St. Catherines.*

ST. CATHERINES, 15th March, 1855.

SIR:—To the several queries of the Committee of Public Accounts which I had the honor to receive regarding the introduction of decimal coinage or currency for Canada, I lie to reply:

1. Yes; I have long been an advocate for establishing one currency of accounts and payments, having it parts and multiples in a decimal ratio.

2. Because I consider it the most simple and easy mode of computation and keeping accounts, and a great saving of labour; besides, in decimal calculations errors are, in my opinion, more readily detected, from the fact of its being simple and in accordance with ordinary arithmetical progression.

3. I prefer the dollar and cent as the regulating unit, more especially on account of our extensive intercourse and trade with the United States, and which will probably continue to increase, when the dollar and cent is the established currency, and seems best adapted to every branch of trade.

4. I apprehend no serious inconvenience to this Province from the contemplated change, particularly in Western Canada, indeed along our entire frontier, where even now much of the ordinary business is transacted in dollars and cents, hence the people of the Province are already quite familiar with the currency. To bring the system, however, into general use, with the least inconvenience to the country, I would suggest that after a certain day to be named and published, the Government should direct and require the Custom House and all other Public Accounts whatsoever, to be kept in dollars and cents or in decimal currency. That all accounts rendered, and suits brought in the Courts be in that currency. The change, in my opinion, would thus be readily effected without much trouble or annoyance.

I take it for granted, however, that with the proposed change, a coin will be introduced into the Province suited to the currency, otherwise a good deal of inconvenience would still be felt, as we have at present no coin adapted to the decimal principle.

I have, &c.

GEORGE RYKERT.

From JOHN SMART, Esquire, *Cashier, Niagara District Bank, St. Catherines.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT BANK, ST. CATHERINES, 17th March, 1855.

SIR,—I have your favour of the 1st instant, on the subject of coinage and currency.

I am convinced no greater boon could be conferred on the community at large than the introduction of a decimal currency and coinage, and that none could be introduced which would be so readily understood and adopted than that now in use in the United States, viz: dollars, and dollars into hundredth parts or cents.

The present and daily increasing intercourse with the United States has already caused that currency to be used in a large portion of the Western Province.

The gold coin ought to be in dollars; and the silver in, say, $\frac{5}{100}$, $\frac{10}{100}$, $\frac{20}{100}$, $\frac{25}{100}$, $\frac{50}{100}$.

And I am satisfied that nothing further is required to bring it into general use than the Government to give notice that on and after a certain date, all accounts and transactions in the Government offices will be kept in that way; that the ease of calculation and want of liability to error would at once induce all merchants to keep their books in dollars and cents.

I can only add, that such a measure has my hearty support, and that this Bank will at once conform.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SMART, Cashier.

From REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Editor of the Independent, New York.

Your first question is: "Do you desire to establish one currency of accounts and payments, having the parts and multiples in a decimal ratio?" I have no doubt of the superiority of the decimal system for the purposes of accounts, and am astonished that other countries have so long delayed its adoption. Our experience of the benefit of our federal currency in this respect is all one way. The saving of time and labor is prodigious; and the advantage in point of correctness and of the facility of detecting errors unquestionable. But for the purposes of small circulation, in marketing, huckstering and the like, I am persuaded that a duodecimal currency, like that of England, or like that which formerly prevailed in the city of New York, is far preferable. These small transactions of daily life, outnumber the transactions of commerce almost infinitely. And it seems impossible to make a decimal currency as convenient in these as the old currency. One reason is, that the decimal currency admits of only one aliquot division, that is, into halves. The shilling can be divided into halves, quarters, thirds, sixths, and twelfths; and, if it were needed, a coin of the value of two-thirds of a shilling would be found manageable. In all those countless small purchases which I have referred to, and in which every man is employed many times every day, this capability of subdivision is of great convenience. We are constantly buying a half of a thing, or a quarter, the eighth, the one-third, and so on. If the price is a dollar, we can make the change for one-half, for one quarter, and if one, two or more pence, with our decimal currency; but we cannot pay the exact price of one-third, one-sixth, one-eighth, one-twelfth, or any other of the fractional parts. If the price is half a dollar, we can only pay for one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth. If the price is a quarter of a dollar, we can pay for no aliquot division whatever. This is a constant inconvenience, and can be got along with in no other way than by disregarding small differences. Our Congress has attempted a partial remedy of the evil by coining three cent pieces, of which the most remarkable quality is, that it is impossible to make change with them for any other American coin; and another is, that they do not conform to any known currency.

I think it is possible to combine the benefits of both systems, and that we in New York have accidentally stumbled upon the very plan which will do it. You are aware that in our marketing, and other small transactions, our business is still done in shillings and pence; the shilling being one-eighth of a dollar, and therefore corresponding exactly in its value to the old Spanish coin, of one-eighth. The provincial currency of New York, before the revolution, was framed upon the reckoning of eight shillings to a dollar; and when the federal currency was introduced in matters of coin, the common people still clung to the old shilling, as a matter of necessary convenience in their pocket payments; and the experience of sixty years has not in the least diminished their attachment to this method of reckoning, in small payments. Although all commercial accounts are kept in decimal currency, and all large payments are made in the same way, and although we have no coin that represents a shilling, and cannot make it by any combination of federal coinage, and are obliged still to use the old worn out Spanish pieces that circulate above their value, this matter of convenience enables those smooth faced coins to hold their ground, and to govern our methods of reckoning in our small transactions. And not only this, but we find that the people in all parts of the country are learning more and more to use the vernacular currency of New York in their daily chaffering. From one end of the United States to the other, you will frequently hear people giving you the price of things in York shillings and York six pences. I think this experiment is conclusive, and ought to be satisfactory to prove that the duodecimal currency in small transactions, is a great public convenience. I am sure it is only this actual and felt convenience which has enabled it to maintain its ground for sixty years.

There is another consideration of some weight that I have never seen men-

tioned by any writer. The decimal currency is denominated by words expressive of the relative value of the different pieces, to the one which is taken as the regulating unit; but it should be remembered that numbers are not names. No man calls his children one, two or three. The shepherd names his sheep, the hunter his dogs, the little boy his chickens. It is a great convenience and satisfaction that our small coins should have names of their own.

The people of Canada can have a choice of two methods of carrying out the system which I suggest. One is, by adopting the federal currency of dollars, cents and mills as the money of account, and the New York shilling and its parts for their petty cash. The other is, to adopt the pound sterling as their regulating unit, with the florin as the tenth, and the farthing as the one-thousandth part. Let this be the money of account, and then for a small currency, adopt the English shilling with its subdivisions, down to the farthing. The result in either case will be a small difference between the actual value of the coin and the corresponding value of the money of account. *The difference is, in fact, four per cent*, and if it were not counterbalanced and averaged in practice, would be a matter of very considerable importance. But we find, in fact, that the prices of things which we buy in small quantities, are regulated just in such a way as to afford a living profit; and if any profit is made by the dealers in consequence of this method of reckoning, competition will soon bring it about that the profits in prices will be reduced in proportion, and the petty losses which some people grumble about would be very much reduced also, if we were properly supplied with a duodecimal coinage. This loss of four per cent takes place only when we have to employ the federal coins to pay or make change for duodecimal prices. As all dealers receive as well as pay twelve cents for a shilling, the loss and gain must be about equal in most cases. At any rate, there is no such inequality as ought to counterbalance the benefits of the shilling currency.

Although your Canadian currency is different from that which prevailed in colonial times, and therefore it would not be quite so easy for your people to fall into the use of the New York shilling, yet the proximity of your position, and the constantly increasing intercourse between the two countries will greatly facilitate it. For myself, I have no idea that we shall ever abandon the shilling currency. The lapse of generations has only fixed it more firmly upon us; and I fully believe, that in a few years we shall have a Congress so governed by common sense, and so alive to the convenience and welfare of the people, that they will legalize the York shilling and six-pence as the eighth and sixteenth of a dollar, and will give us from their own mint a corresponding coinage. The fact that we continue to use the worn out, light and depreciated Spanish coinage, ought to be considered a satisfactory proof of what public convenience actually requires.

I have, &c.

JOSHUA LEAVITT.

New York, March 20, 1855.

From J. A. TIDEY, Esq., *Norwich, Oxford County.*

NORWICHVILLE, 15th March 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I desire that there should be established one currency of accounts and payment having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio; and my reasons are such as must be obvious, I think, to every one that has a predilection for numbers or calculation. All reckonings and computations would in that case be materially facilitated, and brought within simple rules.

The compound babel of money weights and measures of diverse denominations, and every thing else similarly divided, that come within the range of our

calculations, are inconsistent with the progress of the times. It were indeed exceedingly desirable there should be a uniformity, the world over, in these things. What labour and time would it not save to accountants, and to scholars! but I suppose we might as well desire an universal language as such a revolution.

A change could never be made at a better time.

There is not, I believe, any Canadian Coinage at all to be interfered with, excepting some copper. The *future*, by extending population and by confirming old habits, will only increase the difficulty.

Therefore I would say: go on with the work at once.

And I cannot conceive of any better money unit than the dollar just as they have it in the United States.

Our close neighbourhood with that country; the numerous Americans in this country, all used to that peculiar currency; the familiarity with it in the dealings, and in the books of British merchants and our own merchants trading with those of the United States, would, I think, present very few elements of even temporary inconvenience.

A new coinage of 100, 90, 80, 75, 50, 25, 20 and 10 cent silver pieces, and 2 and 1 cent copper pieces would, I think, be found very convenient, and have a tendency to provide against the redundancy of copper, and make less of it as an exchanging medium necessary. The American coins would then, of course, float in a congenial element. The British and other coins would very currently and very accommodatingly float among the rest at as many cents each as the law should direct. The pound, consisting of an even number of dollars, would remain, as now, to whomsoever should choose to give it that designation. The 20 cent 10 cent and 5 cent pieces might still be called shillings, six-pences and three-pences, but the penny would become (and is it not so even now?) an imaginary coin; and even accounts might be kept in pounds, shillings and pence, without any more difficulty than now exists, if any should choose to persist in doing so.

By some such arrangement as the above, I think that the temporary inconvenience of the introduction of the Decimal Currency, would be small indeed; and I cannot conceive how any person (affected by it and understanding the matter) could be unwilling to encounter the easy and trifling change which should take place in the new arrangement of his books of account; for in no other way can this change produce any practical inconvenience. The exchanges, the trade, and the business being all done in money with which all in Canada must be perfectly familiar.

I am, &c.

JOHN A. TIDEY.

From HUGH C. BAKER, Esq., President, Canada Life Insurance Company.

HAMILTON, 19th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor to reply as under, to the queries submitted on behalf of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, in your circular of the 1st inst.

1st. I certainly desire the introduction of decimal notation into our system of Accounts, and its general use in all money transactions, as well as in weights and measures.

2nd. My reasons for this desire are, generally speaking, the same as those of the mass of writers on the subject; the evident facility which it offers for all the varied calculations required in the daily transactions of a commercial community, its material saving of time and greater freedom from liability to error, being well known to all who have had any occasion to compare decimal notation with our existing system. Individually, I can speak of its merits from a long experi-

ence, the greater part of the calculations which I am required in the daily course of my duties to make are of that involved nature that I am compelled to have recourse to a decimal notation, although this requires under the existing system, a double conversion; from our currency into decimals, and after the calculation is completed, back again to currency. Without further troubling the Committee with reasons which will doubtless be before them already at sufficient length, it may suffice to say that my strong preference for a decimal notation is increasing with increased experience. I know of no valid argument against it, save consideration for the natural prejudices of a community educated for generations in the practical use of the existing system, and the fact that 12 now in use, has more common divisors than 10 which would be established in its place.

3rd. I consider there will be some difference of opinion as to a regulating unit. I am prepared to adopt either the £1 currency divided into 1000 parts or milles, or the American dollar divided into 100 cents. The former is the unit in course of adoption in England, and as it would retain the unit now in use here, merely altering the fractions, it would make less changes in our present system, and I think on this account, meet with less opposition to its introduction.

In either case the gold and silver coins at present current amongst us would be at once accurately reckoned at their new equivalent, the copper coins requiring a depreciation of 4 per cent if £1 is the unit, as our penny would then pass for 4 milles; or, their withdrawal if the dollar is the unit, to be replaced by cents as these exceed the value of the half-penny by 20 per cent. The United States currency would also assimilate readily with a £1 unit, the dollar being equal to 250 milles, the cent $2\frac{1}{2}$ milles.

The sovereign and sterling silver would require to be revalued, as the present legal values cannot be exactly converted upon either decimal basis, being respectively £1.216 $\frac{2}{3}$ milles, or \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents; I would in this case urge the Committee to consider the propriety of advancing the declared value of the £1 sterling to 25 shillings, reading as £1.250 milles or \$5.00 cents, and the silver coin in the same proportion, but with the existing limit of \$10 in one sum. This may be considered an unnecessary appreciation of the legal value of gold, but I feel confident that careful investigation would show that we shall even then *confine* by law the price of gold considerably below the value to which it would attain were the respective conditions of this and the mother country duly weighed, and gold left free to find its value in the same way as other commodities. Were even this small step in the right direction taken, its benefits would be shortly seen in the greatly reduced importation of specie by our banks, they would hold a sufficient stock to warrant perfect confidence in their issues, and this would seldom be drawn out for export to the Western States where nearly all of the present large importation is steadily transmitted. The local demand is trifling, and were the banks permitted to redeem in sterling gold at \$5, or in foreign gold at a corresponding appreciation, as well as in silver, they would in practice meet foreign wants by exchange on New York, and would cease to be the carriers of gold from New York on so large a part of its route to the West. (See on this point the evidence of T. G. Ridout, Esq., before the late Committee on Public Deposits, he recommending with the same view a Provincial Coinage.)

The adoption of the American dollar as the unit will meet with favour from many because it is the system in force in the adjoining republic, and one to which we are becoming more and more accustomed: it will however with some be a stumbling block to the ready acceptance of a decimal notation, their prejudices being aroused by its selection, setting aside the argument based upon our proximity to a country in which it is the unit. I certainly consider the £1 the more suitable money of account for the reason already stated, and the further one that its sign is I conceive more desirable than the dollar, its fourth part.

4th. The Government should select a date at which the adoption of the new system should be rendered compulsory upon every department or agent under its

control, and require similar changes in all the proceedings of our Courts of Law and Equity. This should however be preceded by the general distribution of familiar explanations, tables of values of all current coins, easy methods of conversion, and the elementary rules of decimal arithmetic. I have no doubt but that the change thus introduced would be speedily accepted by the large monied corporations, and the leading members of the mercantile community; and that thus guided the inhabitants generally would not be long in permitting the existing system to become so far disused as to warrant legislative measures for its suppression.

I have, &c.

HUGH C. BAKER.

From C. GETHINGS, Esquire, Cashier, Quebec Bank, Quebec.

QUEBEC BANK, QUEBEC, 26th March, 1855.

SIR:—I beg to give the following replies to the question submitted:—

I should like to see the decimal currency introduced in consequence of its great simplicity, and the ease with which calculations can be made.

The dollar and cent would be preferable to all others.

If six or twelve months were allowed for the change, I do not think the least inconvenience could arise, as it would be a change merely from a very complicated to a very simple system; but to make the whole perfect our present absurd system of weights should be abolished at same time, and that of America substituted. The sooner the change takes place the better for all parties concerned, and I do not anticipate the slightest unwillingness to the change on the part of any of the parties likely to be affected.

I am, &c.

C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

From JAMES BARR, Esquire, Township Clerk, Norwich.

NORWICHVILLE, March 17, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—It would be very desirable to establish one currency of accounts and payments having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio, as it is simple, and best understood with us. The dollar for the regulating *unit*, I should prefer, it being partly now in use, and understood by a great many in the Province; when if you establish any other it would be new to all, and would undoubtedly cause more inconvenience to those classes who are most likely to be affected.

I am, &c.

JAMES BARR.

From DAVID LAWSON, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Goderich.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF GODERICH, 16th March, 1855.

SIR:—I have the honor, in reply to your circular of date the 1st instant, to state that the establishment of the same currency of accounts and payment having its parts in a decimal ratio, would be very desirable. My reasons for saying so are that the majority of persons doing business here make use of the decimal scale in calculating duties, and that all invoices from the United States are in dollars and cents, the trouble of converting which into currency gives many reasons doing business here a great deal of annoyance, and occupies a good deal of time.

The banks of the Province have adopted the dollar for their standard, and in almost every bargain the dollar is the standard by which the transaction is governed.

All that is wanted to bring the system into general use is the introduction of it into all public accounts, the public having already adopted it in all mercantile transactions.

I have, &c.

DAVID LAWSON, Collector.

From E. WEBSTER, Esquire, Collector of Customs, Port Dover.

PORT DOVER, 17th March, 1855.

SIR:—I am of the opinion that the decimal currency is preferable to the present, and its adoption is much desired in Canada West, especially from Hamilton westward, where the inhabitants in their ordinary business transactions use the currency of the United States exclusively.

The mills, cents, dimes and dollars are convenient and familiar to most of the people in Canada West, and little inconvenience would, in my opinion, be experienced in its adoption; nevertheless, it appears to me that something more British or national is desirable, and would be consonant to the wishes and feelings of a majority of the people of Canada, and the adoption of which would, no doubt, be equally convenient. In place of mills I would recommend the substitution of *units*, in place of cents the substitution of *pieces*, in place of dimes the substitution of *tales*, and in place of dollars the substitution of *crowns*; in place of eagle I would substitute, for gold coin, *queen*, which I would recommend to be of the value of eight crowns, which could be divided into half, fourth, and eight queens.

Ten units equal to one piece, one hundred pieces equal to one crown, ten pieces equal to one tale, ten tales equal to one crown, &c.

One reason why I would recommend the adoption of the decimal currency is because of its great simplicity and ready computation and adaptation to the currency of the United States, with which the people of Canada have a large trade and daily increasing intercourse. At the same time I believe it desirable that a distinction in name should be made between the coin or currency of Canada and that of the United States, inasmuch as it would tend to perpetuate British feelings in the population of Canada, all of which is, however, respectfully submitted.

In weights the short hundred, *i. e.*, the hundred pounds net, appears to be in general use in the western parts of Canada West, in place of the gross hundred, and the legal substitution or net in place of the gross hundred is, I believe much desired by the people generally.

I have, &c.

E. WEBSTER,

Collector of Customs, Port Dover.

From THOMAS PARKE, Esquire, Collector of Customs and Welland Canal Tolls, Port Colborne.

PORT COLBORNE, 15th March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your circular dated the 1st instant, I beg to state, that I do desire the establishment of one currency of accounts and payment.

The decimal currency of dollars, cents and mills, I would most decidedly approve for the following reasons:

Its simplicity, and the knowledge of which for all practicable purposes being so easily acquired.

The great extent to which business is already conducted in that currency in the upper section of Canada.

In reference to this part of Canada I may observe, that there were five hundred and eight vessels in the Welland Canal trade last season, the captains of three-fourths of which being American do not understand our currency, while the Captains of Canadian vessels understand pretty generally the decimal currency.

The number of vessels increase about twenty per cent annually, and with American captains constantly changing, they cannot compute the canal tolls in our currency.

The whole of our trade to and from the United States in accounts and payments, would be much simplified for both Canadians and Americans; while the extensive trade of Great Britain with the United States fully prepares the former for the establishment of the decimal currency in Canada.

The best practical measures I could recommend for introducing the system into general use, would be a pretty extensive Canadian issue of a gold, silver and copper coinage in the decimal ratio, and the withdrawal of our present coinage from circulation.

The introduction of the decimal system in all public accounts and Government transactions, would be inducement and encouragement to the community to follow the same system at once, and I believe the speedy result of the whole change would be the reverse of inconvenience to the classes to be affected by it.

I have, &c.

THOMAS PARKE,

Collector of Welland Canal, Tolls and Customs.

From ADAM AINSLIE, Esq., Agent, Commercial Bank, Galt.

GALT, 17th March, 1855.

SIR :—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st instant, requesting my answers to certain queries from the Standing Committee of Public Accounts on the question of the currency, and cannot permit the opportunity to pass without expressing the satisfaction I feel that the attention of the Legislature has at length been called to this matter of parainount importance, for anything more chaotic than the currency of Canada it is hardly possible to conceive. A mere jumble in fact of the various coins of Christendom. While every petty state of Europe and Republic in South America can boast of a currency of its own, it is at once marvellous and humiliating to think that a country filling so large a space in the map of the world as Canada, possessed of soil so fertile, such boundless and valuable forests, such magnificent inland seas, such noble rivers, such illimitable water power, such extensive commerce, and containing such an enterprising and energetic population, with powers of self-government, should not, with the exception of the penny token of the Upper Canada Bank and the *sou* of *Bas Canada*, have a single coin it can call its own. We indeed speak of £'s currency; our bills, bonds, notes, and deeds make mention of such pounds; but where are they? A mere creature of the imagination—a perfect abstraction and not to be found in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Truly this anomolous state of things calls loudly for a remedy.

To query 1, I answer that I do desire to see established one currency of accounts and payment, having its parts and its multiples in a decimal ratio.

2. I answer the first query in the affirmative because, I think a decimal currency very simple and convenient both in keeping accounts and also, which is most important, in reckoning without the use of figures, so simple and so convenient, as not in my opinion to be susceptible of improvement. I likewise approve of it because it obtains amongst our neighbors to the southward, with whom, since the reciprocity treaty, it is quite impossible to form any estimate of the enormous amount of commerce we may have in future years. The treaty in question, together with the recent triumphant march of the iron horse across the mighty Niagara, have consummated the commercial annexation of Canada to the United States (the only kind of annexation that is good for us.) To assimilate the currency of the two countries would obviously greatly facilitate the intercourse between them. By this I mean that we should adopt theirs; and I may mention that such a proceeding would be the introduction of *no novelty* amongst us, for already the money value in all our dealings is for the most part expressed in *dollars*. So many dollars for a house or a yoke of oxen, so many dollars an acre for a farm, &c., &c. It is only when we reduce our bargains to writing that the law steps in and absurdly ordains the use of the imaginary currency.

I would for the reasons adduced suggest the propriety of establishing a currency in Canada similar to the currency of the United States as to the coins, values and divisions, having on the obverse the Queen's head and the words "Vince of Canada," and on the reverse the value of the coin in \$s. I am quite opposed to the adoption of any new coin, such as a *florin*, there being nothing to compare in simplicity with dollars and cents. It will follow from what I have stated that a *mint* will be necessary in Canada.

The abolition of the Bureau of Agriculture and the appropriation of the emoluments of its incumbent to the "Master of the Mint" would be a true and *bona fide* reform. With respect to the practical measures necessary for the proper introduction of the system proposed, I would suggest as already mentioned, the establishment of a mint and the coinage of as much money as would suffice to supply the place of the currency now in use, of which an estimate might previously be made. Let, then, a proclamation be issued to the effect that from and after a certain day the new currency only would be a legal tender; appoint a sufficient number of places throughout the country where the old coins may be exchanged at par for the new. Nothing more, I apprehend, would be necessary to the accomplishment of the object in question. I cannot see that the alteration would cause any inconvenience whatever, and so far from anticipating any unwillingness on the part of any one, I think everybody would hail the change as a great *boon*.

I have, &c.

A. AINSLIE.

From ALEXANDER VIDAL, Esquire, *Bank of Upper Canada Agency, Port Sarnia.*

BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY, PORT SARNIA, March 20, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your circular of the 1st instant, I beg to state that I consider it highly desirable that a decimal currency should be established in the Province, and in the adjacent British American possessions.

My reasons for the preference of a decimal system are, its greater simplicity, the facility it affords in making calculations, and the diminishing of the risk of error in them. Added to these, its establishment as a national system in the neighbouring United States, (with which country our commercial relations must necessarily be of the most intimate nature,) and the already general prevalence of it

in many parts of the Province, particularly in the western locality, where the County Council has recently ordered that it shall be adopted as the system for keeping the County accounts, levying rates, &c., within its jurisdiction.

I should prefer the "dollar" as the regulating unit, it being already so familiar as such, in name and value, particularly in our paper currency. I see no necessity for, or advantage in, a greater or less value being substituted for it.

I am scarcely qualified to give an opinion as to what may be the best mode of introducing such a system into general use; probably a government order to all the departments and the subordinate officers throughout the Province would do more than any other single means; and if with this, the consent and co-operation of the banking institutions could be obtained, there would be no serious obstacle in the way of its speedy and universal adoption. A somewhat distant fixed date, duly proclaimed not less than six months previous, would enable all parties to prepare for, and act upon it, simultaneously.

I can conceive no *reasonable* objection to the introduction of the decimal system; long familiarity with the present currency may probably render some averse to change, and national prejudices may operate on others to the same effect, but these must eventually give way to the more rational and consequently more powerful arguments adduced in favour of the change.

I have, &c.

ALEXANDER VIDAL,
Agent Bank Upper Canada, Port Sarnia.

From AGNEW P. FARRELL, Esquire, *Treasurer, County of Haldimand.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF HALDIMAND, CAYUGA, 22nd March, 1855.

SIR:—In reply to your circular containing queries respecting the introduction of a decimal currency and accounts in this Province, I have the honor to inform you, that, in my opinion the simplicity and rapidity of calculation are strong arguments in favour of a decimal currency, and I do not think we could adopt a better method than that in use in the United States.

If it is contemplated to render it compulsory to keep accounts in a decimal currency, if adopted, I think the period at which such regulation could be enforced with the least inconvenience to the public, would be on the first of January, when the balances struck on the 31st of December, could be brought forward in the decimal manner. And for treasurers of municipalities (*as far as their land accounts only are concerned*) on the 1st day of May, when the land accounts are balanced, as per 16. Vic. cap. 182, sec. 151.

I have, &c.

AGNEW P. FARRELL,
Treasurer, C. H.

From RICHARD WOODRUFF, Esquire, *St. Davids, Lincoln County.*

ST. DAVIDS, March 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have always been of opinion that a currency of accounts and payment having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio is the proper one.

My reason for approving of that system is, first, Canada is so near the United States, particularly the State of New York,—the currency there being in dollars and cents,—where the trade of this country mostly concentrates, and, people being well acquainted with that currency, appears to me to answer every purpose. Accounts, too, are more easily kept.

Second, we have no currency here regularly kept; some doing business in Halifax, some in New York, pounds, shillings and pence, and some in dollars and cents. The majority of the people understand the dollar system the best, Emigrants landing in the United States get acquainted with the dollars and cents, find when they come here so many ways in changing [money,] they cannot understand why it should be so. I should recommend the dollar and cent currency. I do not know how it would affect the wholesale merchants. My opinion is, it would not injure them.

Your, &c.,

RICHARD WOODRUFF.

From THE HAMILTON BOARD OF TRADE.

To the Standing Committee of Public Accounts.—The Memorial of the Hamilton Board of Trade:

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That in the opinion of your memorialists it is most desirable to introduce decimal notation into our system of accounts, and the general use in all money transactions, as well as weights and measures.

That this system would ensure a vast saving of time and labour, and prove a great means of securing increased accuracy in calculations.

That the American dollar, divided into one hundred cents, should be adopted as the regulating unit, on account of its simplicity in the varied calculations required in the daily transactions of a commercial community.

That a large trade is carried on between Canada and the United States, and by adopting the dollar as the regulating unit we should conduct the business of the Province in the same currency as our neighbours.

That, in the opinion of your memorialists, a Provincial coinage should be struck in gold and silver, with distinct Provincial names, of values \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 in gold coins, and one dollar and parts in silver.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the benefit to the Province by the adoption of this system would be so evident that the prejudices likely to be entertained by some would speedily disappear.

All of which your memorialists respectfully submit.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, President.

ADAM BROWN, Secretary.

Board of Trade,
Hamilton, 23rd March, 1855.

From JAMES MACKENZIE, Esquire, Councillor at Law, Chairman Committee of Finance and Currency, House of Representatives, Ohio.

KALIDA, OHIO, 20th March, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I received on last Tuesday your circular letter relative to the introduction of a decimal currency or coinage in Canada, and not being a resident of the Province, I can only present in reply such views and deductions as my observation of the practical operation of a decimal currency in the United States, and particularly in the State of Ohio, suggest:

I should prefer a decimal currency for use in any country, as being more easy of addition, multiplication and division than any other. The object of Government in selecting a standard measure of value is that it shall be as nearly of uniform intrinsic value as possible, and its division in coins should be such as to

be as easily understood by all as is attainable, the whole object of a currency being to secure public convenience in the exchange of those objects of necessity or desire which are the subject of home and foreign trade.

The system of a currency of pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings, whether sterling or "Halifax," is by far less convenient than that of decimals. The divisions of the present English and Canadian currency refer to original weights of metals never of easy access to the people to determine, and which have in process of time grown arbitrary; and it is no slight objection to the system, that for the complicated work of addition, multiplication or division of numbers it requires a knowledge of the compound rules of arithmetic, to carry farthings to pence, pence to shillings, and shillings to pounds, and the reverse—a learning which many never accurately attain, and which all must find inconvenient in practice.

The decimal system requires only a rudimental knowledge of arithmetic, and the faculty of carrying the tens forward to the higher number by the simplest process known to arithmetic. Thus children in Ohio, and generally in these States, at a comparatively early age, by the easy divisions of the currency in the coinage, learn to make small necessary purchases with an accuracy which could not, and from my recollection, is not as soon attained with the more complicated system of currency employed in Canada. And keeping in view that convenience is the design of a currency, its adaptation to the humblest capacity is the very object which a legislative body should seek to accomplish in making choice of a system. In many of the States of this union the system of pounds, shillings and pence existed for a time after the adoption of a decimal currency, and the convenience of the latter has almost universally superseded the old system, and it may not be improper to add that the decimal in some form is generally adopted in the currency of European States, a fact which gives an inference in favor of its convenience.

The United States Government adopted the Spanish dollar as the money unit, and it has been adopted generally in the South American States, and may be said to be the money unit of all the States of this continent, excepting British America. Its adaptation to ordinary business, its familiarity to the popular use, and its convenience in the common and daily transactions of life, no doubt recommended its adoption in these States, and would furnish reason for its adoption in Canada. In effecting a change in the currency that change should be one which would as little as possible—consistent with the benefit sought to be gained—disturb existing habits in business dealings. The selection of the Spanish, American or Mexican dollar as the money unit would more than any other secure this object, and would have the additional argument in its favor that it would facilitate business intercourse with the United States, an intercourse favored and sought to be increased by both countries, as is evidenced by the recent treaty of reciprocity between the British and the United States Governments relative to the American colonies with the assent of the legislatures of the several British American colonies. Canada with a long line of frontier on the United States, bringing her people into daily business contact with the people of these United States, would find in a similarity of currency, business convenience and advantage; and this uniformity of currency between the Province and the border States is more necessary in their frontier trade than between Canada and the Home Government in the trade with the mother country, because remittances to England are commonly either made in Provincial articles of export or in bills of exchange for large amounts, and this forms a business controlled and managed by a few individuals, on account of the capital invested in the transit business and the distance that intervenes between the two countries. Between Canada and the United States the distance is often less than between ordinary farm dwellings, and on either side of the line large numbers of individuals of both countries make numerous small, but in the aggregate, important purchases to the common and general advantage; and these cannot fail to be largely facilitated by a common standard of exchange.

I am not aware that Canada has any provincial coinage at present, except a copper one, which is not of sufficient value to be in the way of any change that may be proposed. Her banks in effect use the dollar as the money unit, their bills issued being 5s. 10s. 20s. and 50s. or \$1, \$2, \$4 and \$10, and by this means the consequence of its already appreciated convenience, it is as much already the practical money unit of Canada as if made so exclusively by statute regulation.

In the event of the adoption by Canada of the dollar as the money unit the whole change will be found to be really in the multiples of the money unit adopted. The halves, quarters, and the Spanish "pieces of eight," 8ths of a dollar or "York shillings," as they are sometimes called, are already familiar, and have a known and fixed value in the Canadian public mind, and the 8th is found convenient in use and is retained in the United States, generally in defiance of the fact that it forms no part of the national coinage. This doubtless results from common experience of its convenience, and might be worthy of consideration in determining the multiples of the dollar to be adopted. It will be found fully as convenient for purposes of change as the dime and half-dime, which time has proved need the three cent coin to effect convenience in making change.

There are doubtless many more and better reasons in favor of a decimal currency or coinage than occur to me, but in the choice of a currency that which is the simplest of use and comprehension, has the reasons in its favor which determine that which is best. It may be that an objection may be raised that in following the system in use in the United States a departure is made from ancient British customs; but trade and commerce and what pertains to them are cosmopolitan, if I may use the word, in their nature and operation, and what relates to them can only be safely and permanently regulated on the intrinsic merit of the system to be determined, and not upon foreign issues that can only divert from those results to which the financial thinker and legislator ought and must ever seek to attain.

I remain, &c.

JAMES MACKENZIE.

From JOHN LANGTON, Esquire, M. P., Peterborough County.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, *April 2.*

SIR:—In reply to your circular of March 1, propounding certain questions with respect to the expediency of adopting a Decimal Currency, I submit to the Committee my opinion upon the questions proposed:

I think there can be but one opinion upon the convenience of having the same denomination for accounts and payments. It, however, often happens that other circumstances of convenience dictate a contrary course. In many parts of the old continent, where a national currency, varying in every small State, has been firmly established by long custom, the limited area over which it prevails, has made it necessary to adopt for the accounts of large transactions, at any rate the currency of some other nation in more extended use, and in some cases an obsolete, or theoretical unit of account, no where in actual circulation. In other cases, as in Canada and to some extent in the United States, a national money of account may prevail, but other circumstances may have introduced foreign coinage into general circulation. These are in my opinion the only cases, in which a nation would be justified in adopting a currency of accounts, different from that in daily use, and it would be very desirable to reconcile them whenever practicable.

The decimal system possesses such obvious advantages in the keeping of accounts, and especially in complicated calculations, involving much multiplica-

tion and division, or the use of tables, that it seems unnecessary to enter upon the subject at large. The example of practical men is sufficient proof. Most business men in Canada perform their calculations of interest, &c., in dollars and cents, although they enter the results in £. s. d., and in England professional accountants and actuaries invariably state their sums in decimals of a pound, into which the ordinary £. s. d. are convertible by an easy rule, almost as fast as you can write the same down.

The advantages of a decimal coinage, apart from the system of account-keeping, are not so great, and arguments on the other side are current, which are not without some weight. The number of equal parts, into which any sum can be divided without fractions, is often a matter of convenience, and a pound may be so divided in eighteen different ways, or including farthings, in twenty-five ways; whilst a dollar is only divisible in seven ways. It is, however, very questionable, whether the disadvantages of the decimal system are as great in this respect, as is generally supposed. If the prices of articles were always represented by some exact coin, it would undoubtedly be convenient to adopt a coin more easily divisible, one, for instance, which was equivalent to 48 instead of 50 coins of a smaller denomination. If a pound of tea were sold for such a coin, in the one case, not only the half and quarter lb., but any number of ounces, would be still accurately represented by coins in circulation, whilst in the other, the subdivision could not be carried below the half pound. The price however is generally regulated by other considerations, and at another price the decimal division might become the more convenient. It is also to be remarked, that the practical convenience very much depends on the directions adopted in other weights and measures. The duodecimal system, for instance, harmonizes very well with the chief recognized divisions of time, and of the yard into feet and inches, and with the popular mode of reckoning by dozens; the binary system, and partially the duodecimal also, adapts itself to our usual measures of capacity, and to the divisions of the pound into ounces; but neither are more convenient than the decimal, when we come to deal with such divisions as the stone of 14 lbs., the rod of $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the month of 26 working days. There are also other modes of reckoning, as the hundred weight of 100 lbs., and the chain of 100 links, the custom of counting some articles by the score, the hundred or the thousand, and the universal manner of computing interest, commissions, &c., at so much per cent, which accord much better with the decimal system than any other. Great inconvenience results from the various bases adopted for subdivision in different trades and different countries, and no arrangement of the coinage will harmonize with them all; but a decided tendency is observable in all countries to get rid of those anomalies, and to approximate to a decimal division, and even if custom retains many, the facility of calculating by decimals renders that system more easily adapted to those exceptional cases than any other.

These reasons lead me to the opinion, that it is very desirable to introduce, as soon as possible, a decimal currency, both of accounts and of circulation. The question remains as to the unit, on which it should be based, and here three different units present themselves for our selection, the pound currency, the pound sterling and the dollar. The considerations which should guide us in our selection, seem to me to be these—which would most readily adapt itself to the decimal scale? which would harmonize best with the currency of other nations, with which we have the greatest commercial intercourse? which could be introduced with the least violence to our habits and the customs of trade? which would assimilate best with the coinage which forms, and is likely to continue to form, our circulating medium?

If we try each of the proposed units by these tests, we find that the pound, either currency or sterling, can, without much difficulty, be added to the decimal scale, the number of farthings in a pound (960) being so near a thousand, that the

highest and lowest terms of the series may be considered already established in common use; and the second, equal to two shillings, would accord well with the present system; whilst the third, only equal to about two pence half penny, would have to be a new coin. The dollar, however, requires nothing new; it is the unit of a decimal scale, already well established, and under this head, therefore, the dollar offers the greatest facilities.

When brought into comparison with the currency of other nations, the pound currency is perfectly isolated, its only convenience being its connection with the dollar, and in so far as it differs from that standard, it becomes less advantageous in foreign exchanges. Much may be said in favor of the pound sterling, from the extent of the commerce of Great Britain, and our own intimate connection with it; but our commercial transactions with the United States are almost as extensive, and the number of persons having such relations is certainly very much greater, whilst no coin has such universal circulation in the world as the dollar. Under this head, consequently, it also claims a preference.

If we consult our present customs, undoubtedly the pound currency may seem to have the advantage; but we must not forget, that, even in Canada, the dollar is almost co-ordinate with the pound. In some parts it is even in more familiar use, and in some branches of trade the dollar and its parts is everywhere the denomination of price. Even where the pound is employed, its connection with the dollar is never lost sight of; and it is doubtful whether, when 3s. 9d. is talked of or written, the idea of three quarter dollars is ever absent. It must also be borne in mind, that if the pound currency were made the unit of a decimal scale, though the name might be preserved, the subordinate divisions would have much novelty, whilst with those of the dollar we are already familiar. Here, therefore, also, the dollar is at least equally convenient with the pound currency, whilst the pound sterling would be entirely foreign to our present arrangement.

Lastly, the circulating medium existing in Canada forms, perhaps, the most important question connected with this enquiry. With the exception of our paper, we have no real provincial currency, and that is exclusively based on the dollar. As to the metallic currency, we have none now, and it is doubtful whether for many years we shall have one, or could keep it in the country if we had. What we import from the States is based on the dollar, and the British coinage harmonizes as well with it, as with our present system. The silver coinage on the decimal scale, proposed to be introduced in Great Britain, would continue to accord with the dollar, for the new coins would bear exactly the same relation to 50 cents and 5 cents, as the present shilling does to 25 cents. For the same reason, the American silver would not, for ordinary purposes, be discordant with the decimals of the pound sterling, if that unit were adopted; but, besides other reasons above given, the change from the pound currency to the pound sterling, to a currency with the same denomination but a very different value, and the incompatibility of the unit with the dollar, though the difference in the smaller coins might be neglected, would both be so inconvenient that I should very much prefer the dollar. As to the pound currency, its decimal parts would not coincide, even approximately, with any existing coin, either British or American, and its adoption would necessitate an entirely new provincial coinage, which I think a fatal objection. In every point of view, therefore, I would give the preference to the dollar, as the unit of a decimal currency.

The change which would result seems to me to be so small, and liable to so few inconveniences, that I do not anticipate any serious obstacle to the substitution of another system of keeping accounts. If the example was set by the public offices and the Banks, I believe the whole population would fall into it in few months, without difficulty. It would only be a change in book-keeping, for all the circulation of the country, both paper and metallic, would remain unaltered either in name

or value, the British small silver coins bearing, in payment to a limited amount, the same nominal relation to the dollar, which they do now, and the crown and sovereign having, as now, a fractional value.

I remain, &c., &c.

JOHN LANGTON.

From JAMES LESSLIE, Esquire, *Toronto.*

SIR:—In reply to the circular you sent me relative to a decimal coinage or currency for the Province, I am of opinion that a coinage or currency analogous to that of the United States would be universally acceptable, because it simplifies all calculations. To secure the application of the principle to business generally a date might be fixed by law when all accounts should be kept in the new currency, the general and municipal Governments setting the example in the mode of keeping their books, and in all public returns.

The same decimal principle might also with equal advantage be applied to weights, so that the cwt. should be no longer 112 lbs. but 100 lbs.

I am, &c.

J. LESSLIE.

Toronto, 28th March, 1855.

No. 1.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COINAGE.

Extracts of a Report of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, United States' Minister at London, to Mr. Secretary Webster, Washington, dated London, December 31st, 1851.

“The silver coinage of England is effected by a seignorage (this means an allowance for coining bullion, exacted by the Crown,) of about ten per cent; a pound troy (5760 grains) being coined into 66 shillings, or an ounce (480 grains) into five shillings and sixpence (sterling), while the price is rarely more than five shillings per ounce. The sixpence per ounce at which it circulates in England, of course prevents its exportation. Silver in England is not a legal tender to a greater amount than forty shillings, and the quantity necessary for small exchanges is determined by the Government, which does not coin it, as it does gold, for any one depositing bullion. In the United States the standard of silver is put too high, in proportion to gold, and cannot, I think, be maintained. The following are the relative proportions of gold and silver, as fixed by some European Governments in their coinage:

England	about	14.159	silver	to	one	of	gold.
Russia	“	15.333	“	“	“	“	“
Holland	“	15.5	“	“	“	“	“
France	“	15.5	“	“	“	“	“

In my former despatch, I referred to the fact that the gold coins of France are not melted and assayed in the mints of England, and *vice versa*, to the similarity of the French and English standards. I learn, however, that this is not referable to that fact; but to the fact, that in each country there is a uniformity in the quality of its own coins.

Our coins are melted both in France and in England. The adoption of the standard of either of these countries, would not of itself prevent the necessity for this, since it does not arise from a disparity of standard, which, within certain limits, is a matter of indifference, but from want of constant conformity to the standard adopted.”

“ I have thought it would be wise to abolish the double standard of value now existing in the United States; and adopt but one, and that of gold. The value of gold at our Mint, compared with silver, is about three per cent. higher than that of France. For example, it stands in France at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, whereas, at our Mint it stands at 16 to 1. It follows, therefore, that during an adverse balance of trade, silver will be at a premium, and will be the first to be shipped. It does not appear to me to be possible to maintain permanently a double standard, without often having one or the other of the two metals at a premium, as the supply of one or other will fall short of the proportions established at the Mint.

From the same to the same, February 19th, 1851.

“ If it should be thought wise to abolish the double standard, (and upon this point I have little doubt,) I should suggest the coinage of silver tokens, with ten or twelve per cent. alloy, which shall be made a legal tender for any sum not exceeding \$5, and which the Government shall be always bound to redeem in gold on demand. The issue of such tokens would save the country from inconvenience for the want of silver change. They would furnish a sufficient circulation for the necessities of the community; they would be prevented from depreciation at home by being redeemable in gold; and they would not be shipped, because their value in Europe would be less than in our own country.

These tokens should not contain less than ten per cent. alloy. In this country, when silver was 4s. 11½d. per ounce, the difference was nearly eleven per cent., whereas, now, in consequence of the recent changes, the difference is only a little above seven per cent. Unless a wide margin were adopted, further changes perhaps would have to be made from time to time, as a continued influx of gold from California might produce a rapid depression.”

“ The gold coins of England are 11-12ths fine, and those of France 9-10ths. When gold is taken to the French mint to be coined, the mint retains 9 francs per kilogramme; and when silver is so taken, 3 francs per kilogramme is retained—which alters the relative proportions from 3,100:200 (or $15\frac{1}{2}$:1) to 3,091:197, (or 15 69-100 to 1.) The standard of silver coin in England consists of 37 parts of pure silver and 3 parts alloy.”

From a Report to the United States House of Representatives, Washington, March, 1851, by the Committee of Finance.

“ The committee have also adopted the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to a seigniorage. The mints of this country are likely to become so expensive, and the quantities of the precious metals manufactured in them are already so large, that it would seem to be proper to impose some legal charge upon the manufacture for the purpose of sustaining the mints. The amount of seigniorage is a question of some practical difficulty, but the charge now proposed is somewhat less than that exacted in England or France. In France the charge is one-half per cent. on gold, and one and a half per cent. on silver. In England one and a half per cent. is paid upon gold, and two and one-eighth per cent. upon silver. We propose to charge to depositors one-half of one per cent. for both gold and silver, denying them, however, the right of having the new silver coin struck on their own accounts.”

Extracts from a letter from the Director of the United States Mint, dated March 3, 1852, to Mr. William L. Hodge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

“The expense of coinage at this mint during the past year, exclusive of the cost of refining or parting (which is paid by the depositors under the present laws,) was about 42-100 of one per cent. on a coinage of \$52,689,878, of which nearly all was in gold. At New Orleans, on a coinage of about \$10,000,000, the percentage I estimate, on data not entirely reliable, at 17-100.” * * * * *

“In England the gold is coined at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the silver at $2\frac{1}{2}$, these charges being, however, paid by Government and not by depositors. At the mints in British India, the seigniorage is 2 per cent. on both gold and silver.”

No. 2.

ASSESSMENT OF DUTIES ON MERCHANDIZE INVOICED IN OTHER THAN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

On the 19th of September, 1851, the Treasury Department of the United States, issued an instruction to officers of the Customs, to the effect that the law requires invoices of imported goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty to be made out in the currency of the country from whence such goods are sent, and to exhibit the true market value in such country—that on such value, converted into dollars and cents, duties are assessed—that when the currency is depreciated [as, for instance, when the banks and government of any nation are paying in paper promises only, and not in gold or silver at the nominal rates,] the real value of the goods invoiced is to be ascertained by Consular certificates or otherwise, and that Congress had fixed the value of certain foreign currencies, for the purpose of calculating duties at the rates marked in the following table:—

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the United States, to Congress, December, 1853.

LIST OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES, THE VALUE OF WHICH HAS BEEN FIXED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Franc of France and Belgium	\$0 18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Pagoda or India	1 84
Florin of Netherlands	40	Real Vellon of Spain	5
Florin of Southern States of Germany	40	Real Plate of Spain	10
Guilder of Netherlands	40	Rupec Company	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Livre Tournois of France	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rupec of British India	44
Lira of the Lombardo Venitian kingdom	16	Specie dollar of Denmark	1 05
Lira of Tuscany	16	Rix dollar or thaler of Prussia and the Northern States of Germany	69
Lira of Sardinia	18 $\frac{6}{10}$	Rix dollar of Bremen	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milrea of Portugal	1 12	Ruble, Silver, of Russia	75
Milrea of Azores	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	Specie dollar of Sweden and Norway	1 06
Marc Banco of Hamburg	35	Florin of Austria	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pound sterling of Great Britain	4 84	Ducat of Naples	80
Pound of British Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick		Ounce of Sicily	2 40
Newfoundland and Canada	4 00	Tael of China	1 48
Dollars of Mexico, Chili, and Central America	1 00	Leghorn livre	16

No. 3.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Inspector of Training Schools, by order of the President of the Privy Council, London, England.

DECIMALS.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office, Whitehall, 31st January, 1854.

H. M. INSPECTOR OF TRAINING SCHOOLS.

REV. SIR:—I am directed by the Lord President, to bring under your notice the fact, that there is a very strong feeling in the country that we should adopt a system of decimals in our coinage, and in our weights and measures.

The strongest objection urged against this change is that it would create misapprehension and mistrust in the minds of the people.

The Lord President thinks you might with advantage, call the attention of the principals of training schools, to the importance of thoroughly imbuing the students under their charge with such a practical knowledge of decimals as will enable them to disseminate the information needed to accompany such a change.

The Lord President thinks that this may be done by a special notice in your Report, for the year 1853-4; by personal communication in the course of your next circuit of inspection, and by introducing a few questions that bear upon the subject, in the examination papers to be proposed in 1854.

I have, &c.,

R. R. W. LINGEN.

No. 4.

SAVING OF LABOUR BY DECIMAL ACCOUNTS.

From THE BRITANNIA, a London Weekly Newspaper, February 24th, 1855.

That "the saving of labour is a saving of capital," is a self-evident axiom; and by the decimal system of accounts an immense reduction of labour, and consequently increase of capital, may at once be safely calculated upon. Although the exact quantity of time that will be thus rescued from the present tedious course of keeping accounts has been variously estimated, every calculation agrees that the quantity is great; and in respect to the checking of accounts, where a nearer approximation can be got at the amount of time carried to the decimal art of computation, reaches at least ninety-five per cent. Here there is at once a mental labour-saving system, to enhance the wealth of our country to an inappreciable extent, and upon which no doubt whatever can for a moment cloud the accepted impression of its extraordinary powers and efficiency. Like all grand facts "its simplicity is its truth," and its benefits are as ready of access to the merest tyro as to the erudite. Like all great gifts it will moreover take effect at the period when most needed. The increased and increasing circle of our general commercial usefulness, and the increased and increasing radii of the operations of individual banking, mercantile, and other extensive establishments, call at once for the practical adoption of this system, and to such it will prove as a new life, removing from the brain of its members an incubus of mental mechanism, which ere long will be looked-back upon as barbarous and absurd. At a period too, when the greatest solicitude is being evinced by the far-seer into the mercantile future, with the drain caused by emigration, and mayhap that arising from long protracted war, this labour-saving system will amply compensate for the scarcity of hands, while saving the increased capital which would be necessary for its payment.

No. 5.

EFFORTS, IN 1850, TO ASSIMILATE THE COINAGE AND CURRENCY OF CANADA TO THAT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On March 30, 1850, Sir Edmund Head wrote to Earl Grey from New Brunswick that the introduction of a common system of postages, and the prospect of an extensive intercolonial trade between the Provinces of B. N. America, rendered it especially desirable that there should be an uniform currency established in those countries. A Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, to whom the Earl of Elgin had referred a copy of Sir Edmund's despatch, (Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine being the Attorneys-General,) report, August 14, 1850, that they "entertain no doubt that it would tend much to facilitate the growing commercial intercourse between all the Provinces and the neighbouring States of the American Union, if the currency were assimilated as much as possible to that of the United States. In the United States there are two standards of value, gold and silver, but owing to the slight appreciation of the gold Eagle, as compared with the silver Dollar, the latter coin usually commands a premium in the market, and the former may be considered as the standard practically."

The Committee of Council, also recommended that facilities be asked for, in order that suitable coins might be struck at the Mint, London, but the British Treasury objected to the [proposition to coin gold and] silver as involving a "most objectionable interference with the prerogative of the Crown."

Mr. Inspector General Hincks ably replied, that for many years nearly two millions of people had been allowed to depend on the coinage of the United States, and on depreciated British silver tokens; that the currency of Canada ought to be assimilated to that of the United States, because of the great intercourse between these countries, and the circulation of bank notes of each on the other's frontier; that a uniform currency for all the Provinces, like that of the Republic, was far better than to continue a depreciated coinage.

Lord Grey wrote Lord Elgin, 9th April, 1851, that, in his opinion, all the Colonies would do well to adopt British sterling money as their standard, with a proviso that payments might be made in foreign coins at their actual value; and enclosed a very elaborate British Treasury Minute, dated 20th February of that year, [see App. Y. Y. to Journals of 1851,] urging the disallowance of the Canada Currency Act of 1850, disallowed July, 1851.

In that Minute, Sir C. E. Trevelyan urged a disallowance, owing to the assumption by the Legislature of the right of coinage; yet India has two Mints, although Congress had none till 1790, and California has already a Mint. Vattel was quoted to show that the public faith being surety for the money, the Sovereign alone has the inalienable right to have it coined, and it was contended that the Currency Act should have been reserved. In 1850, a dollar was rated at 5s. 1d. in Canada and New Brunswick (but changed to 5s.); 5s. 2½d. in Nova Scotia; and 6s. 8d. in Prince Edward's Island. Sir C. E. T., like Lord Grey, advised a change to British sterling money, while even England herself seems on the eve of adopting the decimal system.

The Lords of the Treasury considered that, as a large share of the currency here consists of five shilling or dollar notes, the American or Spanish silver dollar should have been continued at 5s. 1d. as an inducement for the banks to retain the silver dollar for the redemption of these small notes, and because its intrinsic value, as compared with gold, as rated, was about 5s. 1d. Reference was also made to the fact that there are times when the adjustment of transactions with foreign countries, drains a Province of its specie, in which case a Provincial coinage, undervalued and held for local circulation only, would, in the absence of more current coin, disappear as bullion not to return. A mixed circulation, gold and silver, was held

be the best for Canada, and a special coinage objectionable, more especially as when worn it would have to be called in and sent to the Mint of a distant land for re-coinage. [Even the United States had no Mint till 1790.]

Mr. Hincks replied to the Treasury Minute, in what is called a *Memorandum*, dated at Toronto, May 14, 1851, that if the British Legislature can regulate the coinage of the United Kingdom with the royal approbation, surely the Canada Parliament can do the same here with same consent; that the dollar had been rated at 5s. ever since Canada was settled till 1341, when Lord Sydenham intimated that the Royal assent to the Currency Bill of that year would be withheld unless its value were raised to 5s. 1d., and the Assembly reluctantly gave way; that there are eight Mints in Mexico, whence silver dollars issue differing in weight and purity, their average value, when sold by weight, being 5s.; that with dollars at 5s. 1d., gold had been at a premium of 1 to 2, Canada Bank notes at a discount of 2 to 3 in the United States, and the exchanges on New York at 2 to 3 premium, but since the dollar had ceased to be a legal tender at more than 5s. these difficulties had been removed; that it was important to Canada that her currency should not be depreciated as compared with that of the United States, and very surprising that Sir E. Trevelyan should be so alive to the necessity of a uniform currency throughout British America, yet think it of little consequence that there should be uniformity between the United States and Canada, to attain which had been the object of the Act of 1850; that for the British Treasury to sanction a New Brunswick Act rating the dollar at 5s., yet refuse it to Canada, was not very consistent; that, as at the time he wrote, the silver dollar was worth more than 5s. 1d., no debtor could be injured by calling it 5s.; that dollar bank notes could be readily paid in gold; that perhaps Canada had but little to gain by a Provincial coinage, but that the British Treasury had thrown very unnecessary obstacles in its way, while the Canadians had offered to pay for a coinage with Her Majesty's image on it, in place of the eagle; that the transactions of Canada with the other Colonies are of small importance when compared to her trade with the United States, with whose people Canadians are in daily intercourse; that Canada had demanded a decimal currency like the Americans, and that any attempt to force the sterling money of account and coinage would cause that demand to become universal; that the royal instructions had been repeatedly deviated from in far more important matters, without resort being had to the disallowance of an Act already in force, or even to complaint; that if the Canadian Governor and Parliament cannot be permitted to pass such an Act as that of 1850, just disallowed, it was questionable how far Canada was fit to enjoy representative institutions; and that the Legislature will not abandon the attempt of place their currency on a better basis than imperial interference had left it in 1841.

This able paper will richly repay a careful perusal.

No. 6.

UPPER CANADA STANDARD OF VALUE, 1836.

The Legislature had very imperfect ideas of a measure of value, nineteen years since.

When the Upper Canada coinage and currency bill of 1836, was passing through the Assembly, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie moved, April 7th, to recommit it, for the purpose of expunging the clause which gave the British Crown and half Crown, weighing 403.6 and 201.8 grains troy of pure silver, a value in accounts of 6s. and 3s., not merely in payments of \$10, as is the rule now, but in payments to any extent. Only 12 other members supported the proposition, Messrs. D. Gibson, Parke [now of Port Colborne,] Waters, Shaver, Col. Macdonell [now Deputy Adjutant General,] Mackintosh, Morrison, Capt. Lewis, Hopkins, Macmicking, Moore, and Alway. The banks paid their creditors in a depreciated

silver currency, merchants had to buy drafts on England and the United States, at a heavier premium, and Upper Canada Bank notes did not circulate freely beyond the lines. A wiser policy having been more recently pursued the currency of Canada has been rendered equally valuable with that of the neighbouring republic, and property is no longer estimated by a delusive standard. Mr. Mackenzie's reasons [see journals, 1836, page 305,] were thus stated in his motion:

“ Because that clause [6s. per crown in all payments] introduces the de-
 “ depreciated, unsound, and unsafe currency from which this province was in a
 “ great measure relieved by the statute of 1850; because this bill gives a legal
 “ value to the British crown and half crown far higher than those coins are worth
 “ in Lower Canada, and far higher than their intrinsic value in pure silver as
 “ compared with the legal current value of the Spanish [fine silver 370.9 troy
 “ grains] and United States dollar; because the British crown and half-crown
 “ are seldom worth in the United States, as bullion, the nominal price thus at-
 “ tached to them; because the operation of this clause will be to impair the
 “ obligation of contracts, and enable merchants and others indebted beyond the
 “ limits of this province, to discharge their debts in a currency which, as it will
 “ not pass current in other countries, and was not the law when these debts were
 “ contracted here, will be equivalent to an act of provincial bankruptcy; because
 “ all sound money whose real worth corresponds with its nominal value will
 “ disappear from circulation under this debased standard; because this clause
 “ if adopted will throw uncertainty and disorder into all transactions between
 “ man and man, and oblige the colonists to value every commodity in market,
 “ houses and lands, imports and exports, by a delusive and debased standard;
 “ because it will throw the notes of the Upper Canada Bank out of circulation in
 “ Lower Canada and the United States, as they will cease to be convertible
 “ into current money here; because many thousand pounds of our revenue are
 “ collected in Quebec in silver at the legal value of 5s. 6d. to the British crown;
 “ because it is inexpedient to have a silver currency of less intrinsic value than
 “ that of the United States and Lower Canada, in the former of which British
 “ crowns and half-crowns are not current money; because if the province give
 “ any one coin a nominal value of more than it is worth in the United States
 “ and Lower Canada, the Banks will import that debased coin and pay their
 “ notes and debts with it to the farmers and merchants who will not be enabled
 “ to purchase therewith, in any other country, the same amount of goods as they
 “ would under the present standard; and because the said clause will deeply
 “ injure the commercial character and prosperity of the country.”

 No. 7.

 A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY, FOR THE COMMERCIAL
 WORLD.

Napoleon I. proposed to have throughout Europe money of the same value, but with different coins or devices; but in South America, Spain, and Mexico the coinage of doubloons was made without copper alloy, by adding silver in definite proportion. The standards of France and the United States are the same but they differ in their alloys. The legal amount of fine gold in English standard coin is 916 parts pure gold, 84 parts copper—no silver—the copper alloy gives a dark rich color to the British sovereign.

* If 370.9 grains pure silver in the Spanish dollar are worth 5 shillings, 408.6 grains in the British crown, are worth about 5 shillings and 5½ pence

Dr. J. H. Gibbon, U. S. Branch Mint, South Carolina, reported to the Commercial Convention, Charleston, S. C., in 1854, on the utility of a uniform system in measures, weights, fineness, and decimal accounts for the standard coinage of Commercial Nations.

"The selection of silver alone or copper alone as alloy, with the same allowance of fine gold in the coins of each, would render equal weights of the standards of France and the United States, of the same intrinsic value."

"All foreign coins, notwithstanding the special care of each nation in producing them, are now degraded as bullion abroad, recklessly melted and then issued under a new standard—a kind of civilized piracy, which should be abated for the benefit of all with the general consent of all."

"By concerted action between England, France, the United States, and other nations, consenting to the employment of similar units of admeasurement for weights, fineness, and alloys connected with a uniform basis for all decimal computations, a French Napoleon, a Ducat of Denmark, an English Sovereign, a Spanish Pistole, a Moidore of Brazil, a Doubloon of Mexico or Peru, and a Russian Imperial, could as conveniently and more economically, be formed of the exact value of a gold coin of the United States, as it is easy for the several mints in the United States, to oblige all eagle coins to correspond precisely with each other; to contain exactly the same quantity of fine gold and alloys, and to be of the same general weight and value among us. Any sum can be mutually assumed, with equal facility, by concert at all mints, and decision in the bases."

DECIMAL CURRENCY—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

COMMITTEE ROOM, Thursday, 12th April, 1855.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Standing Committee on Public Accounts respectfully report, that the annexed letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Quebec, stating, in reply to the Committee's Circular, that the Council of the Board "strongly advocate a system of Decimals, not only in currency for accounts, but for weights and measures 'also,' and are in favor of 'the introduction of dollars and cents as in use in the 'United States;'" and the letter from James Bell Forsyth, Esq., merchant, Quebec,

* MANCHESTER [ENGLAND] COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1853, this body petitioned the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in favor of a decimal coinage. In their opinion, "the adoption of a decimal coinage would, when introduced, form the first and most necessary step in a series of laws for the regulation and simplification of our measures of capacity, weight and length; the former of which especially require early attention on account of the abuses now notoriously prevalent, which call loudly for the interposition of the Legislature."

See also Appendix No. 7, to third Report, on a uniform system of weights, measures and currency for the commercial world, page 48.

Sir John Herschell, Master of the British Mint, was examined before the House of Commons Committee on Currency, 1853, and "recommended a decimal coinage, accompanied by a decimal system of weights and measures."

OPINIONS ON THE CURRENCY OF UPPER CANADA, 1830.—The Legislative Assembly of Canada West, in its Session of 1830, appointed a Special Committee on Currency and Banking, consisting of Messrs. W. L. Mackenzie, (Chairman) R. Randall, J. Cawthra, Hon. William Morris, Hon. Robert Baldwin, and Dr. Ambrose Blacklock, who examined Hon. William Allan, Hon. Peter McGill, Hon. H. J. Boulton, Hon. Robert Baldwin, Hon. John H. Dunn, Joseph Cawthra, Esq., Thomas G. Ridout, Esq., B. Thorne, Esq., John A. Wilkes, Esq., and others, and reported to the House, at great length, in February and in March that year.

The Committee expressed an earnest desire that Upper Canada might possess a coinage "of a quality and fineness at least equal to that of the coinage of the United States;" and they proposed that the legal value of the British silver coinage, then circulating in Upper Canada, should be equal to its actual worth as a metal, when compared with Spanish, French and United States coins, then there current, or to be made so; and that certain coins, then legally circulating as money at rates higher than their metallic worth, and which the Bank of Upper Canada, (then the only Bank) was compelled to receive and pay out, should cease to be measures of the value of property at such rates.

They suggested, that the British crown should be valued at 5s. 7d.; the shilling at 13d.; the old hard Spanish dollar and the new do., 5s.; the United States dollar, (416 grains Troy,) 5s.; the dime, 6d.; and the cross piastre, 10d.

That contracting parties might stipulate for payments either in gold or in silver, or (under a binary standard) half in gold and half in silver—and that creditors might contract with their debtors for payment of loans in that particular sort of gold or silver coin which had been borrowed.

The Committee were of opinion, that "in establishing a metallic standard, by which to measure the value of other things, great difficulty has been found in determining the relative proportionate value of gold and silver; because these metals, as such, rise and fall in value according to the demand for either. The only expedient that would be equally just, both to debtors and creditors, would be to make debtors pay half in gold and half in silver; providing, also, that the same regulation should be observed in bargains of sale, as often as required. This, as is observed by Stewart in his Political Economy, would so blend the value of the two metals together as to make them virtually but one. In this Process, where the standard is mixed both to gold and silver, creditors can never gain; for, if silver rise

mentioning that, in his opinion, "the change from the present mode of keeping accounts into one having its parts in decimals is not desired by the great bulk of the mercantile community in Lower Canada, no inconvenience having ever arisen from the present system, which harmonizes so well with that of the mother country," and that "the less we needlessly assimilate to the usages and customs of the Americans, the better," were not received till after the Report on currency, presented yesterday, had been agreed to.

This morning only, your Committee received the annexed reply to their circular, from John George Bowes, Esq., M. P. for Toronto City.

W. L. MACKENZIE,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

From BOARD OF TRADE ROOM, QUEBEC,

10th April, 1855.

SIR:—Your communication of 5th instant to the President, was by him laid before the Council at their meeting this day, and I am desired to say that the answers to the queries of the Committee of Public Accounts, regarding the introduction into Canada of a decimal system for accounts, will be transmitted to the Clerk of Committee as requested.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. BORROWMAN,
Secretary.

W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., M. P. P.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOM, QUEBEC,

10th April, 1855.

SIR:—In answer to the circular, signed by you as Clerk of the Committee of Public Accounts, submitting queries in reference to the introduction of a decimal system, which was laid to-day before the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, I am desired to say:

That the Council strongly advocate a system of decimals, not only in currency for accounts, but for weights and measures also. And they are of opinion that the introduction of the denomination of dollars and cents as in use in the United States, will be found most convenient; as its use to some extent now prevails, and its adaptation as far as regards the paper currency would be attended with no inconvenience whatever.

I have, &c.

ALEXR. BORROWMAN,
Secretary.

W. L. Mackenzie, Junr., Esq.,
Clerk of Committee.

"their debtors will pay in gold, and, if gold rise, debtors will pay in silver; and the debtor who may have purchased goods on credit, in England, or the United States, will, if prosecuted by his creditor, pay the debt in a depreciated coinage, which will not pass current in these countries, except at a loss to him who trusted his property out of his hands."

From J. BELL FORSYTH, Esquire, Quebec.

QUEBEC, 5th March, 1855.

SIR:—In answer to your circular of the 1st instant, I am of opinion that the change from the present mode of keeping accounts into one having its parts in decimals is not desired by the great bulk of the mercantile community of Lower Canada, no inconvenience whatever having ever arisen from the present system, which harmonizes so well with that of the mother country.

The difference between sterling and currency would be the same in one as the other, and until a change is made in England to a decimal coinage, I think it would be ill judged to introduce it here, for I am one of those who think the less we needlessly assimilate to the usages and customs of the Americans the better.

I have, &c.

J. BELL FORSYTH.

W. L. Mackenzie, Junr., Esq.,
Clerk of Committee.

From JOHN GEORGE BOWES, Esquire, M. P., Toronto.

QUEBEC, 12th April, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

SIR:—I this moment received your circular requesting my opinion on the expediency of adopting a decimal currency for Canada: as I understand your Committee meet in half an hour I hasten to forward you a very brief reply.

I have no doubt any attempt to change the currency in which accounts are kept in this country will meet with strong opposition, from the prejudice acquired by long formed habit both in England and Canada. The great reluctance felt by merchants to the introduction of any change in the manner of keeping their accounts, however useful such change may be, will also stand in your way.

Exception will also be taken in some quarters to the introduction of any improvement copied from the United States, but I trust such prejudices will not weigh with the Committee in making their report.

I fearlessly assert that no good reason can be urged against the decimal system.

It is true that in England the emporium of the commercial world accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence, and so far as the transactions of Canada with that country are concerned it would be more convenient for Canada merchants to keep their accounts in the currency of their English correspondents, but in the present state of the exchanges with Great Britain this is impossible, it would consequently be as convenient for the Canada merchant to keep his accounts with his European correspondents in dollars and cents as in Halifax currency, and his accounts with the United States would be greatly simplified thereby.

The increasing magnitude of the commercial transactions between the United States and Canada as well as their close proximity, render it in my opinion very desirable to have the currency of these countries assimilated.

The banking institutions of this country have recognized the decimal principle in the issue of their paper money, adopting the dollar as the unit, so far no change would be required. The application of the decimal principle to weights and measures would in my opinion be a marked improvement.

I have, &c.

J. G. BOWES.

From DANIEL MCGIE, Esquire, Broker, Quebec.

QUEBEC, 11th April, 1855.

SIR:—I have before me your printed circular of 1st ultimo, having reference to a decimal coinage or currency.

I think that a decimal currency should be adopted on the principle of dollars and cents. The coinage should be, in copper, cents; in silver, 5 cents, 10, 25, 50 and 1 dollar pieces. The gold should be \$1, \$2½, \$5, \$10, \$20. Care should be taken to have *dollars* and *cents* only, and not the shaving humbug of shillings and pence, as they have in the State of New York, where 12 pence in copper is one York shilling.

The 100 lbs. should take the place of 112 lbs., it would tend to simplify calculation of all kinds. If the House would make this great reform it would cause the rising generation to get through their Arithmetic in half the time, and understandingly, thereby doing a great public good.

I am, &c.

DANIEL MCGIE.

From WILLIAM M. GORRIE & Co., Wharfingers, Toronto.

TORONTO, 6th April, 1855.

SIR,—As a measure of commercial policy we would prefer a decimal currency.

First.—Because it is the currency of the United States, betwixt which and the Colony an extensive, intimate, prompt and mutually beneficial intercourse obtains.

Second.—Because a similarity of currency would facilitate business operations in our reciprocal dealings with them.

Third.—Because our monetary affairs are greatly, immediately influenced, but always in a manner dependant, by those of the States, and while the objects referred would be gained, our dollar, of equal value with that of the States, would place the Colony on the same footing with these States in exchanges with Great Britain.

We think a limited period during which a choice of modes might be legal, antecedent to obligation, would be the easiest way of introducing a change.

We are of opinion, for like reasons, that an assimilation of weights and measures to those of the States would also prove beneficial.

W. M. GORRIE & Co.

From E. E. WARREN, Esquire, Agent, Bank of Montreal, Port Stanley.

BANK OF MONTREAL AGENCY,

PORT STANLEY, 10th April, 1855.

SIR:—Having conferred with the principal business and leading men of the place on the subject of your Circular concerning the introduction of a decimal coinage and currency, referred by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly to your Committee, I find the opinion unanimously prevailing in favor of a decimal currency.

The unit may be either a pound, or a dollar of five shillings, with its multiples, a shilling or 20 cents,—six pence or 10 cents,—and three pence or 5 cents. With such a currency accounts could be kept in either Halifax currency or in dollars and cents, as the law provides, and would, in my opinion, best answer the wants of the country.

I have, etc.,

E. E. WARREN, Agent.

From D. D'EVERARDO, Esquire, Registrar, County of Welland.

I am of opinion that the decimal system is the most simple, most easily learned and understood by persons from other countries, who compose a large share of the population of Upper Canada, and that its adoption will supersede the use of York and Halifax currency, and combinations of York and decimal, and in a short time lead to one uniform system of counting money and keeping accounts among *all classes and occupations, and in every section of the country*; and that the end can be brought about by the Government merely deciding that the public accounts be kept after a given period in dollars and cents.

D. D'EVERARDO.

Fonthill, April, 1855.

From JACOB MISENER, Esquire, Dy. Prov'l. Surveyor, Welland County.

I am much in favour of establishing one currency of accounts, having its parts and multiples in a decimal ratio. I approve of a decimal currency, because of its convenience, and because of our nearness to the United States; and further, because accounts are here frequently kept in decimal currency in preference to pounds, shillings and pence.

As to a regulating unit, let it be similar to that in the United States. And the practical measures that I would recommend for introducing that system into general use are these: let all the Government accounts be kept in that currency, beginning with the Inspector General; let the banks follow suit; let the Government instruct all Revenue Collectors, &c., to keep their accounts in dollars and decimals of a dollar. Merchants and others will necessarily follow suit, and the thing is, or can, in my opinion, be brought about speedily and satisfactorily to all. I think experience will prove that decimal currency is much the easiest method of keeping accounts.

JACOB MISENER.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF TREASURY, LONDON, ON THE COINAGE AND CURRENCY OF CANADA.

[This paper, copied from Appendix P. to the Assembly's Journal, 1852-'53, is specially referred to in page five of the Third Report on Decimals, as printed herewith.]

TREASURY MINUTE.

29th June, 1852.

My Lords have before them the Act passed by the Canadian Legislature on the 31st August, 1851, entitled, "An Act to provide for the introduction of the decimal system into the currency of this Province, and otherwise to amend the laws relative to the currency," which was transmitted to this Board in the letter from the Board of Trade of the second April, last.

My Lords have also before them an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, on the 7th April, 1852, entitled, "An Act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province, and for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the currency therein," which was submitted to their Lordships in the letter from the Board of Trade of the 3rd instant.

Their Lordships advert to the correspondence which passed between this Board and the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the years 1850 and 1851, on the subject of the currency of Canada.

My Lords have at the same time before them a memorandum, dated the 30th December, 1851, prepared by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the general question of the currency of the British Provinces in North America, a copy of which memorandum was communicated confidentially by Lord Grey to the Governor-General of Canada, who has stated that it may be taken as a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the question.

This memorandum was in the following terms:—

The subject of the currencies in our North American Colonies has been frequently brought before the Government by the proposals of various kinds which have been made from the different Provinces, and it is one upon which it is most desirable to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion.

Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than their present state. The law and regulations differ in every Colony, and in some instances the law and the practice differ in the same Colony; and many of the pro-

posals which have been made for remedying partial inconveniences arising from this state of things would only have added further sources of discrepancy.

By the existing regulations in Canada, the Eagle of the United States, coined since 1834, containing about 232 grains of pure gold, which coin at present forms the basis of the currency of the Colony, is rated at 50s. currency.

In New Brunswick the old Eagle coined previously to the alteration of the Mint Law of the United States in 1834, and containing about 247 grains of pure gold, is rated at 50s.; but it is probable that the new Eagle, though a coin of inferior value, passes at the same rate.

In Canada the silver dollar is rated at 5s. 1d., and in this rating are included Spanish and South American, as well as United States coins of this denomination, though differing slightly in intrinsic value.

With this exception, which is only trifling, the rate of 5s. 1d., was a correct adjustment (taking the price of standard silver at 5s. per ounce) of the dollar to the pound sterling after the currency of the Province had become depreciated from the old rate of 5s. for the silver dollar, by the admission of the new Eagle into circulation as equivalent to fifty shillings Canadian currency, which sum had been formerly payable only by ten silver dollars.

In New Brunswick the rate assigned to the United States dollar is 5s.

In Nova Scotia the dollar is rated at 5s. 2d., and other coins are adjusted to that rate, calculating silver relatively to gold at the average of 5s. per ounce, for standard silver.

In Newfoundland there is no legal rating for any coins, but a dollar is considered to be worth 5s.

In Prince Edward's Island, where the greatest depreciation has taken place, a dollar is rated at 6s. 2d., and the half dollar at 3s.

The discrepancies in the currencies of the different Colonies are not the only, or indeed the most pressing inconveniences which have arisen from the present state of things. As the denomination of account employed does not in any case correspond with the subdivisions of the coin in circulation, there is great difficulty in adjusting the smaller coins to their proportional rates in reference to the larger coins, and, in order to avoid inconvenient fractions, the former frequently pass in retail transactions at a value differing from that which they bear by the law.

The rating of all these coins in different colonies is derived with more or less discrepancy from the conventional rate of 5s., or one-fourth of a pound, assigned in old times to the Spanish dollar, which was then the usual medium of exchange in the British Colonies. This rate which was originally an over valuation of the coin, was nominally adhered to after the dollar became depreciated in value, and as it usually the case when coins are rated to a new denomination upon no fixed principle; other coins came into circulation without due regard to their relative intrinsic value, and that coin which was most over-valued in any colony became for the time the measure of its currency.

In Prince Edward Island an extravagant issue of Treasury Notes and Bonds has carried the depreciation to a very much greater length.

These sources of error were increased by the course pursued in the United States in regard to their currency.

In adopting the decimal system with the dollar as the unit of account, the Spanish dollar was proposed as the basis of the currency of that country, but in the regulation of its coinage, the proportion of fine silver assigned by law to the United States dollar was less than that contained in the Spanish dollar, and the currency was further depreciated in 1834, by an alteration of the gold coins, which diminished the quantity of pure gold in the Eagle, and reduced its value according to the relative price of silver and gold, below the intrinsic value of ten silver United States dollars.

The effect upon the currency of Canada, where the dollars and eagles are both legal tenders, has been a corresponding depreciation, for, whereas formerly 50s. currency would only be paid by ten Spanish dollars, it might have been paid for some years by ten United States dollars, and it may now be paid by an United States eagle, which is of less intrinsic value, not only than ten Spanish dollars, but than ten silver dollars of the United States.

The disproportion above adverted to between the gold and silver coins of the United States has been recently increased by the fall in the value of gold, in consequence of the large supplies of that metal from California. It is understood that some measures are in contemplation for an alteration of the Mint Law of the United States, with the view of remedying the inconvenience which is at present felt from the want of silver coin.

The uncertainty which at present exists with regard to the relative value of the precious metals, while it brings under more prominent notice the inconveniences of the present system, increases the difficulty of adjusting the relative rates of gold and silver coins. It would also be very desirable to know what measures may be adopted by the United States Government upon the subject of their currency, as it obviously would be a convenience to the inhabitants of our Colonies bordering on the United States, if their currency can be made readily convertible into some denomination of that of the United States.

The existing circumstances also show very strongly the evils which have arisen from partial and unconnected proceedings in different Colonies, and give additional reasons against a course of legislation which, proceeding on the principle of correcting inconveniences as they arise, and with little (if any) reference to general principles, or more enlarged views, tend only in the end to aggravate the difficulties of dealing with the question satisfactorily. It is desirable, therefore, to consider whether some course may not be adopted for placing the currency of the whole of the North American Provinces on a sound and uniform basis.

The most obvious measure for this purpose would be that which has been formerly suggested, of superseding the various local currencies and reverting to the sterling money and denomination of account of this country, as has been done in our West Indian Colonies.

There are, however, some practical difficulties in doing this, and it is understood that some objections are entertained in some of the Colonies to this course. The constant intercourse which takes place between the United States and the British Provinces bordering on them, affords a reason for not unneces-

arily disturbing a system which, though defective in itself, has the advantage of easy adaptation to the currency of the neighboring country with which so much intercourse takes place even in small retail transactions, and thus facilitates this description of traffic across the border. It would appear, therefore, to be the most expedient course to introduce amendments on the basis of the system which, with minor variations and points of difference, prevails in four of the British North American Colonies, rather than attempt a complete alteration of the existing currency.

The coins which at present constitute the basis of the circulation in Canada are, as has been observed, the gold coins of the United States, which correspond in value very conveniently with the denominations of Canadian currency. The pound sterling is rated in Canadian currency, at £1 4s. 4d., and therefore looking to the intrinsic value of the *Engle* as compared with the Sovereign, or pound sterling, this latter coin is correctly rated at 50s. currency. The legal currency of New Brunswick, though presenting some anomalies and differing to a slight degree in its relation to British sterling, probably in practice assimilates to that of Canada, and might be adjusted without much difficulty to like rates.

In Nova Scotia it does not appear that the United States *Engle* is rated for circulation, but gold and silver coins of Spain, Mexico, &c., are correctly adjusted (according to the recent valuations) to the local currency at the rate of £1 5s. 0d. currency to the pound sterling.

In Prince Edward's Island the United States *Engle* is slightly undervalued relatively to the sovereign, and the currency has been depreciated to the proportion of £1 10s. currency to the pound sterling.

In these two colonies any change for the purpose of introducing a sound and uniform system must lead to some alteration of the value assigned to the pound currency, and in this case it will be necessary to make provision for the payment of existing contracts.

In Newfoundland, as has been observed, the rates at which the coins in circulation are current are merely conventional, but as what is usually termed Halifax currency, or, the rating of the dollar at 5s., appears to be considered as the basis of the currency of the Island, it approximates to that of Canada.

Assuming then the Canada pound as the basis of a new arrangement of the currencies of the North American Colonies, it would appear that a pound of that value might be advantageously adopted as the pound of all the currencies of the North American Colonies; and that with the object of giving a clean and fixed value to this denomination of "pound North American currency," a coin might be struck at Her Majesty's mint containing 101.92 grains of standard gold, or 92.877 grains of fine gold, which is the proportion in quantity to the sovereign, which the pound in Canadian currency bears in value to the pound sterling, and that such a coin, to be termed the North American pound, might be taken as the unit, to which the various currencies of the British Colonies in North America should be adjusted.

If the principle of fixing a gold standard with a coin representing an unit peculiar to those provinces is adopted, it will be necessary to consider what arrangements should be made for a subordinate silver and copper currency.

If the attempt is made to adjust silver coins to a gold standard according to their intrinsic value, a double measure of value is in effect constituted, and a slight overvaluation of the coins of either metal will cause a preference to be given to such coins in circulation. It is impossible to arrive at any settlement of the relative value of the two descriptions of coins on this principle which will not be liable to disturbance as the supply of one or other of the precious metals prevails, and it has been found in practice that whenever this system has been attempted, the arrangement has ended in one metal alone becoming practically the measure of value.

In such cases a slight undervaluation of the gold coins is attended with less practical inconvenience than results from an undervaluation of silver coins, because the facilities for transport which gold coins afford will always give them a preference for some purposes over silver coins, and they may pass in exchange at a small premium (as was the case in France until lately) without disturbing the silver circulation.

An undervaluation of the silver coins, on the other hand, is attended with obvious inconvenience, because as a premium cannot be exacted in the small transactions in which such coins pass in payment, there must, when these coins are undervalued, be a constant tendency to their exportation; and an extraordinary rise on the price of silver, or (which as regards this matter produces the same result) fall in the price of gold, must render it impossible that any such coins, unless they are worn and debased, should long continue to circulate with the gold coins of the country.

The present condition of the currency of the United States where they have been reduced to coining a dollar in gold, (a piece apparently too small in so valuable a metal for the purposes of circulation,) affords a pregnant example of this effect. It shews the inexpediency of adopting their valuation of the silver dollar as was proposed in Canada at a time when, in consequence of the undervaluation of that coin, it had mainly disappeared from the circulation of the United States, and even from Canada, where a higher rating was assigned to it.

These considerations lead to the conclusion that there is no other plan on which the subordinate silver currency can be so conveniently adjusted to a gold standard as that which has been adopted in this country of coining silver tokens of intrinsic value less than that which they represent for the fractional parts of the gold unit, and imposing a limitation on the sum for the payment of which they shall be a legal tender.

It would, however, be essential to the efficient working of such a system that the auxiliary coinage be kept altogether subordinate to that which forms the standard of value, and, if the proposed course be adopted, it will be necessary to devise some means for restricting the quantity of the silver token coins to be put into circulation within such a limit as is indispensable for the minor transactions of the retail trade of the Provinces.

It is true that a limitation of the tender, as it restricts the uses of the coins, will, if strictly observed, contribute to produce this effect: but it may be difficult in the first instance to ensure the observance of such a regulation in Colonies in which the circulating medium has been subject to frequent changes upon no fixed principle, and depreciation, or, at any rate, inconvenience would ensue if, in consequence of too

great a facility for obtaining supplies of token coins, their circulation should be extended beyond the proper requirements of such a description of currency.

The extensive use of 5s. currency notes in Canada renders it the more necessary that this part of the subject should receive careful consideration. For the reasons already mentioned in reference to the United States gold dollar, it would not be desirable that a gold coin should be struck for circulation in the North American Colonies of a smaller value than half a pound Canadian currency, and in such case the 5s. note would represent no coin of the same intrinsic value. In the United States, the dollar notes have hitherto been payable in coins, either silver or gold, of intrinsic value corresponding with that expressed in the note, and there have also hitherto existed in the United States coins of smaller denomination, but still of intrinsic value, equal to their denomination, in which the dollar notes may be paid. If, however, in the North American Provinces, no limitation is placed on the issue of the proposed token coins, and if notes for so small a sum as 5s. currency are allowed to circulate to an unlimited extent, each of which can only be paid in a coin of less intrinsic value than the sum represented by the note, and for several of which notes the holder could only demand such token coins up to the amount for which they are made legal tender, the effect of the currency upon the Colony cannot but be most prejudicial.

If a subordinate silver coinage of this description were established, it would probably be the most convenient course that it should represent decimal fractions of the proposed pound. The advantage of a decimal subdivision is obvious, and though the designation of shillings and pence is used in all the North American Colonies, the forms do not agree with the value of any coin in circulation there, and the change, therefore, would not be attended with many of those difficulties which ordinarily attend an alteration of the denomination of account.

The establishment of a currency on the above principle would necessarily lead to the exclusion of foreign silver coins from being legal tender, except, perhaps, to a limited amount; but the gold coins of the United States might continue to be legal tender at their relative value to the Canadian pound, subject to an alteration of the rates at which they are admitted as a legal tender in the event of any alteration in their contents of pure gold; and the coins of Great Britain as by law established in this country, with the same limitation on the tender of the silver coins, would continue to be legal tender.

The foregoing observations contain only a general outline of the proposed scheme, the detailed arrangements for carrying out which must be reserved for future consideration.

30th December, 1851.

My Lords concur in the views stated by Sir Charles Wood in the foregoing Memorandum, and they proceed to consider the Canada and New Brunswick Acts now before them with reference to the scheme which is proposed in the Memorandum for a uniform currency in the British North American Colonies.

It would have been more satisfactory if arrangements could have been made for the simultaneous adoption of that scheme throughout those Colonies, or at any rate in the three principal Provinces, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; but there is a difficulty in obtaining the concurrent action of independent Legislatures on the subject; and My Lords are inclined to hope that when the proposed plan is established in Canada and New Brunswick, the other Colonies will follow in the same course, and that the important object of a uniform system will thus be sooner attained, than it would be if legislation on the subject was suspended until the whole of the Colonies united in the measure.

The Canadian Act was passed before the Government of that Province received an intimation of the views of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, but, with the exception of the 5th Section, so far as it applies to silver coin, and especially to the silver dollars and half dollars of the United States, the provisions of the Act are not inconsistent with the scheme proposed in the memorandum.

It is not now necessary to enter further into the question of the rating proposed by the Canadian Legislature for the silver dollar, which formed a subject for discussion in the previous letters from this Board on the subject of the Canadian currency, because the United States Congress has by an Act passed this year, revised their silver currency, and adopted the measure which was anticipated, of reducing the intrinsic value of their silver coins, and making them a subordinate token currency, with a limitation of the tender, on a principle analogous to that adopted in this country in 1816. The silver dollar, therefore, no longer constitutes an integral part of the currency of the United States, and it will be essential not only to the scheme proposed by Her Majesty's Government, but also to the object which the Canadian Government has had in view of assimilating their currency to that of the United States, either that the silver dollar should be excluded altogether from the circulation of Canada, or, if the United States silver dollar be rated at all, that a limitation on the tender be established similar to that imposed by the recent law of the United States. In this respect, therefore, it will be necessary to revise the provisions of the Canada Act now before this Board, and my Lords think that it may be left to the Canadian Government either to amend that Act in order to bring it into conformity with the proposed arrangement, or to introduce a new Act repealing all the existing currency Acts of the Province, and establishing new regulations in accordance with the proposed scheme.

The latter course would afford the advantage of bringing the laws relating to the currency under one view, and of simplifying the regulations on the subject.

It appears to My Lords that, in this case, the enactment to be adopted may be of a very simple character, and they would suggest it should contain provisions to the following effect:—

1st. To declare the pound currency to be equivalent to, and to represent, the quantity of 101.82 grains of standard gold, or 92.877 grains of pure gold, and that coins which Her Majesty may think fit to direct to be struck at Her Majesty's Mint of that value, or divisions and multiples thereof, and shall declare, by Proclamation, to be current coins in the British Colonies of North America, shall be the legal standard measure of value within the Province.

2nd. That the gold coins of the United Kingdom shall continue to pass current and be legal tender at the rates now assigned to them, viz., the sovereign at £1 4s. 4d. currency, and other coins at equivalent proportions.

3rd. That the gold coins of the United States, issued from the Mint of that country according to the laws now in force therein, shall pass current and be legal tender at existing rates, viz., the eagle at £2 10s. currency, and the other coins at equivalent proportions.

4th. That it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, in Council, to declare, by Proclamation, that other gold coins shall pass current and be legal tender within the Province at rates proportionate to their contents of pure gold as compared with the quantity of pure gold assigned to the pound currency.

5th. That no foreign silver coins shall pass current within the Province.

6th. That British silver coins shall continue to pass current at the rates now assigned to them until other silver coins shall be issued from Her Majesty's Mint for circulation in the Province, but that they shall not be legal tender for sums exceeding 50s. currency.

7th. That silver coins, which Her Majesty may direct to be struck at Her Majesty's Mint, representing one shilling currency, or other proportionate parts of the pound currency, and containing the same proportion of standard silver, with reference to the pound currency, which the silver coins of the United Kingdom bears to the pound sterling, shall pass current within the Province for the value assigned thereto by Proclamation of Her Majesty in Council, but shall not be legal tender for sums exceeding 50s. shillings currency.

Clause to the foregoing effect would embrace the principal objects for which it is necessary to provide, with regard to the proposed coinage, and the adoption of a defined standard of value, would render easy the rating relatively thereto of any gold coins which may be hereafter issued from the United States Mint, or of any gold coins of other countries which it may be desirable to bring into circulation.

My Lords, in considering the proposed arrangements, have adverted to the question, whether or not it would be expedient to admit the silver coins of the United States struck under the new law of that country, into circulation in the British Colonies with a limitation on the amount for which they may be a legal tender.

Their Lordships observe, with reference to this point, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer has, in the memorandum above referred to, justly adverted to the importance of restricting the quantity of silver token coins to be put in circulation within a proper limit in order to keep such auxiliary coinage altogether subordinate to that which is to form the standard of value. My Lords, with a view to this important object, are of opinion that it will be desirable to retain the power of supplying, from time to time, such amount of silver coin as may be required for the retail trade of the Provinces in the hands of Her Majesty's Government, acting in communication with the local Governments, and that no foreign silver coins, therefore, should be admitted into circulation after the establishment of the proposed system of currency in the North American Colonies.

The arrangement proposed by My Lords would not interfere with the project contemplated in the Canada Act now before them for establishing a decimal system of currency in the Province, and provisions for that purpose may be easily incorporated with those above suggested, if the Canadian Legislature shall decide upon adopting a new Act as proposed for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the currency of the Province.

My Lords observe in the Canada Act No. 969 a clause which directs that the gold coins to be struck at the Mint "shall be legal tender by tale so long as they shall not want more than two grains of standard weight to be assigned to them by Her Majesty, subject to the same deduction for want of weight as is now provided with regard to British gold coins, and shall also be a legal tender to any amount by weight in sums not less than 200 dollars or £50 of the present currency, at the same rate and on the same conditions as are now provided with regard to British gold coins." This clause is an extension of a similar provision contained in the Canada Act 4 and 5 Vic. cap. 98, sec. 5. My Lords are not aware that any practical inconvenience has arisen therefrom; but as gold coins have been little in use in Canada until recently, those in circulation cannot as yet have been subjected to much deterioration by wear, and the effect of the provision cannot therefore have been fully tested, My Lords are of opinion that this provision is very objectionable on principle, as its obvious tendency is to keep light coins in circulation to the injury of the ignorant and unwary, and they are led to apprehend that when it comes into practical operation, it may occasion great inconvenience and discontent. They would therefore strongly recommend as the preferable course that power should be given by law (as is the case in this country) to persons to whom light gold may be tendered to cut, break and deface the same.

Inconvenience to the public from the adoption of this course would be obviated by an arrangement similar to that adopted in this country, for receiving defective coins by the Collectors of the Revenue at a fixed rate, and the great advantage of maintaining the currency in its integrity would thus be attained.

The provision is also defective in regard to the allowance for wear, as it gives the same amount for all coins of whatever weight and value, instead of a proportional allowance for each. With regard to this point, My Lords are inclined to think that instead of providing for it by enactment, it would be better that the Proclamation which will give currency to the new coins, should assign the weight at which they shall continue to be legal tender, and with respect to the gold coins of the United Kingdom the allowance for loss by wear should be the same as that fixed in the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamation.

My Lords having thus expressed their opinion with regard to the Canada Act, No. 696, would suggest that their observations thereon should be communicated to the Governor-General through the Secretary of State, and that the Act should not be submitted to Her Majesty in Council until Her Majesty's Government shall have ascertained the further measures which the Canadian Legislature may adopt on the subject.

My Lords will be prepared so soon as the necessary arrangements are completed to take measures for providing for the issue of the coins required from Her Majesty's Mint.

The description of gold coins to be struck are sufficiently indicated in the memorandum of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. The names to be assigned to the coins will be fixed by Her Majesty in Council, and it appears to My Lords that the denomination of "a Royal" will be a suitable term to apply to the superior gold coin, which will be of the value of a pound, Canadian currency, equivalent to four United States gold dollars.

With regard to the silver coins, My Lords apprehend that it will not be necessary to provide any larger coin than a half crown (currency) which will be equivalent in circulation to the United States half dollar, and that the smaller silver coins should consist of shillings, half shillings, and quarter shillings currency. My Lords propose the latter terms instead of those of six-pences and three pences, because, in the event of the proposed decimal system being fully carried out, it will be necessary to divide the shilling into ten instead of twelve pence: the half penny would in that case be equivalent to the cent, United States currency. My Lords defer the consideration of a subordinate copper coinage, until they shall be apprised of the wishes of the Colonial Legislatures on the latter subject.

My Lords understand, from the provisions both in the Canada and New Brunswick Acts relating to the cost of obtaining and importing the proposed coins, that the preliminary charges will be defrayed by the respective Governments of those Colonies, and as soon as the necessary funds are provided, and intimation is conveyed regarding the quantity of coins of the several descriptions which will be required, My Lords will give directions to the Master of the Mint for proceeding with the coinage, and for supplying the gold coins to the agents of the local Governments. With regard to the silver coins it appears to their Lordships that the most convenient course will be for Her Majesty's Government to transmit them to the Commissariat Officers in the respective Colonies, with instructions to receive and withdraw from circulation the British silver coins now current in the Colonies and substitute the new coins for them. The change will thus be effected without charge to the Colonies, and the Seignearage on the silver coinage will indemnify Her Majesty's Government for the expense.

With regard to the New Brunswick Act, No. 2143, the provisions of which are framed with a view to carrying into effect the scheme proposed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which are correct in principle and calculated to remove existing anomalies of the currency of that Province, My Lords are of opinion that the same may be duly submitted to Her Majesty for confirmation.

Their Lordships, however, entertain doubts whether this Act can be allowed to stand as a permanent settlement of the currency of this Province, inasmuch as they apprehend its provisions will still create difficulty regarding the legality of the tender of the current gold coins of the United States. The Act legalizes the currency of the United States eagle coined between the 1st July, 1834, and 1st March, 1852, but it does not legalize the currency of the half eagles, or other gold coins of that period. It also empowers the Lieutenant-Governor to extend, by Proclamation, the provisions of the Act to the gold coins of the United States, coined on or after the 1st March, 1852, but this can only be done when such coins, "having been assayed at the Royal Mint, shall have been found equal in fineness to the coins mentioned or referred to in this Act."

My Lords apprehend that the legal effect of these provisions will be to exclude from circulation coins newly issued from the United States Mint, until they shall have been assayed in this country and declared, by local Proclamation, to be legal tender.

My Lords suggest that, with the view of remedying his difficulty, an amending Act should be passed in the terms suggested with regard to the legislation to be adopted in Canada.

The clause in this Act regarding the legal tender of the proposed new gold coins is open to the same observations with respect to the circulation of light coins, as My Lords have offered upon a similar clause in the Canada Act.

My Lords suggest that their remarks upon the New Brunswick Act should be communicated to the Governor-General of Canada, as they apprehend it has been prepared in communication with the Canadian Government.

They also suggest that the arrangements proposed in the memorandum of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and further developed by this Minute, should be communicated by the Secretary of State to the respective Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

Transmit copy of this Minute to Mr. Merivale for the information of Secretary Sir John Pakington, with reference to his Minutes to the Board of Trade of the 26th of March and 31st of May last; and also to Mr. Booth for the information of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, with reference to his said Letters.

State at the same time that My Lords are of opinion that the Canada Act, No. 970, intitled, "An Act to extend the provisions of the Currency Act to certain gold and silver coins, coined after the period in the said Act limited," may be left to its operation, but that it appears to their Lordships to be open to an objection similar to that which they have stated in the foregoing Minute to the provisions of the New Brunswick Act, and they suggest that the attention of the Governor General should be called to the subject.

R E T U R N

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated 22nd ultimo, praying
for information respecting the School property at Longueuil.

By Order,

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 26th October, 1854.

(Translation.)

OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
MONTREAL, 13th October, 1854.

Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau,
Provincial Secretary, &c.,
Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the documents with which I have been furnished by the School Commissioners of Longueuil, as being calculated to convey to the Legislative Assembly all the information on the subject of the School affairs of the village of that Parish, which is asked for in an Address voted by the House for that purpose on 19th ultimo.

The acts of conveyance give the description of the lands on which the School Houses are situated, for the building of which an aid was granted.

The documents here annexed are :

1. An explanatory Report from the said School Commissioners.

2. A copy of authority to restore a land and a house erected thereon.

A. Sale with right of redemption (*à faculté de réméré*) by the *Curé* and Churchwardens of the Parish of Longueuil to the said School Commissioners, 9th July 1850, I. Hurteau and colleague, Notaries.

B. Sale with right of redemption by the Religious Ladies of the Community of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary to the said School Commissioners, 9th July 1850, I. Hurteau and colleague, Notaries.

D. Sale by Richard B. McGinnis, Esquire, *ès qualité*, to the said School Commissioners, 13th April 1852, C. Pages and colleague, Notaries.

F. Notification at the request of the *Curé* and Churchwardens of the *Fabrique* of the Parish of Longueuil to the said School Commissioners, 1st April 1852, I. Hurteau and colleague, Notaries.

H. Sale by the said School Commissioners to Richard B. McGinnis, Esquire, 6th September 1854, P. E. Hurteau and colleague, Notaries.

L. Retrocession by I. Hurteau and others to the said School Commissioners, 20th August 1853, P. E. Hurteau and colleague, Notaries, with a Ratification of the Act last mentioned, by J. B. Meilleur, Superintendent of Education, 16th August 1854, P. E. Hurteau and colleague, Notaries.

I trust that the whole will be found to be satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

LONGUEUIL, 6th October 1854.

SIR,—I received on the 27th ultimo, your letter of the 25th, together with the printed document containing the inquiries made in the House of Assembly by Mr. Daoust, the Member for Beauharnais, relative to the School affairs of the Village.

As Chairman of the School Commissioners, I convoked a meeting of that body, who met on Thursday 28th, and who, having received communication of your letter and the printed document, and considered the questions proposed, have commissioned me to transmit to you authentic copies of our transactions with the following explanations appended to the answers to the several questions :

First Question.—What School Houses or lots of land, not yet built upon, did the School Commissioners of the Parish of Longueuil possess in the Village of Longueuil, when the School Act, 9 Viet., Cap. 27, came into operation ?

Answer.—The School Commissioners did not possess any School House nor any property in the Village of Longueuil, in 1846, (9 Vic.) From 1833 to 1850, the *Fabrique* of Longueuil alone supported in the Village the whole expense of providing Sites, Houses, Stoves, Tables, Benches, &c., and the repairs of these things for the service of the Commissioners, who have never contributed a single shilling (nor the inhabitants of the Village either) towards these various expenses, as appears by their accounts. During several years the *Fabrique* even paid £12 10s. to the School Master, and £12 10s. to the School Mistress of the Village, in order to lighten, to that extent, the burthen of the inhabitants of the said Village, while the inhabitants of the concessions, at that time more than five-sixths of the population of the Parish, were obliged to tax themselves, in order, with the aid of the Government, to build School Houses, keep them in repair, pay their masters, &c., without having ever received any thing from the *Fabrique*, except one concession to which the *Fabrique* granted a small relief for the purchase of a house.

The population of the Village increasing, and the house purchased by the *Fabrique* in 1833 being no longer sufficient, the Churchwardens purchased in 1841 another lot with a house for which they paid £300, and another in 1843 for £358, exclusive of the *lots et ventes* ; and on these two lots they formed an establishment which cost the *Fabrique* about £1500. This establishment has been given up for educational purposes to a religious community, who have in the last year given instruction at Longueuil to 300 girls, and to 500 or upwards in other Parishes. The village has never been taxed for this establishment which, up to 1850, received nothing from the Government but its charter.

Second question.—What lots of land, built upon or not built upon, have the said School Commissioners acquired in the said Village of Longueuil, from the time when the said School Act came into operation to the present time, whether by donation or by purchase, describing the titles and the lots, and giving communication of the titles, if possible ?

Answer.—On 9th July, 1850, the *Fabrique* of Longueuil conceded to the School Commissioners, reserving the right of redemption, the lot and the house which had served as a School House from 1833, of which a description will be seen in the Act numbered 1214, letter A, which I herewith transmit.

On the same 9th July, 1850, the Community of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary granted likewise to the School Commissioners of

Longueuil the property which they held of the *Fabrique*, with a lot of land thereto adjacent and belonging to them, also reserving the right of redemption. For description of the property, see the Act No. 1215, letter B, also herewith transmitted to you.

In 1850, I was School Commissioner at Longueuil. Having been informed by one of my colleagues, that the Superintendent of Education had at his disposal several thousand pounds, applicable to the building of School Houses, I immediately went to him to solicit aid for our Village Schools, which never had any share of the monies voted for School Houses. The Superintendent replied that he had money at his disposal, but that he could not grant any part of it to the Commissioners, unless on the exhibition of the titles of property belonging to them; that the Commissioners might make arrangements with the *Fabrique* and the Convent to obtain titles from them, and that, on their application to him, furnished with the titles of property sufficient to secure the money granted by the Government, he would comply with their request. I communicated to the Commissioners the answer made by the Superintendent.

We met several times to confer on the steps to be taken to procure money for our Schools; and, having come to a decision, I called a meeting of the Churchwardens to request them to grant to the School Commissioners, for the purposes of education, the lot and the house belonging to the *Fabrique*, of which the latter had had the enjoyment till that time. The Churchwardens consented, on condition that the grant should be made subject to a right of redemption, so that they might resume their property, whenever they might consider it necessary, on the repayment to the Commissioners of all the expenses incurred in improving the said property, and more especially of the sum obtained from the Department of Public Instruction.

It was clearly understood between the Commissioners and the Churchwardens that the grant was gratuitous, the Commissioners having no means in their hands, and the money which they were to obtain from the Superintendent being intended to be applied to the improvement and enlargement of the house granted, that having become too small for the number of children attending the School. The meeting of the Churchwardens took place on the 23d June, 1850.

A few days after this meeting, some of the Churchwardens, thinking that they had exceeded their powers, in granting a property belonging to the *Fabrique* without the concurrence of all the Churchwardens, requested me to call a meeting of the Parishioners to make the grant, and prevent the murmurs and reflexions of a certain number of Parishioners who had long demanded that the house in question belonging to the *Fabrique*, while still occupied as a school house, should be converted into a Village Hall and a dwelling for the Beadle. I acceded to their request, and convoked a meeting of the whole Parish on 7th July following. At that meeting it was unanimously resolved that the house used as a school, and belonging to the *Fabrique*, should be granted to the School Commissioners, (the right of redemption being reserved) in order to enable them to obtain money for the improvement and enlargement thereof. The *Curé*, François Charron, Amable Benoit and Toussaint Daigneau, Churchwardens, were appointed and authorized to execute a Deed in favor of the School Commissioners, with power to them and to their successors in office to redeem the said property, whenever the *Fabrique* might consider it right and necessary, on the conditions already covenanted and fully expressed in the Notarial Acts.

The parties appointed to execute the transactions immediately set to work, and made many inquiries, being greatly embarrassed concerning the manner of drawing up the Acts of conveyance with a proper degree of caution. A deed executed in favour of the *Collège Masson* was procured from the Superintendent; and this served generally as a model. We were apprised that it was absolutely necessary to execute a Deed of Sale, to specify the price and state that the money had been paid, in order to complete the contract. Such a Deed seemed to us of doubtful validity, we hesitated to execute it. Hearing however on all sides that there was no other means of obtaining the funds; that every where, both in Upper and in Lower Canada, the same proceeding was adopted, because everywhere the School Commissioners were destitute of pecuniary resources, that such deeds were required only in order to secure the Government money, the *Curé*, the Churchwardens, the Commissioners and the nuns all joined in the execution of the Deeds, above cited, of July 9, 1850, Letters A. & B.

Moreover, in agreeing, in these Deeds, to permit the *Fabrique* and the Convent to exercise the right of redemption, without repayment of the sums declared to have been paid, we considered that we shewed clearly enough that nothing had ever been paid. If the Commissioners had been able to pay £500 to the *Fabrique* and £1500 to the Convent, as expressed in the Deeds, it is plain that they would have had wherewith to build a School House for boys, without having recourse to all the transactions which took place.

The Deeds being done and executed, were transmitted to the Superintendent, who, in the month of October following, advanced to us £200 for the boys' School and £400 for the Convent. I was employed by the Commissioners, to expend the £400 obtained for the Convent, the works of which I directed; and they deposited in the *Banque du Peuple* the £200 intended for the boys' School, until that sum might be required for use.

Three Commissioners, elected in 1851, thinking it expedient to apply, otherwise than their predecessors had determined, the £200 obtained for the improvement and enlargement of the house derived from the *Fabrique*, as a school for boys, resolved to build a College, and for that purpose, purchased from R. B. McGinnis, agent to Baron Grant, three contiguous lots for the sum of £75. Act passed 13th April, 1852, No. 310, letter E.

At the end of 1851, they began to prepare for building. In the beginning of 1852, they assessed the whole Parish in the sum of £150 for a model school, and the Village in the further sum of £75 for an elementary school, which sums, with the £200 already obtained from the Government by their Predecessors, formed a sum of £425 for the building of a College.

Third Question.—For the sake of order in the history of the Village schools of Longueuil, I shall answer this question after the fourth.

Fourth Question.—What school houses have the said School Commissioners built in the said Village of Longueuil since the time before specified?

In the month of May 1852, the School Commissioners of Longueuil began to build a stone house, two stories high, 72 feet in length by 36 in breadth, to be used as a model and elementary school house.

The mason-work was executed, the roof put on, the windows and a door put in, and the floor laid. Here ended their labours: their resources being exhausted and even exceeded. Last autumn (1853) we borrowed £35 in order to fit up two class-rooms in that building. The expenditure on this building

amounted to £480 12s. 9d., besides a few small accounts, of which I do not know the amount.

I must however acknowledge that the Commissioners took a great deal of trouble to provide the necessary funds for their College.

From the commencement of the year 1852, they took steps to effect a sale of the property which they held of the *Fabrique*, subject to redemption.

After many meetings had been held by the Commissioners, many proceedings had, and consultations with Lawyers, and having made sure of the success of their undertaking, in the month of March 1852, they caused their Secretary-Treasurer, E. Pages, to propose to the Churchwardens to sell to them the property held of them, being desirous of giving them the preference, informing them that if they refused, it was firmly resolved to sell it to the highest bidder; the Churchwardens finding themselves thus treated, met, and at their meeting which was holden on 28th March 1852, resolved to avail themselves of their right of redemption, according to the terms of the Deed above cited, letter A. Isidore Hurteau, Esquire, notary, was appointed to notify the School Commissioners that the *Fabrique* were desirous of exercising their right of redemption, and to offer on their behalf to refund all the expenses and pay for improvements made about the said property. A copy of this notification No. 1363, letter F, is also transmitted to you.

This notification remained unanswered until the month of April in the next year (1853). The Commissioners continued their proceedings to effect a sale of the property, for which the Churchwardens refused to pay them; but whether they were unable to obtain the requisite authority to sell from the Superintendent, or that some other obstacle occurred, the sale did not take place.

Third Question.—What lots of land vacant or built upon, situate in the said Village of Longueuil, have the said School Commissioners alienated either by donation or by sale from the time mentioned to the present time, describing the titles and the lots, with copies of the titles, and of the authority or authorities granted by the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada to alienate the same?

Answer.—In the month of April 1853, the new Commissioners, with those elected in 1852, answered the notification served on the Commissioners on 1st April 1852, and required the Churchwardens, under protest, to exercise the right of Redemption pursuant to their Deed of 9th July 1850, and on 20th of the same month, they executed a Deed of retrocession restoring the Churchwardens to possession of their property, which was much dilapidated, having received no care nor repair since 1850. A copy of the Deed of retrocession is furnished herewith, as also a copy of the authority granted by the Superintendent, annexed to the said Deed of retrocession No. 665, letter L.

Another property, being that which was built upon by the Commissioners in 1852, and the building on which had remained unfinished and uninhabitable, was sold 20th August last to R. B. McGinnis for the sum of £352. Deed executed 6th September last, No. 820, letter H, transmitted to you with the others.

In the month of October, 1853, the Commissioners having no other shelter than the house which the *Fabrique* still permitted them to use, and which was much too small, borrowed £35 in order to fit up two class rooms in the new unfinished house, hoping to receive assistance from the government to repay it, and to finish the house. In the month of November last, they addressed a Petition to the three branches of the Legislature, praying for an aid. The Session having

lasted but a few days, and as they had not found their petition among those which were presented in those few days, the Commissioners naturally supposed that it had fallen short of its mark.

In the month of June last, a considerable property adjacent to the land belonging to the *Fabrique*, comprising about fourteen lots of 72 feet wide by 130 feet deep, with a two story stone house of 60 feet by 40 feet, having been offered for sale, and several inhabitants and citizens both of the concessions and the Village having expressed a wish to see this property in the hands of the *Fabrique* that they might convert it into an Educational establishment, adapted to the wants of the population, already considerable and still increasing, I convoked a Parish meeting on 2d July.

On the Thursday following, the festival of St Peter and St. Paul, being a holiday, I explained to my Parishioners the object of the meeting, which they were called to attend on the following Sunday, and endeavoured to make them understand it. They did understand all the advantages which the Parish might derive from the property. I requested that they would reflect before going to the meeting, in order that they might give their opinion advisedly. More than two hundred proprietors were present at that meeting, and all, nearly without exception, were urgent in requiring the purchase of the property for sale, to be converted into an Educational establishment, and forthwith appointed the *Curé*, the three churchwardens and Louis Sénécal, to execute the deed, and pay the purchase money out of the chest. The Deed was executed on 13th of the same month, before Isidore Hurteau, Esquire, Notary.

The Commissioners, seeing this demonstration and generous sacrifice on the part of the parish, having now no longer any reliance on the success of their petition, considering that the house commenced by their predecessors and the site on which it was built were insufficient and much too small even for the present need of the Parish and the Village, and foreseeing that they would require, in the autumn, accommodation for the scholars and the master, that they would be destitute of means to provide such accommodation and to meet the debts still due on their house, unless by raising fresh loans, considering, moreover, that the new establishment belonging to the *Fabrique* had the good will of the whole Parish, to the prejudice of theirs, the building of which had been regarded with displeasure, resolved to sell; this they effected on 28th August last, having obtained the permission of the Superintendent, who required as a condition, that the produce of the sale should be deposited to the credit of a fund, belonging to them, for educational purposes. As may be seen in the Deed above cited, letter H, one third was paid down, another third will be paid in three months, and the last in six months after the sale. The first third was deposited in the Savings' Bank, less £39 12s. 9d. due upon the house; the two other instalments will likewise be so deposited, to remain until the Commissioners can meet with real estate in which to invest it.

In the month of November last year, we addressed and sent to Quebec a Petition to the three branches of the Legislature, as stated above, praying for an aid to complete the building sold by us in August last, and likewise for our school for girls. As the demand for education is not abated at Longueuil, since the sale mentioned, but rather opens a fairer prospect for the future, as, instead of a building of the value of £489, with a limited site, the Parish possesses another with spacious grounds costing £1000 cash, we venture to hope that our Petition of last year, which was presented in the course of last month, will

have its due effect, and that the grant which will be accorded to us will assist effectively to complete a spacious house, the success of which depends entirely on the generosity of the farmers and the citizens of the Village of Longueuil.

We propose, in a few days, to open a subscription with a view to commence in the spring a wing of 150 feet by 36, of three stories, and to raise the present building one story higher. We have in it at present three classes: 1st class, a Model School, forty-four children; 2d class, fifty-six children; 3rd class, elementary, seventy-six children, besides lodging for a master and for a mistress who has charge of the elementary class.

Fifth Question.—What sums of money have the said Commissioners received from the Government since the time above mentioned, for the building or repair of School Houses in the said village of Longueuil, with a description of the lot or lots of land on which such sums of money were expended, or to which they were appropriated?

Answer.—The School Commissioners have received, as aforesaid, £200, which was devoted to the building of a house in 1851 and 1852, left unfinished for want of funds, we might add for want of popularity; for, if the establishment set on foot by the Commissioners and the Commissioners themselves had been popular, they would have found sympathy among the inhabitants of Longueuil, who never refuse to join in a good work, and who will prove it anew in the works which we are on the point of commencing to form a College for commercial and industrial studies. For the description of the land, see the Deed, letter E.

The Commissioners have, besides, received for the convent £400, the expenditure of which was entrusted to me as aforesaid. This sum was laid out in the completion of the building granted to the Commissioners, subject to a right of redemption. See the Deed dated 9th July 1850, letter B. This sum of £400 aided also in the erection of a wing, 93 feet by 48, three stories in height, besides the ground floor, which is nine feet high between the floor and the ceiling. The improvements made in the old building cost £521, and the new wing £2589 19s. 9d. not including many expenses for inside work, as presses, &c., raising the expense of that building to £3000. This establishment is still indebted for these various improvements and for the purchase of several small pieces of ground adjacent, to the amount of £2400, of which it pays the interest. One hundred and fifteen boarders and one hundred and ninety-four day scholars, in all three hundred and nine, are at present taught in this establishment, which still requires to be enlarged. Moreover, the Religious Ladies of Longueuil, established 1st November, 1843, have five other establishments in the country parts, in which they educate more than 500 young girls.

Sixth Question.—How many and what School Houses do the said Commissioners now possess in the said Village of Longueuil, and under what titles do they possess them?

Answer.—The School Commissioners are in possession of no other School Houses, in the Village of Longueuil, besides the Convent, subject to the right of redemption. See the Deed above cited, letter B.

In that Deed, it appears that the £400 obtained by the Convent from the Government, is no more than a loan which the Sisters are bound to repay to the Commissioners, if they should be compelled to withdraw themselves from their control and interference, a contingency which ill-disposed Commissioners might easily induce.

In the month of September 1851, I ceased to be one of the School Commissioners, having resigned my commission; I was re-elected in July 1853, and appointed Chairman.

This is, Sir, the explanation which I have considered necessary to give you a knowledge of our Educational Establishments in the Village of Longueuil, and to put you in full possession of the motives which influenced the Commissioners in their transactions. If any part of their conduct should be thought worthy of censure, I flatter myself that their judges must acknowledge the sincerity of their efforts and proceedings to promote the cause of education in their Parish. We would gladly see in those who this day cite us to the tribunal of the House of Assembly other than persecutors. Would that they could pass through Longueuil and see what has been done in the cause of education in ten years past, and by whom it has been effected.

Ten years ago, there were in the Village of Longueuil one School for boys, consisting of thirty-six children, and one for girls of the same number. Of these two Schools, the *Fabrique* defrayed nearly the whole expense. At present, we have an establishment for girls, which is worth more than £6000, and an establishment for boys commenced, the first cost of which is £1000. To meet these disbursements, we have received from the Government £600, of which sum £400 has been loaned to the Convent, and in five months the Commissioners will have £312 deposited in the Savings' Bank.

On account of all this expenditure, the Village of Longueuil was assessed by the Commissioners of 1851 and 1852 in the sum of a hundred and some pounds.

These answers and reflexions were submitted to the School Commissioners of Longueuil, before being addressed to you, and have been sanctioned by them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very Humble and Obedient Servant,

(Signed,) L. M. BRASSARD, Prt.

Chairman of the School Commissioners of Longueuil.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

By virtue of the authority vested in me under the 24th section of the School Act 9 Vic. c. 27, I, the undersigned, authorize the School Commissioners of the School Municipality of Longueuil in the County of Chambly, and they are hereby authorized, to exchange or sell the lot of land, and the School House erected thereon, situate in the Village of Longueuil, in section No. 1 in the said Municipality; Provided always, that the value of the property received in exchange or the price received on a sale of the said lot and house be invested in real estate within the said section No. 1 to be an Educational establishment and to be used as a Model School for the said Municipality, and an Elementary School for boys residing in the district of the Village of Longueuil, being situate in the said Municipality, as the same are now constituted and as they may be hereafter constituted, under and by virtue of the Act aforesaid, or of any other School

Act relating to primary education repealing or amending the same ; the said lot so substituted being, in short, and remaining the property of the said School Commissioners under good notarial titles duly enregistered, to be used under them and their successors in office duly appointed, for the purposes of primary education for ever.

Given at Montreal, the Twenty-seventh day of July, 1854.

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

A True Copy.

(Signed,) J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.

A.

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal :

Came and appeared Messire Louis Brassard, Priest, *Curé* of the Parish of Longueuil, and Messrs. François Charron, Amable Benoit and Toussaint Daigneau, Churhwardens in office of the *Œuvre* and *Fabrique* of the said Parish of Longueuil, acting under the special authority of a Meeting of the said Parish, duly called and held on Sunday the seventh day of July instant, a copy of the Minute whereof is hereunto annexed, who acknowledged by these presents to have bargained, sold, ceded, transferred and conveyed from henceforth for ever without guarantee, and reserving to themselves the right of redemption (*faculté de réméré*) hereinafter referred to, to Messrs. Joseph Vincent, Augustin Dubuc, Messire Louis Moïse Brassard, Priest and *Curé*, and André Truteau, all School Commissioners for the Municipality of the said Parish of Longueuil, in the County of Chambly, hereunto present, and accepting thereof both for themselves and their successors, to wit :

An emplacement situate in the Village of the said Parish of Longueuil for the purposes of a Model School, containing one hundred and seventeen feet in front by ninety feet in depth, bounded at the south-eastern extremity and on the north-east side by two public highways, at the north-western extremity by Jean Baptiste Racicot, and on the south-west side by Charlotte Street, with a stone house, a stable and cow-house thereon erected, as the whole now stands, appears and extends on all sides, with the dependencies thereon, the same being well known to the said purchasers, and with which they have declared themselves content and satisfied.

To have and to hold forthwith to the said Commissioners and their successors the said emplacement and buildings thereon erected, with immediate possession thereof.

The said sale, cession, transfer and conveyance being so made for and in consideration of the price and sum of five hundred pounds, current money of this Province, which sum the said vendors acknowledge and confess to have received from the said purchasers, prior to the execution of these presents, and further that they are content and satisfied therewith, and do acquit and discharge there from the said purchasers and all other persons.

The said sale being so made subject to the further condition, that the said vendors or their successors in office, shall always have the privilege of redemption, upon the repayment by them to the said Commissioners or their successors,

by one payment only, of the amount or sum of money which the said purchasers shall have expended upon the said emplacement for the outlay and improvements which shall be then deemed necessary, and the value whereof shall be fixed by Arbitrators (*experts*) according to the value of property at the time.

As to the sum of five hundred pounds said currency, declared to have been paid to the said Churchwardens as and for the purchase money of the said emplacement, it is understood by and between the said parties that the said Commissioners shall be deemed to have received an adequate compensation therefor, by the use and enjoyment which they shall then have had, of the said emplacement and of the dependencies thereof.

In consideration of the foregoing the said vendors in their said capacity have conveyed to the said purchasers in their said capacity all rights of property (excepting however the reservation of their right of redemption) and all other matters and things generally whatsoever which they may have or claim to have. For thus, &c., &c.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties hereto have elected their domicile at their place of residence above mentioned. Where, &c. : promising, &c. : obliging, &c.

Done and passed at the Village of Longueuil, at the office of the undersigned, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, on the ninth day of July, in the afternoon, under the number twelve hundred and fourteen; the said parties, with the exception of the said François Charron, having signed together with us, the said Notaries, these presents having first been duly read. Signed on the Minute, Frs. † Charron, Amable Benoit, Toussaint Daigneau, Joseph Vincent, An. Dubuc, Ls. M. Brassard, Priest, André Truteau, J. H. Jobin, N. P., and the undersigned, (in whose Office the said Minute remains of record.)

(Signed,)

ISID. HURTEAU, N. P.

B. 2783.—I certify that the foregoing Document was entered and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Chambly, in Register B., vol. 9, page 326, at two o'clock P. M., the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, under the number two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three.

(Signed,)

THOS. AUSTIN, Registrar.

B.

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal :

Came and appeared the following Ladies, to wit : Véronique *du Crucifix* (by birth Hedwidge Davignon), Marie Agnès (by birth Mélanie Philomène Dufresne), Thérèse *de Jésus* (by birth Salomé Martin), residing in the Parish of Longueuil, acting for and in the name of the Community of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Who acknowledged by these presents to have sold, ceded, transferred and conveyed from henceforth for ever, without guarantee, reserving the right of redemption hereinafter mentioned, to Messrs. Louis Moise Brassard, Priest, *Curé* of the Parish of Longueuil, Joseph Vincent, Augustin Dubuc and André

Truteau, all School Commissioners for the Municipality of the said Parish of Longueuil, in the County of Chambly, hereunto present and accepting for themselves and their successors, to wit: all the rights and claims generally whatsoever, which they have or might have, in and upon four contiguous emplacements, all of an irregular form, containing in the whole about three arpents in superficies and included within the following limits, namely: the land situate between St. Charles Street, on the upper North-west side, the St. Antoine Stream; on the upper South-east and on the South-west side, and Augustin Viau and Louis Lacoste, Esquire, on the North-east side, with two stone houses and other buildings thereon erected, heretofore serving as a Convent for the said Ladies, Vendors.

As the whole now appears and stands, and with all which the said purchasers in their said capacity have declared themselves well acquainted, content and satisfied; the said emplacements and dependencies to be, by the said Commissioners and their successors, enjoyed, used and disposed of, the said use and enjoyment thereof to commence from the present day.

The said sale, cession, transport and conveyance, being so made for and in consideration of the price and sum of fifteen hundred pounds, current money of this Province, which the said Vendors acknowledge to have had and received from the said Vendees, prior to the execution of these presents, that they are content and satisfied wherewith, and that they acquit thereof and discharge therefrom the said Vendors and all others.

The said sale being so made subject to the express condition that the said purchasers shall expend in and about the said property (to which condition they bind themselves) the amount or sum of money which they may receive from the Government in virtue of the present sale, under penalty of all costs, damages and interest; and the said Vendors or their successors shall always have the privilege of exercising the right of redemption, upon the repayment by them to the said Commissioners or their successors, in one payment, of the amount or sum of money which the latter shall have expended upon the said emplacements, for expenses and improvements which shall then be deemed necessary, and the value wherof shall be determined by Arbitrators, according to the value of such property at that time.

As to the sum of fifteen hundred pounds said currency, hereinbefore declared to have been paid to the said Vendors as the purchase money of the said emplacements, it is understood by and between the said parties that the said Commissioners shall be deemed to have received adequate compensation therefor, by the use and enjoyment they shall then have had of the said emplacements and the dependencies thereof.

And the said Commissioners, with the view of facilitating the encouragement which the said Ladies have always given to the instruction and education of the youth of this Parish, have given, granted and conveyed to them the enjoyment and usufruct of the emplacements above sold, for and during the whole period of time which shall elapse previous to their exercising the said right of redemption; the said donation being so made upon the express condition, that the said Ladies shall give instruction in their establishment and in the same manner as at present, to the youth attending their institution.

And in consideration of all the matters and things hereinbefore stated, the said Vendors transfer to the said Purchasers all rights of property and others which they now have or may have in the said lots hereby sold, excepting however the reservation of their right of redemption.

And for the execution of these presents, and of every thing dependent thereon the said parties have elected their domicile at their residences above mentioned. Where, &c. Notwithstanding, &c. Promising, &c. Obliging, &c. Done and passed at the Village of Longueuil, at the residence of the said Vendor of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, on the ninth day of the month July, in the afternoon, under the number twelve hundred and fifteen, and the said parties have signed together with us, Notaries, these presents having first been duly read. Signed on the Minute, Sr. Véronique *du Crucifix*, Supr., Sr. Marie Agnès, Sr. Thérèse *de Jésus*, L. M. Brassard, Priest, J. Vincent, Augustin Dubuc, André Truteau, J. H. Jobin, N. P., Isid. Hurteau, N. P.

True copy of the Minute of these presents remaining in my Office.

ISID. HURTEAU, N. P.

B. 2784.—I certify that the foregoing Document was entered and registered in the Registry Office of the County of Chambly, in Register B, Vol. 9, Page 327, at five minutes after two o'clock P. M., the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, under the number two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four.

THOS. AUSTIN, Registrar.

D.

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal :

Came and appeared Richard B. McGinnis, Esquire, residing in the Parish of St. John, in his capacity of Attorney to Charles J. Irwin Grant, Esquire, under Power of Attorney, passed before Mtre. G. Weekes and his colleague, Notaries, bearing date the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. Who did acknowledge and confess by these presents to have sold, ceded, transferred, conveyed and made over from henceforth for ever, with promise of guarantee against all troubles, donations, dowers, debts, hypothecs, evictions, substitutions and other hindrances generally whatsoever, to Messrs. Henri Mongeau, André Truteau, Augustin Dubuc, Toussaint Daigneau and Jean Baptiste Ste. Marie, all School Commissioners of the Municipality of the Parish of Longueuil, hereto present and accepting as Purchasers for themselves and their successors : three emplacements situate in the Village of Longueuil, adjacent the one to the other, containing fifty feet in front each, by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, except the last emplacement which is situate on St. Elizabeth Street, which contains only one hundred and forty-four feet in depth, more or less, both in front and in depth, bounded at the North-eastern extremity by Grant Street, at the South-eastern extremity by Edouard Lespérance, on one side to the North-west by François Patenaude and Emélie Métivier, and on the other side to the South-east by said Elizabeth Street, without any building thereon erected.

As the whole now stands, appears and extends on all sides, with its circumstances and dependencies, with all which the said Purchasers in their said capacity declare that they are well acquainted, having seen and visited the same, and

with which they are content and satisfied ; the said Vendor reserving to himself all the timber which may be found upon the said land and which does not belong to him, without any other reservation by the said Vendor in their said capacity to whom the said land belongs, by Deed of Transfer from Isidore Hurteau, Esquire, passed before Mtre. P. E. Hurteau and his colleague, Notaries Public, bearing date the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

The said emplacements being within the *censive* of the Barony of Longueuil, and charged towards the domain thereof, with such *cens et rentes* as may be payable thereupon, quit and free nevertheless from all arrears of the said *cens et rentes*, prior to the eleventh day of November last.

To hold the said emplacements and dependencies, unto the said Purchasers in their said capacity and their successors, to enjoy, use and dispose of the same, in full property by virtue of these presents, the enjoyment thereof to begin and continue henceforth from the day of the date hereof.

The said sale, cession, transfer and conveyance being so made subject to the payment of the said *cens et rentes* and seigniorial rights for the future only, and further for and in consideration of the price and sum of seventy-five pounds, current money of this Province, which said sum the said Vendor acknowledges and confesses to have had and received in cash from the said School Commissioners, and for which a final and general receipt is hereby granted.

And in consideration of the conditions hereinbefore set forth, the said Vendor in his said capacity has conveyed to the said Purchasers, their successors assigns, all rights of property or estate, claims, rights, seizin, possession and others generally whatsoever which he might have, demand or pretend in, from or upon the property hereinbefore sold, the whole of which he has divested himself of to and in favor of the said Purchasers, their successors and assigns, agreeing that they shall be invested therewith and put into possession thereof by the proper person and in such manner as to right shall appertain. Constituting as Attorney for the said purposes the bearer of these presents, giving him power to execute the same. For thus, &c.

And for the execution of these presents, and of their dependencies, the said parties have elected their domiciles at the places above mentioned. Where, &c. Notwithstanding, &c. Promising, &c. Obliging, &c. Renouncing, &c.

Done and passed under the number three hundred and ten, at the Village of Longueuil, in the Office of Mtre. E. Pages, one of the undersigned Notaries, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, on the thirtieth day of the month of April, in the afternoon, and the said parties have signed together with us, Notaries, these presents having first been duly read.

(Signed,)

R. B. MCGINNIS,
H. MONGEAU,
ANDRÉ TRUTEAU,
AUGUSTIN DUBUC,
TOUSSAINT DAIGNEAU,
JEAN BTE. STE. MARIE,
JH. GOGUET, N. P.,
E. PAGES, N. P.

As appears by the Minute hereof remaining of record in the Office of the undersigned Notary.

E. PAGES, N. P.

F.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, on the first day of April, at six o'clock in the afternoon :

At the request of Messire Louis Moïse Brassard, Priest, *Curé* of the Parish of Longueuil, and Toussaint Daigneau, Louis Sénécal and Alexis Marciel, Esquires, all three husbandmen, residing in the said Parish of Longueuil, and Churchwardens in office of the *Œuvre* and *Fabrique* of the said Parish, acting under the authority of a Minute of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Parish duly convened and held in the Sacristy, the ordinary place of meeting; on Sunday, the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, as appears by an authentic copy of the said proceedings annexed to the Minute of Sale, with the right of redemption hereinafter cited, and also in virtue of another Minute of a Meeting of Churchwardens, also duly convened and held on Sunday the twenty-eighth day of March last.

We, the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal, did proceed to the Office of Eustache Pages, Esquire, Notary, and Secretary-Treasurer to the School Corporation of the said Parish of Longueuil, the Domicile or Office established by the said Commissioners of the said Corporation for the exercise of their functions, where being and speaking to the said Eustache Pages, Esquire, we did inform him, that by contract passed before the undersigned Notaries, bearing date the ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty, the said Messire Louis Moïse Brassard, *Curé* of the said Parish, together with Messrs. François Charron, Amable Benoit and Toussaint Daigneau, Churchwardens then in office for the *Œuvre* and *Fabrique* of the said Parish, did, in virtue of the Minute first above referred to, sell, subject to the right of redemption hereinafter mentioned, to the said School Corporation of the Parish aforesaid then represented by Messrs. Joseph Vincent, Augustin Dubuc, Louis Moïse Brassard, Priest, and André Truteau, all four at that time School Commissioners for the said Parish, and accepting thereof for the said Parish: "An emplacement with its dependencies referred to in the said Deed of Sale, "in consideration of the sum and other conditions therein referred to."

That by the said Deed of Sale, the said Vendors reserved both for themselves and their successors, the right of redemption, on the emplacement sold, and it was agreed that upon "the re-payment to the Purchasers or their successors "in one single payment, of the amount or sum of money which the latter should "have expended upon the said emplacements, for additions and improvements "which shall then be deemed necessary, and the value of which shall be fixed by "arbitration, according to the value of property at that time, the said Church- "wardens or their successors in office might resume the full possession and "enjoyment of the said emplacement aforesaid, and that such sale should then be "deemed as not having taken place."

Wherefore, we, the said undersigned Notaries, at the request aforesaid, have offered and do hereby offer to pay forthwith the amount which may have been disbursed by the said Commissioners for the necessary additions and improvements upon the said emplacements, and in case of difference of opinion as to the value of the said improvements, to nominate and appoint Arbitrators or *experts* to establish the same; and we have moreover notified the said Commissioners of the intention of the said parties hereto in their said capacity to

resume the full possession and enjoyment of the said property on an authentic title having been executed by the said Commissioners in favor of the said parties hereto in their said capacity, within the period of eight days from the date hereof, and in default of so doing within the said period, the said parties declare that they shall proceed against the said Commissioners to compel them to do so by all legal means, and for all expenses, damages and interest accrued or to accrue, and to the end that the said School Commissioners may not plead ignorance hereof, we have left a copy of these presents with their said Secretary at his Office, speaking as aforesaid.

Acte hereof has been granted at the Village of Longueuil, at the place aforesaid, under the number thirteen hundred and sixty-three; and the said Alexis Marcil has declared that he cannot sign, and the others have signed with us, Notaries.

(Signed,)

L. M. BRASSARD, Prt.
TOUSSAINT DAIGNEAU,
LOUIS SÉNECAL,
ALEXIS ✕ MARCIL,
J. H. JOBIN, N. P.,
ISID. HURTEAU, N. P.

True Copy of the Minute remaining of record in the Office of the undersigned.

ISID. HURTEAU, N. P.

H.

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal:

Came and appeared Isidore Hurteau, Esquire, Notary, and Sieur Laurent Benoit, the younger, Yeoman, residing in the said Parish of Longueuil, in their capacity of School Commissioners for the School Municipality of the Parish of Longueuil, duly authorized to sell and to grant a title, by virtue of a resolution of the School Corporation dated this day, a copy whereof is annexed to the Minute of these presents, for reference when required, with power and authority vested in them in that behalf from Jean Baptiste Meilleur, Esquire, Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, as appears by *Acte* of the said Superintendent, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of July last, annexed to the Minute hereof for reference thereto when required, and in conformity with the Resolution adopted at a Meeting of the said School Commissioners held on the tenth day of July and the fourth day of August last, and an authentic copy whereof is also annexed to the Minute hereof for reference thereto when required.

Who, in their said capacity, did acknowledge and confess by these presents, to have sold, ceded, conveyed, transferred and made over from henceforth forever, with a promise of guarantee against all troubles and other hindrances generally whatsoever that might result from their own doings and promises only, to Richard B. McGinnis, Esquire, proprietor, residing in the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, hereunto present and accepting as purchaser for himself, his heirs and assigns for ever, to wit:

Three contiguous emplacements situate in the Village of Longueuil, containing each fifty feet in front by one hundred and fifty feet in depth, with the exception of the last emplacement, which lies along St. Elizabeth Street, and contains only one hundred and forty-four feet in depth, more or less, both in front and in depth, bounded at the North-east extremity by Grant Street, at the South-west extremity by Mr. Edouard Lespérance, on one side to the North-west by Louis Larivé; Joseph Patenaude and Emilie Métivier, and on the other side to the South-east by the said Elizabeth Street, with a two story stone house thereon erected.

As the whole now stands, appears and extends on all sides, with its circumstances and dependencies, with all which the said Purchaser declares himself to be well acquainted, having seen and visited the same, and that he is content and satisfied therewith; the said Vendors in their said capacity reserving to themselves the right of occupying the said emplacements and the house thereon erected until Michaelmas next, reserving to themselves also the right of removing all the moveable property which they might have thereupon; the said emplacements belonging to the said Vendors in their said capacity, by virtue of a Deed of Sale by Richard B. McGinnis, Esquire, in his said capacity, to the School Commissioners of the Parish of Longueuil, executed before Mtre. E. Pages and his colleague, Notaries, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, a copy whereof has just been delivered to the said Purchaser.

The said emplacements being within the *censive* of the Barony of Longueuil and charged with the payment towards the domain thereof, of such *cens et rentes* heretofore due up to the eleventh day of November last.

To hold, use and enjoy the said emplacements and dependencies thereon unto said Purchaser, his heirs and assigns in full property, by virtue of these presents, such enjoyment to date from the said twenty-ninth day of September next.

The said sale, cession, transfer and conveyance being so made on condition of the payment of the said *cens et rentes* and the seigniorial dues for the future only, and further, in consideration of the price and sum of three hundred and fifty-two pounds, current money of this Province, being the price at which the said emplacements were adjudged to the said Richard B. McGinnis, Esquire, as appears by the certificate of Hubert Daigneau, Public Crier, of the Parish of Longueuil, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of the month of August, and annexed together with the conditions of Sale, signed and *paraphés* by the said parties and the undersigned Notaries, *ne varietur*, to the Minute of these presents for reference thereto when required, out of and in deduction of which sum, the said Purchaser has just paid in cash to the said Vendors in their said capacity, who do hereby acknowledge the receipt thereof, the sum of one hundred and seventeen pounds six shillings and eight pence said currency, and the balance amounting to two hundred and thirty-four pounds thirteen shillings and four pence said currency, shall be payable one half on the twenty-eighth day of the month of November next, and the other half on the twenty-eighth day of February next, with interest upon the said balance, to be computed from the twenty-eighth day of August last until payment thereof.

And for securing the payment of the said balance the said Purchaser has specially affected, obliged and hypothecated the emplacements so as aforesaid purchased, in favor of the said Vendors in their said capacity.

And in consideration of the premises, the said Vendors in their said capacity, have conveyed to the said Purchaser, his heirs and assigns, all rights of property, estate, capital, rights, claims, seizin, possession and other rights generally whatsoever which they may have, demand or pretend to have in, to or upon the property hereby sold, the whole whereof they have given up to and vested in the said Purchaser, his heirs and assigns, consenting that they be seized and put in possession thereof according to law, constituting as Attorney for the execution of these presents the bearer thereof, and giving him all power to that effect. For thus, &c.

And for the execution of these presents and of their dependencies, the said parties have elected their domicile at the places above mentioned. Where, &c. Notwithstanding, &c. : Promising, &c. : Obliging, &c. : Renouncing, &c.

Done and passed at the Village of Longueuil, in the Office of Mtre. P. E. Hurteau, one of the said undersigned Notaries, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, on the sixth day of September, in the afternoon, under the number eight hundred and twenty of the Minutes of the said P. E. Hurteau, and the said Vendors and Purchaser have signed with us, Notaries, these presents having first been duly read.

(Signed,)

J. HURTEAU,
LAURENT BENOIT,
R. B. MCGINNIS,
F. X. VALADE, N. P.,
P. E. HURTEAU, N. P.

True Copy of the Minute hereof remaining of record in my Office.

P. E. HURTEAU, N. P.

L.

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal:

Came and appeared, Jean Baptiste Meilleur, Esquire, Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, residing in the City of Montreal.

Who, in his said capacity of Superintendent of Schools for Lower Canada, hath declared that he hath taken communication by having the same read to him by Mtre. P. E. Hurteau, one of the said undersigned Notaries, of the copy of a contract, a Minute whereof was passed before the said Mtre. P. E. Hurteau and his colleague, at Longueuil, on the twentieth day of August last (1854,) containing a recognizance by the Sieurs Isidore Hurteau, Antoine Vincent and Laurent Benoit, in their capacity of School Commissioners for the Parish of Longueuil, to the Sieurs Louis Sénécal, Alexis Marcil and Jean Baptiste Petit dit Lalumière, in their capacity of Churchwardens of the *Œuvre* and *Fabrique* of Longueuil, of an emplacement situate in the Village of the said Parish of Longueuil, of one hundred and seventeen feet in front by ninety feet in depth, bounded at the South-eastern extremity and to the North-east by two Public Highways, to the North-eastern extremity by Jean Baptiste Racicot, and to the South-west side by Charlotte Street, with a Stone House, Stable and Cow-house thereon erected, in consideration of the conditions recited in the said contract of recognizance--and

Hath, by these presents, in his capacity aforesaid, declared that he approves of, confirms and ratifies in the most express manner the Deed of retrocession hereinabove dated and passed, and desires that it should have and receive its full and complete execution according to its form and tenor, as though he had himself been present thereat, and had expressed his approbation and assent in the said Deed, and had affixed his signature thereto.

In virtue whereof the said Jean Baptiste Meilleur, in his said capacity, hath given all that complete approbation and assent which was and may be necessary to the execution of the Deed aforesaid, consenting that reference to these presents be made in all documents in which such reference shall be needful, by all Notaries when thereto required.

Acte hereof done and passed in the said City of Montreal, at the Office of Education, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, on the thirtieth day of August, in the afternoon, under the number eight hundred and fifteen of the Minutes of the said Mtre. P. E. Hurteau, and the said party hereto hath signed together with us, Notaries.

(Signed,)

J. B. MEILLEUR, S. E.,
F. X. VALADE, N. P.,
P. E. HURTEAU, N. P.

True Copy of the Minute hereof remaining of record in my Office.

P. E. HURTEAU, N. P.

Before the undersigned Public Notaries for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore known as Lower Canada, residing in the District of Montreal :

Came and appeared Isidore Hurteau, Esquire, Notary, Sieur Antoine Vincent and Sieur Laurent Benoit, Farmers, residing in the Parish of Longueuil, acting in their capacity of School Commissioners for the said Parish of Longueuil, under and by virtue of the authority delegated to them for that purpose by the School Corporation of the said Parish, by virtue of a Resolution adopted by a majority of the said Corporation at a Meeting held on Thursday, the eleventh day of August instant, copy of which Resolution is annexed to these presents for reference thereto when required.

Who, in their said capacity, have declared and executed as follows :---

By contract passed before Mtre. Isidore Hurteau, who is in possession of the Minute thereof, and his colleague, Notaries, on the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and enregistered on the tenth day of August of the same year, Messire Louis Moïse Brassard, *Curé* of Longueuil, the Sieurs François Charron, Amable Benoit and Toussaint Daigneau, Churchwardens then in office of the *Ceuvre* and *Fabrique* of the said Parish of Longueuil, acting under the special authority of a Meeting of the said Parish of Longueuil, did sell, subject to the right of redemption hereinafter referred to, to Messrs. Joseph Vincent, Augustin Dubuc, Louis Moïse Brassard and André Truteau, all School Commissioners for the said Parish for the time being, an emplacement situate in the Village of the said Parish of Longueuil, containing one hundred and seventeen feet in front by ninety feet in depth, bounded at the South-eastern extremity and to the North-east by two Public Highways, at the North-western

extremity by Jean Baptiste Racicot, and on the South-west by Charlotte Street, with a Stone House, Stable and Cow-house thereon erected.

The said Sale being so made for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred pounds, present current money, as the capital price stipulated to have been paid before the passing of the said Deed of Sale; the parties hereto appearing do nevertheless now declare that the said sum of five hundred pounds said currency, has not been paid to the said Churchwardens as the purchase money, but that on the contrary, no sums of money or remuneration whatsoever have ever been paid on account of the said sale, and that the declaration of the payment of five hundred pounds said currency, was only inserted for certain particular reasons and considerations, and had only reference to the interest then taken by the parties contracting in the cause of Education.

And it having been agreed by the said Deed of Sale, that upon the re-payment to the Purchasers in one entire payment of the whole amount of the sums which they might have paid, either on account of additions and improvements which might then be thought necessary, (and the value whereof should be determined by Arbitrators, regard being had to the value of property at that time,) and which may have been made during the possession thereof by the Purchasers, the Vendors or their successors in office for the *Œuvre* and *Fabrique* of the said Parish of Longueuil, might enter into full possession and enjoyment of the said emplacement and dependencies, and that the said Sale would be then considered as not having taken place since the date of the said Deed of Sale; the Purchasers have not made upon the said emplacement and the dependencies thereupon any repairs deserving compensation.

Matters being in this position, the Sieurs Louis Sénécal, Alexis Marcil and Jean Baptiste Petit, all three Churchwardens now in office, of the *Œuvre* and *Fabrique* of the said Parish of Longueuil, in conformity with the Resolution adopted at a Meeting of the said Parish duly convened and held on Sunday the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, a copy whereof is annexed to the Minute hereof, declaring that they exercise the redemption of the said emplacement and dependencies hereinbefore described, by virtue of the right thereof reserved to them in and by the said Deed of Sale, which was agreed to by the School Commissioners in their said capacity.

To be, by the said Louis Sénécal, Alexis Marcil and Jean Baptiste Petit, in their said capacity, enjoyed and disposed of as property belonging to the said *Fabrique* as proprietors and possessors thereof, from and after the date hereof, in all respects as though the said emplacement and dependencies had been sold.

The said Sieurs Louis Sénécal, Alexis Marcil and Jean Baptiste Petit, in their said capacity, have now paid to the said Commissioners Hurteau, Vincent and Benoit, who acknowledge the receipt thereof in presence of the undersigned Notaries, the sum of two pounds ten shillings and six pence currency, disbursed by the said Commissioners for costs incurred in respect of the said Deed of Sale.

Of which said sum the said Commissioners here present do acquit the said Churchwardens in office, and also of all matters connected with the sale herein referred to.

By means of these presents the parties declare that they have no right or claim to exercise the one against the other in consequence of the said redemption, and they do mutually acquit and discharge each other from all matters and things relating to the subject of these presents; the parties consenting that these presents shall be referred to in all documents requiring such reference.

And for the execution of these presents, the parties have elected their domicile at their residence aforesaid. Where, &c. : Notwithstanding, &c. : Promising, &c. : Obliging, &c. : Renouncing, &c.

Done and passed at the Village of Longueuil, in the Sacristy, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, on the twentieth day of August, in the afternoon, under the number six hundred and sixty-five of the Minutes of Mtre. P. E. Hurteau, and the said Hurteau, Sénécal and Benoit have signed together with us, Notaries, and the said Vincent Marcil and Jean Baptiste Petit have declared that they could not sign, being requested so to do, the Minute of these presents having first been duly read.

(Signed,)

J. HURTEAU,
LAURENT BENOIT,
LOUIS SENEAL, his ✕ mark,
ANTOINE VINCENT, his ✕ mark,
ALEXIS MARCIL, his ✕ mark,
JEAN BAPTISTE PETIT,
F. X. VALADE, N. P.
P. E. HURTEAU, N. P.

True Copy of the Minute of these presents remaining of record in my Office.

P. E. HURTEAU.

QUEBEC.

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX, MOUNTAIN STREET.

LIST of the Clergy and Widows in the Diocese of Toronto, drawing their Stipends from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves' Fund, appropriated to the Church of England in Upper Canada, October 31st, 1854.

Names.	Age.	Residence.	Amount in Cy. pr. annum.		
			£	s.	d.
Alexander, Rev J L.....	42	Binbrooke	136	17	6
Allen, Rev Thomas W.....	22	Cavan	100	0	0
Anderson, Rev Gustavus A.....	29	Indian Mission, Bay Quinté.....	120	0	0
Anderson, Mrs (widow).....	26	Fort Erie	50	16	8
Ardagh, Rev S B.....	51	Barrie.....	121	13	4
Armstrong, Rev John G.....	29	Burwick, Vaughan.....	100	0	0
Atkinson, Rev A F.....	51	St. Catherines.....	206	16	8
Addison, Mrs (widow).....		Niagara.....	60	16	8
Archbold, Mrs (widow).....		Cornwall.....	60	16	8
Armour, Mrs (widow).....		Cavan.....	60	16	8
Beck, Rev J Walton.....	26	Rice Lake.....	100	0	0
Belt, Rev William.....	28	Scarborough.....	120	0	0
Bethune, Ven A H.....	54	Cobourg.....	206	16	8
Bethune, Ven A H.....	54	Archdeacon of York.....	365	0	0
Blackman, Rev Thomas J M W.....	25	Port Stanley.....	100	0	0
Blake, Rev D E.....	48	Thornhill.....	206	16	8
Bettridge, Rev William.....	57	Woodstock.....	121	13	4
Blakey, Rev Robert.....	62	Prescott.....	206	16	8
Blensdell, Rev W.....	37	Port Trent.....	121	13	4
Boomer, Rev Michael.....	44	Galt.....	121	13	4
Boswell, Rev Edward J.....	55	Williamsburg.....	206	16	8
Bowsfield, Rev Thomas.....	29	Wolfe Island.....	100	0	0
Brough, Rev Charles C.....	60	London Township.....	121	13	4
Breit, Rev Henry.....	36	Clark.....	100	0	0
Bull, Rev George A.....	27	Barton.....	100	0	0
Bower, Rev E C.....	30	Barriefield.....	100	0	0
Burnham, Rev Mark.....	50	Peterborough.....	206	16	8
Brown, Rev Charles.....	38	Dereham.....	100	0	0
Campbell, Rev R F.....	56	Bayfield.....	121	13	4
Caulfield, Rev A St John.....	31	St. Thomas.....	121	13	4
Clark, Rev John L.....	48	Seymour.....	120	0	0
Cooper, Rev H C.....	48	Etobicoke.....	121	13	4
Clark, Rev W O.....	44	Lamb's Pond.....	120	0	0
Cox, Rev R G.....	34	Wellington.....	100	0	0
Carroll, Rev John.....	26	Leeds.....	100	0	0
Creen, Rev Thomas.....	55	Niagara.....	206	16	8
Cronyn, Rev Benjamin.....	52	London.....	206	16	8
Darling, Rev W Stewart.....	34	Holy Trinity, Toronto.....	121	13	4
Deacon, Mrs (widow).....	60	Adolphustown.....	60	16	8
Dewar, Rev Edward H.....	42	Sandwich.....	120	0	0
Denroche, Rev Edward.....	40	Brockville (on sick leave).....	206	16	8
Dixon, Rev Alexander.....	32	Louth.....	100	0	0
Dobbs, Rev F W.....	34	Portsmouth.....	75	0	0
Elliott, Rev Francis Gore.....	40	Colchester.....	121	13	4
Ellwood, Rev E L.....	43	Goderich.....	150	0	0
Evans, Rev Francis.....	52	Simcoe.....	206	16	8
Fauquiers, Rev Frederick D.....	37	Zorra.....	100	0	0
Fletcher, Rev John.....	39	Mono.....	100	0	0
Flood, Rev John.....	42	Richmond.....	121	13	4
Flood, Rev Richard.....	60	Delaware.....	121	13	4
Fuller, Rev Thomas B.....	44	Thorold.....	121	13	4
Gibson, Rev Joseph C.....	25	Oxford.....	100	0	0
Garrett, Rev Richard.....	42	Brock.....	121	13	4
Geddes, Rev James G.....	43	Hamilton.....	121	13	4
Givins, Rev Saltern.....	46	Springfield.....	206	16	8

LIST of the Clergy and Widows in the Diocese of Toronto, drawing their Stipends from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves' Fund.—(Continued.)

Names.	Age.	Residence.	Amount in Cy. pr. annum.
			£ s. d.
Godfrey, Rev James	80	Goulburn	100 0 0
Grasett, Rev Elliott	29	Fort Erie	100 0 0
Greene, Rev Thomas	42	Wellington Square	121 13 4
Grier, Rev John	57	Belleville	208 16 8
Greig, Rev William	45	St. Paul's, Kingston	100 0 0
Groves, Rev F J S	43	Hungerford	100 0 0
Grant, Mrs (widow)	47	Grimsby	60 16 8
Gunne, Rev John	39	Dawn	100 0 0
Harris, Rev Michael	59	Perth (retired)	121 13 4
Harris, Rev James	33	Mountain	100 0 0
Hallen, Rev George	55	Penetanguishine	121 13 4
Harding, Rev Robert	47	Emily	121 13 4
Harper, Rev William F S	44	Bath	121 13 4
Hickie, Rev John	46	Fenelon Falls	100 0 0
Hill, Rev Arthur	30	West Gwillimbury	100 0 0
Hill, Rev George J F	34	Markham	121 13 4
Hill, Rev Bold O	54	York, Grand River	121 13 4
Hilton, Rev John	28	Norwood	100 0 0
Holland, Rev Henry	34	Tyreconnell	100 0 0
Irvine, Rev Professor	26	Trinity College, Toronto	240 0 0
Jamieson, Rev Andrew	42	Walpole Island	121 13 4
Jessopp, Rev Henry Bate	29	Port Burwell	120 0 0
Johnson, Rev O Campbell	25	Sydenham	100 0 0
Johnson, Mrs (widow)		Sandwich	60 16 8
Kennedy, Rev Thomas S	39	Weston	50 0 0
Kennedy, Rev John	30	Mersea	120 0 0
Ker, Rev Matthew	43	Osnabruck	121 13 4
Lampman, Rev Archibald	32	St. Mary's, Blanchard	120 0 0
Lauder, Rev W B	32	Napanee	150 0 0
Lauder, Rev John S	25	Carleton Place	100 0 0
Leeming, Rev William	67	Chippewa	206 16 8
Leeming, Rev Ralph	68	Dundas (retired)	121 13 4
Lett, Rev Stephen	40	St. George's, Toronto	150 0 0
Lewis, Rev J Travers	29	Brockville	150 0 0
Lewis, Rev Richard	31	Franktown	120 0 0
Logan, Rev William	30	Manvers	100 0 0
Lundy, Rev F L	40	Grimsby	150 0 0
Macaulay, Rev William	60	Pictou	206 16 8
Mash, Rev Frederick	55	Amherstburg	121 13 4
McMurray, Rev William	43	Dundas	121 13 4
McKenzie, Rev J G D	32	St. Paul's, Yorkville	100 0 0
McNab, Rev Alexander	44	Darlington	100 0 0
Marsh, Rev John W	38	Ingersoll	100 0 0
Marsh, Rev Thomas W	31	Esqueving	120 0 0
McGeorge, Rev R J	40	Streetsville	121 13 4
Mayerhoffer, Rev V B	70	Toronto, (retired)	78 0 0
Mitchell, Rev Richard	35	York Mills	150 0 0
Morris, Rev B	49	Merrickville	121 13 4
Morris, Rev J A	28	Pakenham	120 0 0
Mortimer, Rev Arthur	39	Adelaide	121 13 4
Mountain, Mrs (widow)		Cornwall	60 16 8
Mulholland, Rev A H R	30	Owen's Sound	100 0 0
Mulloch, Rev John A	40	Adolphustown	100 0 0
Oaler, Rev J L	49	Tecumseth	132 10 0
Oaler, Rev Henry B	39	Lloydtown	121 13 4

List of the Clergy and Widows in the Diocese of Toronto, drawing their Stipends from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves' Fund.—(Continued.)

Names.	Age.	Residence.	Amount in Cy. pr. annum.		
			£	s.	d.
Padfield, Rev James	52	Carrying Place.....	121	13	4
Palmer, Rev Arthur	48	Guelph	206	16	8
Parry, Rev Professor.....	28	Trinity College, Toronto	360	0	0
Patton, Rev Henry	48	Cornwall.....	206	16	8
Patterson, Rev Ephraim.....	28	Stratford.....	100	0	0
Pentland, Rev John.....	50	Whitby	121	13	4
Pettit, Rev Charles B.....	29	Burford	100	0	0
Phillips, Rev H N.....	49	Grantham	50	0	0
Plees, Rev H E.....	84	Kemptville	100	0	0
Pyne, Rev Alexander.....	36	Perth	121	13	4
Ramsay, Rev Septimus F.....	47	New Market.....	150	0	0
Read, Rev Thomas B.....	38	Orillia	121	13	4
Revell Rev Henry.....	57	Ingersoll, (retired).....	60	16	8
Ritchie, Rev William.....	55	Georgina	121	13	4
Rogers, Rev R N.....	51	St. James, Kingston.....	121	13	4
Rolph, Rev Romaine.....	59	March	206	16	8
Rothwell, Rev John.....	55	Amherst Island	121	13	4
Ruttan, Rev Charles	33	Paris	120	0	0
Stoughton, Mrs (widow).....		Bath.....	60	16	8
Salter, Rev J G R.....	38	Moore	121	13	4
Samson, Mrs(widow).....		Niagara	60	16	8
Sanson, Rev Alexander.....	35	Trinity College, Toronto	121	13	4
Sandys, Rev F.....	37	Chatham	150	0	0
Scadding, Rev Henry.....	40	Holy Trinity, Toronto.....	60	16	8
Shirley, Rev Paul.....	59	Camden East	121	13	4
Shanklin, Rev Robert.....	33	Oakville	100	0	0
Short, Rev Jonathan	45	Port Hope.....	121	13	4
Smyth, Rev James.....	27	Warwick	100	0	0
Smithhurst, Rev J.....	47	Elora	100	0	0
Stephenson, Rev R L.....	27	West Hawkesbury.....	120	0	0
Stimson, Rev E Rush.....	28	Mount Pleasant	100	0	0
Stewart, Rev E R.....	60	Guelph	80	0	0
Stewart, Ven G O.....	78	Kingston	206	16	8
Strong, Rev S S.....	53	Bytown.....	121	13	4
Tooke, Rev J Reynolds.....	29	Marysburg	100	0	0
Townley, Rev Adam.....	44	Dunnville	121	13	4
Tremaine, Rev Francis Senior.....	62	Charleston.....	75	0	0
Tremaine, Rev Francis Junior.....	25	Milton.....	100	0	0
Usher, Rev J O.....	42	Brantford	121	13	4
Van Linge, Rev J.....	40	Hayesville	120	0	0
Whitaker, Rev Professor A.....	37	Trinity College, Toronto.....	600	0	0
Wilson, Rev John	47	Grafton	121	13	4
Worrell, Rev John B.....	32	Smith's Falls	100	0	0
Toronto, Lord Bishop of.....	76	Toronto	1520	16	8
Toronto, Bishop of, for Missionaries Outfit.....		Toronto	100	0	0
			£	21087	17 6

I hereby certify that the above List is correct, and authorized by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

A. N. BETHUNE,
Archdeacon of York.

Toronto, November 1st, 1854.

QUEBEC :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LA MOUREUX,

MOUNTAIN STREET.

RETURN

To AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly, of the 18th October, 1854, for a Statement of the amount of unpaid Instalments of the Lands known as Clergy Reserves, in Upper or Lower Canada, which have been sold, but not Patented, including arrears of interest.

By Command,

GEO. E. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 6th March, 1855.

RETURN of the amount due on sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, in conformity with a Resolution of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th October, 1854.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
30th June, 1854.	Amount due on sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, in Canada West, 7 & 8 Geo. Cap. 62, and 3 & 4 Vic. Cap. 78								
	Do	do	Principal.....	387409	10	1			
	Do	do	Interest	149517	3	5			
							536926	13	6
" "	Amount do in Canada East								
	Do	do	Principal.....	19738	13	11			
	Do	do	Interest	5246	9	8			
							24985	8	7
	Total						561911	17	1

Memorandum.—An approximate Return of the unpaid Instalments and Interest, due on Clergy Reserve Lands, up to the 30th June, 1854, in compliance with the Resolution of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, above quoted, was furnished on the 3rd November, 1854. The discrepancy between that Return and the one now submitted, arises from the former having been calculated by averaging the receipts of previous years—whereas this Return is compiled from a Statement of the amount due in each Township, as set forth and shewn in the annexed Schedules, marked A and B.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Crown Lands Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 5th March, 1855.

SCHEDULE A.

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.			Interest.			Amount.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Braat	Brantford, Town										
	Brantford										
	Paris, Village										
	Burford	3051	17	5	1381	2	9	4483	0	2	
	Dumfries, South										
	Onkland	483	18	9	213	2	5	696	16	2	
	Onondaga										
Tuscarora											
	Total	£	3585	11	2	1594	5	2	5129	16	4
Carleton	Fitzroy	974	14	5	463	14	3	1438	8	8	
	Goulbourn	655	2	0	289	7	7	944	9	7	
	Gower, North	575	17	8	236	19	10	812	17	1	
	Gloucester	1070	8	7	419	13	4	1489	16	11	
	Huntley	1058	13	7	329	10	5	1388	4	0	
	March	674	12	2	500	3	10	1264	16	0	
	Torbolton	577	0	0	183	4	1	730	4	1	
	Marlborough	1163	10	6	388	19	1	1552	9	7	
	Osgoode	827	5	6	463	2	3	1290	7	9	
	Nepean	767	17	9	409	13	9	1177	11	6	
	Bytown, Town										
	Richmond, Village										
	Total	£	8344	16	9	3744	8	5	12089	5	2
Elgin	Aldborough	3865	9	5	1047	6	9	4912	16	2	
	Bayham	1406	13	4	976	10	8	2383	4	0	
	Dorchester, South	357	5	10	306	7	8	663	13	6	
	Dunwich	3010	5	8	893	10	6	3903	16	2	
	Malbide	1299	17	11	837	0	7	2136	18	6	
	Southwold	1119	6	0	691	7	4	1810	13	4	
	Yarmouth	1687	7	0	975	17	8	2663	4	8	
	St. Thomas, Town										
Vienna, Village											
	Total	£	12746	5	2	5728	1	2	18474	6	4
Essex	Anderdon	2144	15	2	343	2	3	2487	17	5	
	Colchester	1453	10	3	828	3	9	2281	14	0	
	Gosfield	1869	15	8	1184	12	9	3054	8	5	
	Malden	543	10	6	346	15	1	890	5	7	
	Mersea	1150	4	0	227	5	9	1957	9	9	
	Rochester	1146	11	10	263	15	6	1410	7	4	
	Sandwich	2402	6	3	1911	3	4	4313	9	7	
	Tilbury, West	1234	5	7	105	4	6	1339	10	1	
	Amherstburgh, Town										
	Windsor, Village										
	Total	£	11924	19	3	5210	2	11	17135	2	2

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.			Interest.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.	Bedford.....	290	7	8	209	4	6	499	12	2
	Olden.....									
	Oso.....									
	Kingston.....	288	14	4	92	17	1	381	11	5
	Loughborough.....	317	13	9	147	0	11	464	14	8
	Pittsburgh.....	750	17	11	413	14	3	1164	12	2
	Howe Island.....	8	7	0	8	3	4	16	10	4
	Portland.....	403	15	8	167	1	10	570	17	6
	Hinchinbrook.....	140	0	0	30	4	4	170	4	4
	Storrington.....	444	14	0	138	19	11	583	13	11
	Wolfe Island.....	656	16	1	226	15	4	883	11	5
	Barrie (none), Kennebec.....	28	8	4	5	10	9	33	19	1
Clarendon.....										
	Total (Frontenac).....£	3329	14	9	1439	12	3	4769	7	0
	A dolphustown.....									
	Fredericksburgh.....									
	Richmond.....	624	11	2	595	6	8	1019	17	10
	Total (Lennox).....£	624	11	2	395	6	8	1019	17	10
	Amherst Island.....									
	Camden, East.....	1604	16	1	1030	9	8	2635	5	9
	Ernestown.....	181	0	9	60	5	10	241	6	7
	Sheffield.....	329	2	6	193	6	7	522	9	1
	Anglesen.....									
	Kaladar.....									
	Total (Addington) ...£	2114	19	4	1284	2	1	3399	1	5
Grey.....	Artemesia.....									
	Bentineck.....									
	Collingwood.....	2872	2	6	806	13	2	3678	15	8
	Derby.....									
	Holland.....									
	Osprey.....									
	Sullivan.....									
	Sydenham.....									
	St. Vincent.....	2694	6	8	772	18	1	3467	4	9
	Euphrasia.....	3638	0	0	638	6	2	4276	6	2
	Melancthon.....	377	10	0	62	5	0	439	15	0
	Proton.....									
	Normanby.....									
Egremont.....										
Glenelg.....										
	Total.....£	9581	19	2	2280	2	5	11862	1	7
Haldimand.....	Canborough.....									
	Cayuga, North.....									
	Cayuga, South.....									
	Caledonia, Village.....									
	Dunn.....									
	Moulton and Sherbrooke.....									
	Oneida.....									
	Rainham.....	121	7	6	64	17	0	186	4	6
	Seneca.....									
Walpole.....	1584	3	0	1045	0	11	2629	3	11	
	Total.....£	1705	10	6	1109	17	11	2815	8	5

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.			Interest.			Amount.			
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Hastings	Belleville, Town										
	Hungerford	2203	8	4	966	15	4	3170	3	8	
	Huntingdon	1661	13	5	888	11	9	2550	5	2	
	Madoc	1426	17	7	861	15	9	2288	13	4	
	Elziver	67	10	0	13	11	0	81	1	0	
	Tudor										
	Marmora	437	18	0	233	11	1	671	9	1	
	Rawdon	2250	0	2	995	10	5	3245	10	7	
	Sidney	1671	1	6	980	15	2	2601	16	8	
	Thurlow	2108	17	10	1035	2	4	3142	0	2	
	Tyendinaga	1313	4	6	647	5	7	1960	10	1	
	Trenton, Village										
Lake	432	0	0	79	4	2	511	4	2		
Grimsthorpe											
	Total.....£	13570	11	4	6652	2	7	20222	13	11	
Huron	Ashfield	£	2007	4	5	636	0	11	2643	5	4
Bruce	(None.)										
Kent.....	Camden	1113	15	0	438	5	10	1552	0	10	
	Zone	1017	15	0	136	16	8	1154	11	8	
	Chatham	2695	15	0	1017	16	8	3713	11	8	
	Dover	3100	10	6	338	9	1	3438	19	7	
	Harwich	2294	19	9	1187	11	11	3482	11	8	
	Howard	1910	18	4	373	6	6	2784	4	10	
	Orford	635	15	11	129	11	11	765	7	10	
	Raleigh	2255	17	0	538	18	9	2794	15	9	
	Romney	827	7	2	184	0	6	1011	7	8	
	Tilbury, East	2041	5	7	313	6	7	2354	12	2	
	Total.....£	17893	19	3	5158	4	5	23052	3	8	
Lambton.....	Brooke	1475	16	0	348	3	1	1823	19	1	
	Enniskillen	779	0	0	121	14	10	900	14	10	
	Dawn	2960	1	6	454	16	3	3414	17	9	
	Euphemia	593	16	2	90	3	1	683	19	3	
	Moore	1525	9	8	497	13	5	2023	3	1	
	Plympton	2535	13	0	972	18	7	3508	11	7	
	Sarnia	771	10	0	337	5	1	1108	15	1	
	Sombra	3768	1	3	1466	12	2	5224	13	5	
Warwick	1440	18	9	472	9	11	1913	8	8		
	Total.....£	15840	6	4	4761	16	5	20602	2	9	

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.			Interest.			Amount.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lanark.....	Drummond.....	430	11	11	88	4	4	518	16	3
	Bathurst.....	727	18	9	378	5	1	1106	3	10
	Sherbrooke, North.....	81	8	6	4	8	4	85	16	10
	Sherbrooke, South.....	211	5	3	26	4	2	237	9	5
	Pakenham.....	719	11	11	221	0	3	940	1	2
	Lanark.....	278	17	9	195	9	8	474	7	5
	Darling.....	126	0	0	75	8	4	201	8	4
	Burgess, North.....	474	19	11	93	14	5	568	14	4
	Dalhousie.....	166	0	0	41	19	3	207	19	3
	Lavant, (paid up).....									
	Montagu.....	531	2	5	321	5	5	852	7	10
	Elmsley, North.....	664	5	9	167	18	8	832	4	5
	Beckwith.....	321	0	0	103	17	10	424	18	7
Ramsay.....	599	17	8	252	8	11	852	6	7	
	Total.....£	5833	0	7	1970	4	8	7303	5	3
Renfrew.....	McNab.....	414	16	0	94	0	0	508	16	0
	Ross.....	307	17	11	97	8	0	405	5	11
	Horton.....	421	0	3	105	4	9	526	5	0
	Westmeath.....	515	2	2	118	9	0	633	11	2
	Pembroke.....	118	19	6	13	12	9	132	12	3
	Total.....£	1777	15	10	428	14	6	2206	10	4
Leeds.....	Bastard.....	1015	19	1	608	4	2	1622	3	3
	Burgess, South.....	109	7	0	44	9	10	153	16	10
	Crosby, North.....	614	12	6	311	14	1	926	6	7
	Crosby, South.....	479	1	3	109	13	2	588	14	5
	Elizabethtown.....	962	16	11	422	10	4	1385	7	3
	Kitley.....	506	0	2	241	3	11	747	4	1
	Leeds.....	668	8	6	191	7	8	859	16	2
	Lansdown.....	894	13	2	471	14	2	1366	7	4
	Yonge.....	989	9	11	539	8	1	1528	18	0
Escott.....	358	8	0	159	0	3	517	8	3	
	Total.....£	6598	16	6	3097	5	8	9696	2	2
Grenville.....	Augusta.....	1773	17	3	811	11	9	2585	9	0
	Edwardsburgh.....	1347	15	3	868	16	11	2216	12	2
	Gower, South.....	544	7	4	293	15	11	838	3	3
	Oxford, (Rideau).....	1335	4	0	931	7	6	2266	11	6
	Wolford.....	419	1	3	253	13	9	672	15	0
	Total.....£	5420	5	1	3159	5	10	8579	10	11
Lincoln.....	Caistor.....	671	5	0	395	8	8	1066	13	8
	Niagara, Town.....	161	19	0	32	10	4	194	9	4
	Total.....£	833	4	0	427	19	0	1261	3	0
Welland.....	Pelham.....	885	0	0	22	15	8	857	15	8

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Middlesex	Adelaide	1830 2 4	1224 15 11	3054 18 3
	Carradoc	2127 16 8	1062 8 8	3190 5 4
	Delaware	342 18 4	169 8 9	512 7 1
	Dorchester, North	1017 6 10	588 13 1	1605 19 11
	Ekfrid	1959 15 6	886 13 9	2846 9 3
	Lobo	1547 3 10	1011 9 4	2558 13 2
	London	1011 19 2	618 16 9	1630 15 11
	Metcalfe	478 1 8	180 3 11	658 5 7
	Mosa	1504 12 7	691 9 3	2196 1 10
	Westminster	2185 8 0	2096 8 6	4281 16 6
	Nissouri, West	1246 14 3	687 16 5	1934 10 8
	Total.....£	15251 19 2	9218 4 4	24470 3 6
Norfolk	Charlotteville	865 0 0	305 0 10	1170 0 10
	Houghton	1667 16 4	530 17 1	2198 13 5
	Middletown	1721 7 8	760 4 8	2481 12 4
	Townsend	1069 8 3	678 3 9	1747 12 0
	Walsingham	3145 6 4	971 0 0	4116 6 4
	Windham	1747 6 8	871 17 11	2619 4 7
	Woodhouse	790 16 6	592 18 10	1383 15 4
	Total.....£	11007 1 9	4710 3 1	15717 4 10
Northumberland	Brighton (Murray)	61 5 0	7 7 0	68 12 0
	Cramahc	711 18 4	242 13 5	954 11 9
	Haldimand	1631 11 7	445 5 2	2076 16 9
	Alnwick	220 3 4	127 17 8	348 1 0
	Hamilton	1099 19 7	184 13 10	1284 13 5
	Monaghan, South	237 18 9	33 3 2	271 1 11
	Murray	861 5 0	387 13 10	1248 18 10
	Percy	1428 10 10	520 10 1	1949 0 11
	Seymour	2155 8 9	1198 13 0	3354 1 9
	Brighton (Cramahc)	1192 5 0	195 8 9	1387 13 9
	Total.....£	9600 6 2	3343 5 11	12943 12 1
Durham	Cartwright	1407 2 6	557 5 8	1964 8 2
	Cavan	800 5 0	178 6 6	978 11 6
	Clark	2025 18 0	488 0 4	2513 18 4
	Darlington	1049 10 2	245 17 5	1295 7 7
	Hope	1174 1 8	262 19 7	1437 1 3
	Manvers	2545 19 3	565 7 5	3111 6 8
	Total.....£	9002 16 7	2297 16 11	11300 13 6
Ontario	Brock	1209 6 4	582 8 10	1791 15 2
	Mara	1821 7 0	477 6 4	2298 13 4
	Rama	162 0 0	21 9 1	183 9 1
	Pickering	1910 18 6	836 11 7	2747 10 1
	Reach	1694 18 1	645 5 4	2340 1 5
	Scott	1364 5 0	590 9 0	1954 14 0
	Thorah	628 7 4	334 2 2	962 9 6
	Uxbridge	2018 0 1	753 2 4	2771 2 5
	Whitby	2451 13 6	843 14 3	3295 7 9
	Total.....£	18260 13 10	6084 8 11	18345 2 9

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxford	Blandford	934 16 3	382 5 9	1317 2 0
	Blenheim	1784 9 6	837 17 1	2622 6 7
	Dereham	1619 6 7	782 1 5	2401 8 0
	Nissouri, East	1521 8 9	865 2 0	2386 10 9
	Norwich	1974 10 6	785 18 1	2760 8 7
	Oxford, East	1055 2 4	528 1 1	1583 3 5
	Oxford, North	596 9 6	183 17 2	780 6 8
	Oxford, West	338 7 6	133 19 11	472 7 5
	Zorra, East and West	2100 15 2	1052 9 1	3153 4 3
	Total	£ 11925 6 1	5551 11 7	17476 17 8
Perth	Mornington	£ 4866 8 7	554 12 8	5421 1 3
Peterborough ...	Asphodel	603 18 8	370 15 3	974 13 11
	Belmont	991 15 9	354 8 2	1346 3 11
	Douro	841 15 4	808 7 2	1650 2 6
	Dummer	1039 14 10	729 16 5	1769 11 3
	Monaghan, North	244 12 1	117 1 5	361 13 6
	Otonabee	1151 4 8	859 14 1	2010 18 9
	Smith	743 13 2	237 6 8	980 19 10
	Harvey	408 1 6	461 13 8	869 15 2
	Ennismore	563 9 1	494 6 1	1057 15 2
	Total	£ 6588 5 1	4433 8 11	11021 14 0
Victoria	Eldon	163 1 10	27 15 10	190 17 8
	Emily	961 3 8	427 9 4	1388 13 0
	Mariposa	1196 5 0	316 7 11	1512 12 11
	Ops	1283 6 11	671 7 7	1954 14 6
	Verulam	915 16 6	1036 17 1	1952 13 7
	Penelon	549 7 8	162 7 10	711 15 6
	Total	£ 5069 1 7	2642 5 7	7711 7 2
Prescott	Caledonia	299 0 0	119 4 10	418 4 10
	Hawkesbury, East	1424 1 5	744 4 9	2168 6 2
	Do. West	370 11 6	116 1 11	486 13 5
	Alfred	893 2 4	224 18 1	1118 0 5
	Total	£ 2986 15 3	1204 9 7	4191 4 10
Russell	Cumberland	1148 0 0	503 4 7	1651 4 7
	Clarence	427 15 0	139 1 1	566 16 1
	Cambridge	72 10 0	6 5 4	78 15 4
	Russell	238 5 0	39 16 11	278 1 11
	Total	£ 1886 10 0	688 7 11	2574 17 11
Prince Edward ..	Ameliasburg	1547 19 0	690 0 4	2237 19 4
	Athol	342 18 7	130 18 1	473 16 8
	Hallowell	118 2 6	65 12 11	183 15 5
	Hillier	970 10 4	429 17 9	1400 8 1
	Marysburgh	225 10 9	184 12 11	410 3 8
	Sophiasburgh	896 12 7	321 18 2	1218 10 9
	Total	£ 4101 13 9	1823 0 2	5924 13 11

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Simcoe.....	Adjala	1026 3 9	312 17 10	1339 1 7
	Essa.....	3488 5 0	455 12 1	3943 17 1
	Tosorontio.....	1715 13 6	268 0 4	1983 13 10
	Gwillimbury, West	1333 15 0	554 16 9	1688 11 9
	Innisfil	2042 15 0	612 12 7	2655 7 7
	Medonte	3285 1 11	780 1 8	4065 3 7
	Mono	2065 10 0	667 17 2	2733 7 2
	Mulmer	4018 17 6	627 13 10	4646 11 4
	Nottawaunga	5523 13 6	909 8 3	6433 1 9
	Orillia	497 16 6	113 17 0	611 13 6
	Oro	2951 5 0	505 14 11	3456 19 11
	Tecumseth	1665 7 6	319 4 2	1984 11 8
	Tiny.....	678 6 10	153 9 2	831 16 0
	Tay	2997 8 3	247 15 8	3245 3 11
	Vespra	2421 16 6	381 2 9	2752 19 3
Sunnidale	3285 10 8	197 14 1	3483 4 9	
Flos	2197 5 9	335 14 1	2532 19 10	
	Total.....£	41194 12 2	7193 12 4	48388 4 6
Stormont.....	Cornwall.....	115 10 0	97 16 0	213 6 0
	Roxburg	401 6 8	301 19 10	703 6 6
	Osabruck	499 18 5	289 15 3	789 13 8
	Finch.....	884 18 4	761 9 2	1646 7 6
	Total.....£	1901 13 5	1451 0 3	3352 13 8
Dundas	Williamsburgh.....	1034 4 2	825 6 11	1859 11 1
	Winchester.....	638 0 0	479 17 0	1117 17 0
	Matilda	684 17 9	224 8 2	909 5 11
	Mountain.....	484 10 0	171 6 8	655 16 8
	Total.....£	2841 11 11	1700 18 9	4542 10 8
Glengarry	Lancaster	351 5 0	324 5 1	675 10 1
	Lochiel	477 5 0	374 16 6	852 1 6
	Charlottenburgh	199 7 0	199 11 5	398 18 5
	Kenyon	813 16 6	913 6 3	1727 2 9
	Total.....£	1841 13 6	1811 19 3	3653 12 9
Waterloo	Wellesley	17621 4 5	5943 19 6	23565 3 11
Wellington	Amaranth	293 5 0	66 13 10	359 18 10
	Garafraza	2085 14 3	577 9 2	2663 3 5
	Erin	2681 9 5	844 4 3	3525 13 8
	Eramosa	1303 18 4	617 12 5	1921 10 9
	Maryborough	16599 12 6	2622 10 4	19222 2 10
	Peel.....	32942 15 10	12173 18 8	45116 14 6
Puslinch	14440 1 5	11015 3 3	25455 4 8	
	Total.....£	70346 16 9	27917 11 11	98264 8 8

SCHEDULE A.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.			Interest.			Amount.				
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Wentworth	Ancaster	811	0	0	211	18	5	1022	18	5		
	Barton	80	0	0	16	16	0	96	16	0		
	Beverly	2093	11	7	1017	3	0	3110	14	7		
	Binbrook	490	3	7	209	13	2	699	16	9		
	Flamborough, East	427	16	3	205	10	10	633	7	1		
	Flamborough, West	611	12	6	343	4	4	954	16	10		
	Glanford	589	18	0	125	7	7	715	5	7		
	Total	£	5104	1	11		2129	13	4	7233	15	3
Halton	Esquesing	847	18	11	389	3	2	1237	2	1		
	Nassagaweya	1055	5	0	544	6	6	1599	11	6		
	Nelson	418	7	6	113	8	2	531	15	8		
	Trafalgar	1440	10	0	595	8	6	2035	18	6		
		Total	£	3762	1	5		1642	6	4	5404	7	9
York	Etobicoke	695	18	4	312	12	5	1008	10	9		
	Gwillimbury, East	822	12	6	315	12	5	1138	4	11		
	Gwillimbury, North	667	15	6	210	11	1	878	6	7		
	King	1932	0	0	848	4	0	2780	4	0		
	Markham	1247	15	0	556	4	7	1803	19	7		
	Scarborough	1188	5	8	656	15	4	1845	1	0		
	Vaughan	3164	2	7	1114	0	10	4278	3	5		
	Whitchurch	1247	13	4	366	3	3	1613	16	7		
York	1081	18	0	434	11	5	1516	9	5			
Georgina	1000	17	6	279	19	9	1280	17	3			
	Total	£	13048	18	5		5094	15	1	18143	13	6
Peel	Albion	1718	17	6	772	14	0	2491	11	6		
	Caledon	2078	10	10	694	11	5	2773	2	3		
	Chinguncousy	3702	0	0	1411	3	4	5113	3	4		
	Toronto	2546	19	5	1053	8	8	3600	8	1		
	Toronto, Gore	135	0	0	47	5	0	182	5	0		
	Total	£	10181	7	9		3979	2	5	14160	10	2

RECAPITULATION—CANADA WEST.

Counties.	Principal.			Interest.			Amount.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brant.....	3535	11	2	1594	5	2	5129	16	4	
Carleton.....	8344	16	9	3744	8	5	12089	5	2	
Elgin.....	12746	5	2	5728	1	2	18474	6	4	
Essex.....	11924	19	3	5210	2	11	17135	2	2	
Frontenac.....	3329	14	9	1439	12	3	4769	7	0	
Lennox.....	624	11	2	395	6	8	1019	17	10	
Addington.....	2114	19	4	1284	2	1	3399	1	5	
Grey.....	9581	19	2	2280	2	5	11862	1	7	
Haldimand.....	1705	10	6	1109	17	11	2815	8	5	
Hastings.....	13570	11	4	6652	2	7	20222	13	11	
Huron.....	2007	4	5	636	0	11	2643	5	4	
Bruce.....	None.									
Kent.....	17893	19	3	5158	4	5	23052	3	8	
Lambton.....	15840	6	4	4761	16	5	20602	2	9	
Lanark.....	5333	0	7	1970	4	8	7303	5	3	
Renfrew.....	1777	15	10	428	14	6	2206	10	4	
Leeds.....	6598	16	6	3097	5	8	9696	2	2	
Grenville.....	5420	5	1	3159	5	10	8579	10	11	
Lincoln.....	833	4	0	427	19	0	1261	3	0	
Welland.....	835	0	0	22	15	8	857	15	8	
Middlesex.....	15251	19	2	9218	4	4	24470	3	6	
Norfolk.....	11007	1	9	4710	3	1	15717	4	10	
Northumberland.....	9600	6	2	3343	5	11	12943	12	1	
Durham.....	9002	16	7	2297	16	11	11300	13	6	
Ontario.....	13260	13	10	5081	3	11	18345	2	9	
Oxford.....	11925	6	1	5551	11	7	17476	17	8	
Perth.....	4366	3	7	554	12	8	5421	1	3	
Peterborough.....	6588	5	1	4433	8	11	11021	14	0	
Victoria.....	5069	1	7	2642	5	7	7711	7	2	
Prescott.....	2986	15	3	1204	9	7	4191	4	10	
Russell.....	1886	10	0	688	7	11	2574	17	11	
Prince Edward.....	4101	13	9	1823	0	2	5924	13	11	
Simcoe.....	41194	12	2	7193	12	4	48388	4	6	
Stormont.....	1901	13	5	1451	0	3	3352	13	8	
Dundas.....	2841	11	11	1700	18	9	4542	10	8	
Glengarry.....	1841	13	6	1811	19	3	3653	12	9	
Waterloo.....	17621	4	5	5943	19	6	23565	3	11	
Wellington.....	70346	16	9	27917	11	11	93264	8	8	
Wentworth.....	5104	1	11	2129	13	4	7233	15	3	
Halton.....	3762	1	5	1642	6	4	5404	7	9	
York.....	13048	18	5	5094	15	1	18143	13	6	
Peel.....	10181	7	9	3979	2	5	14160	10	2	
Total.....	£	387409	10	1	149517	3	5	536926	13	6

SCHEDULE B.

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Shefford	Brome	420 15 5	148 7 10	569 3 3
	Granby	105 17 6	10 18 2	116 15 8
	Shefford	178 19 9	31 1 3	208 1 0
	Stukely	78 4 10	33 5 8	111 10 6
	Ely	112 15 0	2 19 3	115 14 3
	Milton	216 15 0	61 7 7	278 2 7
	Farnham	742 2 3	297 17 11	1040 0 2
	Total.....£	1853 9 9	585 17 8	2439 7 5
Drummond, (Municipality No. 1)	Grantham	17 16 3	4 0 6	21 16 9
	Wickham	7 15 0	.....	7 15 0
	Durham	77 5 5	4 16 7	82 2 0
	Upton (1 to 7 Ranges)	(None.)	23 13 6	287 12 9
	Upton (Augmentation)			
	Acton			
	Wendover			
Simpson	Total.....£	366 15 11	32 10 7	399 6 6
Drummond, (Municipality No. 2)	Aston and Augmentation	253 15 0	51 15 7	305 10 7
	Bulstrode	5 17 0	.....	5 17 0
	Arthabaska	45 10 0	19 10 9	65 0 9
	Chester	49 4 10	1 7 2	50 12 0
	Tingwick	128 4 0	14 7 5	142 11 5
	Warwick	537 15 0	1 6 8	539 1 8
	Kingsey	109 0 10	18 2 1	127 2 11
	Stanford	85 0 0	32 2 9	117 2 9
	Ham	(None.)	.....	.....
	Wolton			
	Horton			
South Ham				
Total.....£	1214 6 8	138 12 5	1352 19 1	
Megantic, (Municipality No. 1)	Leeds	579 18 6	351 15 3	931 13 9
	Nelson	171 0 0	107 12 7	278 12 7
	Inverness	799 2 6	541 6 8	1340 9 2
	Somerset	204 0 4	24 10 7	228 10 11
	Halifax	369 0 0	82 9 11	451 9 11
	Ireland	66 7 10	10 12 9	77 0 7
	Wolfstown	None.	.....	.....
Total.....£	2189 9 2	1118 7 9	3307 16 11	
Megantic, (Municipality No. 2)	Broughton	260 0 0	75 15 4	335 15 4
	Tring	18 0 0	1 8 4	19 8 4
	Colerain, Thetford, Price, Adstock, Lambton, Forsythe, Shenly, Aylmer, Dorset, Grayhurst.	None.	.....	.....
	Total.....£	278 0 0	77 3 8	355 3 8

SCHEDULE B.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sherbrooke	Hereford.....	234 17 6	9 10 0	244 17 0	
	Compton.....	348 14 0	39 12 2	388 6 2	
	Orford.....	67 10 0	.....	67 10 0
	Ascott.....	158 14 5	6 18 8	165 12 8	
	Eaton.....	127 9 0	23 10 11	150 19 11	
	Brompton.....	34 10 6	1 11 8	36 2 2	
	Windsor.....	222 11 11	13 2 4	235 14 3	
	Melbourne.....	114 1 3	37 10 1	151 17 4	
	Shipton.....	138 11 3	29 17 0	168 8 3	
	Auckland, Westbury, Newport, Bury, Ditton, Hampden, Chesham, Mar- ston, Clinton (West), Clifton, Duds- well, Lingwick, Whittou, Weedon, Winslow, Garthby, Stratford, Stoke	(None.)			
	Total.....£	1491 19 10	162 7 11	1654 7 9	
Ottawa, (Municipality No. 1)....	Onslow.....	287 3 8	42 6 7	329 10 3	
	Hardley.....	142 18 4	20 10 1	163 8 5	
	Wakefield.....	102 10 0	35 7 6	137 17 6	
	Hull.....	478 19 5	57 10 9	536 10 2	
	Templeton.....	941 6 5	169 3 7	1110 10 0	
	Masham, Low, Oldfield, Carwood, Stan- hope, Aylwin, Wright, Bouchette, Muniwaki, Egau, Ammond, Ken- sington, Cameron, Hincks, North- field, Dunham.	(None.)			
		Total.....£	1952 17 10	325 4 6	2278 2 4
Ottawa, (Municipality No. 2)...	Buckingham.....	1437 1 6	380 3 5	1817 4 11	
	Lochaber.....	305 13 4	87 15 7	453 8 11	
	Portland, Bowman, Bigelow, Blake, Wabasseo, Bouthillier, Merrit, Camp- bell, Kiamien, Dudley, McGill, Wells, Villeneuve, Killaly, Bidwell, Lath- bury, Derry, Preston, Hartwell, Ri- pon, Addington, Suffolk, Amherst, Ponsonby.	(None.)			
		Total.....£	1802 14 10	467 10 0	2270 13 10
Ottawa, (Municipality No. 3)...	Bristol.....	374 17 2	107 3 6	482 0 8	
	Clarendon.....	802 5 0	212 5 8	1014 10 8	
	Litchfield.....	395 18 8	150 1 2	545 19 10	
	Mansfield, Waltham, Sheen, Allumette, Calumet, Chichester.	(None.)			
	Total.....£	1573 0 10	469 10 4	2042 11 2	
Two Mountains..	Chatham.....	95 7 6	14 11 8	109 19 2	
	Wentworth.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
	Grenville and Augmentation.....	123 15 7	15 18 3	139 18 10	
	Core.....	55 14 8	22 10 0	78 4 10	
	Harrington, Howard, Arundel, Mont- calm, Wolfe, Salaberry, Grandison, Berresford.	(None.)			
	Total.....£	299 17 9	52 19 11	352 17 8	

SCHEDULE B.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dorchester, (Municipality No. 2)	Frampton	279 13 8	38 17 3	318 10 11
	Cranbourne	36 5 5	2 0 4	38 14 9
	Wufford	293 10 6	186 6 5	429 16 11
	Linîre, Motgamet, Jersey, Marlow, Roxboro', Spalding, Ditchfield, Woburn, Clinton (East), Kennebec Road. } (None.)			
	Total	£ 609 9 7	177 13 0	787 2 7
Stanstead,	Bolton	316 7 8	90 4 8	406 12 4
	Mngog	27 0 0	0 11 1	27 11 1
	Hutley	248 7 7	32 6 5	280 14 0
	Potton	416 17 7	72 1 0	488 18 7
	Stanstead	151 16 11	30 18 8	182 15 7
	Barnston	122 3 4	3 8 3	125 11 7
	Barford	41 3 5	3 10 5	44 13 10
Total	£ 1323 16 6	238 0 6	1556 17 0	
Beauharnois, (Municipality No. 2)	Hinchinbrooke	288 14 8	129 19 0	418 13 8
	Godmanchester	(None.)		
	Hemmingford	44 18 3	24 5 4	69 3 7
	Dundee	(None.)		
	Elgin	20 5 0	0 8 10	20 13 10
Village of Huntingdon	(None.)			
Total	£ 353 17 11	154 13 2	508 11 1	
Missisquoi	Stanbridge	692 15 7	237 10 5	930 6 0
	Dunham	799 14 7	267 16 3	1067 10 10
	Sutton	812 0 7	272 18 1	1084 18 8
Total	£ 2304 10 9	778 4 9	3082 15 6	
Leinster	Rawdon	144 2 11	44 10 11	188 13 10
	Kilkenny	109 7 6	8 14 1	118 1 7
	Clintsey, Wexford, Chilton, Carrick, Doncaster, Rowan. } (None.)			
Total	£ 253 10 5	53 5 0	306 15 5	
St. Maurice	Caxton	£ 362 8 9		362 8 9
	Shawenegan, Hunterstown and Augmentation of Caxton. } (None.)			
L'Islet, (Municipality No. 1.)	Ashford and Augmentation	£ 42 11 9	9 5 9	51 17 6
	Armagh (East), Ashburton, Casgrain, Moutminy, Dionne, Lessard, Levrière, Bourdages, Lafontaine, Fournier, Garneau, Patton, Arago. } (None.)			

SCHEDULE B.—(Continued.)

Counties.	Townships.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rimouski.....	{ Mtano £ Duquesne, Maupas, Kempt Road, Nei- gette, St. Denis, Cabot, MacNider and Gore.....	{ 178 7 8 (None.)	{ 76 5 6	{ 254 13 2
Kamouraska.....	{ Ixworth..... £ Woodbridge, Bungay, Parke.....	{ 38 0 0 (None.)	{ 13 17 3	{ 49 17 3
Nicolet.....	{ Blandford..... £ Maddington.....	{ 546 0 0 (None.)	{	{ 546 0 0
Quebec.....	{ Stoneham..... Tewkesbury..... Total£	{ 210 0 0 135 0 0 845 0 0	{ 107 18 10 106 10 0 24 8 10	{ 317 18 10 241 10 0 559 8 10
Huntingdon.....	Sherrington..... £	113 17 7	46 7 7	160 5 2
Berthier, (Municipality No. 2.)	{ Kildare and Augmentation..... £ Cathcart.....	{ 104 16 2 (None.)	{ 24 15 9	{ 129 11 11
Vaudreuil.....	Newton..... £	141 14 3	33 18 10	175 13 1

RECAPITULATION.—CANADA EAST.

Counties.	Principal.	Interest.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beauharnois, Municipality No. 2.....	353 17 11	154 13 2	508 11 1
Berthier, do No. 2.....	104 16 2	24 15 0	129 11 11
Drummond, do No. 1.....	368 15 11	32 10 7	399 6 6
Drummond, do No. 2.....	1214 6 8	188 12 5	1352 19 1
Dorchester, do No. 2.....	609 9 7	177 13 0	787 2 7
Huntingdon.....	113 17 7	40 7 7	160 5 2
Kamouraska.....	36 0 0	13 17 3	49 17 3
L'Islet, Municipality No. 1.....	42 11 9	9 5 9	51 17 6
Leinster.....	253 10 5	53 5 0	306 15 5
Megantic, Municipality No. 1.....	2189 9 2	1118 7 9	3307 16 11
Megantic, do No. 2.....	278 0 0	77 3 8	355 3 8
Missisquoi.....	2304 10 9	778 4 9	3082 15 6
Nicolet.....	546 0 0	.....	546 0 0
Ottawa, Municipality No. 1.....	1952 17 10	325 4 6	2278 2 4
Ottawa, do No. 2.....	1802 14 10	467 19 0	2270 13 10
Ottawa, do No. 3.....	1573 0 10	469 10 4	2042 11 2
Quebec.....	345 0 0	214 8 10	559 8 10
Rimouski, Municipality No. 2.....	178 7 8	76 5 6	254 13 2
Stanstead.....	1323 16 6	233 0 6	1556 17 0
Sherbrooke.....	1491 19 10	162 7 11	1654 7 9
Shefford.....	1853 9 9	535 17 8	2439 7 5
St. Maurice.....	362 8 9	.....	362 8 9
Two Mountains.....	299 17 9	52 19 11	352 17 8
Vaudreuil.....	141 14 3	33 18 10	175 13 1
Total..... £	19738 13 11	5246 9 8	24985 3 7

Q U E B E C:
PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX,
MOUNTAIN STREET.

R E T U R N

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 28th ultimo, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, "copies of all memorials and letters addressed to the Government before and since the 18th of December last, by the Clergy of the Churches of England, Scotland and Rome, and by the British Wesleyan Methodist Church, for Indian Missions in this Province, and the Bodies representing the same respectively, or any or either of them, including any schedule or list of the names of the Stipendiaries claiming a right to stipends or allowances, or to a commutation of the same under the terms of the Act passed on the 18th December last, intituled, "An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of money arising from the lands heretofore known as the Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes," together with the replies of the Government thereto, including copies of any Orders of Council, touching such commutation."

By Command,

GEORGE ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 6th March, 1855.

GALT, C. W.
1st January, 1855.

SIR,—Being an incumbent of the Church of Scotland at Galt, in Canada West, consequently affected in my rights by the Bill secularizing the Clergy Reserves in Canada, and feeling disposed to avail myself of the commutation clause, I therefore beg leave to inquire whether the Government are willing to commute with me as an individual, or must applications be first sanctioned by our Church.

I write this with the concurrence of several of my brethren in this section of the country, who are equally interested and desirous of information on the subject.

May I presume to ask the favor of an immediate answer.

I remain, &c.,

H. GIBSON,
Minister.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th January, 1855.

REVEREND SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 1st inst., that His Excellency is advised that the Government cannot entertain applications for commutation from individual ministers, unless the consent of the church to which they belong shall have been first obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

E. A. MEREDITH,
Assistant Secretary.

The Revd. H. Gibson,
Galt, C. W.

MOUNT ALBION POST OFFICE,
Township of Barton, C. W.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—As I am desirous to be made acquainted with the necessary steps to be taken to effect a Commutation of my Clergy Reserve allowance, I take this opportunity respectfully to request you, at your earliest convenience, to give me the desired information; also, I am anxious to know for what sum I could commute, being 31 years of age, and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

With best wishes to you, and praying that the propitious auspices under which you have commenced your high career may be long continued, and that your connection with British America may be equally advantageous to both yourself and these noble Provinces,

I beg to subscribe myself,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON, V. D. M.,
Of the Presbyterian Church of Canada,
In connection with the
Church of Scotland.

To His Excellency
Sir E. W. Head, Bart.,
Governor General,
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
24th January, 1855.

REVEREND SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General, to state, in reply to your letter, without date, received by his Excellency, on the 8th instant, that it is impossible, at present, to say what sum you will be entitled to receive, in the event of your commuting your stipend under the Clergy Reserve Act of last Session.

I may add, however, that the Government cannot entertain applications for commutation, from individual ministers, unless the consent of the Church to which they belong, shall have been first obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

E. A. MEREDITH.

The Rev. Wm. Johnson, V. D. M.
Mount Albion, P. O.
Barton.

TORONTO, 10th Feby., 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of the Committee of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association, to inclose a Memorial recently adopted by them on the subject of the recent Legislation on that subject; and beg to request that you will have the goodness to lay the same before His Excellency the Governor General at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. FREELAND.

To the Honble P. J. O. Chauveau,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

To His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c., in Council.

The Memorial of the Committee of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of Upper Canada,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That during the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, a law was passed entitled "An Act to make better provision for the appropriation of moneys arising from the Lands heretofore known as Clergy Reserves, by rendering them available for Municipal purposes," which deeply affects the religious interests, the civil equality and social peace, of a large majority of the inhabitants of this Province.

That Your Memorialists are of opinion that if the arrangements contemplated by the Act be matured, they will entail upon the Country great and numerous evils, and will form a ground for future agitation and strife which it was designed ostensibly to allay and remove.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that for upwards of thirty years an attempt has been made to give ascendancy to the branches of the National Church of England and Scotland in this Province, without respect to the denominational character of the population; and that the Clergy Reserves, originally appropriated for a Protestant Clergy, and designed according to the unanimous opinion of the English Bench, for the support of the Ministers of all Protestant denominations, have been heretofore almost exclusively monopolised by those Churches.

That while your Memorialists, and a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Province, whose views, they believe they represent, have reason to complain of the illegal, and unjust appropriation during that period, of about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, towards the support of those two Churches, at the sacrifice of the rights of all others, they more especially deprecate the probability of perpetuating that injustice under the uncertain arrangement, and doubtful interpretation of the late Provincial Act.

That the mode of settlement contemplated under that law, although professedly made in harmony with the Imperial Act, (16 Vict., ch. 21,) is clearly in opposition to its stipulations, which only guarantee the payment of annuities, but do not provide for commutation: and although designed ostensibly to abolish those invidious distinctions, on account of religious opinion, which have so long disturbed the peace of this Province, it may evidently be employed to perpetuate them for an indefinite period.

Your Memorialists respectfully urge, that public opinion, and sound Policy demand that all religious denominations in society shall enjoy an equality of

Civil Privileges; and although the Imperial Statute we have named, imposed upon the population of the Province the burthen (which they consented to bear) of providing for the payment of annuities chargeable upon the "Reserve Fund" during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties receiving the same, yet it provided also for the ultimate extinction of the wrong of which they complain, at the death or removal of the last stipendiary. That your Memorialists regard the scheme of commutation involved in the late Provincial Act, as not only subversive of the design of the Imperial Statute, but also of the great object sought by the enactment, viz; the ultimate practical recognition of the civil equality of all religious denominations. The limitation of the payment of stipendiaries in the Imperial Act by the incumbency of the party is clearly ignored by the Provincial Act, which limits it only by his life, and commutation is provided for, upon that basis alone; although the precise words "during the natural lives or incumbencies of the parties," receiving such income, which mark the stipulation of the former, are quoted at length in the latter.

Your Memorialists beg further to submit to your Excellency that the interpretation of the Act in some important particulars, is regarded by many as doubtful, and calculated to lead to future difficulties and litigation. For these reasons they earnestly desire that no scheme of commutation be sanctioned by your Excellency until full details shall have been submitted to Parliament at its approaching Session, and until provisions shall have been made to render the measure more complete and satisfactory.

(Signed,) JAMES PYPER, D. D., *Chairman*,
P. FREELAND, *Secretary*.

Toronto, 9th February, 1855.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 16th February, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor, by command of the Governor General, to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial from the Committee of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association of Upper Canada, signed by you as Secretary to that Committee, under date the 9th inst., and to inform you in reply, that the subject of that Memorial will receive His Excellency's attention.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

P. Freeland, Esq.,
Secretary, Committee of the A. C. A.
&c.. &c.. &c.
Toronto, Canada West.

BROCKVILLE, CANADA WEST,
16th February, 1855.

SIR,—An opportunity being now afforded to the Ministers of the Gospel receiving Government salaries to commute the same, I am desirous to be informed what could be the amount allowed me, should I finally conclude to commute with the Government, my present allowance as Minister of the late United Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada at Brockville.

The annual amount I now receive from the Government is £63 12s. 8½d. sterling, (or £70 14s. 8d. currency,) and am in the 66th year of my age, being 65 last September, I have never pursued any other profession or employment but that of the Christian Ministry ; I arrived in the year 1811, and have labored in my vocation 44 years.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) WILLIAM SMART.

The Hon. G. E. Cartier,
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Quebec, 20th Feb., 1855.

REVD. SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to state, in reply to your letter of the 16th instant, that it is impossible at present to say what sum you will be entitled to receive, in the event of your commuting your stipend under the Clergy Reserve Act of last Session.

I may add, however, that the Government cannot entertain applications for commutation from individual ministers, unless the consent of the Church to which they belong, shall have been first obtained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH.

QUEBEC:

**PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX,
MOUNTAIN STREET.**

RETURN

TO AN ADDRESS from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 16th instant, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, "A list of all Crown and Clergy Lands which have been sold within the Electoral County of Russell, since the fifth day of September last, to the present time, with the date of each sale, and the names of the parties to whom sold, and the amount of each sale; and also a statement, or list, of the Crown and Clergy Lands yet unsold in the said Electoral County."

By command,

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Quebec, 30th March, 1855.

RETURN of Crown and Clergy Lands sold within the Electoral County of Russell,
since 5th September, 1854.

Township.	Date.	Name.	Pt.	Lot.	Con.	A.	P.	Amount.
	1854.	<i>Crown Sales.</i>						
Clarence	Oct. 2..	Pierre Ortubise	..	23	5	200	s. d. 4 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0
	" 2..	J. Miron	..	18	6	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 2..	G. Miron	..	19	6	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 2..	J. Charette	N. ½	20	5	100	4 0	20 0 0
	" 3..	J. B. Lalonde	..	26	5	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 6..	P. Ortubise	W. ½	22	3	100	4 0	20 0 0
	" 4..	J. B. Parent	..	20	7	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 23..	J. B. Lamonté.	..	22	7	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 23..	J. B. Amiot.	S. ½	20	5	100	4 0	20 0 0
	" 23..	G. Fillian	..	4	3	200	4 0	40 0 0
	Nov. 1..	John McLean	..	17	7	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 2..	Thos. Brownrigg, Junr.	E. ½	14	10	100	4 0	20 0 0
	" 14..	Jos. Boudreau	..	18	1	155	4 0	31 0 0
" 24..	H. W. McCann.	..	12	1	177	4 0	35 8 0	
	1855.							
Jan. 4..	John Falkner	N. ½	22	9	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	1855.	<i>Clergy Sales.</i>						
Jan. 31..	A. Hagar	..	..	8	9	200	4 6	45 0 0

RETURN of Crown and Clergy Lands sold, &c.—(Continued.)

Township.	Date.	Name.	Pt.	Lot.	Con.	A.	P.	Amount.	
Cumberland...	1854. <i>Crown Sales.</i>						s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Oct. 2..	John Paisley ..	W. ½	B	8	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 10..	R. Richard	W. ½	25	6	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 10..	John Richard	E. ½	25	6	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 4..	John Cottoc ...	W. ½	27	5	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 26..	M. Labelle ...	..	22	1	200	4 0	40 0 0
	Nov. 7..	John Spiers ...	..	8	8	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 11..	Geo. Lancaster ..	NW. Pt	4	8	160	4 0	32 0 0	
	" 14..	Jas. Lancaster ..	E. ½	5	8	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 14..	John Lancaster ..	..	19	9	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 14..	John Fletcher ..	W. ½	21	8	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 23..	Geo. Shaw ...	W. ½	25	8	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 24..	H. W. McCann ..	W. ½	17	9	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	Dec. 12..	Geo. G. Downing ..	..	17	3	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 12..	W. Chamberlain ..	..	18	1	200	4 0	40 0 0
	1855.								
Jan. 3..	John Wilie	E. ½	13	1	100	4 0	20 0 0		
1855. <i>Clergy Sales.</i>									
Jan. 4..	E. Jackson	W. ½	6	6	100	5 0	25 0 0		
Cambridge ..	1854. <i>Crown Sales.</i>								
	Nov. 1..	John Benson...	N. ½	3	2	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 18..	Jos. Labourin..	..	6	1	200	4 0	40 0 0	
	" 23..	J. B. Forix	E. ½	3	1	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 27..	B. Labourin ....	..	5	1	200	4 0	40 0 0
	1854. <i>Clergy Sales.</i>								
Nov. 24..	Alex. McMartin. ....	..	29	3	200	4 0	40 0 0	
Russell.....	1854. <i>Crown Sales.</i>								
	Oct. 2..	Anthony McWay ..	E. ½	A	5	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 2..	Andrew Marceille ..	N. ½	2	7	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 2..	Andrew Marceille ..	E. ½	6	7	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 2..	Norman Louches ..	..	12	4	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 2..	William Argue ..	N. ½	14	1	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 16..	Charles Tessier..	E. ½	6	6	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 25..	Jerome Desrivieres ..	..	7	5	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 27..	William Popham ..	S. ½	14	1	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 27..	Alpheus Perry ..	S. ½	2	7	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	Nov. 8..	Baptiste Lemourie ..	E. ½	5	5	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 8..	Joseph Miculet.	E. ½	11	5	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	Dec. 29..	E. Gravel	E. ½	15	4	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	" 29..	X. Gravel ....	..	12	5	200	4 0	40 0 0
	" 29..	F. Gravel ....	..	14	5	200	4 0	40 0 0
	1855.								
	Jan. 3..	D. Hurley	E. ½	21	1	100	4 0	20 0 0	
" 3..	John Hurley...	W. ½	5	2	100	4 0	20 0 0		
" 3..	C. Hurley ....	..	22	1	200	4 0	40 0 0	
" 3..	James Hurley ..	W. ½	22	2	100	4 0	20 0 0		
" 3..	John Loughridge ..	W. ½	5	6	100	4 0	20 0 0		
" 3..	James Hurley ..	..	18	4	200	4 0	40 0 0	
" 4..	John Loughridge ..	N. ½	B	6	115	4 0	23 0 0		
" 4..	George Paphan.	S. ½	9	3	100	4 0	20 0 0		
" 31..	F. Pridhome	W. ½	16	5	100.	4 0	20 0 0		
" 31..	Right Rev. Romn Cath. Bishop of Bytown ..	S. Pt.	8	8	90	4 0	18 0 0		
1855. <i>Clergy Sales.</i>									
None.									

RETURN of Crown and Clergy Lands sold, &c.—(Continued.)

Township.	Date.	Name.	Pt.	Lot.	Con.	A.	P.	Amount.		
Osgoode...	1854. <i>Crown Sales.</i>									
	Sept. 19..	James Brunton .....	..	81	11	63	s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Nov. 16..	Robert McGregor .....	..	29	11	65	4 0	12 12 0	
							4 0	18 0 0		
	<i>Clergy Sales.</i>									
	Dec. 23..	Thomas FitzGerald	N. ½	14	2	100	8 0	40 0 0		
Gloucester ...	1854. <i>Crown Sales.</i>									
	Sept. 9..	Louis Perrault	N. ½	2	5	100	4 0	20 0 0		
	Oct. 26..	Matthew Butler	W. ½	4	5	100	4 0	20 0 0		
	" 26..	Michael Butler	E. ½	4	5	100	4 0	20 0 0		
	" 28..	John Cosgrove .....	..	1	5	300	4 0	40 0 0	
	Nov. 9..	Thomas Reddick	Ottawa wa.	18	10	44	4 0	26 8 0
					Ottawa wa.	19	10	44	4 0	
					Ottawa wa.	20	10	44	4 0	
					Ottawa wa.	13	10	44	4 0	
					Ottawa wa.	14	10	44	4 0	
	" 17..	William Black..	Ottawa wa.	15	10	44	4 0	44 0 0
					Ottawa wa.	16	10	44	4 0	
					Ottawa wa.	17	10	44	4 0	
					Ottawa wa.	1	9	200	4 0	
	" 21..	Thomas Starner	Ottawa wa.	4	10	44	4 0	17 12 0
	" 27..	Thomas Lenehan	Ottawa wa.	5	10	44	4 0	
					Ottawa wa.	10	10	44	4 0	
Dec. 11..	John Johnston..	Ottawa wa.	1	6	100	4 0	8 16 0	
" 19..	Thomas Earl... ..	..	S. ½	1	6	100	4 0	20 0 0	
	No Clergy Sales.									

Return of Crown and Clergy Lands yet unsold, in the Electoral County of
Russell.

TOWNSHIP OF GLOUCESTER.

Crown Lands.

From Ottawa—

- 4th Con S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16.
5th " S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.
6th " N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3.
9th " 16.
10th " 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12.

Clergy Reserves.

Rideau Front—

- 1st Con. 9.
2nd " 18.
3rd " 18.
4th " 10.
5th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18.
6th " 18, 24.

Ottawa Front—

- 2nd Con. 12, 24.
4th " 2, 7, 12.
5th " 8.
6th " 2, 8.
7th " 18, 19.
8th " 3, 9, 17.
9th " 4, 12, 18.
Gore 18.

TOWNSHIP OF OSGOODE.

Crown Lands.

Broken Front, 32.

- 5th Con. 30
8th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2.
9th " 1, 8, 5, 6, 7.
10th " 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.
11th " 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26.

Clergy Reserves.

Broken Front on Rideau, 7, 27, 33, 39.

- 1st Con. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, 27, 33, 39.
2nd " S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 22.
3rd " 8, 18, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28.
4th " 4, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, 19, 24, 29, 39.
5th " 8, 28.
6th " 2, 8, 14, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 42.
7th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 18, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 33, 39.
8th " 3, 9, 37.
9th " 4, 12, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 32.
10th " 8.
11th " 8, 18, 28.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE.

Crown Lands.

- 1st Con. N.W. Pt. 17, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 15.
2nd " 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14.
3rd " 2, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 18, 15, 16, 17.
4th " 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.
9th " 2, 3, 5.
10th " 1, 3, 4, 6, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, 20, 21, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 23.

TOWNSHIP OF CAMBRIDGE.—(Continued.)

Clergy Reserves.

- 1st Con. 1, 7, 14, 22, 29.
2nd " 5, 12, 19, 27.
3rd " 1, 7, 14, 22.
4th " 5, 12, 19, 27.
5th " 1, 7, 22, 29.
6th " 5, 19, 27.
7th " 1, 7, 14, 22, 29.
8th " 5, 12, 19, 27.
9th " 1, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, 14, 22, 29.
10th " 5, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 19, 27.

TOWNSHIP OF CLARENCE.

Crown Lands.

- 1st Con. W. Pt. 9, W. Pt. 10, S.E. Pt. 10, 19.
3rd " S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, 17.
4th " B. W. Pt. d.
5th " W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, 27.
6th " 18, 14, W. Pt. 22, 23, 25, 26.
7th " 12, 24, 26, 27.
8th " 10, 18, W. Pt. 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26.
9th " W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 24, 26, 27.
10th " 15, 19, 22, 23, 25, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 26.
11th " 9, 16, 17, 19, 24, 26, 27.

Clergy Reserves.

- Front Con. N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19.
1st " 15, 25.
2nd " 6, 12, 20, 27.
3rd " 8, 15, 25.
4th " D, 6, 12, 20, 27.
5th " W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 15, 25.
6th " 20, 27.
7th " 2, 8, 15, 25.
8th " A, 6, 20, 27.
9th " 2, 15, 25.
10th " 20, 27.
11th " 15.

TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND.

Crown Lands.

- 1st Con. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, 23, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, 24.
2nd " W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, 10, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, 22.
3rd " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, 16.
4th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, 26, 28.
5th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14.
6th " W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13.
8th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21.
9th " N.W. Pt. C, 22, 26, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27.
10th " 10, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11, 18, 21, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28.
11th " E. Pt. 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.

RETURN of Crown and Clergy Lands yet unsold, &c.—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIP OF CUMBERLAND.—(Continued.)

Clergy Reserves.

Front on Ottawa, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 17.
1st Con. 8, 15, 25.
2nd " N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 27.
3rd " 8, 25.
4th " 12, 27.
5th " 2, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, 15, 25.
6th " A, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 12, 20, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 27.
7th " E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2, 8, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 25.
8th " 6, 12, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20.
9th " 8, 25.
10th " 12, 20, 27.
11th " 15, 25.

TOWNSHIP OF RUSSELL.

Crown Lands.

1st Con. 12, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, 23, 24.
2nd " B, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, 8, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 13, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 22, 23, 24.
3rd " W. pt. B, 24.
4th " E. pt. B, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ A, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, 8.

TOWNSHIP OF RUSSELL.—(Continued.)

Crown Lands.—(Continued.)

5th Con. W. pt. B, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ A, 4, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 11, 17, 18, 21, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16.
6th " A, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23.
7th " 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22.
8th " N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, 3, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, 5, N. pt. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 22.
9th " 2, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21.
10th " N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20.

Clergy Reserves.

1st Con. 3, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, 20.
2nd " W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, 14.
3rd " S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 10, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ 20.
4th " 2, 9, 14, 19.
5th " 3, 10, 20.
6th " 2, 9, 14, 19.
7th " 3, 10, 20.
8th " 2, 9, 14, 19.
9th " 3, 10, 20.
10th " 2, 9, 14, 19.

Q U E B E C :

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX,

MOUNTAIN STREET.

CROWN AND CLERGY LANDS

IN THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 16th ultimo; praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House " a list of all Crown and Clergy Lands, " which have been sold within the County of Kent since the 1st day of " January, 1852, with the date of each sale, and the names of the parties to whom sold, the amount paid on each sale, and also, a list of the " Crown, Clergy, University, School and other lands remaining unsold, " also the Town Lots in the Town of Chatham in said County, remaining " unsold."

By Command.

GEO. ET. CARTIER,

Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 10th April, 1855.

CHATHAM.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
8125	August 5, 1853.	Edwin Foote.	W. ½	7	13.	100	7	6	37	10	7	0
8134	do 22, do	James Whitmore	E. ½	6	7	100	7	6	37	10	3	0
9540	October 5, do	Malcolm Weir	S.E. ½	4	6	100	7	6	37	10	3	0
9545	do 10, do	Thomas Hallaron.	.....	3	13	200	7	6	75	0	7	0
9568	do do do	Patrick Flynn.	.....	2	11	200	7	6	75	0	7	0
9569	November 1, do	James Tit.	.....	6	13	200	7	6	75	0	7	0
9570	do do do	David Kennedy.	E. ½	4	14	100	7	6	37	10	7	0
	do do do	William Wakefield	W. ½	5	7	100	7	6	37	10	7	0

CLERGY LANDS.

11400	May 15, 1852.	George Duncan and John McKay	S. ½	8	5	100	10	0	50	0	5	0
11401	do 18, do	Neil McVicar	N. ½	12	5	100	10	0	50	0	10	0
11402	do do do	John Clark	E. ½	11	6	100	10	0	50	0	15	0
11408	do do do	Henry B. Robertson	W. ½	12	6	100	10	0	50	0	50	0
12058	February 9, 1853.	William Crowder.	N. N. ½	8	8	100	8	0	40	0	4	0
12105	March 9, do	John McIsaac	N. N. ½	11	7	100	8	0	40	0	8	0
12307	April 21, do	Adam Harris.	N.E. ½	12	12	100	8	0	40	0	4	0
12314	May 11, do	John Struthers.	S. S. ½	10	7	100	10	0	50	0	5	0
12315	do 19, do	Alexander Robertson	N. N. ½	9	8	100	8	0	40	0	24	0
12353	June 8, do	William Davis	.....	11	12	200	8	0	80	0	7	10
12355	do 10, do	Robert Cummins.	.....	10	8	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
12356	do 15, do	Joseph Cooper	W. ½	12	12	100	8	0	40	0	32	0
12360	do 25, do	James Harris	N. N. ½	10	12	100	9	0	45	0	4	10
12412	July 9, do	James Warren.	N. N. ½	9	12	100	9	6	42	10	8	10
12419	do 20, do	Joseph Painter.	.....	11	8	200	7	6	75	0	15	0
12420	do do do	Joseph Painter.	N. ½	12	8	100	8	0	40	0	8	0

12425	August 8, 1853.	James Henderson.	.....	9	9	200	8	0	80	0	80	0
12425	do do do	do	.....	10	9	200	8	0	80	0	80	0
12442	do 31, do	George Thomas.	.....	11	9	200	10	0	100	0	10	0
12443	do do do	do	S. ½	12	9	100	10	0	50	0	5	0
12444	do do do	do	N. ½	12	9	100	8	0	40	0	4	0
12445	do do do	do	.....	8	10	200	8	0	80	0	8	10
12446	do do do	do	.....	9	10	200	8	0	85	0	9	0
12447	do do do	do	.....	10	10	200	9	0	90	0	8	0
12448	do do do	do	.....	11	10	200	8	0	80	0	8	0
12449	do do do	do	.....	12	10	200	9	0	90	0	9	0
12450	do do do	do	.....	8	11	200	8	6	85	0	8	10
12451	do do do	do	.....	9	11	200	8	6	85	0	8	10
12452	do do do	do	.....	10	11	200	8	6	85	0	9	0
12453	do do do	do	.....	11	11	200	9	0	90	0	9	0
12454	do do do	do	.....	12	11	200	10	0	100	0	10	0
12455	do 30, do	do	.....	8	12	200	10	0	100	0	10	0
12456	do do do	do	S. ½	9	12	100	8	6	42	10	4	5
12457	do do do	do	S. ½	10	12	100	9	0	45	0	4	10
13147	December 21, do	Henry Vandosen	S. S. ½	10	8	100	7	6	37	10	3	15
13393	March 8, 1854.	John Oliver	N. S. ½	9	6	100	8	6	42	10	4	5
13425	April 18, do	Duncan Campbell.	S. S. ½	9	6	100	10	0	50	0	50	0
13426	do do do	Peter Longwell.	N. N. ½	8	6	100	10	0	50	0	50	0
13608	September 19, do	William Bolton.	.....	25	2	1154	15	0	86	12	17	6

CAMDEN.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
6708	October 1, 1852.	William Bedford	E. ½	3	11	100	7	6	37	10	11	5
7310	November 24, do	Reverend William Clarke	.....	1	5	200	7	6	75	0	15	0
7316	December 3, do	Louis Jackson	E. ½	1	1	100	7	6	37	10	3	15
12573	August 24, 1854.	Joseph Wright.	E. Pt.	7	13	27	7	6	10	2	10	2

CLERGY LANDS.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
11395	May 1, 1852	Robert Bruce	E. ½	2	5	100	15	0	75	0	7	10
11550	August 2, do	John Ross	S.E. ¼	3	3	100	6	0	32	0	6	10
11711	October 4, do	William Nixon	S.E. ¼	5	3	100	6	0	37	0	7	10
11725	do 26, do	William Ross	S.E. ¼	4	3	100	6	0	32	0	6	10
11965	December 3, do	George Pinkerton	N.W. ¼	4	2	100	6	0	32	0	6	10
12020	February 8, 1853	Peter Bowen	S. ½	5	4	100	8	0	40	0	8	0
12009	March 5, do	Andrew Gell	S. ½	6	14	200	8	0	80	0	16	0
12234	May 9, do	Daniel Kennedy	E. ½	50	9	100	5	0	25	0	2	10
12362	June 9, do	Joseph Callaghan	N. ½	5	6	100	4	0	20	0	2	0
12541	September 21, do	Arthur Anderson	W. ½	2	11	100	7	0	37	0	7	10
13192	October 5, do	James Henderson	N.W. ¼	3	3	100	6	0	32	0	6	10
do	do do do	do	N.W. ¼	6	3	100	7	0	37	0	7	10
do	do do do	do	S.W. ¼	6	3	100	8	0	40	0	8	0
do	do do do	do	S.E. ¼	3	4	100	7	0	37	0	7	10
do	do do do	do	S.E. ¼	4	4	100	7	0	37	0	7	10
13133	do do do	do	E. ½	2	11	100	7	0	37	0	7	10
13460	February 6, 1854	James H. Johnston	W. Pt.	6	12	50	10	0	50	0	10	0
13499	June 5, do	George Scott	E. Pt.	2	3	200	10	0	100	0	20	0
13731	December 5, do	James H. Johnston	E. Pt.	6	12	100	10	0	50	0	10	0

DOVER EAST.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount paid.	
							£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
7364	January 25, 1853	Archibald Jackson	N.W. ¼	19	13	50	7	6	18	15	18	15
8269	September 8, do	Abraham S. Holmes		9	4	200	6	3	62	10	62	10

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
8306	do 2, do	André Dursel	S.E. ¼	4	7	100	6	6	37	10	7	10
8311	do 19, do	James C. Wilmer	S. ½	5	8	100	6	6	37	10	7	10
8312	do do do	Charles E. Scott	N. ½	5	8	100	6	6	37	10	7	10
8313	do do do	George Brown	S. ½	4	7	100	6	6	37	10	7	10
8315	do 21, do	Hubert Thibault	S. ½	5	8	100	6	6	37	10	7	10
9615	December 7, do	Samuel Woods	W. ½	3	6	100	6	6	37	10	7	10
do	do do do	do	S.E. ¼	3	8	50	7	6	18	15	18	15
9618	do 10, do	Robert Woods	E. ½	3	6	100	7	6	37	10	7	10
9633	do 30, do	John Pierce	N. Pt.	10	13	70	7	6	26	5	2	12
11331	March 20, 1854	Nelson Robson		2	5	200	7	6	75	0	7	10
11332	do 9, do	William Lueky		1	5	200	7	6	75	0	7	10
11334	do 21, do	Francis G. Jones	S. ½	2	8	100	7	6	37	10	7	10
11336	do do do	Lorenzo Hazard	N. ½	2	8	100	7	6	37	10	7	10
11337	do do do	Joseph Dixon	S. ½	1	8	100	7	6	37	10	7	10
11338	do do do	Samuel Russell	S. ½	3	9	100	7	6	37	10	7	10
11340	do 23, do	John Williams	E. ½	4	6	100	7	6	37	10	7	10
11340½	do do do	George Mitchell	N. ½	16	13	200	7	6	75	0	7	10
11341	do 24, do	Amos Gales	N. Pt.	11	14	50	7	6	18	15	18	15
11344	do 31, do	Samuel Radley		5	11	200	7	6	75	0	7	10
11345	do do do	Alexander Barclay		4	11	200	7	6	75	0	7	10
11478	April 10, do	Thomas F. Purdy		1	9	150	7	6	56	5	5	12
11479	do do do	John S. Vosburgh		5	10	200	7	6	48	15	4	17
11480	do do do	Thomas G. Hurd		4	10	200	7	6	48	15	4	17
11481	do do do	George Maddison		516	12	205	7	6	75	0	7	10
11482	do do do	George Houghton		9	12	90	7	6	38	15	7	10
11483	do do do	Alexander J. Baby	SW ¼ NE ¼	12	14	130	7	6	48	15	4	17
11484	do do do	Alfred W. Rich		3	10	150	7	6	56	5	5	12
						180	7	6	67	10	6	15

DOVER EAST.—(Continued.)—CROWN LANDS.—(Continued.)

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.
11485	April 10, 1854.	Angus D. McDonald	.....	2	10	80	7	6	30	0	0	0
11486	do do	Charles W. Heath	.....	2	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
11487	do do	Patrick Flanagan	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	1 and 4	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
11488	do do	Peter Forhan	.....	8	8	150	7	6	56	5	12	6
11489	do do	John M. Oryster	.....	4	6	100	7	6	87	10	0	0
do	do do	do	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$	3	9	100	7	6	87	10	0	0
11490	do 12, do	Edwin Vosburgh	.....	4	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
12572	August 7, do	Lewis Patre	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7	50	7	6	18	15	5	6

CLERGY LANDS.

11722	October 26, 1852.	Louis Lawson	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10	50	8	6	21	5	0	6
11960	November 18, do	St. Luke Emery	S.E. and N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	9	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
12098	March 4, 1853.	Claris Bernier	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of	10	5	50	7	6	18	15	1	6
12305	April 8, do	Francis Bernier	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	5	50	7	6	18	15	3	0
12418	July 19, do	Pierre J. Alexandre	of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of	6	8	50	7	6	18	15	1	6
12421	August 2, do	Moise St. Pierre	.....	10	5	50	7	6	18	15	5	6
12430	do 19, do	Jessie Dubois	.....	11	6	200	7	6	75	0	7	0
12555	September 27, do	Pierce Hood	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	8	50	7	6	18	15	1	6
13124	December 19, do	George Thomas	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	9	50	8	0	20	0	2	0
do	do do	do	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	9	150	10	0	75	0	7	0
do	do do	do	.....	11	9	200	10	0	100	0	10	0
do	do do	do	.....	12	9	200	10	0	100	0	10	0

do	do	do	.....	6	10	200	7	8	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	10	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10	50	8	0	21	5	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	10	100	8	0	40	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	10	10	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	11	10	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	10	200	7	7	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	11	186	7	6	69	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	11	190	7	6	71	5	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	11	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	11	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	10	11	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	11	11	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	11	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
13180	October 26, do	do	.....	6	5	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	5	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	5	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	5	150	7	6	56	5	12	6
do	do	do	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
do	do	do	.....	11	5	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	5	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	10	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	7	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	S. $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	7	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	7	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	10	7	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	7	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	8	100	7	6	40	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	10	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	10	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	10	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	10	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	10	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	10	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	11	10	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
do	do	do	.....	12	10	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	11	50	7	6	18	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	11	50	7	6	18	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	11	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	11	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do	.....	6	12	50	7	6	18	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	7	12	50	7	6	18	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	12	100	8	0	40	0	0	0

HARWICH.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.		Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
						s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	
6704	October 1, 1852.	William Kitchin	N.W. 1/2	16	1	100	8	7	6	37	10	0	0
6720	do 30, do	Duncan McNaughton	N. Pt. of S. Pt. of E.B.L.	10	3	100	8	0	0	40	0	0	0
7200	November 16, do	Walker K. Howes	E. 1/2	16	1	100	7	6	6	37	10	0	0
7211	do 25, do	D. & G. McQuarrie	S.W. 1/2	17	1	100	7	6	6	37	10	0	0
7269	March 11, do	Sarah Ann Bart	N. 1/2	24	4	160	7	6	6	35	0	0	0
7469	do 24, do	Duncan Johnson	W. Pt. of E. Pt.	20	E.C.R.	150	1	9	0	5	0	0	0
7470	do do	William G. Gammage	E. Pt.	26	E.C.P.	145	1	0	0	7	5	0	0
11676	May 10, 1854.	Ebenazar M. Hardy	S.E. 1/2	24	1	100	25	0	0	125	0	0	0
13999	November 1, do	Daniel A. Field	R. Pt.	18	From	150	15	0	0	114	7	6	6
14000	do 25, do	Alexander D. McDonald	N.W. 1/2	17	2	160	7	6	6	57	10	0	0
14841	December 1, do	John Briten		13	2	200	10	0	0	100	0	0	0

CLERGY LANDS.

11273	March 2, 1852.	John McMillan		15	8	200	8	7	6	75	0	0	0
11401	do 18, do	Neil McCog.	N. 1/2	15	11	100	16	6	6	82	10	0	0
11405	do do	Duncan McCoig	S. 1/2	15	11	100	16	6	6	82	10	0	0
11406	do do	Daniel Donovan	N. 1/2	17	11	100	11	6	6	57	10	0	0
11407	do do	John Downey and James Donovan.	N. N. 1/2	17	13	160	62	6	6	167	10	0	0
11544	June 30, do	Alexander McDonald		15	0	400	7	6	6	150	0	0	0
11545	do do	Alexander McDonald		17	0	400	7	6	6	150	0	0	0
11610	September 10, do	Robert Gates		14	10	100	12	6	6	62	10	0	0
11718	October 19, do	William English	N.W. 1/2	18	6	100	10	0	0	50	0	0	0

HOWARD.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.		Price.		Amount.		Amount paid.	
						s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.	
6554	July 1, 1853.	Russell Wallace	W. 1/2	11	F. Ra	100	4	0	0	20	0	0	0

CLERGY LANDS.

11872	March 1, 1853.	Henry M. Marsh	S.E. 1/2	9	10	100	8	3	6	41	5	0	6
11895	do 27, do	James Watson	N.W. 1/2	9	4	100	8	6	6	42	10	0	0
11848	April 12, do	do	S.E. 1/2	9	4	100	8	6	6	42	10	0	0
11846	July 1, do	James McDonald	N. 1/2	5	5	160	7	6	6	37	10	0	0
11809	September 10, do	Robert Alexander	N.E. 1/2 Road between Howard and Harwich.	17		100	11	3	3	56	5	0	6
12049	January 6, 1853.	Donald Galbraith	S.E. 1/2	7	6	100	8	9	9	43	15	0	6
12051	do 8, do	James McKinlay		4	Between 2 & 3	80	6	3	3	25	0	0	0

HOWARD.—(Continued.)—CLERGY LANDS—(Continued.)

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.		
							s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
12058	January 14, 1853..	Archibald McBrayne .....	.....	7	between 2 & 3	80	6	3	25	0	7	10	0
12108	March 23, do ..	William Atkinson.....	.....	6	between 2 & 3	80	6	3	25	0	2	10	0
12601	do 15, 1854..	James Serson	N. ½	7	5	100	7	6	37	10	3	15	0

OXFORD.

LIST OF SALES OF CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.		
							s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9564	November 8, 1853..	Thomas Wylie.....	.....	11	6	128½	6	0	38	9	38	9	6
989	February 7, 1854..	Robert Hillis.....	.....	12	6	135	6	3	42	3	42	3	9
14157	October 5, do ..	Richard Stone .....	.....	9	6	129	6	3	40	6	8	1	3

CLERGY LANDS.

11983	March 23, 1852..	James A. Estlick	N. Pt.	4	2	68	6	3	21	5	21	5	0
11728	October 26, do ..	George Mills .....	.....	1	1	12	8	0	4	16	0	9	7
11970	December 9, do ..	Reuben Stover	N. ½	11	N.M.R.	100	10	0	50	0	5	0	0
12368	June 16, 1853..	Dougal McMillan	N. ½	1	2	100	8	0	40	0	8	0	0
13125	October 7, do ..	John Wilkins .....	.....	8	6	135	10	0	67	10	20	5	0
13127	do 8, do ..	John S. Feetzell .....	.....	2	6	135	10	0	67	10	54	0	0
13129	do 26, do ..	Stephen Bishop .....	.....	2	3	142	8	0	55	16	5	13	7
13143	November 5, do ..	Peter John Flood	N. Pt.	1	3	106	6	3	33	2	30	12	6
do	do	do	N. ½	12	N.M.R.	100	10	0	50	0	50	0	0

RALEIGH.

LIST OF SALES OF CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	d.
7477	March 8, 1853.	Henry Haley	W. ½	13	7	100	7	6	37	10	7	0
8112	July 4, do	Rev. William King	.....	10	15	28	7	6	10	10	1	0
8122	August 1, do	Charles Sterling	S. ½	7	6	100	7	6	37	10	5	0
8808	September 6, do	Charles McNeil	.....	11	14	77	7	6	28	15	15	0
8553	October 21, do	George Mitchell	.....	11	15	194	7	6	72	15	7	6
9579	November 7, do	John F. Delmage	S. Pt.	4	14	71	7	6	26	12	13	3
11343	March 29, 1854.	Francis Williams	.....	18	16	55	7	6	20	11	6	9

CLERGY LANDS.

11548	July 5, 1852.	Edward R. Gants	S. ½	9	14	100	8	6	42	10	6	0
11716	October 19, do	Rev. William King	N. ½	10	13	100	8	0	40	0	4	0
12096	March 3, do	do	S. ½	10	14	100	8	6	42	10	4	0
12097	do do	do	N. ½	9	14	100	8	6	42	15	4	6
12413	July 12, 1853.	Daniel Underhill	S. Pt.	8	14	95	9	0	42	15	4	6
12433	August 29, do	John S. Vosburgh	.....	6	14	162	9	0	81	0	0	0
12434	do do	do	.....	7	14	180	9	0	81	0	0	0
12435	do do	do	N. Pt.	8	14	100	9	0	45	0	0	0
12436	do do	do	.....	11	14	200	8	0	80	0	0	0
12437	do do	do	.....	12	14	200	8	0	80	0	0	0

ROMNEY.

LIST of SALES of CLERGY LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sales.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	J. of.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.			Amount Paid.		
							s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
11737	October 26, 1852..	William Wickurie	S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	2	100	8	9	43	15	0	43	15	0
12312	April 29, 1853..	George D. Hodgkins.....	N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	2	100	8	9	43	15	0	26	5	0
12188	October 3, do ..	Thomas C. Street and Robert S. Woods .....	.....	22	2	192	8	0	76	16	0	15	7	4
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	26	2	200	8	0	80	0	0	16	0	0
do	do do ..	do	S. Pt.	9	3	100	8	0	40	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do ..	do	N. $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3	100	8	0	40	0	0	8	0	0
do	do do ..	do	N. $\frac{1}{4}$	16	3	100	7	6	37	10	0	7	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	25	3	200	7	6	75	0	0	15	0	0
do	do do ..	do	Govr.	in.	3	260	7	6	104	0	0	20	16	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	17	4	200	6	3	62	10	0	12	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	22	4	200	6	3	62	10	0	12	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	26	4	200	6	3	62	10	0	12	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	28	4	200	6	3	62	10	0	12	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	16	5	200	6	3	62	10	0	12	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	25	5	72	6	3	22	10	0	4	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	17	6	200	6	3	62	10	0	12	10	0
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	22	6	10	6	3	3	2	6	0	12	6
do	do do ..	do .....	.....	16	7	28	6	3	3	15	0	1	15	0

CROWN LANDS.

None.

TILBURY EAST.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.			
							s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7201	November 18, 1852	John Clark	.....	9	8	66	7	6	24	15	0	4	19	0
7216	December 4, do	John Struthers	.....	14	8	96	7	6	36	0	0	7	4	6
7228	do 9, do	Daniel Kerr	.....	7	9	67	7	6	25	0	6	2	10	3
7292	January 24, 1853	Thomas Gawley, junior	.....	3	11	102	7	6	38	5	0	7	13	0
7365	do 27, do	John Kelly	S. ½	7	7	100	7	6	37	10	0	7	10	0
7385	February 14, do	Patrick Hickey	N. Pt	2	R. } N.M.R. }	50	7	6	18	15	0	3	15	0
7394	do 23, do	John Fletcher	.....	1	8	200	7	6	75	0	0	45	0	0
7476	March 1, do	Joseph Lebo	.....	1	12	120	7	6	45	0	0	13	10	0
8185	August 22, do	John McNamara	N. Pt	1	15	55	7	6	20	12	6	2	1	3
8317	September, 27, do	James Badder	.....	2	14	28	7	6	10	10	0	1	1	0
8318	do do do	do	.....	Lot A	S.M.R.	50	7	6	18	15	0	1	17	6
8319	do do do	Walter McCrean	.....	19	6	75	7	6	28	2	6	2	16	3
9585	October 3, do	William Mann, junior	.....	10	7	137	7	6	51	7	6	5	2	9
9586	do do do	John Moffatt	.....	13	6	117	7	6	43	17	6	4	7	9
9547	do do do	David Ferguson	N. Pt	11	10	36	7	6	13	10	0	2	14	0
9550	do do do	Jacob Caulfield	N. Pt	4	14	70	7	6	18	0	0	2	14	0
9551	do do do	Joseph Dupui	.....	22	6	112	7	6	26	5	0	5	5	0
9552	do do do	George Brown	.....	10	10	82	7	6	42	0	0	8	8	0
do	do do do	do	.....	8	11	22	7	6	63	0	0	6	6	0
do	do do do	do	N. Pt	10	11	99	7	6	60	7	0	12	1	6
do	do do do	do	.....	6	12	15	7	6	75	0	0	7	10	0
9574	November 1, do	Solomon Miffin	.....	7	15	161	7	6	50	5	0	5	0	6
9614	December 7, do	Patrick Griffin	.....	1	10	200	7	6	24	0	0	2	8	0
9619	do do do	Pierre Brusco	.....	15	3	134	7	6	37	10	0	3	15	0
9620	do do do	William B. Wells	.....	15	5	64	7	6	40	10	0	4	1	0
9631	do do do	William McDonald	S. ½	7	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	3	15	0
9633	do do do	Edward Gawley	.....	7	12	108	7	6	40	10	0	4	1	0

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.	
							£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
9626	December 17, 1853	William B. Wells	N. ½	7	7	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
do	do	do	N. Pt.	6	13	86	7	6	32	5	0	0
9628	do	Alexander Morrison	S. Pt.	8	15	89	7	6	14	12	6	6
9632	do	do		25	9	72	7	6	27	0	0	0
9702	January 14, 1854	John Gleason	N. ½	1	6	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
9891	do	John Delmege		7	13	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
9894	do	Alva G. Jones		20	11	164	7	6	61	2	6	6
9895	do	Alexander H. McNab	S. Pt.	15	13	78	7	6	52	2	6	6
do	do	do		14	14	61	7	6	37	10	0	0
11927	March 13, do	Thomas Gleason	S. ½	1	6	100	7	6	6	17	6	6
11928	do	Martin Drew		2	12	17	7	6	6	17	6	6
11929	do	Joseph Daniels		17	4	157	7	6	58	17	6	6
11496	April 26, do	Jacob Clumansmith	S. Pts.	22	10	99	7	6	37	2	6	6

CLERGY LANDS.

11966	December 6, 1852	Mathew Martin	S.E. ¼	5	9	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
11976	do	Alexander Stevenson, junior	N.W. ¼	3	10	100	6	3	15	12	6	6
12048	January 6, 1853	John Shankland	S.E. ¼	3	10	100	6	3	31	5	0	0
12054	do	James Campbell	N.W. ¼	5	9	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
12056	February 7, do	Robert Smith		3	14	95	7	6	35	12	6	6
12359	June 24, do	Jule Dupin, et al.		14	5	135	6	6	42	3	9	9
12526	September 1, do	Henry Emmett		16	7	86	6	3	32	5	0	0
12632	do	William T. Cootes		10	6	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
12635	do	Andrew B. Jackson	N. ¼	5	18	87	7	6	18	15	0	6
12639	do	Walter McGrea		8	12	193	5	5	19	11	6	6
12640	do	do		8	14	200	6	3	62	10	0	0

12442	September 23, 1853	Eli Stephenson		14	9	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
12543	do	do		16	9	200	6	3	62	10	0	0
12544	do	do		5	15	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
12545	do	Walter McCrea		17	7	169	7	6	63	7	0	6
12546	do	do		22	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
12552	do	do		3	6	200	6	6	65	0	0	0
12557	do	do		19	7	200	6	3	62	10	0	0
12558	do	do		19	9	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
18126	October 7, do	P. J. Flood		8	8	163	6	3	50	17	9	10
18136	do	James Henderson		8	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do		5	7	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
do	do	do		9	7	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
18187	do	John Moffatt	S. ¼	10	6	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
18189	do	Thomas C. Street & Robert Woods	N. ¼	5	3	200	6	3	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		9	3	100	6	3	31	5	0	0
do	do	do		14	3	197	6	3	61	11	3	6
do	do	do		3	4	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		8	3	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		5	5	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		22	9	200	6	6	45	0	0	0
do	do	do		9	11	120	7	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		14	11	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		16	11	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		19	11	195	6	6	60	18	9	10
do	do	do		10	12	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		9	13	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		14	13	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		10	14	200	6	6	62	10	0	0
do	do	do		9	15	118	7	6	44	5	6	6

ZONE.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount Paid.		
							s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
6867	March 31, 1852.	Gleeson Gladd	.....	13	11	132	10	0	66	0	66	0	0
6867	do	William Kelly	.....	9 10	7	400	10	0	200	0	200	0	0
6888	do	Joseph Kendrick	E. ½	11	7	100	10	0	50	0	50	0	0
6889	do	William Cortlett	W. ½	10	2	100	10	0	50	0	50	0	0
6827	September 1, do	James Henderson	.....	1	1	198	10	0	99	0	99	0	0
6828	do	Thomas Davidson	E. ½	14	3	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	5
6705	do	William Scott	W. ½	18	9	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6706	do	William Carson	.....	2	4	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
6707	do	James McGillivray	E. ½	3 4	5	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
6708	do	Farquhar McCrea	W. ½	4	6	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	5
6710	do	Samuel N. Pierce	.....	9	8	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6711	do	Andrew Marcues	E. ½	10	2	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6712	do	James Marcues, Junior	.....	14	9	167½	7	6	62	16	8	15	0
6713	do	John Harris	E. ½	13	8	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6714	do	Samuel Harris	W. ½	9	2	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6716	do	Joseph Johnson	E. ½	7	6	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6718	do	Peter Cunnning	E. ½	14	8	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6719	do	William Parker	W. ½	7	6	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
6805	December 31, do	James Henderson	E. Pt	3	1	123½	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
do	do	do	.....	4	1	185	7	6	395	0	395	0	0
do	do	do	.....	5	1	181	7	6	395	0	395	0	0
do	do	do	.....	9	2	164	7	6	52	10	62	10	0
do	do	do	.....	2	2	200	7	6	15	0	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	3	2	200	7	6	15	0	15	0	0
do	do	do	.....	8	4	200	7	6	30	0	30	0	0
7190	November 1, do	John Guyatt, senior	.....	8	3	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7194	do	Isaac Richardson	.....	3	4	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7195	do	David Price	.....	9	3	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0

7196	do	George Ray	E. ½	3	8	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7197	do	Robert Hall	W. ½	13	7	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7198	do	Mathew Kelly	W. ½	14	7	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7199	do	Kenneth Gillis	.....	13	7	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7202	do	Charles Forman	.....	4	8	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7203	do	Thomas Lowe	.....	5	3	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7204	do	Charles Witherspoon	N. ½	11	8	50	7	6	18	15	18	15	0
7205	do	Thomas Sussex	.....	10	8	50	7	6	18	15	18	15	0
7206	do	Elias Sussex, senior	S.W. ¼	10	4	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7207	do	James Hopkins	N.W. ¼	4	4	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7208	do	A. Graves	E. ½	4	6	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7209	do	Lewin Burr	W. ½	6	6	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7212	do	Robert Burr	.....	9	6	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7217	do	James Cruikshanks, senior	.....	5	8	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7219	do	William Arthur	.....	7	8	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7220	do	Richard Boothroyd	.....	4	8	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7221	do	William Boothroyd	W. ½	3	3	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7222	do	Robert Archer	.....	14	11	132	7	6	49	10	49	10	0
7224	do	John Bearce	.....	6	5	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7225	do	Elisha Hall	E. ½	14	4	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7227	do	John McKeery	W. ½	10	3	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7228	do	William Morton	.....	7	3	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Samuel Sinclair	W. ½	5	6	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7232	do	Mary Story	W. ½	11	12	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7232	do	William Johnson	E. ½	12	6	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Charles McAlester	W. ½	10	6	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7232	do	Robert Pringle	.....	13	4	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Archibald Crawford	W. ½	8	4	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7232	do	Thomas Curtis	.....	4	4	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Richard Leverton	W. ½	10	4	200	7	6	75	0	75	0	0
7232	do	Thomas Oliver	.....	9	5	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Gilman Walker	W. ½	10	5	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Edward Tyhurst	.....	11	5	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Robert Shaw	W. ½	11	6	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Russell Young	.....	11	6	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Isaac Harwick	W. ½	10	10	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Dugald Crawford	.....	12	12	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Robert Shaw	W. ½	12	12	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Francis Brady	.....	13	13	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0
7232	do	Mary Young	E.	13	13	100	7	6	37	10	37	10	0

ZONE.—(Continued.)—CROWN LANDS.—(Continued.)

Sales.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.		Amount paid.	
							£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	d.
7383	February 11, 1853.	John Ferguson.	W. ½	13	6	100	7	6	87	10	0	0
7384	do do	William McNally	E. ½	11	6	100	7	6	87	10	0	0
7386	do do	George Watts	E. ½	14	6	100	7	6	87	10	0	0
7387	do do	William A. Tye.	.....	14	6	200	7	6	75	0	0	0
7388	do do	Patrick Bodkin.	.....	12	3	200	7	6	22	0	0	0
7389	do do	James Paterson	W. ½	11	4	100	7	6	15	0	0	0
7391	do do	James Grier	W. ½	14	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
7391	do do	Charles Adair	W. ½	9	5	100	7	6	7	10	0	0
7392	do do	Henry Buchanan.	E. ½	10	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
7474	March 1, do	William Dymond	.....	13	1	160	7	6	11	5	0	0
7475	do do	William Scott	E. ½	18	10	100	7	6	12	0	0	0
7478	do do	Thomas Bell	E. ½	13	9	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
7828	April 5, do	W. P. L.	.....	3	1	65½	7	6	22	10	0	0
7829	do do	Peter J. Flood	W. ½	14	7	100	7	6	24	12	6	6
7829	do do	George Bodkin	W. ½	11	4	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
7841	May 2, do	James Curran	E. ½	10	4	100	7	6	3	15	0	0
7861	December 10, do	Nathaniel McDougall	E. ½	11	8	100	7	6	3	15	0	0
7899	June 9, 1853.	Thomas Irvin	W. ½	13	4	100	7	6	11	5	0	0
8115	July 25, do	John Sinclair	W. ½	7	4	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
8132	August 10, do	John Bishop	W. ½	11	5	100	7	6	7	10	0	0
8138	do do	Robert Gunne	W. ½	11	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
8158	do do	George A. Barber	S.E. ¼	11	2	55	10	0	27	10	0	0
9584	October 1, do	James B. Ruble	W. ½	10	3	100	7	6	1	17	6	6
9588	do do	Jacob Best	W. ½	11	3	100	7	6	27	10	0	0
9541	do do	William Small	E. ½	13	8	176	7	6	37	10	0	0
9542	do do	M. Thompson	E. P. L.	18	3	100	7	6	66	0	0	0
9543	do do	Richard Small	W. ½	14	3	100	7	6	13	4	0	0
9544	do do	Thomas D. Williams	E. ½	13	6	100	7	6	7	10	0	0
9575	do do	William Hall	W. ½	6	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
9591	November 2, do	John Guyatt, junior.	W. ½	14	8	100	7	6	3	15	0	0
9592	do do	Samuel N. Pierce	.....	7	2	200	7	6	8	15	0	0
			.....	6	3	200	7	6	7	10	0	0

9598	do do	Patrick Flanagan	W. ½	7	6	100	7	6	37	10	0	0
9594	do do	William Hamilton	E. ½	7	4	100	7	6	8	15	0	0
9595	do do	William Witherspoon	S. ½	11	8	100	7	6	11	5	0	0
9622	December 15, do	Edward Johnson	E. ½	7	5	100	7	6	15	0	0	0
11843	March 27, 1854.	Robert Gunne	E. ½	7	3	100	7	6	7	10	0	0
11477	April 6, do	William Dodman	W. ½	6	5	100	7	6	37	10	0	0

CLERGY LANDS.

11712	October 15, 1852.	Jacob Sturch	W. ½	1	2	100	10	0	15	0	0	0
11718	do do	John Dodman	E. ½	1	2	100	10	0	25	0	0	0
11714	do do	John Girven	.....	2	8	200	10	0	100	0	0	0
11717	do do	Samuel Scott	E. ½	12	8	100	10	0	15	0	0	0
11719	do do	Rev. Jesse Vegler	W. ½	12	8	100	10	0	50	0	0	0
11953	November 5, do	do	E. ½	5	5	100	10	0	50	0	0	0
11959	do do	Samuel N. Pierce	.....	6	2	200	10	0	30	0	0	0
11962	do do	John McReery	.....	12	2	200	10	0	100	0	0	0
11964	December 3, do	James Cruikshanks, senior.	S. ½	6	4	100	10	0	10	0	0	0
11971	do do	John & P. McGrick	.....	8	5	200	10	0	50	0	0	0
11978	do do	Thomas Brooks	.....	2	1	200	10	0	20	0	0	0
12050	January 6, 1853.	John H. Comfort	.....	6	6	200	10	0	97	0	0	0
12052	do do	William H. Waters	W. ½	8	3	100	10	0	100	0	0	0
12057	do do	Isaac Hartwick	N. ½	6	4	100	10	0	50	0	0	0
12102	February 8, do	James Henderson	.....	12	4	200	10	0	10	0	0	0
12108	March 8, do	do	.....	12	6	200	10	0	100	0	0	0
12108	do do	do	.....	12	6	200	10	0	100	0	0	0
12313	April 2, do	Daniel Brown	.....	3	6	200	9	0	90	0	0	0
12427	August 13, do	William Johnston	E. ½	15	9	100	8	0	40	0	0	0
12431	do do	Agnes M. Dickson	.....	2	7	43	10	0	21	0	0	0
12491	do do	James Henderson	.....	8	3	100	10	0	50	0	0	0
12491	do do	William Buchanan	E. ½	8	1	168	10	0	10	0	0	0
12491	do do	do	.....	8	1	168	10	0	84	0	0	0

TOWN OF CHATHAM.

LIST of SALES of CROWN LANDS, since 1st January, 1852.

Sale.	Date.	Purchaser.	Part.	Lot.	Conces- sion.	Acres.	Price.		Amount.			Amount paid.		
							s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7616 ¹	February 12, 1853..	Abraham S. Holmes.....	Town.	100	Wellington Street.				200	0	0	200	0	0
9767 ¹	January 19, 1854..	William Creddock.....	Town.	136	E. Side Raleigh St.				10	0	0	10	0	0
9568 ¹	February 23, do ..	Michael Forhan.....	.....	140	E. Side Raleigh St.				30	0	0	30	0	0

CLERGY LANDS.

None.

RETURN of the CROWN and CLERGY LANDS, &c.—(Continued.)

TOWNSHIP OF TILBURY (EAST.)		
<i>Clergy Reserves.</i>		14th do North $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, 11, 12
		15th do ... North part 6, North part 8, 12
		16th do 1, 2, 4
		South of middle Road 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8
1st Concession.....	10	
9th do	24	
18th do	16	
16th do	8	
<i>Crown Lands.</i>		
2nd Concession.....	South-East part 8, 14	
8rd do	South part 2, South part 8, South part 4, 6, 16, 12.	
4th do	1, 2, 4, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 14, South $\frac{1}{2}$ 16.	
5th do	North $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 7, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 6, 12.	
6th do	..... 2, 7, 28	
7th do	North $\frac{1}{2}$ 8, South $\frac{1}{2}$ 4, South $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 28, 25.	
8th do	..... 19, 20, 23, 26	
9th do	..... 18, 20, 21, 28	
10th do	South $\frac{1}{2}$ 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, North part 22.	
11th do	South $\frac{1}{2}$ 1, South part 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18.	
12th do	..... 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19	
18th do	South part 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, North part 15.	
		TALBOT ROAD 215, 216
		2nd Concession..... 21, 23, 24
		8rd do North $\frac{1}{2}$ 15, South $\frac{1}{2}$ 17, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 20, 22, 24.
		4th do North part 16, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, North $\frac{1}{2}$ 19, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30.
		5th do North part 18, 14, 15, 17, 18 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28.
		6th do 14, 16, 18, 19, 21
		7th do 17, 18, 19
		TOWN OF CHATHAM.
		<i>Town Lots.</i>
		North on Wellington Street East $\frac{1}{2}$ 49, East $\frac{1}{2}$ 52, East $\frac{1}{2}$ 56, East $\frac{1}{2}$ 60.
		South on King Street East $\frac{1}{2}$ 51, East $\frac{1}{2}$ 68
		Wellington Street South side 162

LIST of the UNIVERSITY or UPPER CANADA COLLEGE LANDS in the COUNTY of KENT, remaining unsold.

Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Township.	Remarks.
ZONE.				
No. 19	1	151	.....	University Land.
E. † 18	2	100	.....	do. do.
W. † 14	2	100	.....	do. do.
W. Pt 18	8	24	.....	do. do.
TELBURY EAST.				
7	1	246	.....	University Land.
11	2	200	.....	This Lot forms Part of the Upper Canada College Endowment; it was sold many years ago, but only one instalment or one-tenth of the Purchase money has been paid, and the Lot is apparently abandoned. Taxes were paid on it by the College in November, 1858, to prevent its being sold at the instance of the Treasurer of the County.

TOWN LOTS IN CHATHAM.

None ever held by the University or Upper Canada College.

DAVID BUCHAN,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 27th March, 1855.

PRINTED BY BOLLO CAMPBELL, CORNER OF YONGE AND WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO.

RETURN

To an Address of the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th September, 1854, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House a Statement in detail of the objects to which the sum of £60,000, (or any part thereof,) appropriated in the Session of 1852-53, for opening up the Waste Lands of the Province, has been applied.

By order,

A. N. MORIN.

Crown Land's Department,
Quebec, 2nd November, 1854.

STATEMENT in detail of the appropriation of the £30,000, set apart for the opening of Roads in Lower Canada.

Under Order in Council of 2nd July, 1853.

	£	s.	d.
Chaudière Bridge, at St. Francis.....	350	0	0
Road between Grande Baie and Lake St. John's, Saguenay.....	1500	0	0
Improvement of Road between Grande Baie and the older settlements, Saguenay..	1500	0	0
For the Eastern Townships.....	5000	0	0
For the Road leading to the Eastern Townships through Maddington.....	300	0	0
For the Road leading through Blandford.....	300	0	0

Under Order in Council of 29th August, 1853.

For Roads in the rear of County of Rimouski.....	2244	0	0
--	------	---	---

Under Order in Council of 7th September, 1853.

Road in rear of St. Pascal, County Kamouraska.....	200	0	0
Continuation of Road in rear of St. Denis, County Kamouraska, towards the Province line.....	900	0	0
Road from the River La Onareau, in Chertsey, County of Leinster, towards Wexford and vacant lands.....	600	0	0
For a Road in Wexford.....	200	0	0
Road in rear of Grenville and Chatham, County of Two Mountains.....	400	0	0
Road from settlements in Township of Morin, County Terrebonne, towards Township of Howard, County of Two Mountains.....	200	0	0
Road in Township of Beresford, County of Two Mountains, including repairs to the Côte du Sauvage.....	300	0	0

Under Order in Council of 31st October, 1853.

Repairs to Kempt road, Counties Rimouski and Bonaventure.....	250	0	0
Road from Matane downwards, Counties Rimouski and Gaspé.....	400	0	0
Roads in rear of County of L'Islet.....	1100	0	0
Roads in rear of County of Bellechasse.....	1100	0	0
Bridge on River Etchemin, Frampton, County of Dorchester.....	350	0	0
Bridge on River la Famine, County of Dorchester.....	400	0	0
Repairs to Frampton road, County of Dorchester.....	150	0	0
Indispensable repairs to Lambton road, County of Megantic.....	300	0	0
Indispensable repairs to Gosford road, Lotbinière, County of Megantic.....	125	0	0
Road from Somerset to Halifax, County of Megantic.....	175	0	0
Indispensable repairs to Gosford road in Harn and Wolfstown, exclusive of sum already appropriated for Eastern Townships.....	75	0	0
St. Croix road, County of Lotbinière.....	400	0	0
Road from Aston to Bulstrode, Counties Nicolet and Drummond.....	400	0	0
Road between Roxton and Ely, County Shefford.....	200	0	0
Roads in County of Ottawa.....	3285	0	0
Kilkenny road in County of Leinster.....	100	0	0
Road in rear of County of Berthier.....	650	0	0
Road in rear of Brandon and Lanaudière, County Berthier.....	400	0	0
Road in rear of County of St. Maurice.....	950	0	0
Road in Alton, County of Portneuf.....	500	0	0
Road in Gosford, County of Portneuf.....	500	0	0
Road in Belair, County of Quebec.....	200	0	0
Road in Stoneham and Towkesbury County of Quebec.....	300	0	0
Laval road in County of Montmorency.....	250	0	0
Roads in County of Saguenay (£250 each section).....	500	0	0

Under Order in Council of 2nd June, 1854.

Additional sum for construction of a bridge over the Rivière La Famine (£400 already appropriated).....	400	0	0
--	-----	---	---

Under Order in Council of 15th September, 1854.

Road in lower part of County Kamouraska (line to be hereafter settled).....	900	0	0
To complete road in St. Denis, County Kamouraska.....	125	0	0
To improve hills on Craig road, County of Megantic.....	100	0	0
Improvement to Gosford roads, County of Megantic.....	100	0	0
Road from Black River Station, County of Megantic.....	125	0	0
Additional sum for road from Somerset to Halifax, (£175 already appropriated)....	175	0	0
Further for the St. Urbain and Grande Baie road, so as to make £1500, besides £350 applicable to the Malbaie branch.....	100	0	0
For the Maddington roads.....	50	0	0
For the Kilkenny road in Montcalm.....	30	0	0
For bringing down the Wexford road from the cross at Desrochers, towards the settlement of Beauport.....	91	0	0
For a road in Oxford, Eastern Townships.....	150	0	0
For a road in rear of Lachute to Howard.....	100	0	0

Total, £30,000 0 0

A. N. MORIN.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Receiver General, by Warrants issued on account of aiding the Settlement of the vacant Lands in Lower Canada, up to 26th September, 1854.

To Whom Paid.	SERVICE.	Amount.
		£ s. d.
Rev. E. Chabot	On account of the Road of the Eastern Townships through Maddington	300 0 0
L. T. Drummond	On account of the Road leading to the Eastern Townships through Blandford	300 0 0
J. B. Lepage	On account of opening of Roads in the rear of Rimouski	1361 9 5
A. J. Russell	On account of opening of Roads between Grand Bay and Lake St. Johns, Saguenay	331 10 10
A. N. Morin, Com. Crown Lands	To reimburse that Department for so much advanced for the Chaudière Bridge at St. Francis	350 0 0
Pascal Dunais	On account of the Woodbridge Road	50 0 0
	Amount of Warrants issued in 1853	£ 2593 0 3
J. B. Lepage	On account of opening Roads in rear of Rimouski	£21 5 6
P. C. Rivard	On account of opening Roads in rear of St. Maurice	100 0 0
L. E. Larocque	On account of Roads in the County of Terrebonne	241 0 0
Thomas Gagnon	On account of the construction of the Frampton Bridge	315 10 0
Thomas Boutillier	To be applied by him in making Roads in Lower Canada	21461 10 7
	Amount of Warrants issued from Jan. to 26th Sept., 1854	£ 22139 6 1
	Total	£ 24732 6 4

Inspector General's Office.
Quebec, 26th Sept., 1854.

JOS. CARY,
Dy. I. G.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT OF MONEYS RECEIVED BY T. BOUTILLIER, INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES, AND OF THE SUMS BY HIM PAID, FROM THE 6TH JUNE TO THE 6TH OCTOBER, 1854, TO THE OVERSEERS OF WORKS FOR THE OPENING OF ROADS IN LOWER CANADA.

1854.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 3.....	By Warrant for the sum of £10,357 10s. 7d. currency, issued in favor of the Inspector of Agencies, of which sum there has been deposited in the Upper Canada Bank at Quebec.....	4757	10	7			
" 6.....	In the <i>Banque du Peuple</i> at Montreal.....	3600	0	0			
August 17.....	By Warrant to the amount of \$11104 currency, issued in favor of the Inspector of Agencies, of which sum there has been deposited in the Upper Canada Bank at Quebec.....	5694	0	0			
" 21.....	In the <i>Banque du Peuple</i> at Montreal.....	5410	0	0			
	Paid to Lepage J. B., by divers sums, for the Roads of St. Arsène, Green Island, Macpis, Mont Commis, St. Eloi, Nerizette, Bic, in the County of Rimouski, and for repairs to the Kespt Road.....				840	0	0
	Paid to Pacaud P. N., for a Road through Chester, Ham and Wolfstown.....				200	0	0
	Paid to Rivard P. C., for the Roads in St. Didace, Hunterstown and Caxton.....				836	13	1
	Paid to Bolduc Rémi, for repairs done to two Bridges in Tring, Lambton Road.....				100	0	0
	Paid to Bouchard Nicolas, for the St. Denis Road, County of Kamouraska.....				1025	0	0
	Paid to Labrecque Ls., for repairs to the Lambton Road.....				100	0	0
	Paid to Degreault Pierre, for the Armagh Road.....				300	0	0
	Paid to Lambert Jos., for the Wexford Road.....				200	0	0
	Paid to Verreault C. A., for a Road behind the Parishes of St. Jean and St. Roch.....				900	0	0
	Paid to Blanchet Ls., per Ant. Taibot, his Agent, for a Road in Armagh, as far as the Settlements of Montminy.....				68	12	9
	Paid to Fortin T., and Cimou B., for the St. Urbain's Road at Grand Bay.....				1200	0	0
	Paid to Larocque L. E., for Roads in Morin and Beresford, Abercrombie, and improvements to <i>Sauvage Hill</i>				100	0	0
	Paid to Gilmour Robert, for a Road in the English portion of the Township of Morin.....				175	0	0
	Paid to Gorman Hugh, for a Road from Buckingham to Wakefield on the Gatineau River.....				200	0	0
	Paid to Daly Alexander, for the Chertsey Road.....				925	0	0
	Paid to Blanchard F. R., for repairing the Road between Ely and Roxton.....				50	0	0
	Paid to Robitaille Ed., for the Stoneham, Tewkesburg and Laval Roads.....				500	0	0
	Paid to Ackert R. D., for the Derry Road.....				75	0	0
	Paid to Dumais Pascal, for the Woodbridge Road.....				150	0	0
	Paid to Majore Chs., for a Road from St. André, Avelin, towards the Lake on the Petite Nation River.....				225	0	0
	Paid to Monfet Ant., for a Road continuing the St. Croix route as far as the Gosford Road.....				400	0	0
	Carried over.....	21461	10	7			

STATEMENT of Account of Moneys received by T. Boutillier, Inspector of Agencies, &c.—(Continued.)

1854.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought over.....	21461 10 7	
	Paid to Chabot, Rev. Ed., for Maddington Road		50 0 0
	Paid to Mailloux, Rev. M., for a Road in the Township of Buckland.....		800 0 0
	Paid to Poupore, J. E., for a Road at the head of Calumet, at River Creuse.....		63 13 8
	Paid to Hébert, Rev. N. T., for the Kinogomy Road		13 9 0 0
	Paid to Cayer, Alexis, for a Road in the Townships of Roque- mont and Gosford, in the East part of the County of Port- neuf.....		250 0 0
	Paid to Prince, Jos., for the Aston Road		400 0 0
	Paid to Hume, William, for repairs to the Gosford Road, in the Counties of Lotbinière and Megantic.....		125 0 0
	Paid to Paget, Chs., for the Bédair Road		150 0 0
	Paid to McAdam, Hugh, for the Kilkenny Road		130 0 0
	Paid to Rice, Israel, for repairs to the Gosford Road, in Ham and Wolfstown.....		75 0 0
	Paid to Coulombe, J. B., and Garneau, B., for the Winslow Road		2650 0 0
	Paid to Boas, Andrew, for a Road from Chatham to Wentworth.		150 0 0
	Paid to Lebel, J. T., Contractor for the Winslow Road		75 0 0
	Paid to Kane, John, for a Bridge over the River Mars.....		150 0 0
	Paid to Desaulnier, Laurent, for the Cathcart Road, in the County of Berthier.....		450 0 0
	Paid to Bonnallie, G., for the Oxford Road		100 0 0
	Paid to Coité, J. E., for repairs on the Dudswall and Weedon Road		60 0 0
	Paid to Jetté, Amable, for a Road behind the Township of Brandon		400 0 0
	Paid to McLaren, John, for a Road from the St. Agnès Road to the St. Urbain Road at Grand Bay		50 0 0
	Paid to Kerrigan, Rev. Mr., for repairs to the Frampton Road, (Côtés à Mimeau).....		125 0 0
	Amount paid to the Overseers of Works on the Roads.....		15522 19 6
	Balance in the hands of Dr. T. Boutillier, deposited in the Upper Canada Bank at Quebec and in the Banque des Peuplé at Montreal.....		5938 11 1
		£21461 10 7	£21461 10 7

(Signed) T. BOUTILLIER, Inspector of Agencies.

INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES' OFFICE,
St. Hyacinthe, 7th October, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the Statement herein enclosed of the Moneys received by me on account of the £60,000 granted by the Acts of 16 Vic. caps. 155 and 156, to facilitate the settlement of vacant Crown Lands in Upper and Lower Canada, and also of the sums paid by me for the making of certain Roads in Lower Canada.

At present, I can only give you a statement of the sums received and paid. As the greatest part of the roads are still in progress of construction, I have not as yet been able to get the information necessary to enable me to give a complete report on the works which have been done up to the present day, but in a short time after the winter season shall have put a stop to the works, I will obtain the returns, accounts, &c., of the different Overseers, and shall feel it my duty to lay before you as detailed and satisfactory a report as I possibly can.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To the Honble. A. N. MORIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
&c., &c., &c.,
Quebec.

T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

STATEMENT of the Appropriation of the sum of £30,000 for Lower Canada out of the sum of £60,000 voted during the Sessions of 1852 and 1853, to facilitate the opening of uncultivated Lands.

Date of Appropriation.	O B J E C T.	Amount Appropriated.		Amount Paid by the Receiver General, and to whom.		Amount Expended up to 6th October.		Remarks.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
1853—July	2.. For the Chaudière Bridge at St. Francis	350	0 0	Messire Côté	350	0 0	350	0 0	
"	" For the Roads from Grand Bay to Lake St. John, Saguenay	1500	0 0						
"	31.. For do do	250	0 0	{ A. Russell, in the hands of J. Kane	231	10 10	1469	0 0	Overplus through an error in the vote £0 10s. 10d.
"	July 2.. For the Road from the St. Lawrence to Grand Bay, Saguenay	1500	0 0	{ T. Boutillier	1519	0 0			
"	October 31.. For do do do	1500	0 0	T. Boutillier	1750	0 0	1250	0 0	
"	October 31.. For do do do	250	0 0	£100 not yet drawn.					
1854—September 15..	For do do do	100	0 0						
	of which £1600 for the Road in the principal part of St. Urbain and £350 for a branch communicating with Malbaie.								
1853—July	2.. For the Eastern Townships (apart from the appropriations hereinafter named)	5000	0 0	T. Boutillier	3000	0 0	3125	0 0	
"	" For the Madlington Road	300	0 0	Mr. E. Chabot	300	0 0	350	0 0	
1854—September 15..	For do do	50	0 0	£50 not yet drawn.					
1853—July	2.. For the Blandford Road	300	0 0	P. N. Pacaud & Co.	300	0 0	300	0 0	
"	August 9.. For Roads in the rear of the County of Rimouski	2224	0 0	J. B. LePAGE	1382	14 11	2222	14 11	Overplus on the vote in the hands of Dr. Boutillier, £21 5s. 6d.
"	September 7.. For Roads in Woodbridge, County of Kamouraska	200	0 0	T. Boutillier	882	10 7			
	For Road in rear of St. Denis	900	0 0	P. Dumais	50	0 0	200	0 0	
1854—September 15..	For do do	125	0 0	T. Boutillier	150	0 0	1025	0 0	
"	" For a Road back of St. Helen or of St. Alexander	900	0 0	£125 not yet drawn					
1853—September 7..	For do do in Chertsey and Wexford, County of Leitster	600	0 0	Not drawn.					
"	" For do do in the lower part of Wexford	200	0 0	T. Boutillier	609	0 0	325	0 0	
"	" For do do going down towards Kilkenny	91	0 0	T. Boutillier	200	0 0	200	0 0	
				Not drawn.					

List of Warrants issued on account of the Improvements of vacant Lands in Upper Canada, during the year 1853, up to the 25th October, 1854, inclusive, out of the Grant of £30,000 voted in 1852 and 1853 for that object.

No.	1853.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1050..	December	A. H. Sims	Opening Roads on the Eastern Section of Upper Canada....	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	
	1854.									
1426..	January	A. H. Sims	do do	1000	0	0				
2356..	April	do	do do	1200	0	0				
1804..	February	do	do do	1000	0	0				
99..	June	do	do do	1000	0	0				
1507..	October 3	do	do do	1000	0	0	5200	0	0	
							£	6200	0	0
	1854.									
471..	January	David Gibson.....	Opening Roads in the Western Section of Upper Canada....	1000	0	0				
1803..	February.....	do	do do	1000	0	0				
1508..	October 3	do	do do	2000	0	0	4000	0	0	
							£	10200	0	0

ALLAN N. MACNAB,
Minister of Agriculture.

Bureau of Agriculture,
Quebec, 27th Oct., 1854.

Roads in the Eastern and middle sections of Upper Canada, to be opened by the Colonization grants.

That portion of Upper Canada referred to in the Resolutions of the Legislative Assembly of the 8th November 1852, lying between the Ottawa river and the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, and extending from the counties fronting on Lake Ontario to Lake Nipissing and the French River, comprising an area of about eleven and a half million of acres or eighteen thousand square miles, presents an almost unbroken field for Colonization.

This extensive territory is naturally divided into three sections,—the white pine, the red pine and the hardwood.

The first mentioned adjoins the River Ottawa, and is of comparatively small extent. White pine and hardwood are the prevailing kinds of timber, and the soil is in many parts a rich clay or warm fertile loam.

The red pine section lies to the West and North-west of the white pine, extending about one hundred and thirty miles in length from South-west to North-east, the greatest breadth being about forty miles and the least about twenty miles at the River Mattawan. The soil of this section is generally a poor, stony and gravelly sand, the surface is in some places extremely broken and rocky, rising occasionally into hills of considerable elevation; the prevalent timber is red pine, but there are portions of hardwood land interspersed, in some parts many thousands of acres in extent, where the soil is good, affording scope for extensive settlements.

The third natural division of the territory is the great tract, covered generally with hardwood, lying between the red pine country and the Georgian Bay, about one hundred miles in breadth by one hundred and thirty miles in length, with an

area of nearly thirteen thousand square miles. The interior of this division is yet but imperfectly known, its southern boundary is generally rough, barren and hilly, but it appears from the reports of several explorations, that it contains large tracts of good land, chiefly in the valleys of the larger streams which flow into the Ottawa and Georgian Bay.

After a careful examination of the reports, plans and field books of all the surveys and explorations made in these sections of the Ottawa and Huron country, the following works were projected with a view to opening it up for Colonization.

1st. A road from Pembroke up the Southerly bank of the Ottawa, to the mouth of the River Mattawan 98 miles, and from thence along the river Mattawan to Lake Nipissing, 40 miles, and to be subsequently extended along the French River to Lake Huron.

The formation of this road is highly beneficial to the Ottawa country, both as regards the settlement of the waste lands and the lumber trade of this noble River, opening up an extensive tract of fertile country, and greatly facilitating the transport of supplies for the lumbering establishments; by affording land carriage where the navigation of the river is much interrupted by bad rapids, and the winter conveyance is difficult and dangerous as the ice is late in forming and and is never strong.

The road along the river Mattawan forms part of an important communication between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, which when completed, will not only develop the agricultural resources of the country, but enable the lumberers on the upper waters of the Ottawa to procure their supplies from the west at nearly the Montreal prices.

2nd. A road from the present head of steamboat navigation on the Ottawa, at Farrell's point, in the township of Horton, to the mouth of the River Maganatavan or of the French River, or to such other point in the Georgian Bay, as affords a good harbour, adopting the road line drawn by P. L. S. Robert Bell, from Farrell's point 220 miles to the great Opongo Lake on the head waters of a branch of the Madawaska river. The length of Mr. Bell's line is 100 miles, and from the Opeongo Lake to the Georgian Bay about 120 miles. This road opens up the interior of the Ottawa and Huron territory, benefitting equally the farmer and the lumberer. Mr. Bell's line crosses the red pine section where it presents most fertile land; he has selected the location with much care and judgment.

Mr. A. H. Sims, a civil engineer of much experience in road making, was appointed in September 1853, to superintend the opening of the Pembroke and Mattawan and the Ottawa and the Opeongo road for winter travel, and he proceeded with so much energy, that the greater part of the latter was opened and in use by the end of January, and the former was passable as far as the mouth of the Mattawan by the middle of February, at a cost of £3,700; an instance of economy and dispatch which is highly creditable to him.

Mr. Sims in his general report of 17th September last, states that he expended on the Ottawa and Opeongo road to the 1st May last.....

£1157	14	6
272	0	0
540	0	0
<hr/>		
£1969	14	6

This road will be of great use to the lumberers on the upper waters of the Rivers Madawaska and Bonnechère. It would, however, require to be made thoroughly practicable for wheel carriages, should steps be taken to settle the very large tract of available land lying in the interior, and approachable by this road. The cost would be £22,972.

Should it not be deemed advisable to open the whole line for summer travel he recommends the making of that part of it which lies between the River Ottawa and Brennan's creek, a distance of 51½ miles, which could be effected at a probable cost of £10,772. He also recommends the immediate survey of the land adjoining the townships of Grattan and Brougham containing 182,000 acres. This is the largest tract of vacant good land suited for compact settlement near the Ottawa. It lies on both sides of the Ottawa and Opeongo road, and would soon be occupied, as the settlers would have a good market for their spare produce, and labor for themselves and their horses at the lumbering establishments. Mr. Sims made an improvement in the upper end of this road by crossing the Opeongo at the narrows instead of the discharge; thus avoiding an extensive spruce swamp and shortening the road.

The Pembroke and Mattawan road,—Mr. Lewis finding that he was not likely to succeed in letting this road by contract, made it by hired men; and, that it might be generally useful to the lumberers, it was necessary to make it good enough to admit of cattle being driven over it late in the fall, before the swamps are frozen, and after the frost leaves the ground in the spring, which (as there are extensive swamps and rocky ground) increased the cost much beyond that usually incurred in opening winter roads.

The distance from Pembroke to the mouth of the River Mattawan is 98 miles. A branch road of 2 miles to Deux Joachim, makes the length of road opened 100 miles. Amount expended on this road to 1st May, including provisions on hand, camp equipage and tools &c.,..... £3102 13 2

Required to be expended in cross-waying long swamps, building bridges, and making the rocky places passable when there is no snow, with the branch road to Deux Joachim..... 725 0 0

Total cost of 100 miles of bridle road..... £3,827 13 2
 Bridge over the Petewawa, which is much required..... 475 0 0

£4,302 13 2

£132 per mile in addition to the sum now being expended, would make the road fit for summer travel, say £13,134. Or as the part of the Ottawa from Pembroke to Deux Joachim is navigable, the summer road might be made only from the latter to the mouth of the Mattawan, 59½ miles, adding 3 per cent. to the above estimate for the extra cost of transport of provisions &c., the cost would be £8067.

Owing to the high rate of wages and scarcity of labourers Mr. Sims delayed opening the road from the mouth of the River Mattawan to Lake Nipissing, and devoted his time and attention to the completion of the work already enumerated, and exploring the country between Lake Opeongo and Lake Nipissing, after which he intends to examine the country from the eastern end of Lake Nipissing to the mouth of French River, and from Lake Opeongo to the mouth of the Maganatawan, before proceeding to locate the road between them. He hopes in the course of a few months to be able to give much more ample information regarding the extent and agricultural capabilities of the portion of the Ottawa and Huron territory entrusted to his charge.

Total amount expended by Mr. Sims to 1st May last on road work, as already stated.....		£4,260	7	8
On road surveys	£412	19	9	
“ explorations	50	11	10	
				463 11 7
His salary and allowances.....		333	0	0
Stationary, postage, advertising, office rent and law expense.....s.....		44	8	10
Total as per account current.....		£5101	8	1
He has received by warrants.....		5200	0	0

3rd. A road from Madoc in the county of Hastings, following Provincial Land Surveyor Elmore's line, and prolongation thereof northerly to intersect the Pembroke and Mattawan road, a distance of about 100 miles.

4th. A road from Sheffield in the county of Addington to Hyde's, on the river Madawaska, 56 miles in length.

5th. A road from the North-easterly corner of Madoc to Hyde's on the river Madawaska, about 40 miles in length.

Roads No. 3, 4, and 5, will open a thoroughfare between the old settlements in the counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lenox and Addington, and Frontenac, and the lumbering establishments on the Western tributaries of the Ottawa, affording the farmer a good market for his surplus produce, and enabling the lumberer to procure his supplies at a much lower rate than he can by the present circuitous route and by the Rideau Canal and Ottawa river, and also opening a very extensive field for settlement.

The examination of the road lines which had formerly been drawn by Provincial land surveyors Birdsall and Gibbs, from Camden, in the county of Addington, and from Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Frontenac, to Hyde's, to the River Madawaska, and the general exploration of the country adjacent, with a view to ascertain the best site for road No. 4, were entrusted by Mr. A. B. Perry, an experienced and intelligent surveyor, who has an extensive practical knowledge of the locality. He has recently reported on a very favorable line for a road from Sheffield to Hyde's, which he has surveyed and will soon commence opening as a winter road.

Mr. Robert Bird of the township of Sidney, has been instructed to open a winter road on Mr. Elmore's line (road No. 3.) He is at present examining the line and preparing the requisite estimate and specification of the works on it. On completing this road he will proceed with road No. 5 from Madoc to Hyde's on the River Madawaska.

For the further developement of the Ottawa and Huron territory, I would respectfully recommend the completion of the roads Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and their improvement so as to be practicable for summer travel, also to open up the southern part of the hardwood section, by the construction of a road from Mr. Bell's Ottawa and Opeongo road line to the best harbour at the southern extremity of the Georgian Bay, leaving the Opeongo road a few miles westerly of Clear Lake, crossing the Madawaska about two miles above the mouth of York river, joining Mr. Bell's Muskoka road line about two miles farther, following it to the High Falls on the Muskoka River, and continuing westerly to the southern extremity of the Georgian Bay at the best site for a harbour. The length of this road would be about 150 miles.

6th. A road from Bobcaygean, in the township of Verulam, northward as far as the 6th concession of Somerville, to open up the vacant Crown Lands in that locality. The length of this road will be about 10½ miles.

Provincial Land surveyor John Reid has recently been tracing the line for this road and opening it for winter travel, as far as the southern boundary of Somerville.

7th. A road from Zone mills diagonally to the N. W. corner of the township of Enniskillen. Operations have not yet been commenced on this road.

Bureau of Agriculture,
30th September, 1854.

Colonization roads in the western section of Upper Canada.

To supply the demand for land in the western section of Upper Canada, the residue of the extensive tract of Crown and School lands in the counties of Wellington, Perth, Huron, Bruce and Grey, the largest of the most fertile fields for Colonization in the Province, was subdivided into townships and farm lots, and the following roads, (in addition to those already made,) were projected with a view to the complete development of the resources of this valuable territory.

63 miles 1st. A line of road from Elora to Southampton at the mouth of the river Saugeen, Lake Huron, following the line between the townships of Nichol and Pilkington, then across the townships of Peel and Maryborough, Minto and Carrick, to the south-westerly corner of Brant, and up the town line between Brant, Elderslie and Arran on the right, and Greenock and Saugeen on the left, to Southampton, a distance of 78 miles, of which 15 miles were previously opened, leaving 63 miles to be made.

64½ miles 2nd. Another line of road from the townships of Woolwich to lake Huron, passing along the line which divides the townships of Peel, Maryborough, Wallace, Howick, Turnberry, Kinloss and Huron from Wellesly, Mornington, Elma, Grey, Mirris, Wawanosh and Ashfield, about 64½ miles.

Chiefly cross-logging
the swamps and in-
equalities of the sur-
face. 3rd. The completion of the Durham road across Greenock and Kincardine to the village of Penetangor on Lake Huron.

30 miles 4th. A road connecting the Elora and Southampton road with the Toronto and Sydenham road along the town line between Elderslie, Sullivan and Holland on the one side, and Brant, Bentinck and Glenelg on the other, 30 miles.

40½ miles 5th. A road connecting the Elora and Southampton road with the Toronto and Sydenham road, following the line between the townships of Normanby, Egremont, Proton and Melancthon, on the one hand, and Minto, Arthur, Sutherland, Amaranth, on the other, 40½ miles.

21½ miles 6th. A road communicating between the Elora and Southampton road and the Woolwich and Lake Huron road, along the line between Carrick, Culross and Kinloss on the one side, and Howick and Turnberry on the other, 21½ miles.

29½ miles 7th. A road from the Owen's Sound road at the village of Arthur to the road from Woolwich to Lake Huron, between the townships of Arthur, Minto and Howick on the north, and Peel, Maryborough and Wallace, on the south, about 29½ miles.

47 miles 8th. Roads from the Woolwich and Lake Huron road along the town line between Ashfield and Wawanosh, Wawanosh and Morris, Morris and Grey, and Grey and Elma, leading to the confines of the Canada Company's lands and the Goderich Railway; Four roads of $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles, each making together 47 miles.

20 miles 9th. A road from the Elora and Southampton road to the Woolwich and Lake Huron road, running between Culross and Turnberry on the one side, and Carrick and Howick on the other, 20 miles.

7 miles 10th. A road connecting Southampton and Sydenham, north of Arran and Derby $21\frac{1}{4}$ miles; about $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road were previously opened by Mr. McNab, leaving 7 miles to be made.

45 miles 11th. A good winter road from the mouth of the River Saugeen, Southampton to Goderich in such route as may be most useful and practicable 45 miles.

Total number of miles of road to be opened $367\frac{3}{4}$, of which Mr. Gibson has let out 145 miles.

The charge of these roads was given to the Inspector of agencies and Superintendent of Colonization roads in Upper Canada, Mr. David Gibson, a surveyor and Civil Engineer of high standing and long experience in forest surveys and the construction of roads and bridges and other public works, which he has brought to bear most favorably in the performance of the duties devolving on him.

No. 1. He has surveyed the line for the Elora and Southampton road which is now all under contract, and will be opened and fit for travel by the 1st of January next.

No. 2. Thirty miles of the road from Woolwich to Lake Huron across the townships of Peel, Maryburgh and Wallace, are also let out and will be passable by the same time.

No. 3. The improvements required to complete the Durham road are in progress and will also be finished by the new year, with the exception of that portion which lies in the town plot of Penetangor which is not required at present, as there is a parallel road already opened at a short distance to the north.

4th. And the works on the Southampton and Sydenham road, No. 10, formerly opened by Mr. McNab, will also then be completed.

Road from Southampton to Goderich, No. 11.

5th. Mr. Gibson has let the opening of this road across the townships Saugeen, Bruce, Kincardine, Huron, and part of Ashfield, to meet the road formerly cut by the Government under the Superintendence of Provincial Land Surveyor Wm. Hawkins. It is to be made a good winter road by bridging the streams, cross-waying the swamps and cutting out and removing the fallen timber and underwood less than eight inches in diameter, at chopping height, from a space in the middle of the allowance for road forty-four feet in breadth, leaving the heavy growing timber for the present.

New roads to be opened by January 1855.

	Miles.
Elora and Southampton.....	63
Woolwich and Lake Huron.....	30
Sydenham and Southampton.....	7
Southampton and Goderich.....	45
Total.....	145

Amount of pay list for survey of this road mainly in this county, and here charged against it.....	62 14 0	
Account paid for Printing.....	2 13 4	65 7 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount paid for Wellington.....		655 7 4
		<hr/>

II.—COUNTY OF BRUCE.

1. Carrick.

1854.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
February 13.—	Paid Joseph Bacon, contractor, on account.....	80	0	0						
June 9.—	“ “ “ “ “ “ “	120	0	0						
August 14.—	“ “ “ “ “ “ “	130	0	0						
		<hr/>			330	0	0			

2. Brant.

June 19.—	Paid Simon Archand in full for completion of old contract....	9	4	2						
August 14.—	Wm. Johnston, contractor, on ac- count.....	50	0	0						
		<hr/>			59	4	2			

3. Elderslie.

August 15.—	Paid John Lunday, contractor, on account.....	50	0	0						
16.—	“ Samuel J. Roe, do	50	0	0						
16.—	“ D. Currie, do	12	10	0						
16.—	“ P. James Benson, do	150	0	0						
		<hr/>			262	10	0			

4. Saugeen.

August 17.—	Paid W. Cunningham on account	25	0	0						
19.—	“ D. McNeill, do,	15	0	0						
19.—	“ J. Campbell, do,	70	0	0						
		<hr/>			110	0	0			

Amount paid for Bruce.....		761	14	2
----------------------------	--	-----	----	---

Total....	1417	1	6
-----------	------	---	---

WOOLWICH AND HURON ROAD.

Waterloo.

August 1.—	Paid P. Hawk, contractor, on ac- count.....				50	0	0
------------	--	--	--	--	----	---	---

DURHAM ROAD.

Bruce.

August 14.—Paid E. Stauffer, contractor, on account.....	25 0 0	
28.— “ M. McLeod, do	20 0 0	
	<u>45 0 0</u>	
Total amount paid.....		<u>£1512 1 6</u>

NOTE.—In addition to the payment above specified, there has been paid to William Lyons, on account of salary, &c., £162 10s., bringing the total payments to 1st Sept., 1854, to £1,674 11s. 6d.

(Signed) DAVID GIBSON.

Elora, 6th September, 1854.

The Honorable the Minister of Agriculture—In Account Current with Anthony H. Sims, Superintendent Ottawa and Huron Roads, from October, 1853, to May, 1854.
Dr.

Vouchers	Amount	Amount	By	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1854. May 11.....	To Payments for Surveys, viz.— do do Ottawa and Opeongo Road, near Lake Opeongo and examining for a Village Site there..... £225 16 4		December 29. By Warrant in my favor of this date.....	£1000 0 0	
12.....	do do Pembroke and Matawan Road, from Pembroke 24½ miles.....	159 3 5	do do do do ..	1000 0 0	
13.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..	1000 0 0	
14.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..	1200 0 0	
15.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..		
16.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..		
17.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..		
18.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..		
19.....	do do do do ..		do do do do ..		
20.....	To do Opening the Road from Pembroke to the Matawan— do do Pay List (November) No. 1. £251 10 10 do do do do (December) No. 2 563 17 7 do do do do (January) No. 3 510 3 7 do do do do (February) No. 4 368 10 11 do do do do (March) No. 5 159 12 7 do do do do (April) No. 6 126 4 1 do do do do B. McConnell, for work ... 92 0 0 do do do do Tools, Camp Equipage ... 401 16 2 do do do do Transport, Hay and Oats, &c..... do do do do Provisions now on hand... 507 3 9 do do do do .. 131 13 8 do do do do Ottawa and Opeongo Road .. do do do do D. McAuly, for explorations from Lake Nepissing .. do do do do Stationery, Printing, Office Rent, &c., Disbursements, Postages, and Law Expenses .. do do do do A. H. Sims, Salary as Superintendent and allowance to cover travelling and other Contingent Expenses ..	412 19 9	By proceeds of Camp Equipage, Tools, &c., sold to this date. £9 5 6 By value of Axes received from D. P. S. Sinclair (Matawan Survey). .. 1 5 0		
21.....	To Balance at this date ..	5101 8 1	May 20. By Balance ..		890 17 7
22.....	Currency, £				
23.....	To Balance at this date ..	890 17 7			

A. H. SIMS.

BROWN, 20th May, 1854.

QUEBEC :
PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX,
MOUNTAIN STREET.

STATEMENT

Of sums expended out of the grant of £30,000 voted towards aiding the settlement of the vacant lands of the Crown in Lower Canada, under the Act 16th Victoria, chaps. 155 and 156.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 14th March, 1855.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ROAD EXPLORATORS.

In exploring for and marking out such road-lines as you may be required to trace in the field, for the opening of lands for settlement, you will be governed by the following instructions; unless when otherwise directed by such special instructions as may be given you for any particular road:—

1.—If you be not already personally acquainted with the existence and locality of a sufficient extent of good land on or immediately beyond the proposed road to which it would be the necessary inlet, to warrant the expense of opening the road, you will ascertain by personal explorations if there be such a sufficient quantity of wood land.

2.—For this purpose you will observe particularly that it is necessary to ascertain not only that the soil be good, but also that it be arable without unusual expense in removing stones; and the quantity should be so much as to yield, if sold at the established price of Government lands, a sum at least one-half greater than that proposed to be expended upon the road.

3.—Should you find that there is no such adequate quantity of good land, you will report to the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands to that effect, or to the Inspector of Agencies, and do nothing more in the matter without further orders.

4.—In all cases of exploration you will immediately report to the Commissioner of Crown Lands or to the Inspector of Agencies, what quantity of arable and good lands you have seen, as nearly as you can judge, stating the lots and ranges, if possible, where the land has been surveyed, and if not surveyed, the number of lots fit for settlement you think it would afford; or the extent in miles. Stating also whether the land be stony or otherwise, or so hilly and steep as to be inconvenient for ploughing; or generally even: and whether the savannes or swamps have good soil at bottom, and if they be not too deep to be drained and cultivated; estimating roughly what proportion there may be of each description of ground. You will state also what places or sites you have seen, or are aware of in or near the lands, where water power can be had for mills. Mention also the prevailing kinds of timber, especially such as are suitable for square timber or saw-logs, stating if they be abundant or otherwise.

5.—Should you find a sufficient quantity of good land, as before described, you will proceed to select and trace a line for a road into or through it as may be required, commencing at the nearest existing passable road, at such a point as will afford the nearest way into the land, to the majority of those who are likely to use it.

6.—Should the line of road proposed in any particular instructions be found on exploration to be wholly unsuitable, and another site be known to be altogether better, report that such is the case, and then proceed to explore for a line of road in the better direction, and after having made sure of the fact or otherwise, by personal inspection report briefly the result.

7.—It is to be borne in mind, in locating the road, that the chief object of it is to facilitate the formation of new settlements, not the convenience of existing ones.

8.—As it is intended that the road should be settled upon throughout, and that it should be maintained by the inhabitants residing upon it, you will give the preference in selecting it to such a site as, without materially lengthening the road, will present the greatest amount of land fit for settlement; and in tracing the line you will, without further authority, deviate as much from the proposed site, stated in particular instructions, as may be necessary for that purpose, or to avoid obstacles, or obtain favorable crossings of rivers; all which you will ascertain by previous careful exploration.

9.—Where there are large rivers to be crossed you will select such crossings of them as may be most suitable for fords or ferries, to avoid the necessity for large bridges, as it is not intended that the cost of erecting any such shall be incurred.

10.—Select the crossings of smaller rivers, at places where they can be securely bridged at least expense, and where the banks are sufficiently high not to have the road flooded at the ends of the bridges; and at the same time, if possible, not so high as to give steep ascents from the bridges, or such as would require considerable expenditure in cutting them down.

11.—Trace the road line so as to avoid as much as possible steep hills, for a horse can draw one half more up a rise of one foot in the distance of ten feet, than he can up a rise of one foot in seven; and he can draw twice as much up a rise of only one foot in twenty feet.

12.—In ascending hills rising steeper than one foot in ten, wind up sidewise to reduce the steepness, and do not carry the road up ascents as steep as one foot in seven, unless they be very short and cannot be avoided.

13.—Avoid unnecessarily carrying the road along the sides of hills, where the slope is steeper than a cart can be conveniently driven along, for there the upper side of the road requires to be cut down, which is expensive. A slope sidewise of one foot in three doubles the cost of making a road.

14.—Avoid as much as you can sloping rocks in the side of the road, as they prevent ditching, and the earth slips from them; and when they are hard rocks and require blasting, the expense is excessive.

15.—A *savanne*, or swamp, with more than eighteen inches in depth of black earth or muck, is the most expensive ground to make a road upon, being at least four times as expensive as dry ground, and makes the worst of all roads if not properly constructed, besides obstructing continuous settlement when extensive; but as it ceases to be an obstacle when the road is once well made, it is preferable to an impracticably steep hill.

16.—Where the savannes or swamps have only a few inches of black earth on the top, over a hard bottom, and can easily be drained, a good road can be made at half the expense of it on a deep extensive swamp where earth has to be carted to cover the road; and if the bottom be of good soil, the land will be eventually cultivated. If an imperfect road with a slight causewaying only be intended,

the present expense will be nearly alike in both cases, but the future more perfect making of the road should be considered.

17.—Where there are more stones and rocks than earth, the expense of making a good road is generally double the cost of it in arable dry land; and though the difference is less in making an imperfect road, such ground is to be avoided where it can with advantage.

18.—Carry with you a pointed iron sounding rod, to try the depth of the swamps, and to ascertain where the soil is rocky under the surface.

19.—In tracing the road-line follow surveyor's lines, especially concession lines, where they lie in the required direction, or near it, if they be in other respects generally suitable; but make every amendment upon them you can to avoid or reduce obstacles.

20.—When you have fully satisfied yourself by previous exploration as to the best position for your roadline, mark it out minutely and distinctly, exactly in the spot where the road is to be made; leaving no small turns or alterations to be made afterwards; blazing it out distinctly like a surveyor's line, to give a clear sight of it; planting pickets in open ground, or *brûlés* where the trees are far apart.

21.—Make no sharp angles or turns on the road where they can be avoided. Round off the angles with a sweeping curve, well marked with pickets where required to make the turning distinct.

22.—Where you have blazed out a piece of line, and find it necessary afterwards to abandon it for another, or where you make an amendment on any part of a surveyor's line, mark out the amendment by a double blaze or spot on the trees throughout.

23.—When you have marked out the road-line measure it, say with an English half chain, (which is 33 feet, or two perches English,) as the Townships are surveyed in English measure, marking with red chalk or a marking iron the miles and half miles on trees or pickets, twelve feet at least back from the centre of the road. (Forty half chains, or eighty perches, make a quarter of a mile.)

24.—Keep account of the measuring in a book, distinguishing between the dry ground and the swamps or savannes, stating the general depth of the latter to the hard bottom, and at what distance in any half mile you intersect any spring, spring brook or river, the width of it, and the length of bridge required, including the abutments (*terrasses*) at each end, to make it passable; noting also any extent of stony ground or of rock requiring blasting where it cannot be avoided; and also the beginning and end of ascents and descents, stating if they be steep or gentle; also the length of such places where the ground hangs to one side so much as materially to increase the expense of making the road. Note also where there are banks requiring cutting, and how much they should be cut down to make them passable; also whether the growth of wood be light or heavy, and where the land has been cleared so far as to make a difference in the expense of opening the road.

25.—As you measure each half mile, consider from the measurements you have taken of the different descriptions of ground, what should be the probable cost of making the half mile of road, according to the scale proposed, and take a note of it, before you leave the ground, to assist you in forming a final estimate.

26.—When you have completed the measurement of the road, make a copy of your note book, with a column in which you will enter the estimated cost of making each half mile, and the cost of building each bridge that may be in it. This you will forward to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or to the Inspector of Agencies; and the total of it, with one-seventh added thereto for contingencies, will be your estimate of the total cost of the road.

27.—You will keep a journal of the time you are employed on this service, stating how you were occupied, and the men employed in assisting you daily.

28.—You will mark upon the plan or trace of a plan that will be given you, or upon one made by yourself, the course of the road-line you have marked out in the field, as nearly as you can, and in order to enable you the better to do so, you will, in measuring your road-line, observe particularly at what distance you cross concession lines or touch them, and how far from the corner-post of the particular lot, if it can be found, noting the lot posts you meet in each half mile where the road follows a surveyed line.

29.—This plan or trace of it, with the road so marked on it as nearly as you can, you will transmit, with the copy of your note book and journal, to Thomas Boutilier, Esq., at St. Hyacinthe, who has the charge of the Works of Colonisation, together with the amount due to your men, and a pay list of your party in duplicate. The signatures or marks of the party to be duly witnessed.

30.—The amount due to your men, the pay list, and the copy of your journal so transmitted, to be attested by you in presence of a Magistrate, as being correct to the best of your knowledge and belief, that the men were employed in the service stated and not otherwise; that they were paid their wages in cash and not otherwise, and that you have derived no benefit or profit whatever from the wages provisions or labor of the men.

31.—Your own pay for the days you may be employed on this service will be twelve and six-pence a day, for which you will transmit receipts in duplicate, without any further allowance for food or otherwise.

32.—You will employ as many men as you may find necessary, not exceeding four, at such a rate of wages as may be most economical, but sufficient to obtain the services of efficient men.

33.—In any estimate you may furnish, if the description of road to be made be not previously designated in your instructions, you will specify particularly the description of road work you have calculated for in your estimate, that is to say: the width of the road, and whether you provide for cutting the trees close by the ground or grubbing them entirely out by the root; what amount of rounding, levelling and ditching you provide for; how you propose making the road in swamps; and what description and width of covering you propose putting on the bridges. Unless you are particularly instructed in that respect, you are to state clearly the width to be given to the road, but in no case such width shall be less than sixteen feet clear, (*chemin roulant*) except in short distances in rocky ground.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTORS OF WORK ON ROADS.

1.—The sum of 12s. 6d. will be allowed to Conductors, and that of 7s. 6d. to Sub-Conductors, provided each of them has under his superintendence at least twelve men occupied on the Road; and with this remuneration the Conductors and Sub-Conductors will provide themselves with everything necessary for their personal wants, and the execution of their respective duties.

2.—The number of Labourers that each Conductor will employ on a Line of Road will have to be approved by the Inspector of Agencies.

3.—The Conductors, in opening Roads, will follow accurately the Lines traced by the Explorators, and conform themselves strictly to the directions contained in the Reports of Explorators, unless they have received from the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or the Inspector of Agencies, instructions directing them to act otherwise. In cases, however, where Conductors have reason to believe that a deviation either from a Line or a Report, may be of some advantage, it will be their duty to make a suggestion to that effect to the Inspector of Agencies.

4.—The wages of Labourers will be regulated by circumstances, and will include provisions and the use of tools, which they shall furnish according to the directions of the Conductors.

5.—The Conductors will have to send to the Inspector of Agencies, on the 1st and 15th of each month, Pay Lists, accompanied by a concise Report on the extent of Road made in the fifteen days previous to their Report, and also on the nature of the soil on which they have operated.

6.—The Conductors will, on the 1st of each month, attest their Pay Lists and Reports relative to work done in the previous month; such attestation will have to be made in the manner provided by the 30th Section of the Instructions addressed to Explorators.

7.—The Conductors will give security that the sums put into their hands will not be diverted from their destination, and that they will be employed in conformity with the present General Instructions, or with the Special Instructions which they may receive from the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or the Inspector of Agencies, and also that any portion of such sums, which may be in their hands, will be refunded at any time to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or the Inspector of Agencies, on demand being made by either of them. A letter from any responsible person will suffice to constitute the security required.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES,
ST. HYACINTHE, 25th February, 1855.

Hon. Jas. Cauchon,
Com. of Crown Lands, &c., Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to render to you the following report of the expenditure of the sum of £30,000 granted by virtue of the Acts 16 Vic., c. 155 and 156 as an aid to assist in settling the vacant lands belonging to the Crown in Lower Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most humble and obedient servant,

(Signed,) T. BOUTILLIER.
Inspector of Agencies.

Of the sum of £30,000 the sum of £4,272 13s. 9d. was disbursed
by the Land Department of Crown Lands..... £4272 13 9
And the sum of £25727 6s. 3d. was placed at my disposal..... 25727 6 3
£30000 0 0

Of the sum of £4272 13s. 9d. the following sums were disbursed by the head of the Department of Crown Lands:—
To the Rev. Mr. Côté for the Road from *La Chaudière* to St. Francis..... 350 0 0
To A. Russell for the Road from Grand Bay to Lake St. John.... 231 10 10
To Rev. E. Chabot for the Maddington Road..... 300 0 0
To P. N. Pœaud for the Blandford Road..... 300 0 0
To J. Bte. Lepage for the Road in rear of the County of Rimouski 1382 14 11
To P. Dumais for Road in Woodbridge..... 50 0 0
To L. E. Larocque for Roads in Beresford and Abercrombie and to improve the *Côte du Sauvage* 241 0 0

To T. Gagnon for a Bridge over the River Etchemin in Frampton	315	10	0
For a Bridge over the River <i>La Famine</i>	800	0	0
To P. C. Rivard for a Road in rear of the county of St. Maurice..	100	0	0
To John Kane, in provisions, £201 18s. that is to say £176 17s. 6d. for the Bridge over the <i>Rivière du Moulin</i> , and £25 Os. 6d. for a Scow on the River à Valin.....	201	18	0
	£4272 13 9		
On account of the latter sum of £25727 6s. 3d., the following sums have been disbursed by me, for the repairs of Bridges and old Roads and for the opening of new Roads and the Building of Bridges :—			
To J. Bte. Lepage for Roads in rear of the County of Rimouski, in- cluding those of Marpès, Neigette, Green Island, St. Arsène, St. Eloi, and Bic, and for repairs of the Kempt road.....	1048	16	11½
To Paschal Dumais for a Road in Woodbridge.....	150	0	0
To Nicolas Boucher for a Road in rear of St. Denis towards the Province Line.....	1025	0	0
To C. A. Verreault for the opening of a Road towards the Province Line in rear of the Parishes of St. John and St. Roch.....	900	0	0
To Antoine Talbot and Louis Blanchet for the opening of a Road in the Township of Armagh towards the Township of Mont- miny.....	200	0	0
To Pierre Dagncault to open a Road in continuation of that of Armagh to the Township of Mailloux.....	300	0	0
To the Rev. Messire Mailloux, for the opening of a road in the depth of the Parish of St. Lazare towards the Township of Buckland	800	0	0
To the Rev. M. Kerrigan for repairs in the hills at Miméau, on the road to Frampton	150	0	0
To Remi Bolduc for the repair of two bridges in Tring.....	150	0	0
To Louis Labrecque for repairs on the Lambton road.....	148	1	3
To William Hume for repairs on the Gosford road, in the Counties of Lotbinière and Megantic, and repairs of the bridge over the River Osgood	225	0	0
To F. L. Poudrier for the road from Black River Station (Bécan- cour,) and a road from Somerset to Halifax.....	175	0	0
To Antoine Monfet for the opening of a road from St. Croix, in the County of Lotbinière	400	0	0
To the Rev. N. T. Hebert for a road from Grand Bay to Lake St. John	1319	0	0
To Téléspore Fortin and Boniface Cimon, to improve the road between Grand Bay and St. Urbain, in the County of Sa- guenay.....	1350	0	0
To John McLaren, for a branch road from St. Agnes to the St. Ur- bain road, and to improve the road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay	350	0	0
To John Kane for the building of a bridge over the River à Mars.	150	0	0
To Edward Robitaille for a road in Stoneham and Tewkesbury, and for the repairs and continuation of the Laval road.....	545	0	0
To Charles Pageot for the Belair road.....	200	0	0
To Alexis Cayer for a road from Rocmont to Gosford	250	0	0
To Joseph Verrette for a road in Alton	160	15	7½
To P. C. Rivard for the St. Didace, Hunterstown, and Shawanagan Roads.....	826	13	1

To Rev. E. Chabot for the Maddington road	50	0	0
To Joseph Prince for the Aston road	400	0	0
To P. N. Pacaud for a road through Chester, Ham, and Wolfes- town.....	626	19	3
To Israel Rice for repairs to the Gosford road	75	0	0
To B. Garneau and J. Bte. Coulombe for the St. Francis Road...	3475	0	0
To J. T. Lebel to procure provisions for the laborers on the St. Francis road, under special authority of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the said sum reimbursable on my order	75	0	0
To J. Eusèbe Côté for repairs on the road from Dudswell to Weedon, and a bridge over the River <i>Aux Canards</i>	57	17	0
To George Bonnalli for a road in Orford	150	0	0
To Flavien Blanchard for repairs to a road between Ely and Rox- ton	100	0	0
To Laurent Desaulniers for a road in Cathcart	600	0	0
To Amable Jetté to open a road in the eastern part of the County of Berthier, in rear of Brandon	400	0	0
To Alexander Daly to open a road in Chertsey.....	385	15	4½
To Joseph Lambert for a road in Wexford.....	200	0	0
To Hugh McAdam to open a road in Kilkenny, and to continue the Wexford road towards Beauport	218	12	4½
To L. E. Larocque for the opening of a Road in Beresford, for improving the <i>Côte du Sauvage</i> , in the Township of Morin, and for improving the road over the Mountain <i>Du Lac Rond</i> in Abererombie.....	175	0	0
To Robert Gilmour for the opening of a road in the Township of Morin.....	200	0	0
To Andrew Boa for roads in Wentworth and Harrington.....	300	0	0
To Charles Majore for the opening of a Road from St. Andrews, Avelin, through the Townships of Rippon and Hartwell.....	225	0	0
To R. D. Ackert for the opening of a road in the Township of Derry.....	150	0	0
To Hugh Gorman for a road from Buckingham to Wakefield on the River Gatineau	275	0	0
To Thomas Wilson for opening a road towards Lake <i>à la Louvre</i> , in the Township of Thorne.....	147	11	1
To J. Bte. Poupore for opening a road from the <i>Tête du Calumet</i> to the mouth of the River Creuse, in the Township of Sheen ...	263	13	8
	£19373	15	8

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid by the head of the Department	£ 4272	13	9
Amount paid by this Office.....	19373	15	8
Balance deposited in the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec	£2689	6	9
Balance deposited in the <i>Banque du Peuple</i> at Montreal	3664	3	10
		6353	10
		£30000	0
		0	0

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

Kenogami Road.

MR. N. T. HEBERT, Overseer.

Sum appropriated,.....	£1750	0	0
Do. paid to Overseer,.....	1500	0	0

The proposed length of this road is about 38 miles, commencing from the *Rapide des Roches*, on the Chicoutimi River, and ending at Metabetchouan Station on Lake St. John.

This road was commenced last summer on the 27th June. Nine miles of it have been opened ; of these 8½ are finished and are practicable for summer vehicles and half a mile for winter carriages only.

The opening of the road was commenced on the division line between the Townships of Labarre and Kenogami, and the 9 miles which have been finished are in the Township of Kenogami. All the work, including bridges, was done by day labor.

The nine miles cost £1120 or about £125 per mile.

Three bridges were built over ravines ; one of 100 feet long, another of 90, and the third of 60 feet ; together they cost about £100. The four principal bridges remain to be built ; one over the *Rapide des Roches*, on the Chicoutimi River, another over *La Rivière au Sable* ; a third over the Cascouia River, and the fourth over Belle River.

“ From the *Portage des Roches*, says Mr. Hébert, to the Township of Labarre, this road goes over an unpromising country ; swamps, stones and dry sand are frequently met with. There is, however, a space of five miles near the Cascouia which contains very good land ; the road then passes over excellent land in all its course as far as Lake St. John.”

The most plentiful timber is the birch, the tamarac, the white birch, and the poplar on the high lands ; and ash, elm, alder and cedar on the flats. This road opens a communication with the beautiful valley of Lake St. John, where there is a large extent of very fine lands.

“ This road, says also Mr. Hébert, is absolutely necessary to the people who are already settled there, as well as for those who are about to settle on the banks and in the valley of Lake St. John, for there is no other means of communication, except by bark canoes. Since the works on this road were commenced, forty families have settled in the Township of Labarre, and a far greater number intend going there in the spring. I think that the progress of this new settlement, which though small as yet is, nevertheless, destined to become the centre of an immense colony, is principally owing to the opening of this road, and I have no doubt that, in a few years the settlement in the valley of Lake St. John, will become the centre of a considerable trade, and thereby a source of revenue to the Province. There are water powers in many places. The most considerable and most advantageous are in the vicinity of Lake St. John, on the River *Des Aulnets*, Belle River and the Rivers Metabetchouan et Assomachouan. Limestone is found in large quantities on Lake St. John and in the Township of Labarre there is a *whole mountain of iron.*”

Mr. Hébert estimates the cost of completing the road at not less than £3,750 exclusive of the amount necessary for the building of the four bridges above alluded to.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

Bridge over la Rivière à Mars.

JOHN KANE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£200 0 0
Paid to the Overseer by this Office,.....	150 0 0
Amount retained by him of a larger sum given to him by A. Russell,.....	50 10 10
	<u>£200 10 10</u>

It had been at first resolved to build this bridge during the course of last summer; Mr Kane, however, suggested that it would be more advantageous to put off the building of it, in order to take advantage of the winter season to obtain the timber that was necessary, and his suggestion was agreed to.

Your honorable predecessor, influenced by a desire of endeavoring in person to alleviate the distress which the depression in commercial affairs must produce in a Country so isolated during the winter season, undertook the superintendence of the laying out of this sum of money and of another of £450 which was appropriated by the Executive Council on the 14th November last. As you have intimated to me your desire of continuing this same superintendence, I have no report to make other than the preceding one, adding thereto as a *memorandum*, that the Honorable A. N. Morin, remitted to Mr. Kane the sum of £201 18s. on account of the £450; and that this sum of £450 is to be taken from the amount not yet expended, which is in my hands.

COUNTIES OF SAGUENAY AND CHICOUTIMI.

Branch road from St. Agnes to St. Urbain, and road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay.

JOHN McLAREN, Overseer.

Amount appropriated for the 1st. road.....	£150 0 0
Do. do. 2nd. do.....	200 0 0
	<u>£350 0 0</u>
Amount paid to Overseer,.....	£350 0 0

The Branch road is 11 miles in length, and the road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay, is according to Mr. John McLaren's report, 60 miles long. On the former a bridge of 54 feet long has been built, which cost £30; and another commenced, on which £16 has been expended. The last mentioned bridge will be 45 feet long. Two miles and a half only of the road have been opened, the works having been suspended at the instance of Messrs. John Fraser, Thomas Simard, Ant. Guay and of Mr. W. H. Griffin of the Post Office Department.

Those gentlemen represented the branch road, from St. Agnes to the road at St. Urbain, could not be of great use during the present winter, and that, if the road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay, already open as a winter road, and by which the mail is conveyed, were repaired, great advantage would be derived therefrom, I received instructions from the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands to attend to their representations and to apply £200, to be taken from the

appropriation for the branch road, in improving the road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay.

Mr. McLaren, Overseer of the works on the branch road, was requested, by a letter dated 22nd October, to proceed with all his workmen to the road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay. That gentleman acceded to my request with all possible zeal and activity, and notwithstanding the severity of the weather which had set in, succeeded in repairing the road from St. Agnes to Grand Bay. He built bridges and re-established ferries in eight different places. Nevertheless, four bridges more require to be built. The largest bridge, that of Malbaie River, was built by subscription of the inhabitants of Malbaie.

COUNTIES OF SAGUENAY AND CHICOUTIMI.

Road from St. Urbain to Grand Bay.

TELESPHORE FORTIN and BONIFACE CIMON, Overseers.

Amount appropriated	£1500	0	0
Do. paid Overseers	1350	0	0

This road commences at a farm belonging to one Abel Fortin, in the Seigniory of Beaupré, County of Saguenay, and terminates in the County of Chicoutimi, at Grand Bay, or Ha! Ha! Bay. Its length is about 64 miles. It has been opened and completed from its starting point to the other side of *Lake à la Galette*, 8 or 10 acres on the hither side of Little Malbaie River; that is to say, a distance of 16 miles. Some mining, however, remains to be done, and some stones have still to be cleared away, throughout a space of about two miles. The whole extent of the 16 miles which has been opened is practicable for vehicles of all descriptions.

No portion whatever of the road was made by contract.

A small part only of this road lies in the Seigniory of Beaupré, the remainder being on the Crown Lands. Messrs. Fortin and Cimon, not knowing the boundaries or limits of the Seigniory of Beaupré have been unable to apportion exactly the extent of the road made between the two districts mentioned.

Eighteen bridges, the length of which respectively varies from 8 to 130 feet, have been built on this road, and have cost the sum of £150. All the bridges required for these 16 miles have been built, with the exception of one 46 feet in length, in the fifteenth mile, which has yet to be finished.

The cost of the road which is finished is about £110 per mile, exclusive of bridges. Messrs. Fortin and Cimon in the able Report which they have sent me, say:

“The soil on all the road which we have finished is in general good, and fit for agricultural purposes. It is of yellow loam; in some places, however, it is sandy. Very few swamps are met with. The timber in general is of heavy growth. In one part no other timber is found but white birch, pine, fir, and spruce trees, but in the fourth and fifth mile birch is also found; and it is in this last locality especially, that all the trees of whatever kind, are of very lofty growth. The same thing may be said of the remaining part of the ground over which the road has to pass.”

Messrs. Fortin and Cimon mention also two places at Malbaie River and at Ha! Ha! Bay, “as being very suitable for settlements, as well in respect of the “quality of the soil as of the timber for building purposes which is found there.”

On the fifth mile there is a very considerable water power. Messrs. Fortin and Cimon did not remark any signs of minerals, but were assured that there

are large quantities of Iron ore in the vicinity, and that specimens have been sent to Mr. Hunt, chemist, of Montreal.

Messrs. Fortin and Cimon conclude their report by saying :

“Forty-eight miles of this road have yet to be finished, and we are positive in stating that the cost per mile of what remains to be done will, at the most, equal that which is already finished, that is from £100 to £110 per mile, as the portion which remains to be finished passes over ground which is more even and less rocky.”

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Laval and Stoneham Roads.

EDOUARD ROBITAILLE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated to the Laval Road,.....	£250	0	0
Do. do. Stoneham,.....	300	0	0
		550	0
Amount paid Overseer,.....	£545	0	0

The Laval Road commences at the 2nd range of the Seigniorship of Beauport, crosses the 3rd, 4th and 5th ranges, and will end at the church and mills, at Laval. Three miles of this road have been finished in the Seigniorship of Beauport; as far as the boundary line between that Seigniorship and Laval. There are still 4 miles to be made.

The Stoneham road commences opposite Mr. Brennan's house, between lots Nos. 4 and 5, in the 3rd range of the Township of Stoneham, passes through the 3rd and 4th ranges and through part of the 5th, as far as the bridge over the outlet of the most northerly of the three small lakes.

About 2½ miles have been done, and there are still 2 miles more to be finished, before coming to the church. These roads are 20 feet wide without including the ditches.

The whole length of the road opened is practicable for summer vehicles, and was all built by day labor.

Mr. Robitaille estimates the cost of the Laval road at £75 per mile, and that of Stoneham at £100 per mile.

Four bridges from 10 to 20 feet in length, and costing from about £5 to £15 each, were built on the Laval road, and there were four, of the same dimensions and at the same cost, built on the Stoneham road.

The timber through which the Laval road passes is chiefly spruce or tamarack, birch, fir and a little elm. The same sort of timber is found on the Stoneham road, with the addition of pine and cedar, in larger quantities, and maple in very large quantities.

The soil of these different places is sandy with a good subsoil of yellow loam. It is very well suited for agricultural purposes and supports a population which is rapidly increasing.

In rear of these settlements, there is a vast territory which would be very suitable for a colony.

The well known Beauport lime-stone quarries are in this neighbourhood.

Mr. Robitaille is of opinion that it would require £300 to make the road from Stoneham to Jacques Cartier River, as traced out, and £250 more to finish that of Laval as far as the church.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

Belair Road.

CHARLES PAGEOT, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£200	0	0
do. paid Overseer.....	200	0	0

This road commences on the land of one James Tate, on the Grand Line which separates the Seigniorship of Gandarville from that of Belair.

It is about 150 acres long, and terminates at the boundary line between the Seigniorship of Belair and that of Faussambault.

The length of the road that is opened is about 90 acres. The whole extent of this road lies in the Seigniorship of Belair.

The work was done by the day. The 90 acres which are opened are practicable for summer vehicles, and 10 acres more are so for winter ones. The road cost about £55 per mile.

Five bridges, forming together about 76 feet in length, have been built on this road and have cost about £29.

There are water powers on Nos. 3, 25 and 30 in the 5th range of Belair, and on No. 40, in the 4th range.

Mr. Pageot did not himself see any iron ore, but was informed that there was some in the neighborhood of the road.

Mr. Pageot is of opinion that (on account of its being necessary to make ditches, and to repair the bridges in the low lands), the finishing of this road would cost from £80 to £100, and suggests the advantage of opening a route to St. Catherine's, the said route to be 50 acres in length, and which would cost about £200.

COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

Roads in Townships of Gosford and Rocmont.

ALEXIS CAYER, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£500	0	0
Do. paid Overseer.....	250	0	0

The Gosford and Rocmont road commences at the post which is the boundary line between Nos. 8 and 9 in the 7th range of Gosford, at the extremity of the road which advances the farthest into that district.

This road, according to Mr. J. P. Dery's plan, runs towards the valley of the River Batiscan, where, according to him, there is a large tract of fine land extending towards the north-west, bordering upon a part of the Little River Bastonais, which empties itself into the St. Maurice at no great distance from the Tuque.

The road has been traced for 15 miles and 17 chains, as far as the outer N. W. boundary of the Township of Rocmont.

Five miles have been opened in the Township of Gosford, and 12 acres in the Township of Rocmont. The whole extent of the road that is opened is practicable for summer vehicles, although it is not yet finished.

The work was done by the day.

Four bridges have been built in the space which is opened; one of 37 feet, one of 55, one of 57, and one of 70, and which, together, have cost about £20. The road is not yet finished, and, as it now is, has cost about £20 per mile on an

average. The line of the Road follows a chain of mountains situated 30 or 50 acres to the south of River St. Anne. The mountains are wild land, and at the foot of them there are sugaries in which the soil is rocky.

According to Mr. Dery's Report, the land from this last point to the river, that is, from 30 to 50 acres in breadth, by ten or twelve miles in length, the land may be suitable for agricultural purposes. According to another report by Mr. Cayer, the lands to the north of the river appear to be of the same quality as those on the south side, and all the lands in this space seem to have been sold. The land for a space of 3 or four miles further is barren, but covered with timber fit for exportion; and further still in the valley of the River Batiscan there is some excellent land.

Mr. Cayer not having been able to commence the opening of this road as early as was desirable, did not lay out the money transmitted to him, and deposited in the Upper Canada Bank, at Quebec, to my credit, £119 4s. 10d., the balance not expended. The works will be resumed next Spring as early as the weather and the state of the ground will allow.

COUNTY OF PORNEUF.

Alton Road,

JOSEPH VERRETTE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated	£500 0 0
Do. paid Overseer	160 15 7½

This road has been opened to a length of 4½ miles; it is all in Alton.

It commences on No. 13 of the 3rd range, on the division between the 2nd and 3rd ranges, and has been completed through to a distance of 3½ miles in the direction of Black Lake, and on the line traced out by Mr. Bouchette.

To this distance it is practicable for summer vehicles. The other mile is practicable for winter ones only.

The cost of the part that is finished, including bridges, was between £34 and £36.

The land over which this road passes is for the greater part susceptible of cultivation.

The merchantable timber found is the tamarack and spruce, but very little pine.

There are also some water powers. Mr. E. Defoy, who traced out the road, says in his report:

“ From this point to the River Batiscan, the track continues in the same direction. The road is level enough but stony in several parts. There are two small lakes on the the track, but I found a way to avoid them, without going a great deal out of the direct line.”

“ The lands bordering on the River Batiscan are magnificent. There is fine hard wood there, and the land is easily cultivated: through all the length of the track the land in general is fit for agriculture, and well stocked with tamarack and pine.”

“ The length of the line of road from the River Batiscan to the River St. Anne is 21 miles.”

“ In concluding this report, I think it my duty to inform you that more than thirty persons, on my giving them an account of the lands over which the line of road passes, intimated to me their desire to take lots to settle their children upon, as soon as the road should be made.”

Mr. Verrette, Overseer of the works of the road, is of opinion that £400 would be sufficient to complete it, as originally planned, that is to say: as far as the River St. Anne.

As the works on this road could not be commenced till late in the fall, there is but a part of the road opened. The works, however, will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI AND GASPE.

Road between Matane and Cape Chat.

J. Q. LESPERANCE, and }
 J. BTE. LEPAGE, } Explorators.

Amount appropriated.....,..... £400 0 0

This road was traced last autumn by Messrs. Lesperance and Lepage.

The report which those gentlemen have made of their survey is supported by a statistical account which goes far to prove the activity and the judgment which they exercised in their researches.

The following is an extract from their able report. "We have finished the survey of the proposed road between Matane and Cape Chat, and we hasten to transmit to you an exact report of the route and plan, as well as of the quality of the timber and of the land to be found on the line through which the road will pass, and we flatter ourselves with the hope that the efforts we have made to give to our work all the accuracy possible, will meet the full and entire confidence of the Department."

"We have been agreeably surprised to find, on a line of thirty-five miles and three acres, that the hills are not very difficult to surmount, and that in general the ground does not offer any very serious obstacles."

"The exterior appearance of this great distance was formidable enough to destroy the strongest hopes, seeing that the *passage des Crapauds*, has for a long time had the name of being the most impracticable road in Canada. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we assure the office that a road can be made through it without great difficulty. We confined ourselves scrupulously to the direction of the river throughout all the length of the track, with the exception of certain places where insurmountable obstacles forced us to deviate from this course."

"We have deemed it expedient to divide the whole length of the road to be opened into sections of fourteen acres each, which we have designated by posts bearing the respective number of each section."

Finally, we refer you to the statistical report of our proceedings which follows, you can form your opinion thereon for yourself in a more satisfactory manner than you could from the longest report of the result of our survey.

Messrs. Lesperance and Lepage estimate the cost of the work to be done on this road at £412 5s. that is, at £12 5s. more than the amount appropriated for that purpose. With this sum they hope to be able to open a road eight feet wide, and thirty five miles in length, the trees being cut off at the roots and deposited on the side of the road.

I must admit that their estimate appears to me to be very moderate, on account of the number of bridges which will have to be erected. This road seems to me so important, and so desirable that I think myself bound to recommend to you the propriety of raising the grant to £500, in order to be more certain of the road being completed in the course of next season.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI AND BONAVENTURE.

Repairs on the Kempt Road.

J. BTE. LEPAGE, Foreman.

Amount appropriated.....	£250	0	0
do paid to the Foreman.....	250	0	0

The bad condition of the road and the limited amount appropriated for the repairs thereof did not enable the Foreman to extend the work to the full length of the road, he was compelled to direct his attention to the repairs of the most dangerous and impassable parts.

Forty-one miles of the road have been repaired so as to render it passable.

The bridge over the River St. Pierre at Lake Matapediac, which had fallen down last spring, has been rebuilt and restored to its original state for the sum of £19.

The two burnt bridges at the fifty-second mile have undergone only a slight improvement, in consequence of the distance from timber suitable for the repair thereof. It is probable that a fresh grant will be needed to complete the repair of the Kempt road, but I have no information on which to found an estimate. I shall probably be enabled to make one, when I shall have received the answer of Mr. Lepage to my circular.

COUNTIES OF RIMOUSKI AND TEMISCOUATA.

St. Luc, Macpés, Neigette, Green Island, St. Arsène, St. Eloi and Bic, Roads.

J. BTE. LEPAGE, Foreman.

Sum appropriated.....	£2,244	0	0
Do. paid by the head of the Department at Quebec.....	1,382	14	11
Do. paid by this office.....	798	16	11½
	£2,181	11	10½

The works on those different roads were commenced or projected before my appointment to office; and although I have paid Mr. Lepage the sum of £798 16s. 11½d. for their completion, I have not in my office the documents which are necessary to ascertain very exactly at what points they begin or end or their length.

Mr. Lepage has, nevertheless, furnished to me very regular accounts, and I have reason to believe that in the information which he will give me in reply to the circular which I have addressed to him, and which I shall have the honor to transmit to you in a supplementary report, I shall find the necessary details to enable you to make a return to the Address of the Legislative Council of 15th December last, and to the requisition of the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Lepage has discharged with much activity and intelligence, all the duties which devolved upon him as overseer of these works, and I can impute the delay in rendering his answer only to the heavy amount of work, which my circular has demanded from him in relation to these seven roads, and he has an eighth (the Kempt Road) of which he has also had the inspection.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Woodbridge Road.

PASCHAL DUMAIS, Overseer.

Sum appropriated.....	£200	0	0
Do. paid to the Overseer by the Department at Quebec.....	50	0	0
By this office.....	150	0	0
	£200	0	0

This road commences at the middle of the 5th range of the Seignior of Kamouraska, in the Parish of St. Paschal, it is partly completed and partly opened, towards the middle of the 3rd range of the Township of Woodbridge.

Thirty-five arpents have been opened or completed in the Seignior of Kamouraska, and fifty-nine arpents in the Township of Woodbridge; eleven arpents have been done and finished in the Township of Woodbridge, eighty-four are passable by summer carriages, and ten arpents by winter vehicles. From these ten arpents the heavy timber has been removed. The cost per mile of the road which is completed was on an average £35 without reckoning the bridges. Nine small bridges were made at a cost of £4 10s. and two more remain to be made. The finished part of the road ends in the front of the third range of the "Township of Woodbridge" where there is a clearing of a little more than thirty arpents in extent.

The soil on the part of the road which is opened, although stony, is generally capable of cultivation.

The greater part of the valuable timber has been taken off.

The upper part of the projected road, Mr. Dumais observes, and the adjacent lands to which this road would lead, would afford resources of great value to the settler and the trader, for there is a considerable breadth of excellent soil, abounding especially with maple, in which sugarics might be established of vast extent only $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its terminus.

If, hereafter, this road were extended to the frontier, it would afford an outlet for the production of the settlers to a market among the Americans, who have lumbering establishments and considerable saw mills in the neighbourhood of the frontier line on the St. John.

At the further extremity of this road there are on the Rivière du Loup, two water powers of which one is on the River du Loup itself, the other is on the River Manie in the 4th range of the Township of Woodbridge.

The Overseer of these works, Mr. Dumais, believes that £90 might complete the remainder of the Road (44 arpents) already open, and with respect to the further part of the Road, that is to say three miles and four arpents, he is of opinion that the sum of £350 might complete it, the cost of a bridge which is to be built over the River *du Loup* not being, however, included.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA,

Mont Carmel Road.

NICOLAS BOUCHER, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£1025	0	0
Amount paid to Overseer,.....	£1025	0	0

The commencement of this Road is at the extremity of a Road, formerly marked out by the Government, of which Road it is a continuation, and it terminates at Lac à l'Aïse; but as it was necessary to make again, almost entirely, seven miles of this old road, the real point of departure might be fixed at a point corresponding with that distance in the length of the old road. Reckoning from this latter point, there would be fourteen miles of road completely opened; and the whole distance would be practicable for summer vehicles, till within three miles of Lac à l'Aïse.

Carriage travelling is very difficult, however, over a length of two miles of the old road which is not completed, and in which is a great quantity of stone to be broken or removed. One half of the old road is in the Seigniorship of Fief St. Denis, the other part opened is on lands belonging to the Crown.

Three large bridges have been made, a piece of planking and eighteen other bridges of smaller dimensions, and also a planked roadway of 150 feet in length. The bridge over Grand River *du Loup*, 45 feet in length, cost £15, the other, over Little River *du Loup*, consisting of 60 feet planked roadway with abutments, cost £20. A third cost about £20. The eighteen others of various sizes, were put up for from 4 to 10 dollars each.

The work was done by day labor, and, such as it is, has cost on an average about £72 per mile.

Mr. Boucher in his Letters and Reports speaks so favorably of the environs of this road, and especially of the beautiful Lake à l'Aïse, that I cannot do better than repeat his own expressions concerning them:—

“I am happy in being able to inform you that the soil is, almost everywhere, of good quality, and that it is especially of a very superior kind in the last four miles before arriving at the Lake. There the soil is excellent, without stones, and presents an appearance delightful to the eyes of the many young persons employed on our works who have taste and sense enough to appreciate its beauties. The lake abounds with magnificent fish. The road is already turned to account, and wheeled carriages travel over it with ease and in considerable numbers. Immense meadows, the work of the industrious beaver, till now the only pioneers of these solitudes recently appropriated by mankind, have been discovered in the interior by the Surveyor who is laying out the Township of Lasalle. On these, a good quantity of fine hay has been made.

The whole of the new road passes over soil of an excellent quality, and the nearer we approach the beautiful Lake à l'Aïse the more the soil appears to be adapted to profitable settlement and culture. In this part, we find the ground nearly free from stones; men have worked on it whole weeks with sharp axes which have not in that time lost their edge. The wood is of an admirable growth, extremely long, of middling girth, and various kinds, maple, birch, the Lombardy and black poplar; but in this part for a considerable breadth, it is the cedar which prevails. This valuable timber is extremely abundant and of rare beauty. It will be of inestimable value for building purposes and fences, and even as an object of trade. Fine shingles may be made from its wood. It is my opinion that there is a good deal of excellent land, to a considerable distance all round the Lake.

This road, when once completed, as it ought to be, will open out a magnificent field for settlement to the redundant population of the County, and will afford incalculable advantages to those who come into it. Many of the young people employed in the working of the road have in my presence declared their intention to settle near the Lake. Several lots have been already selected although not yet surveyed. When the road is finished to the Province line, which is four miles from the Lake, I am informed that the inhabitants of Kamouraska, and of the River St. John in the United States intend to petition the Legislature of Maine, to procure the opening of a road to that beautiful river; and if this project be realized, there is no doubt that this road will become a channel of commercial and international communication of the highest importance. I am informed that the French settlement on the River St. John already extends beyond the point where the road would reach that River, and that the distance from the Frontier Line to that point is scarcely eighteen miles. I am assured that the soil on the American side is at least as good as on this side of the Lake. There are, in the neighborhood of the Lake several water-powers, easy to be turned to account.

In Mr. Boucher's opinion, a sum of £1000 might complete the road to the Province line.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Road in the lower part of the County of Kamouraska,

John Hume, Exploring Overseer.

Sum allowed, £900 0 0

It was intended that this Road should commence at St. *Hélène* or St. *Alexandre*. Much controversy has existed with regard to the commencement and the direction which it should take; but an arrangement having been effected between the parties, Mr. John Hume has been appointed, in a letter from Honorable A. N. Morin, dated 12th October last, to carry out this arrangement, by exploring and tracing out the line of Road.

Mr. Hume's Report has not yet been received by me.

COUNTY OF L'ISLET.

Elgin Road.

CHARLES A. VERREAULT, Overseer.

Amount appropriated..... £ 900 0 0
 " paid to the Overseer..... 900 0 0

The starting point of this road is at the termination of the depth of the Seignory of St. Roch, on lot 27 of the 1st range of the Township of Ashford, and its other terminus at the Province Line. It is situated in rear of the Parishes of St. John and St. Roch. It is 26 miles in length of which 5½ miles is finished less 2 or 3 arpents, but it is open throughout its whole length. The 5½ miles are passable for summer vehicles, and the remainder to the frontier between Canada and the United States for winter vehicles. The work has been executed by day labor.

No important bridge has been made on this road, the longest is only 20 feet in length.

The average cost of the road has been £168 per mile.

It will hereafter form a means of communication with the River St. John on which there are considerable water powers, and also with Madawaska and New Brunswick, considered in this light it must be regarded as one of the most important outlets of the District of Quebec.

Mr. Verreault estimates at £3,500 the sum required to finish the Elgin road.

In a very good report which he addresses to me, this gentleman says; "The Townships of Ashford and Fournier are not yet fit for settlement, notwithstanding their proximity to the river; it is only in the rear of those Townships that we find a soil suitable for the settler. This extends, however, to the frontier line between Canada and the United States. This tract which I have traversed in every direction and of which I am qualified to speak from my personal observation, is in general very level, with few or no stones. As to the variety and quality of the timber, the spruce predominates. We find, however, pine in some quantity, but for the most part either cut down or soon to be cut. The timber is generally of middling girth, but of prodigious height, an evident proof of the fertility of the soil."

There are, moreover, several considerable water powers on which mills of all kinds might easily be built.

"These are, sir, the features presented by the tract of country situated a few leagues south from the river, from which no benefit can at present be derived, for want of roads. A few settlers, however, more courageous and more confident in the future have wandered through the forest to this place which promises a bountiful soil, and have commenced some clearing in the expectation of a road. Let us hope that their expectation will not be in vain, and that they will find there a prosperous and a happy way of life."

COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

Road in rear of St. Pierre.

ANTOINE TALBOT and LOUIS BLANCHET, Overseers.

Amount appropriated.....	£ 200 0 0
" paid to Overseer.....	200 0 0

This road as laid out, should commence at the extremity of the Commissioners' road (*Route des Commissaires*) at St. Pierre on the south side of South River in the Township of Armagh, and end at the settlements in the Township of Montmagny.

About 50 acres of this road has been opened. It was done by day labor.

According to the Report sent in by Mr. Blanchet it appears that a part of the road is practicable for summer vehicles, and the rest for winter carriages.

Three bridges have been made on the road, two of which are from 15 to 18 feet long, and the third 11 or 12 feet long.

Mr. Blanchet is of opinion that each mile of road finished will cost £225.

According to the information which Mr. Blanchet was able to collect, and his own observation, the land in the Township of Armagh and in Montmagny, Mailloux, Bourdages and Patton is of good quality.

The soil is of various kinds, the high land is in general overspread with a growth of hardwood. This road will be of great use in furthering the settlement of Armagh, Montmagny, Patton and Bourdages.

There are good waterpowers in the environs. Mr. Blanchet is of opinion, that £1000 would be required to complete the road; but concerning this road commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Antoine Talbot, and afterwards continued under that of Mr. Blanchet, I have not had so ample a report as I could have desired.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Armagh Road.

PIERRE DAGNEAULT, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£800	0	0
do. paid to the Overseer,.....	300	0	0

This road commences on the south side of South River, in the Township of Armagh, and takes a south-easterly direction. In order to render this road useful, it was necessary to improve a road called the "Old Commissioners' Road," and to expend on it £50 of the money appropriated for the Armagh road. A considerable hill, at the commencement of the road required the expenditure of £75 to be made passable. The land over which the road passes is rocky.

Mr. Dagneault, the Overseer of the work, is of opinion that this road, a continuation of which is projected some miles in length, will cost £130 per mile exclusive of bridges. The whole work was performed by day labor, with the exception of one part which, given out by the piece, cost twenty-one shillings.

One mile seven acres and seven perches of the road is finished, and may be used by summer vehicles. This part of the road so opened, leads to a track two leagues in length, which may, though with difficulty, be used by winter vehicles.

This road is in Armagh, but it is possible, though I cannot ascertain this by the report of the Overseer, that the road called "the Commissioners' Road," is not in the Township of Armagh.

Mr. Dagneault estimates at £250 or £300 the building of two bridges required on this road, one over South River, the other over *La Fourche du Pin*.

According to the Overseers' report, it would appear that there is in the environs of this road which have been explored to a depth of eight miles, a considerable breadth of excellent land, on which maple, birch, tamarack and fir predominate. A good water power exists in the Township of Mailloux, not far from the projected line of road.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Buckland Road.

Messire M. MAILLOUX, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£800	0	0
do. paid to the Overseer,.....	800	0	0

This road commences at the eighth concession of St. Gervais, and is intended to open a communication between that place and the new settlements of the Colonisation Society in Bellechasse, which are situated in the eastern part of the Township of Buckland. It is likewise intended to be continued, as far the funds

appropriated will permit, to the rough and hilly district in rear of the Township of Mailloux, on the line leading towards the frontier of the Province.

Three leagues of this road are opened, and two miles and twelve arpents nearly is finished. The remainder of the road which has been commenced is cleared, even the roots being taken out throughout its whole length. It is altogether in the Township of Buckland. It is ready for the use of wheeled carriages as far as the River *des Abénaquis*, and is passable, although with some difficulty, throughout its whole length for the same description of carriage.

The work was done by day labor.

Messire Mailloux declares that he cannot state the cost per mile of the road which is completed, inasmuch as the men worked sometimes in that part of it, and sometimes in the other which is still incomplete; he adds however, "if nevertheless an answer were strictly required, I could, on my return to St. Charles, (in a month and a half) give a tolerably correct statement."

The bridge over the River *des Abénaquis* which was likely to fall, has been repaired, and a second bridge has been built over the second branch of that river. But few other bridges remain to be made, and those of little importance. "I consider," says Mr. Mailloux, "the opening of the road, of which I have superintended the execution, as of great importance in furthering the settlement of the Country."

"Since the commencement of the work, a considerable number of young persons, and even of fathers of families, have taken lands there. I am convinced that but few lots remain to be taken up.

"Till that time the settlement of that part, which was under the auspices of the Association of the County of Bellechasse, had advanced but slowly. The opening of the road even at its commencement awakened a spirit of active settlement, and the persons who have taken lands there are perfectly satisfied with the quality of the soil.

"The road is intersected, 1st. by the River *des Abénaquis*, 2nd. by the second branch of the same river. These two rivers possess considerable water power. Six or eight other small streams intersecting it, may furnish water enough for saw mills, which might run, in the spring at least, for a considerable time.

"There is no limestone, no iron ore nor other useful mineral.

"In my remarks which I annexed to the account which I rendered, I have asked, I think for £700 or £800 to finish this road. My intention, in asking for that sum, was to cut down the wood on each side of the road, which I consider to be indispensable. The road itself would not require, I believe, more than about £500 or £600 to complete it."

Those who are favorable to the colonization of the Country, owe thanks to the Reverend Mr. Mailloux for the zeal and disinterestedness with which he has conducted the works on the road, placed under his superintendence.

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Frampton Road, Côtes à Mimeau.

Reverend MESSIRE KERRIGAN, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£184 10 0
Do. paid to the Overseer.....	150 0 0

When, having visited the Côtes à Mimeau, I proceeded to Frampton, I readily understood that the inhabitants of that Township would prefer a line of road passing over those hills to any other line of communication with Quebec; and

I was assured that if the Government money was expended in repairing that road, there was reason to hope that the inhabitants would afford their aid.

Messire Kerrigan yielded to my entreaties that he would assume the superintendence of the work, which I urged with the hope that his influence would be an efficacious means of securing the aid of the inhabitants.

Notwithstanding a serious illness which compelled him to keep his bed for several weeks, and would not permit him to watch the work as he wished, that gentleman was, nevertheless, enabled, by employing Sub-Inspectors, to urge forward the work in a way that testifies to his zeal and public spirit.

In his report M. Kerrigan says :

“The money is now all expended, and, I am happy to inform you, very judiciously.

“The route we have taken is one rock, so that I was compelled to send for miners, without whose assistance we could have done nothing. The improvements made are astonishing, considering the sum expended; but all the inhabitants, Catholic and Protestant, almost without exception, lent a hand to the work. I think I may safely affirm that the work done by these people exceeded that which was done by the paid workmen.

“There still remain, however, some bad hills which it will be necessary to lower, and I think it would be a judicious proceeding on the part of the Government to appropriate a farther sum for the purpose; wanting that, all that has been done would be almost useless.

“Since the making of these improvements several persons (six families,) have come in to settle, and if the whole line was improved, the immigration would be more numerous.”

The sum of £150 was originally appropriated and expended, as you may have seen; subsequently, in pursuance of a letter from the Hon. A. N. Morin, dated 4th January last, £34 10s. additional was authorised to be applied for the improvement of those hills, and will be expended in the spring. A part of the road which has been improved passes through St. Marguérite and Joliette, lands which are held in Seigniorly.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE

Lambton Road.

LOUIS LABRECQUE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated for the repair of this road.....	£150	0	0
“ paid to the Overseer.....	148	1	3

Mr. Louis Labrecque, being appointed to improve the Lambton road, and to build a bridge over the *Rivière aux Bluets*, commenced the work in a very dangerous swamp, seven acres in length, in the Township of Forsyth, where it was necessary to make ditches and lay down fascines. Two acres of low ground near the *Rivière aux Bluets* were also repaired.

To give an idea of the difficulties which the settlers meet with on some of their roads, I shall mention the fact that, previously to the improvements which had been made, travellers had been obliged to pass a day and a night on the bridge over the *Rivière aux Bluets*, waiting until the water, which overflowed the low ground, had passed off, and allowed them to proceed on their way.

Out of this appropriation some parts of the Lambton Road in Tring have also been repaired to the amount of £8 1s. 3d.

The bridge over the *Rivière aux Bluits* is built, and cost £57 10s. It could not have been made for that sum, had not Mr. Labrecque succeeded in procuring from the inhabitants of the place a considerable number of days' work. It nearly resembles that which the Government built 14 years ago.

Another bridge remains to be built which may cost from £45 to £50. Besides the bridge which Mr. Labrecque has built, he has repaired nearly a mile of road. These various works were all executed by day labor.

A mile still remains to be repaired in Lambton, nearly two miles in Forsyth, and six in Tring.

This road passes over a very fine hard-wood country, nearly throughout its whole length, which is 27 miles, from Winslow to St. Francis.

It is one of the principal roads which ought to be opened, besides being the only road to Quebec, for a population which is already considerable; it is also a part of the Road which ought, as I have remarked elsewhere, to be opened from the Railroad at Arthabaska to the River Chaudière.

There are five water powers situated in the neighbourhood of this road.

Mr. Labrecque perceived in it several traces of gold, and especially of copper.

Mr. Labrecque estimates at £50 per mile, the remainder of the improvements which are required, that is to say at £450; but in one of his letters addressed to me, some time since, he remarked that if the Municipal Corporation levied a tax for these improvements particularly in Tring, where a few proprietors possess large tracts of land, a smaller amount of public money would suffice.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

Repairs of two Bridges on the Lambton Road.

REMI BOLDUK, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£150	0	0
do. paid to the Overseer,.....	150	0	0

As it had been resolved that a way of communication should at once be opened between the settlements on the River Chaudière and those on Lake St. Francis and Aylmer, and also with the Quebec and Richmond Railway at Arthabaska, it was necessary to improve the Lambton Road, and more especially to repair or renew the bridges on that road, which had become very dangerous through age or want of timely repair.

The late Mr. Rémi Bolduc was appointed to repair, or rather to rebuild two bridges on the Lambton Road, one over the *Bras*, the other over the *Bras Ouest*; (these two arms or branches of the river have no other names.)

The dimensions of the first bridge over the *Bras* in the fourth range in Tring, are 129 feet in length, 18 in width, and 17 in height.

The second bridge over the *Bras Ouest* is situated in the eighth range in Tring. It is 130 feet in length, and it was necessary to raise it to a height of 4½ feet above the high water mark.

In his report of 27th November, Mr. Bolduc wrote to me: "I expect to finish my bridges by the 2nd or 4th December, and I will then send you a correct description of them, together with a detail of the expenditure, and a list of the days' work, contributed by the inhabitants."

But his death having happened a few days after that date, it was from the Reverend Messire Roy, Curé of St. Victor de Tring, that I received the report concerning those works.

Under the date of 18th December, the Curé of Tring writes to me; "I have had occasion to see and examine the bridges in company with the Deputy Grand Voyer. We found them to be put up in a neat and substantial manner. He (Mr. Bolduc) could certainly not do more with the money at his disposal. I must declare to you that that money has been expended with judgment and economy.

Messire Roy thinks that £100 might complete the repairs which are to be done to that part of the road which is in Tring.

COUNTIES OF LOTBINIERE AND MEGANTIC.

Gosford Road and Craig's Road.

WILLIAM HUME, Overseer.

Amount allowed for the Gosford Road,.....	£125	0	0
do. do. for the Craig's Road,.....	100	0	0
			£225 0 0
Paid to the Overseer for 1st Road,.....	£125	0	0
do. do. do. for 2nd do.....	100	0	0
			£225 0 0

Gosford Road.

This road was made in 1842 and 1843, under the direction of the Office of Public Works. It commences at the Craig's Road, in the Seigniorship of St. Gilles, runs south over a part of the said Seigniorship, and that of St. Croix, crosses also the Townships of Nelson, Inverness, Halifax and Ireland, where it intersects the Craig road and passes beyond Dudswell. It was originally well made, but through neglect, had become, in many parts, almost impassable.

It has been repaired to the extent of nearly seventeen miles, that is to say, on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 17th miles.

Six miles of this road are in the Seigniorship of St. Gilles, three in that of St. Croix, four in Nelson, eleven in Inverness, eight in Halifax, and in Ireland, till it intersects the Craig's road, one mile and half. Five miles of road in the Seigniorship of St. Gilles, three in the Township of Nelson, and one in the Township of Inverness, have been repaired.

The road was carried on by day labor, and the repairs have cost on an average £12 10s. per mile.

Mr. Hume has not built a bridge on this road, but he has repaired one over the River Thames.

There is one bridge to be built in Ireland, for which £100 public money was appropriated, which sum will be expended as soon as the Municipal Council of the County shall have provided by a by-law for the levying of an additional sum which is necessary for the building of the said bridge. Some other bridges require repairs, but of those works I have no estimate.

There are several good water powers in the neighbourhood of this road, particularly on the River Beurivage, and on the Rivers Bécancour and Osgood. There are also limestone quarries in the Parish of St. Sylvester; and copper ore of excellent quality is found in the Township of Leeds and in that part of the Township of Inverness which adjoins this road.

The Gosford road is one of the most important channels of communication in the Eastern Townships, and its utility, as also the quality of the lands over which it passes, are sufficiently well known to render longer details unnecessary.

£200 would be required to complete the repairs which are most urgently required on this road.

Craig's Road.

Craig's road is one of the oldest in the Eastern Townships. It was opened under the administration of the Governor of that name and was verbalised in December 1817. In certain parts of this road, as in the upper part of the Township of Leeds and between the Townships of Ireland and Inverness, it is very bad. We meet with steep hills which ought to be improved or avoided.

The office of Public Works gave directions some years since to explore part of the road, and according to information which I have received, it would seem that it was thought expedient to avoid them, by giving another direction to the present road.

A sum of £100 had been appropriated for the improvement of these hills, but after a consultation with Mr. William Hume, and another with the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands in September last, it was decided that the sum allowed not being sufficient to improve or avoid those hills, the bridge over the river Osgood, which had become impassable, should with that money be entirely rebuilt. Mr. Hume was appointed to superintend the building, and acquitted himself of the duty with zeal and economy.

Although the bridge is not entirely completed, it is passable and safe.

Mr. Hume is of opinion that £20 or £25 would be sufficient to complete it.

There are several other bridges on the road which require repairs.

For the purpose of avoiding the hills above mentioned, it would be necessary to deviate from the present line in several places, which deviations would in the opinion of Mr. Hume involve an expense of £500.

COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

Road from Black River Station (Bécancour) and Somerset and Halifax Road.

F. S. POUDRIER, Overseer.

Amount appropriated for 1st road.....	£	125	0	0
“ “ for 2nd road		350	0	0
	£	475	0	0
Amount paid to Overseer on 1st road.....	£	125	0	0
“ “ “ on 2nd road.....		50	0	0
	£	175	0	0

These roads are in reality but one, the Somerset and Halifax being only a continuation of the Black River Station road.

The former commences at the Black River Station in Somerset, and ends in the Provincial road at Arthabaska, the second commences at the terminus of that road at Arthabaska and will take the direction of Lake Williams in Halifax.

The Black River Station road is nearly 3½ miles in length, the Somerset and Halifax 11 miles.

These two roads bring the Townships of Somerset and Halifax in direct communication with the Railway Dépôt at Somerset.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company contributed liberally to the opening out of the first of these roads, and the Government has ordered the expenditure of about £125 thereon: three quarters of a mile are completed of the first road; the remainder is practicable also for summer vehicles.

The second road from Somerset to Halifax is also very important to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighbourhood.

Of the sum of £350 appropriated for the opening of this road, not more than about £50 has been expended to open a winter-road between Halifax and the Railway-Dépôt in Somerset, for the conveyance of the mails and passengers.

The inhabitants of the place not being able to make this road which is eleven miles in length, and the sum of £350 not being sufficient for the necessary expenditure in making it, it became necessary to combine the efforts of the Municipality with the Government aid. Proceedings were accordingly set on foot in the Municipal Council No. 1 for Megantic for the purpose of establishing this road in a legal manner; but difficulties having arisen among the parties concerned in the said road, a delay consequent thereon ensued, which did not admit of the work being commenced at the proper time. It was not before 30th November last, that I received the certificate (dated 27th of the same month) from Mr. Hough, Secretary Treasurer of the said Municipality, stating that the *Procès Verbal* establishing the said road had been passed by the Municipal Council, that it had been publicly advertised in conformity with the 5th section c. 98, 14 and 15 Vict., and that in the two weeks ensuing on the publication of the By-law of the said Council, no person had signified his intention to appeal against the said *Procès Verbal*.

Whenever, at a suitable season of the year, the Municipal authorities shall have apportioned among the parties interested the work which is to be done pursuant to the *Procès Verbal*. The disposable balance will be expended in aiding the inhabitants who are bound by the said *Procès-Verbal* to open and complete the said road.

Mr. Poudrier, Surveyor and Overseer of the works on these two roads, asserts, with much reason, that the Somerset and Halifax road ought to be continued to Lake St. Francis. The continuation of this road would afford facilities of transport to a considerable number of hardy pioneers in the neighbourhood of Lake St. Francis, and give access to a large tract of excellent land belonging to the Crown in the Townships of Ireland, Coleraine, Price, Adstock, Lambton, and Aylmer. It would likewise diminish, by nearly one half the distance, and, by more than half, the time in travelling from Lambton and its environs to Quebec.

Mr. Poudrier is of opinion that to complete these two roads, the sum of £200 would be required for the first, and £680 for the second, but it is possible that in the latter sum, Mr. Poudrier includes the amount of work which the parties mentioned in the *Procès Verbal* above mentioned, are bound to perform.

COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.

St. Croix Road.

ANTOINE MONFET, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£400	0	0
Do. paid Overseer	400	0	0

This road is a continuation of the St. Croix road, from the Quebec and Richmond Railway to the Gosford Road. Its length is five miles, five arpents,

and seven perches, and it is quite open. But one mile only is in a state to be used by summer vehicles, the remainder being only fit for sleighs.

Mr. Monfet thinks that the road when it is finished, will have cost £200 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

All the bridges, seven in number, are made.

The length of these bridges on an average is $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and collectively they will have cost when finished (the side guards are not set up,) about £125.

The land over which this road passes is not valuable. It is generally low, but on the higher ground it is covered with valuable timber, as white pine, spruce, and tamarack.

The adjacent Townships have a good soil, and are already well settled.

The whole work has been executed by day labor.

The entire road, as planned and opened is in the Seignior of St. Croix, belonging to the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec.

This road is one of great utility, being the channel of communication with the railway.

Mr Monfet thinks that not less than £735 is necessary for its completion.

COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA.

Maddington Road.

Messire EDOUARD CHABOT, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£350	0	0
do. paid by Head of the Department.....	300	0	0
do. do. by this Office,.....	50	0	0
	£350	0	0

This road is twelve miles in length, and is opened throughout. It is good and practicable for summer vehicles. It commences one mile from St. Gertrude, and ends at the settlements on the river Bécancour.

Five bridges, the length of which varies from thirty to forty feet, have been built on this road.

The whole work was done by day labor.

The entire road is situated in the Township of Maddington.

This is one of those roads which are destined to be most serviceable to the cause of colonisation, from the quality of the soil, and the extent of the tract of wild land which it traverses. It is one of those, on the contrary, which have required the smallest appropriation of public money, in proportion to its length.

Messire Edouard Chabot, now attached to the Episcopal Palace of Three Rivers, and formerly *curé* of St. Gertrude, undertook with a degree of zeal which is above all praise, the opening of this road.

The sum of £350 not being sufficient to complete the road, he succeeded in procuring aid to a considerable extent, and far beyond all expectation. The inhabitants of the neighbouring parishes contributed not less than two thousand days' work, and he also obtained contributions in money to a considerable amount. Mr. Venant St. Germain, an inhabitant of the Township, gave in money, £45.

This road opens a communication which has been long required, between the Townships and the Town of Three Rivers. There are near to it several water powers, one of which is considerable enough to induce the belief that before many years have passed, Maddington will become the centre of a considerable trade.

According to information which I have been able to collect, a sum of about £200 would be required to complete this road.

Some of the proprietors in this Township have expressed a wish that it should be made a Turnpike Road, to ensure its maintenance.

COUNTIES OF NICOLET AND ARTHABASKA.

Aston Road.

JOSEPH PRINCE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£400	0	0
do. paid the Overseer,.. .. .	400	0	0

The commencement of this road is on the twelfth range in Aston, between lots 15 and 16. It passes over a part of the Township of Aston; the augmentation to Aston, and the augmentation to Bulstrode, and it will be a channel of communication between the Parishes on the south side of the St. Lawrence opposite to Three Rivers and the railway station at St. Christopher in Arthabaska.

Its length is about 27 miles.

The extent of the road opened is 10 miles in the Township of Aston, and its augmentation, and 2 miles in the augmentation to Bulstrode.

It has been opened as far the line between Horton and Bulstrode. One half of the road may be travelled over by summer vehicles, and the other half by winter carriages only.

The work was carried on by day labor. No part of the road being completely finished, Mr. Prince cannot state the probable average cost per mile.

Two bridges have been built on this road, one 135 feet and the other 145 feet in length, including piers and abutments, which cost, the first £15, the second £36. Other bridges will remain to be put up hereafter, but not on Crown or Clergy lots.

The land over which this road passes, as also that to which it extends, are generally of good quality. So it is with the timber which we meet with, both in quantity and quality.

Mr. Prince mentions in his report, that a number of young persons are awaiting the opening of this road, to proceed to settle in the Township above mentioned. Some have even gone in already.

This road is the only means of communication between those Townships and the Town of Three Rivers. and between them and the Quebec and Richmond Railway.

There are several water powers in the augmentation to Horton on the River *du Loup*.

The sum required to complete the road already commenced is in Mr. Prince's opinion £350.

The road though incomplete is highly useful to the inhabitants of the Townships, called the Hardwood Townships, "being, says Mr. Prince, a short and "convenient means of reaching Three Rivers, where they transact most of their "business."

Mr. Joseph Prince, who, in the winter of 1854, by order of Honorable M. Morin, explored the country over which the road passes, the construction of which he superintended, drew up a clear and judicious report, from which I make the following extract: In all his exploring expeditions, he did not find one tract equally beautiful and promising, but what he says of a great part of what he travelled over, ought to be known to the friends of the work of colonisation.

“ On each side of the road as it is traced out,” observes Mr. Prince, “ in the twelfth range in Aston, lies a considerable tract of land of excellent quality, on which we shall shortly see, if the road is made, a great many flourishing settlements.”

“ On the right, as we ascend is a level country, (*savanne*) covered with red tamarack before mentioned, and of considerable extent. The soil is of the first quality, and easy to be drained into a creek of some size which crosses it, and which, though running on a level, seemed to me to have a rather rapid current. Moreover, a proof that that *savanne* is easy to drain is this, that after the heavy rains which we have had this autumn, a pole can be pushed to any depth in the soil without finding ice under the snow. To the left of the track ascending, the ground on three lots, is a little higher and covered with mixed wood, pine, hemlock, hard-wood, &c.; in rear of these three lots, the ground is lower as far as the boundary line of Bulstrode; here is another *savanne* of superior quality as to the soil, and the wood, ash, elm, cedar, &c. This too might be easily drained by the river Blanche at the head of which it is situated.

“ Ascending the 13th range, I followed the same direction, still keeping the lateral boundaries of lots 15 and 16. First we found a grove of pine mixed with a few hemlock, tall and well grown, and in three acres magnificent hard wood which continues without much change three or four acres into the 14th range. This hard wood extends to the right as far as No. 20. (It has been explored no further.) Here the wood is free from branches and straight. The researches which I made, convinced me that the soil is not rocky, still following the same direction, and on the same description of soil, about eight arpents further, I crossed the great line which separates the Township of Aston from the Augmentation to Bulstrode, about the middle of the eighth range of the said Augmentation. Here we found ourselves on a slight elevation covered with fine hard wood, beech, birch, and maple, the latter especially in great abundance.

COUNTIES OF ST. MAURICE AND MASKINONGÉ.

St. Didace, Caxton, and Hunterstown Roads.

P. C. RIVARD, Overseer.

Amount appropriated for the 1st Road	£150	0	0
" " 2nd Road	600	0	0
" " 3rd Road	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£950	0	0
Amounts paid to the Overseer by the Department of Crown Lands at Quebec	£100	0	0
By this Office	826	13	1
	<hr/>		
	£926	13	1

1. The projected length of the St. Didace Road is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is opened throughout its whole length, and is practicable for summer vehicles. One part of this road is situated in the Seignior or Fief of Lanaudière, but it is impossible to ascertain how great a part.

The work was executed by day labor.

The commencement of the road is the Ruisseau Plat, its termination is at a bridge 24 feet long, which cost £7 10s.

2. The Caxton road commences at the Shawanegan road, crosses St Etienne, St. Barnabé, and St. Paulin, and ends at the residence of Joseph Trépanier, in St. Ursule.

The intended length of this road is 11 miles and 11 arpents; 5 miles and 4 arpents are finished and practicable for summer vehicles.

One bridge has been built on the road over the River Machiche, 80 feet in length, which cost £60. Another bridge over the River *du Loup*, 110 feet in length, cost £106.

3. The commencement of the Hunterstown road is opposite the Concession called the *Bout du Monde*, its end is in Hunterstown. Its intended length is 6½ miles, of which 4 miles are finished and fit for summer vehicles.

On this road, five bridges have been built, the cost of which amounts to nearly £30, and for the ferry over the River *du Loup* a scow has been built which cost £20.

In the precincts of the Caxton road the soil is sandy, and the timber is partly hard wood and partly mixed.

In St. Didace we find a chain of rocky mountains.

In Hunterstown we find land of the best quality, covered with hard wood, mixed wood, and abundance of tamarack.

There are in Hunterstown three good water powers.

Mr. P. C. Rivard affirms that he discovered in Hunterstown a mine of iron which he thinks to be of value, and in Caxton a very fine limestone quarry.

In Caxton there still remains 6 miles and 5 arpents of the road to be made. The cost of the roads completed averaged £60 per mile. The work on these two latter roads, as on the first mentioned, was done by day labor.

COUNTY OF BERTHIER.

Brandon Road.

AMABLE JETTE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£400	0	0
Do. paid Overseer.....	400	0	0

This road, which lies entirely in the Township of Brandon, commences in the 4th Range, No. 18, and terminates in the 9th Range, in No. 19, a distance of five miles. Throughout four of these miles the road is 20 feet wide, and in the remaining one it is only between 12 feet and 15 feet.

The whole of this road, even to the last mile, is practicable for summer vehicles of all sorts.

The cost per mile, exclusive of bridges, was £66.

The road was made by day labor.

Nine bridges have been made, the length of which varies from 5 to 40 feet, at a cost of 3s. 9d. per foot.

“The soil in the neighborhood,” says Mr. Amable Jetté, the Overseer, “is rocky. You will here find the bare rock cropping out. At the foot of the hills, however, there is good yellow clay. The timber consists of maple, birch, spruce, and hemlock.” In a recent survey it was discovered that from the 9th to the 13th Range, and even as far as three miles in the interior of the latter Range, towards the West, and as far as the Seigniorship of Ramsay, the soil is more even and better adapted to the formation of settlements.

Since the road was opened, a great number of persons have visited the lands adjoining, several have settled on them; a few have settled even in the 11th Range, although the road terminates in the 9th.

There is, in the 11th Range, a water power, which, though not very large, may, nevertheless, be useful to the settlers.

For the purpose of opening out for settlement the level country in the rear of Brandon, Mr. Jetté is of opinion that the present road should be continued seven miles further, and that £525 would be sufficient for that purpose.

COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

Two roads in Cathcart.

LAURENT DESAULNIERS, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£ 650 0 0
“ paid Overseer.....	600 0 0

The proposed length of these two roads is nine miles; of that which is finished it is seven and a quarter miles less five chains.

Both roads are in the Township of Cathcart. The one starts from the front of lot No. 21 in the 4th range, crosses the river L'Assomption, continues on No. 27 in the middle of the 5th range, and is finished as far as No. 34 in the 6th range.

The other commences in front of lot No. 7 in the 4th range, and is finished as far as lot No. 9 in the 6th range.

The whole extent of these roads, which is 7 miles and a quarter less 5 chains, is practicable for summer vehicles.

They have cost on an average £77 per mile, exclusive of the bridges, the building of which has cost £23 17s. 10d. There are still a good many small bridges to be erected, the estimated cost of which is £2 10s.

The work was done by day labor.

About two-thirds of the land through which these roads pass, though somewhat stony, is susceptible of cultivation. The soil is of good quality. The timber is large and of various kinds, comprising maple, beech, spruce, hemlock, cedar and pine.

The lands are better in the interior than they are at the commencement of the roads and continue so as far as the 9th range.

In the environs there is a large tract of very fine land.

Almost all the lands through which these roads pass have been already taken.

Between £130 and £140 would be the amount requisite to complete both roads.

COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

Chertsey Road.

ALEXANDER DALY, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£ 600 0 0
“ paid Overseer.....	385 15 4½

This road lies entirely in the Township of Chertsey. It commences on lot No. 24 in the front of the 4th range, and terminates at the extremity of lot No. 8, in the 6th range. The cost was £53 3s. 4d. per mile.

All the work has been done by day labor.

The proposed length of this road is about 11½ miles. Of this only 5½ miles, less 20 chains, has been opened.

The two bridges which have been built over the north and south channels of the river Lacouareau are 300 feet in length, and Mr. Alexander Daly, the Overseer of the works, is of opinion that they are raised 4 or 5 feet above high water mark. The bridge over the river La Fontaine is 120 feet in length and is raised 8 or 10 feet above high water mark. There are two more bridges of 50 feet each, built over small streams. These five bridges cost together £82 8s. 6d.

The land through which the road passes, as well as that to which it is intended to extend, is good and heavily wooded with pine, tamarack, maple, cedar, *bouleau*, &c.

Mr. Daly thinks that about three-fourths of the land is suitable for agricultural purposes.

This road when completed will be of great use to the settlers.

There are many very good water powers in the neighbourhood.

In consequence of complaints brought against Mr. Alexander Daly, Overseer of the works on this road, the works were suspended on the 24th August last, and I received instructions from the Honorable A. N. Morin, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, to cause an enquiry to be instituted concerning the administration of the said Mr. Alexander Daly.

The inquiry was commenced, and I visited the road for the purpose of inspecting it, but a fall of snow 5 or 6 inches deep, which happened on the night previous to my arriving at Rawdon on the 8th November, prevented my examining it sufficiently to ascertain the stage of its completion. As to the bridges over the river Lacouareau, those who are complaining pretend that they are not sufficiently elevated to be secure from the danger arising from the floods on that river, and Mr. Daly contends that they are. As there is but one family residing near the bridge, I was unable at the time I went there, to obtain a satisfactory account of the rise of the waters in that river.

Before however, leaving Rawdon, I left directions to some persons to send me the information required, and quite recently, I took fresh steps to obtain more satisfactory accounts than I heretofore had received. If I find there is a necessity for so doing, I will have the bridge still better secured, provided I shall have had just reason to incur the expense which will be necessary for the purpose.

COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

Wexford Road.

JOSEPH LAMBERT, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£ 200 0 0
do paid Overseer.....	200 0 0

This road commences at the front of No. 48 in the 2nd range of Wexford, goes through the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and part of the 5th ranges and terminates there.

It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and is fit for travel over all its extent. It has cost on an average £47 per mile, exclusive of bridges, which being 765 feet in length have cost £28.

The work was done by day labor.

The land on the heights over which the road passes is in general good, but rocky and covered with maple, beech and birch. In the low lands there is some good pine timber, but the soil is unfit for culture.

Mr. Joseph Lambert, Overseer of the works, says that there is fine land some few miles in the interior.

Mr. Magloire Granger, who made a survey in the rear of Wexford and Chertsey, speaks of the lands that he surveyed in such favorable terms that I think it my duty to give you here a copy of his Report :

“ On the 12th December, 1852, I started from the 6th range of the Township of Chertsey, in the rear of that of Rawdon, directing my course towards the north, along the line of the Township of Wexford. On the other side of these two townships I found a large extent of fine land covered with hardwood and other timber indicating the fertility of the soil. I explored as far as the source of the River Lacouareau. Further on between the large lake of the same name and the said river there is a tract of about 8 miles in superficies which contains excellent land, covered with the finest timber possible, and well adapted to become a rich settlement. The borders of the large Lake Lacouareau are equally suitable for the formation of another settlement.

“ I went 30 miles further than the source of the river, but there I saw no very good land.

“ In coming back I followed as nearly as possible the north-east line of Chertsey, and there I found a tract of land about 20 miles in length by about 6 in breadth which stretches along the banks of the river, and which would make a beautiful settlement, were there a road opened to get to it.

“ The land does not offer any impediments to the construction of a road, and I do not think that it will cost more than £40 per mile to make one.

“ This road would be about 30 miles in length; for the lands of which I have just spoken are distant no more than about 25 miles from the Township of Chertsey and that of Wexford.

“ There are a great many water powers in these places, as well as numerous lakes filled with fish and water fowl.

“ There are also a great many large pine trees of very good quality.

“ The river can be ascended in canoes at all times during the summer season.

“ This country deserves to be explored more minutely, and a road should be opened to render it accessible. I am assured that, as fast as the road shall be made, the lands will be taken, and that a large population of settlers will come in in a short time; the more particularly as it is not difficult to penetrate these rich tracts, while still in a state of nature.”

COUNTY OF MONTCALM.

Kilkenny and Beauport Roads.

HUGH McADAM, Overseer.

Amount appropriated for the first Road.....	£130	0	0
For the second Road.....	91	0	0
	£221	0	0

Amount paid Overseer..... £218 12 4½

The former of these roads lies entirely in Kilkenny. It commences at the boundary line between Kilkenny and Terrebonne; 3¾ miles of it have been opened, but three-quarters of a mile only have been completed; 2½ miles are practicable for summer vehicles, and 1¼ mile for winter carriages only.

Mr. McAdam estimates the cost per mile at £69 on an average, but does not state whether he means the road can be completed, throughout its whole extent, for that sum. It is, however, probable that he means it so.

The land over which this road passes is of different qualities, being gravelly on the heights, clayey and loamy in the low lands. The timber also is of mixed kinds, but the lands to which the roads will lead are of a far better quality.

The continuing of this road as far as Grand Lake would be a great advantage, and would probably not cost more than from £100 to £120.

Beauport Road.

This is a by-road which starts from the 11th range in Kilkenny and goes up to the first range of Wexford, between Nos. 48 and 49. It is a little more than a mile long, and terminates in the commencement of the 2nd range. It cost £76 per mile. There is on this road a bridge 50 feet in length, the construction of which cost £12 7s. 0d. The work was done by day labor.

This by-road was very much required as a means of communication between Kilkenny and Wexford, and it will be of great use to the settlers in the latter township. It is practicable for summer vehicles.

The soil in the vicinity is good. There are a great many water powers. Mr. McAdam says that there are indications of iron and of lead and other useful minerals.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Morin and Howard Roads.

ROBERT GILMOUR, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£200 0 0
Do. paid Overseer.....	200 0 0

This road commences between lots Nos. 30 and 31, in the front of the second range of the Township of Morin, and goes towards that of Howard.

Three miles and 16 chains of the road have been completed. A bridge 108 feet in length was built on it, at the cost of £25.

All the work was done by day labor. It cost, on an average, about £60 per mile. It was travelled over by wheeled carriages last autumn, throughout its whole length. The land in the neighbourhood of this road is excellent. The timber is of various descriptions, but consists principally of hard-wood.

The lands, of which two-thirds are maple, have all been already taken.

If this road were continued, it would tend greatly to promote the settlement of the Townships of Howard and Wentworth, the former of which will shortly be surveyed.

There is a very considerable water power 24 chains from the commencement of the road. There is an abundance of limestone on both sides of a little stream in the third range.

Mr. Gilmour says that he saw traces of iron ore, and that he has every reason to believe that there are large quantities of it in the vicinity. He also found mica (of which he sent me a specimen,) and says that there are large quantities of it at the foot of a mountain in the 4th range of the Township of Morin.

COUNTY OF TERREBONNE.

Lac Latruite Road and repairs to Lac Rond and Montagne du Sauvage Roads.

L. E. LAROCQUE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated, for the first Road.....	£600 0 0
Second.....	75 0 0
Third.....	125 0 0
	<hr/>
	£800 0 0

Amount paid Overseer,			
By Department at Quebec.....	£241	0	0
By this Office.....	175	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£416	0	0

The proposed length of Lac Latruite Road is 8 miles and 25 chains. It commences from lot No. 2, on the line of the 3rd range of the Township of Morin, passes over the north side of Lac Latruite, enters the Township of Beresford in the 3rd range, and terminates on the north-east line of this township. The road has been opened to the extent of 6½ miles.

The improvements in the road at *Lac Rond*, in the Township of Abercrombie, and in the road to the *Montagne du Sauvage*, in the Township of Morin, have almost all been completed throughout a distance of 3½ miles.

The two latter roads are practicable for summer vehicles, but the 6½ miles on the Beresford Road are practicable only for winter vehicles. The work on these roads was done by day labor. That part of the roads which is almost completed has cost, on an average, from £80 to £90 per mile.

Three bridges have been built over the *Lac Latruite* Road; the one over the outlet of the lake is 25 feet in length, the cost £8; the second, over the outlet of the *Lac des Sables* is 60 feet in length, and, being built upon cribs to the height of 5 feet above the water, has required an outlay of £20. The third, twenty-eight feet in length, has cost about £4.

The soil over which these roads pass consists of yellow clay, very rocky but fertile. There is a great deal of hard-wood timber on the high lands and soft wood in the low lands.

These roads are, according to Mr. Larocque, of the greatest advantage in promoting the settlement of these townships, as well as those situated to the north and west of Beresford.

There are several water powers in Beresford, as also at the outlets of Lakes Sable and Main.

Mr. Lorocque estimates at £400 the amount requisite to finish the *Lake Latruite* Road, and £400 to £450 that which is required for repairs on the two other roads.

COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.
Wentworth and Hurrington Roads.

ANDREW BOA, Overseer.

Amount appropriated for the Wentworth Road,.....	£200	0	0
Do. Hurrington do.	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£400	0	0
Amount paid Overseer,.....	£300	0	0

The Wentworth Road commences on the front of the 2nd range, between Nos. 21 and 22, and goes into the interior in an almost straight line as far as the 9th range on No. 23, a little to the east of Lake Inchbrakie, where it terminates. It is nine miles in length.

Nine bridges, measuring altogether 324 feet, have been built over this road.

The road is cleared of trees throughout its whole length, over a width of 15 to 20 feet.

Mr. Boa in his Report says: "Although this road was constructed to serve as a winter road, it may nevertheless be used as a summer one. It is certainly better than that which we passed over, from the 10th range of Chatham, on

“the front of the 2nd range of Wentworth, to go to the point where our works commenced.” Mr. Boa says that the inhabitants on the latter road are poor and unable to make their own roads, and recommends them to the favorable consideration of the Government.

The land is good on the first mile in Wentworth. In the five miles which follow it is very uneven and rocky, but on the rest of the line of road, a little more than three miles, it is good, less rugged and uneven, and continues to be better in the interior.

Mr. Sinclair, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, who surveyed and drew the line of this road, reports that there is fine timber, suitable for the manufacture of potash, in Wentworth. He speaks of the cedar there as being the finest he ever saw. Mr. Boa, who had the superintendence of the opening of these two roads, employed all the energy and activity possible in constructing the Wentworth Road. The advanced state of the season at which he completed his works prevented him from completing that of Harrington, the opening of which had to be postponed to the approaching season.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

St. André Avelin, Rippon, and Hartwell Roads.

CHARLES MAJORE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£225	0	0
Do. paid Overseer.....	225	0	0

This road commences at the church of *St. André Avelin*, passes over part of Rippon, and ends at Grand Lake in Hartwell.

The whole extent of the road, which is 15 miles 22 arpents, has been opened, and is practicable for summer vehicles. Of these 15 miles 22 arpents, 8 miles are in the Seigniorie of *La Petite Nation*, 2 miles 22 arpents are in Rippon, and 5 in Hartwell. The road, including the bridges, has cost £196. One of the bridges must, however, be re-built and made higher, as it is situated between two very steep hills, which must be lowered in order to make the road there as easy of descent as it is in other places.

£30 will probably be a sufficient sum to make this improvement. All the work on this road was done by day labor.

By following the line that has been adopted, the road is the straightest possible between the Village of *St. André* and Grand Lake; and we were enabled to avail ourselves of the considerable work done by the firm of Messrs. Gilmour upon a winter road. This enabled Mr. Charles Majore, the Overseer of the works, to open this road for the moderate sum of £196.

This road opens a means of communication between the settlements already commenced on Grand Lake, in Hartwell, and those on the banks of the Ottawa. It goes over a country which is almost all fit for cultivation, the soil of which is light, and for the most part covered with hard-wood.

In the Township of Rippon, one mile from the road, there is a stream and a water fall which might be turned to account. The greater part of the land bordering on the road, both in the Seigniorie of *La Petite Nation*, and in the Townships of Rippon and Hartwell, has been either applied for or taken by the workmen and others.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Lochaber and Derry Road.

JOHN A. CAMERON, Surveyor.

Amount appropriated..... £180 0 0

The survey was not in favor of this road, and the design of opening it was given up, for the reason expressed in the Report which Mr. Cameron addressed to me, and of which I here subjoin an extract:

"I regret that I have to inform you, that I have been unable to discover a line suitable for the laying out of a road either in East Derry or in Rippon to the east of the River Blanche, although I have caused the country to be examined in both directions.

"The country is mountainous, intersected by lakes, so that it is impossible to form a road in either direction; it would be a useless expenditure of the money appropriated.

"Our representative, Alanson Cooke, Esquire, had an interview with the Honorable A. N. Morin on the subject of this appropriation, and wrote to me that that gentleman was desirous that you should suspend all operations until further consideration, and until he could write to you on the subject.

(Signed,) J. A. CAMERON."

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Buckingham Road.

HUGH GORMAN, Overseer.

Amount appropriated..... £450 0 0

Amount paid to Owner..... 275 0 0

This road commences at a point three-quarters of a mile north from the Village of Buckingham, and continuing northward for the distance of 15 miles, follows the east bank of the River *au Lièvre* to the north of the *Ruisseau des Prêtres*, from that point, holding by the channel of that stream as far as the western line of the Township of Portland, it continues to its termination in Wakefield, on the bank of the River Gatineau.

This road, as laid out, is to be 37 miles in length.

From its starting point, ten miles have been made which are fit to be travelled over, even by summer vehicles, and cost £213 19s. 6d., that is to say, £21 8s. 0d., on an average, per mile. In this sum is included the cost of nine bridges which were built. The balance remaining will be expended as soon as the season and the state of the soil permit.

In the precincts of the road, in the Township of Buckingham, the soil is generally good. The timber is of mixed kinds, pine and hard-wood.

The part of the road which passes through the valley of the *Ruisseau des Prêtres*, from the River *au Lièvre* to the River Gatineau, passes by savannes and lakes, and the soil is susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. Pine is common, and some of the hills are covered with hard-wood.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Derry Road.

R. D. ACKERT, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£150	0	0
Do. paid Overseer.....	150	0	0

This road commences at a point on the Buckingham Road, in the Township of Portland, ten miles from the Village of Buckingham, and runs eastward to the Township of Derry.

The whole length of the road is ten miles. The first 3½ miles are cleared, (the stumps even being taken out,) and in several places both sides of the road have been ditched. The next 1½ mile being on an alluvial soil, occasioned by a beaver dam, has been ditched, and is practicable for summer vehicles. The last five miles are cleared to the width of 26 or 30 feet.

On 4th January last Mr. Ackert wrote to me : " The road is tolerably good throughout its whole length, and you will see that I have expended £134 12s. 3d., which leaves a balance in my hands of £15 7s. 9d., which I intend to expend in the approaching spring for some improvements before mentioned."

The soil along the road is excellent, generally level, well watered, and well wooded ; hard-wood prevails, and there is a scattered growth of pine.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Templeton Road.

THOMAS KENNEDY, Surveyor.

Amount appropriated.....	£150	0	0
--------------------------	------	---	---

This road as originally planned was to commence " at a point in the neighbourhood of Perkins' Mills, in the Township of Templeton, and to intersect the " intended Gatineau line near the *Ruisseau du Cerf*."

Mr. Kennedy continued his exploration to a distance of 23¾ miles. Throughout the whole distance he found only one swamp (*savanne*), 28 perches in width and more than 18 inches in depth.

Three bridges only will be required ; the length of none of them will exceed 12 feet.

On the line we fall in with three settlements or clearings each half a mile in length, the last being in the 16th mile.

There is only a single mill which will require work to be done to it, situated near Perkins' Mills.

Mr. Kennedy is of opinion, as are also the men who accompanied him, that the soil, over an extent of 17 miles in length, is well adapted for settlement. Hard-wood is the most common.

With reference to the other 6¾ miles which he visited, three-fourths of the land appeared to him to be adapted to farming purposes.

At a short distance from this line there are three water powers, a few miles distant from each other.

According to this Report, the line of road designated would be very useful, and seems to deserve particular attention.

COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

Road from Hull to the River Déserte.

J. J. RONEY, Surveyor.

Amount appropriated..... £900 0 0

The examination of this line was offered to several persons, and refused.

The distance from one point to the other (from the commencement to the end) is supposed to be 60 miles.

Mr. Roney, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, was finally commissioned to make the exploratory examination, and will shortly report thereon.

COUNTIES OF PONTIAC AND OTTAWA.

Ouston and Markham Road.

Amount appropriated..... £225 0 0

Intended to commence about 6 miles north from Mr. Egan's Mills in the Township of Ouston, at mouth of the River Quego, and advancing to the north across the Township of Oldfield near the Trempe Mills, in the Township of Masham; supposed distance, 15 miles.

Exploration offered and not accepted.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Bristol and Thorne Road.

A. STEWART, Surveyor.

From the rear of the Township of Bristol to the Township of Thorne, intended to intersect the line of the intended Clarendon Road; length, nearly 15 miles.

It had been first intended to appropriate a sum of £225 for this road, but the appropriation was not made, because the necessary information was wanting. Afterwards, the line being examined, it was decided to open the road, like all the other roads in the Ottawa and Pontiac, as a winter road.

Two persons were recommended to me to superintend the work of opening this road. They could not agree to accept jointly the proposed superintendence, and a delay arose in consequence, which prevented the opening of the work.

In order to explain the delay which occurred to impede the organisation of the party necessary for the opening of any road on the Ottawa, I must remark that several of the persons who had been recommended to me, both as an exploring party or to work upon the road, and to whom these offices were proposed, having for various reasons refused to accept them, I communicated to John Egan, Esq., M. P. P., the difficulty which I found, and that gentleman, who had some previous knowledge of what was passing, wrote to me as follows:

MONTREAL, 26th August, 1854.

SIR,—Permit me to inform you that I have written to several gentlemen of the County of Pontiac with reference to the roads. I think that it will be for the public advantage to delay the expenditure of the money until I am able to procure for you other information which in my opinion will enable you to expend it in a manner and in a place where the inhabitants desire it to be expended, and also in conformity with the views of the Government.

Although the amount appropriated is small, yet by expending it in a direction where some assistance might be procured, there will be, according to what I know of the settlers, no cause of complaint.

I feel confident that they will be every way disposed to assist you in opening the roads to the townships in the rear.

I feel obliged by your attention, and also by the spirit in which you execute the duties of your office.

I have the honor to be,
(Signed),

JOHN EGAN.

J. Boutillier, Esq.,
Inspector of Agencies.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Road from the Calumet to the River à la Loutre.

THOMAS WILSON, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£375	0	0
Do. paid Overseer.....	147	11	1

This road commences on the River Ottawa, near Brizard's, opposite the church of *Le Calumet*, and ends at Lake *à la Loutre*, at Messrs. Gilmour and Co.'s post, passing over a distance of 20 miles. It passes over a part of two concessions in Litchfield, the whole Township of Clarendon, and part of Thorne. It is open as a winter road 12½ miles. It cost on an average £16 per mile, exclusive of bridges. It passes over a soil of good quality, sometimes light, and sometimes clayey. Both fine hard-wood and pine are found in its precincts. At the extremity of a branch line which has been explored lies a tract of excellent land, of considerable extent. This road, crossing a tract of wild land, in the rear of some which is well settled, will not only afford valuable assistance to the inhabitants in rear of Clarendon, and in the Township of Thorne, but will also be highly favorable to the settlement of the lands in the rear. There are water powers in its neighbourhood, as also in that of the branch road before mentioned.

COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Road from the Calumet to Fort William on the River Creuse.

J. B. POUPORE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£600	0	0
Do. paid to the Overseer.....	263	13	8

This road extends from the head of the *Calumet* in the Township of Litchfield, to the mouth of the River Creuse in the Township of Sheen. Its intended length is 49 miles.

Twenty-three miles in length have been opened from the Black River to the River Creuse. Of these 23 miles 11 are practicable for summer vehicles.

In the first ten miles, ascending by Black River, several bridges have been built, one of which is 240 feet long and from 8 to 10 feet high; another is 233 feet in length; a third 70 feet and 15 feet high; finally, a fourth 160 feet long by 20 feet high, and several smaller bridges.

The work has been done by the day, with the exception of a section of the road in Chichester, estimated at £20, and of a bridge over the Nikabo, a stream in Waltham which was made by contract. The road crosses the Townships of Litchfield, Mansfield, Waltham, Chichester and Sheen.

The soil is in general alluvial, mixed with sand and gravel, sandy in some places.

The sub-soil, according to the Report of Mr. Poupore, is a clay. It seems that in the back country is a considerable tract of land suitable for cultivation.

There are limestone quarries in Litchfield and Mansfield, and good water powers on the River Coulonge, on Black River, on the Nikabo stream and in Chichester, where Mr. Poupore himself has saw-mills.

In these localities we find traces of lead and iron.

COUNTY OF WOLFE.

Repairs done to the Gosford Road.

ISRAEL RICE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated,.....	£75 0 0
Do. paid to the Overseer,.....	75 0 0

The length of this road, requiring repairs in the Townships of Ham, Garthby, and Wolfestown, is 23 miles, of which distance 16 miles have been partially repaired.

The work was done by the day, with the exception of 100 perches, which were done by contract, for the sum of £1 5s. Every part of this road is passable by summer vehicles.

Two bridges, one 30 feet long, the other 20 feet, have also been repaired. In addition to the amount appropriated, £75, the inhabitants gave 35 days' work. Two other bridges of the same dimensions have still to be repaired.

Mr. Rice considers the land over which the road passes as very fit for cultivation. No water power is found immediately on the road, but at the distance of 4 or 5 miles there is a very considerable one.

There is in Southam a very extensive quarry, of considerable value, of chromic iron, mentioned by Mr. W. E. Logan, Provincial Geologist, at page 66, (English version,) in his Report of progress, in the years 1849 and 1850.

Mr. Rice considers that with the days' works which the inhabitants of these townships will contribute, a sum of £50 will be sufficient to complete the repairs of this road.

COUNTIES OF ARTHABASKA AND WOLFE.

Chester, Ham and Wolfestown Road.

P. N. PACAUD, Overseer.

Amount expended of the £5000 appropriated for the Eastern Townships,.....	£626 19 3
Do. paid to the Overseer,.....	626 19 3

This road is a continuation of the Megantic Road, and must be considered as one of the most important in the Eastern Townships, as it opens a direct communication between the railroad at Arthabaska and all the settlements which are situated on the Megantic and St. Francis Roads.

It commences on the Craig Road at a point which is 24 chains and 67 links from the *Ruisseau Poudrier*, crosses the Township of Chester in the 9th and 10th ranges, thence takes the line dividing the Townships of Wolfestown and Ham, and follows it as far as the Gosford Road.

Although I bestowed all the attention to which its importance entitles it on the opening of this road, it could not be commenced before 27th September last. Mr. Andrew Russell, who was commissioned by Government to make an exploring tour, as extensive as it was important, in the Eastern Townships, and who acquitted himself of the duty in a manner which merits notice, had, in the autumn of 1853, explored those parts of the Townships of Ham, Wolfestown and Chester, through which it was possible that this road would pass; but a fall of snow a foot in depth not having permitted that gentleman to examine the soil with sufficient exactness, he himself recommended "a more complete examination than that which he had made, before deciding on the line of the road."

In consequence of this recommendation, Mr. John Neilson, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, received instructions in the course of last summer to make a new exploration. On 6th September I received from Mr. Neilson a very judicious Report, accompanied by a plan on which the road was traced. These two documents prove in a satisfactory manner that Mr. Neilson's operations were conducted with judgment. Mr. P. N. Pacaud was entrusted with the work of opening the road, and was requested, in prosecuting it, to use all necessary activity, in order to be able to give up the road to the use of the public at the beginning of the present winter.

Mr. Pacaud has succeeded beyond expectation: on 1st December the work was completed.

This road is 17 miles in length, is opened to the width of 15 feet, and cost on an average £33 7s. 6d. per mile.

In the Report which Mr. Pacaud has transmitted to me we find the following judicious reflections, which, for the benefit of settlers and that of the country round, I shall with pleasure reproduce:

"From the first to the fourteenth mile inclusive, there is not near this road a single lot of land which is not adapted for cultivation, and in that large tract we find a considerable number the quality of which may bear comparison with that of the best in the Eastern Townships. The vegetation is vigorous, the timber standing wide apart, is handsome and very large, and consists generally of maple, basswood, walnut and ash. The settler while clearing his land would find on it a subsistence for his family by the mere making of potash. Stanford, Somerset and Arthabaska now so prosperous are proofs of this.

"This road is crossed by several streams, some of size and fall enough to supply water power sufficient for saw and grist mills for a numerous and industrious population."

"It is by this road that persons leaving the Quebec and Richmond Railway trains at Arthabaska can most easily and directly reach Lake Aylmer, St. Francis, and the beautiful valley of Megantic. This very autumn the powerful company of Black & Brown awaited the opening of this road, to transport all the goods and articles which they required to their lumbering establishments on Black Lake."

Mr. Pacaud thinks that it will require from £125 to £150 per mile to complete this road.

COUNTY OF COMPTON.

Megantic and St. Francis Road.

J. BTE. COULOMBE and BERNARD GARNEAU, Overseers.

Amount expended from the fund of £5000 appropriated for the Eastern Townships..... £3475 0 0

Nineteen miles of the Megantic road, computing from the Gosford Road, had been made by Mr. Arcand, that is to say, to No. 18 in Winslow, a parish beyond which the means placed at the disposal of that gentleman did not permit him to pass.

This road had no outlet, and as it was not certain that by opening the St. Francis Road to the line between Winslow and Tingwick, it would be possible to have a continuation of the St. Francis Road in Tingwick as soon as might be desirable, and as moreover, if the work had been commenced on the St. Francis Road, the difficulty of providing for the wants of the workmen, already great, would have become almost insurmountable from the want of means of communicating with the scene of their labors, it was decided that the Megantic Road should be continued to the point called the Depôt or Bruceville on the line of the St. Francis Road, and that then the latter road should be opened first to Lambton, and afterwards to Tingwick.

Respecting the importance of the St. Francis Road, and the necessity of opening in the first place that main line which, passing through the heart of the Eastern Townships, was to connect the settlements on the River Chaudière with those on Lake Aylmer, Wotton, &c., and the railway at Arthabaska, there was but one opinion.

In Mr. Andrew Russell's Report, which I have had occasion to cite, that gentleman says, in speaking of the St. Francis Road: "At the present price of labor and provisions, the making of the St. Francis Road, in conformity with the directions hereto annexed, will cost on the average £205 per mile, exclusive of four large bridges. This will appear to be a considerable expenditure on one road, but I beg to express my conviction that the future welfare of the settlements in this territory depends greatly on the perfect execution of the work on this main road."

And in another part of his Report, Mr. Russell adds: "It (the St. Francis Road) is a part of a great leading thoroughfare between the old parishes on the River Chaudière, and the District of St. Francis, and as such is of more consequence than the Megantic Road."

This appreciation of the St. Francis Road by Mr. Russell, whose Report is a most valuable document with reference to the settlement of the Eastern Townships, necessarily commanded the attention of the Department of Crown Lands, and it was resolved after mature deliberation that the opening of that road should be undertaken immediately, and carried forward with all possible activity.

Messrs. J. Bte. Coulombe and B. Garneau, being appointed Overseers, were instructed to engage as many men as they could manage advantageously, and to open the road immediately. I have the satisfaction of being able to give you in reference to this important line of communication, and to the part of the Megantic Road leading to it, the following details:

The Megantic Road, opened by Mr. Arcand, terminating at No. 18 in Stratford, has been extended to the place called "the Depôt" on the line of the St. Francis Road, a distance of 3 miles 17 arpents.

The intended length of the St. Francis Road, computing from Lambton at the head of Lake St. Francis to the British American Land Company's settlements in the Township of Tingwick is 18½ miles, but the company will make the part of the road which is in Tingwick,

In that part of the road where the Government had work to be done, in Winslow, 3 miles 17 arpents have been completed of the Megantic Road, and 8 miles 16 arpents of the St. Francis Road. This distance of 11 miles 5 arpents is practicable for summer vehicles, and the other 4 miles 20 arpents towards Tingwick can only be used by winter carriages.

The whole road has cost on an average £180 per mile, exclusive of bridges.

We must not, however, forget that of this distance there is more than 4 miles unfinished, and that, accordingly, when it shall have been completed, the average cost per mile will be higher. This is not, however, surprising when we recollect that Mr. Andrew Russell estimated the work on this road (St. Francis) at £205 per mile, exclusive of the cost of four principal bridges, and especially when we take into the account the fact that in the course of last summer labor was one-third higher in price than when Mr. Russell made his survey and estimate of the work on this road in 1853.

Eight swamps (*savannes*) were found on this line, requiring 57 arpents of bridging, with ditches on both sides of the road, and 28 arpents of heavy draining (*décharges*) to clear the ditches.

"We found," Messrs. Coulombe and Garneau remark, "many difficulties, particularly in the first two miles, in consequence of the great number of large boulders, which we could not move, and which we had either to blast or to break by the aid of fire, or to bury."

The greater part of this bridging, a cause of destruction to draught cattle, carriages, and goods in transit, has been nearly covered with earth.

Seven bridges have been erected on the road:

1 of 20 feet, costing.....	£ 6 5 0
1 of 48 " "	118 0 0
1 of 38 " "	81 0 0
1 of 42 " "	109 0 0
1 of 41 " "	40 0 0
1 of 100 " "	96 0 0
1 of 123 " "	104 0 0

£554 5 0

The whole work was done by the day.

"The land over which these roads pass," say Messrs. Coulombe and Garneau, "is chiefly of excellent quality, though rocky."

"The uplands, especially, offer great advantages to the settler, being covered with birch, elm, ash, maple and hard-wood."

"On the lowland and in the swamps by which these roads are crossed in several places, pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar occur."

"These roads (*i. e.*, the part in question of the Megantic Road and the St. Francis Road,) offer many advantages to the settlers who are established in Winslow, and to travellers. They open a channel of communication to the heart of the townships, connect the settlements on the River Chaudière with those on Lake St. Francis and Aylmer, and also open a communication by means of the Chester and Ham Road with the Quebec and Richmond Railway."

There are already three stores at Bruceville, the centre of the Township of Winslow, on the St. Francis Road: In the precincts of this road are four water powers, on the different branches of the River Felton.

I am informed by Mr. Garneau, in a letter dated 30th January, that 150 Canadians, who had within a few years emigrated to the United States, came to examine the lands lying near the St. Francis Road and the intended Megantic Road, and that they returned satisfied, and disposed to return and take lands, if the Megantic Road is continued to the lake of that name. Some have already taken lots on the spot.

There are settlers in Stratford, where the settlements are very new, who have reaped 60, 70, and one 80 bushels of wheat this present year. Two others raised one 500 the other 700 bushels of potatoes. One settler has refused £300 for his farm. What stronger indication could we desire of the future prosperity of the settlers in this district if they receive the smallest assistance in their courageous undertaking?

Messrs. Coulombe and Garneau think that the sum of £466 will complete the St. Francis Road, including the building of a bridge over the river at the head of Lake St. Francis.

According to all the Reports which I have received relative to the country round Lake Megantic, it appears that the timber and the soil are very favorable, and that the continuation of the road to the lake would be immediately followed by numerous settlements. Fourteen miles only of the road remain to be done.

Messrs. Coulombe and Garneau, on whose experience we may rely, consider that £200 per mile, exclusive of the building of the bridges, would be necessary to make this road.

They do not specify either the number or the cost of those bridges; but referring to Mr. Russel's Report, I have ascertained that they are not of great importance, and that the sum of £100 or £125 would be sufficient to defray the cost of building them.

COUNTY OF WOLFE

Weedon Road.

J. EUSEBE CÔTÉ, Overseer.

Amount appropriated (out of the £5000 assigned for the Eastern Townships).....	£57 17 0
Amount paid to the Overseer.....	57 17 0

In the Township of Weedon there is a tract of land of some importance for its extent and quality, the property of the Crown.

In the last eight or ten years, some settlements have been commenced in this township, a great part of which belongs to the Land Company, but being situated thirty-six miles from Sherbrooke, and having only a very bad road by which to communicate with that town, and none at all to communicate with any other place of trade, the township was completely isolated.

Although very expensive works had been executed by the residents and the Land Company, this road was still nearly impassable even in the height of summer.

In the course of last summer the inhabitants of this township, actuated by a praiseworthy spirit of enterprize, raised by assessment among themselves nearly £200 for the improvement of their road, and £57 10s. of public money was granted to them as an aid. With the latter sum Mr. Côté opened a mile of road in Dudsworth, improved another mile, and made a bridge in the same township costing £5 10s.

On the River *aux Canards* in the Township of Weedon, he has built another bridge the expense of which amounted to £15, and made a quarter of a mile of road through a swamp (*savanne*.)

Weedon is one of the finest of the Eastern Townships. The settlements have been formed by French Canadians, and are in a perfectly flourishing condition. The inhabitants are far from dreading taxation; they comprehend on the contrary, that a general tax applied and expended by themselves in their own township, is the most certain and expeditious means of accelerating local improvements and individual prosperity.

COUNTIES OF SHERBROOKE AND SHEFFORD.

Orford Road.

GEORGE BONNALLIE, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£150	0	0
“ paid to the Overseer.....	150	0	0

The road commences at the Borne-post which divides Nos. 4 and 5 in the 18th range in Orford, and, keeping along the boundary line between Orford and Stukeley, and that between Ely and the augmentation to Brompton, terminates at the Borne-post of No. 11 of the 1st range in Ely. The road is 5 miles in length. It is not yet complete, but 4 miles are passable by whoeled carriages, and 1 mile by winter carriages only.

The first 4 miles cost each £31 5s., and the last £25. The work was done by day labor.

The adjoining land is of excellent quality, and the timber is for the most part maple and birch.

Mr. George Bonnallie is of opinion that £500 is necessary to finish this road.

COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Road called “the Montreal Road.”

FLAVIEN R. BLANCHARD, Overseer.

Amount appropriated.....	£200	0	0
“ paid to the Overseer.....	100	0	0

Two hundred pounds had been appropriated for the improvement of the communication between Ely and Boston. The part most requiring improvement was that which passes between the village of Roxton and the residence of Mr. Bartlett in Ely, a distance of about 9 miles. Before entering on the expenditure of the public money on this road, I insisted that the parties interested in it, some of whom are large *absentee* proprietors, should perform a part of the work of improving it. I afterwards commissioned Mr. Flavian Blanchard, of Ely, to complete the improvements, so far as to make the road practicable. Although this road is not completed, it is still passable for summer carriages. About nine miles of it have been repaired, five in Roxton, nearly four in Ely.

The work was performed by day labor, and cost only £100, leaving a disposable balance of £100 to be expended in the improvement of another line of communication between Roxton and Ely, as soon as the season permits.

We may easily convince ourselves, by what is above written, of the advantages which may be expected to result from the late enactments of the Legislature in favor of the settlement of the wild lands.

Of the sum of £30,000 granted to aid in the settlement of wild and unoccupied lands, £23,646 9s. 5d. has been expended and apportioned as follows:

For bridges, other than those which have been erected on roads newly opened.....	£1715	10	0
For 168½ miles of old roads repaired,.....	3092	7	0
For 334½ miles of new road completed or opened, including bridges	18838	12	5

£23646 9 5

Making on an average the cost of each mile £57.

If the price of labor, which was extremely high last year, had been as in former years, at least a third more work might have been done. The result appears, however, to me very satisfactory.

Some of the roads mentioned in this Report are finished, but there are some which are only partly so, and others which, in order to be rendered really useful, require to be continued.

Moreover, by several petitions (see Appendix at the close of this Report) other new roads are prayed for, the utility of which is indisputable, and the making of which should be taken into consideration.

In order to save the expense of new surveys, I have aimed at obtaining from the Overseers useful information relative to the nature of the lands to which the continuation of roads might lead, and relative to the probable expense which it would involve, and I believe that I have received answers from these practical and experienced individuals, on the correctness of which we may reasonably depend.

According to these answers £25,111 is required to complete or to continue the roads which are commenced, and to open new ones. But I must not omit to mention that some of the Overseers have not yet returned answers to my circular, and that their demand would probably add to the amount required. I must also remark that when an Overseer fixes the amount of his estimate midway between a minimum and a maximum, I have invariably taken the maximum into the account. There are also, apart from the last mentioned improvements, several new roads, the opening of which is required, and for which an additional sum would be necessary, if it were considered expedient to open them.

In view of all these considerations I should recommend that a sum of £30,000 should be again appropriated for the same purposes for which a like sum was formerly appropriated by virtue of the Act 16 Vic., caps. 155 and 156.

I have also endeavored to acquire, and in most cases I have succeeded in acquiring, useful information relative to the extent of cultivable land, the nature of soils, the kind of timber, and the other natural resources of the tracts intersected by the roads, and of those more distant tracts to which they might open a way.

I have inserted in this Report those useful points of information as briefly as possible, in order not to swell it to too great a bulk, and I considered it necessary to insert them because I was convinced of the paramount importance of such information to the farmer. It appeared but natural that in pointing out a road to any one we should tell him whither and to what it would lead him.

There are few parishes on the borders of our vast forests so little known till now which have not, within the range of a few miles, lands which are rich in timber and in soil, and which do not offer to the capitalist, the manufacturer, and farmer numerous and promising fields for their operations.

But of all that immense tract of fertile land which the agriculturist has hitherto left untouched and which nevertheless is certainly entitled to the watchful attention of the Legislator, three great sections have within a few years engaged the particular notice of the public, they are the Ottawa District, the Eastern Townships, and the Saguenay.

The Ottawa.

Under this name I include the new Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa, and Pontiac. The forest wealth of the Ottawa is immense, and is perhaps unequalled except on the Saguenay. In order to have a correct idea of it, it would be necessary to have seen some of the works executed by individuals for the descent and the sawing of lumber.

In 1852, the value of these works amounted to the sum of £331,723.

One house, that of John Egan & Co., in the timber trade employed in that year 2000 men throughout the year, and 1600 horses and oxen, and consumed 6000 barrels of pork, 10,000 barrels of flour, and 60,000 bushels of oats.

There are several companies on the Ottawa which are as powerful as this, and a great number of others which are also of considerable importance.

It is to the great increase of the commerce of this section that the rapid growth of the City of Ottawa and of Aylmer and other places is owing.

It was thought more expedient and more beneficial to the present interests of the country to make in the Ottawa Districts none but winter roads, in order that, by means of the sums granted, a greater length of road might be made to penetrate to a greater distance inland. It was in this form that the roads were asked for, it was thus that they have been directed to be made. The parties most directly interested in the opening of the roads appeared to desire them to be made rather for the purpose of getting out timber than for the sake of the soil. The question now to be decided is, whether, as soon as the present sums appropriated shall have been expended, for purposes purely commercial, it might not be expedient to bestow on agriculture its share of the benefits, by improving in future, so as to render them available for summer vehicles, those roads which would secure the most advantages to settlers.

The sum of £3685 was appropriated for this section of the country. This Report furnishes a statement of what has been done, and of what remains to be done, with the balance unexpended. According to the Report received from Mr. J. E. Cameron, who was commissioned to survey and mark out the Lochaber and Derry Road, it is probable that we shall be obliged to apply to other purposes of improvement the amount appropriated for that road.

Among the roads projected in the Ottawa District, there is one of very great importance, both on account of the sum devoted for it (£900,) and of its length of 60 miles, from the termination of the roads in Aylmer to the River *Déserté*. Several persons have declined the work of exploring that vast extent of country, some have even alleged as a reason for their refusal that it was useless to try to carry a road by the projected line, *over lakes and mountains*. Mr. J. J. Roney at length undertook to solve the problem, and I shall have the honor of communicating to you the Report of his survey.

According to several of the Reports which have been sent in to me, there are, adjacent to several of the roads laid out or already made, lands of great extent, and excellent quality, and which it is very important that we should render accessible to settlers.

If, with the immense commerce now carried on in the Ottawa country, it were possible to combine agriculture, conducted with the same degree of energy, and able, by means of its resources, to supply the wants of its whole population, the degree of prosperity which this section of the Province might obtain could not be surpassed in any part of Canada.

The Eastern Townships.

The Eastern Townships are bounded by the Seignories which lie on the south of the St. Lawrence, by those which are situated east of the River Richelieu, by the River Chaudière, and by the Province Line. Their population amounts to 94,275 souls. They comprise the six counties of Drummond, Megantic, Missisquoi, Shefford, Sherbrooke and Stanstead.

Within a few years, the Eastern Townships have made rapid and important progress. Arthabaska, Stanfold and Somerset, which ten years ago were unbroken forest, now support a number of cultivators of their soil in comfort, and contain villages with houses that would be ornamental in those of the Seignories. Stanfold which recently beheld its pious Missionary perish, a few arpents from his chapel, in a swamp, over which passed the only road in the place, has now not only excellent means of intercommunication, but also with Arthabaska and Somerset, &c., a railway.

A number of other Townships into which our vigorous race of French Canadians have thrown themselves, are making rapid strides to overtake their predecessors, and will soon be in no way inferior to them, if the Government continues its work of benevolence and justice towards the inhabitants of the Eastern Townships.

The sum of £7275 was appropriated for the Eastern Townships, but such is the extent of land, and such the necessities of the population crowding thither from so many different quarters, that that sum is far from sufficient. In the distribution of any future grant, I think that it will be of great importance to take into account the influx of Settlers into these Townships, and that the opening of roads in such circumstances, should keep pace with the tide of immigration, in order that the settler may not lose courage at the outset.

In offering this suggestion, I must add another no less important. It is to oblige all proprietors without distinction to contribute to the opening, the repair and the maintenance of the roads. The number of great proprietors against whom has been the great outcry, is still considerable in the Townships, where they are a scourge to the Settler, absorbing in the increased value of their property too large a share of the public money.

Nothing, however, seems to me easier than to pass a law obliging them, in common with all other proprietors, to contribute to public improvements, and particularly to those which the Government set on foot.

In cases where the Government proposes to open or improve a road, by a contribution for that purpose, out of the public money, let an officer whose duty it shall be, draw up a proces-verbal establishing the length of the road, the number of the persons who are bound to contribute, the amount of contribution not exceeding three *sols* per acre per annum, and let the said proces-verbal (if open to appeal) be finally confirmed or annulled by the Chief of the Department of Crown Lands or the Chief of the Department of Public Works, or by a Judge of the Circuit Court, or any other Court, who shall be enjoined to hold a Special Session for that purpose, when required so to do; let such a means be adopted of legalising a road providing also for the seizure and sale of the property of the persons bound to contribute, who shall delay or refuse to pay, and we shall then have the advantage of a mode of proceeding untrammolled by delay, and a means of compelling the great and wealthy proprietors to contribute to a work which concerns all persons alike.

It is also important to provide, permanently, for the repair and maintenance of the roads generally, by the proprietors of the lands, or to convert them into turnpike roads, if after being required, the Municipal Council of the place shall have neglected to adopt means to ensure the repair and maintenance thereof for the future.

The Wotton road is an instance, among others, of the apathy which prevails among people in general, with respect to this kind of work, when they are not compelled to perform it.

Mr. Arcand to whom settlers are, obliged for this road, which was very judiciously laid out by him, caused it to be completed very carefully. It is nevertheless now far from being good, so much has it been neglected. Although there are settlers residing on nearly all the lots, which are adjacent to it, it is not yet verbalised. It is nevertheless the road used by the inhabitants of Stratford, Lake Aylmer, &c., to the Railway at Danville, and is consequently one of the most frequented and the most important roads in the Eastern Townships.

Before the construction of the Quebec and Richmond Railway, all the leading roads which were opened in the Eastern Townships had a general tendency towards certain great centres of business in the interior. It is now found necessary to open roads forming nearly right angles with the old ones, taking a direction by the shortest cut to the Railway. Roads commencing at Lake St. Francis

and even at Lake Megantic and at Tring, and terminating at the points of the Railway which lie nearest to those places respectively would render important services to the settlers. I take the liberty of recommending to your attention the importance of the St. Francis and Megantic roads, and to refer to what has been said of them under the head of "the St. Francis road." In the part of the road which was made by Mr. Arcand, is the crossing over Lake Aylmer, for a long time impassable in the spring and autumn, on account of the ice which is formed by the first cold of the autumn, and does not disappear till late in the spring. A bridge on that part of the road is become a matter of imperious necessity.

Mr. J. O. Robertson of the British North American Land Company, has informed me that the road which the Company had engaged to open in Lingwick, to correspond with the St. Francis road in Winslow, is now open and will be completed during the ensuing season.

While I commend the St. Francis road to your attention, I should also bring under your notice the necessity of improving the Lambton road which will really form but one and the same line with the St. Francis road, as both lead to the centre of the Eastern Townships and to that part of it, where lies the largest tract of wild land belonging to the Crown.

The Saguenay.

The Saguenay, that vast country against which so great a prejudice has prevailed, only because it was imperfectly known, has now at length obtained the important place in public opinion to which its soil, its forests, its climate, and its extent entitle it.

Its geographical position in the 48th degree of North latitude induced a belief that its climate was unfavorable to agriculture, but within a few years, the experience of facts has proved the contrary to be the case.

Mr. Ballantyne's letter published in an interesting pamphlet, intitled, "The Saguenay" contains valuable information on this subject, sufficient in itself to induce a favorable opinion of the climate of the valley of Lake St. John.

But the success of agricultural operations in the different districts of the Saguenay, ascertained by the census of 1851, the progress of Colonization Societies in the Township of Caron, and particularly in the neighborhood of Hébertville prove indisputably that agriculture has no greater obstacles to surmount in Saguenay than in other parts of Lower Canada.

In a tour which I made last year in the upper part of the Saguenay, I saw on the 29th June in the *Grand Brulé* a few leagues from *Grande Baie*, on the farm of a person named McNicol, timothy, which just headed out, was 35 inches in height. The same individual had from 5 Bushels of seed-wheat reaped 80 Bushels, from 6 Bushels of barley 233 Bushels, from 1½ Bushel of oats 44 Bushels. Jean Côté of *Grand Brulé* had from 9 Bushels of Seed Barley gathered in 311 Bushels. Joseph Boudreault of the *Bassin* had also harvested from

1½ Bushel of Seed Wheat.....	42 Bushels.
8 " of " Barley.....	160 "
20 " of " Potatoes.....	368 "

On 25th June there was wheat in ear on the land of Joseph Boudreault. In 1853, the maple trees were tapped in the Township of Mezy, on the 26th March, in 1854 on 5th April. These facts may well convince the most incredulous that the climate of the Saguenay is at least equal to that of Quebec. The ice on the Saguenay did not, it is true, break up before the 1st week in May; but we must remember that the same thing has frequently happened at that date at Quebec, when the ice has taken there, and if on both sides of the river, at Quebec and Point Levi, the banks rose perpendicularly as they do in the Saguenay to the

height of 1500 feet and threw their shadow over the ice below during a part of the day, the breaking up of the ice at Quebec might chance to occur even later than it now does at the Saguenay. We are not now to inquire whether the climate of the Saguenay is favorable to agriculture, experience has settled the question in the affirmative.

The author of the excellent pamphlet, quoted above, assigns some reasons to account for the mildness of the climate which seem to be well founded; but it is possible that the trifling degree of elevation of the valley of Lake St. John not exceeding, it is said, 190 feet above the level of the sea, has something to do with this result, if it be true that, in our hemisphere in America, an elevation of 500 feet is equal, in respect of temperature, to one degree of latitude north.

Besides the trade in timber which the Saguenay carries on with the Province, thirty sea-going vessels resort to Chicoutimi and Grand Baie to load with lumber. The lumbering trade being at times very lucrative, it is important that the settlers should enjoy the opportunity of securing its advantages; but in order to confer on them such advantages, there is but little time to be lost. It is more than probable that the number of houses carrying on the timber trade will ere long be much increased, and that the tracts which are most favorably situated will be the first to be laid bare of their timber. It will be expedient, for that reason, and for several others, to adopt some means of promoting the colonization of the Saguenay, and that it be settled before its natural resources should have undergone further diminution;

Of the £30,000 destined to promote colonization there was appropriated:

1. For the road from Lake St. John to the *Portage des Roches*.
2. " " St. Urbain to *Grande Baie*.
3. " " Branch road from St. Agnes to the St. Urbain road.
4. " " Improvement of the road from St. Agnes to *Grande Baie*.
5. For a bridge over the River à Mars.
6. For another over the River du Moulin.
7. For a Scow over the River à Valin.

The sum of £4,250, of which the greater part has been expended, it being intended to lay out the rest as before mentioned in this Report; but I beg that it may be observed that Messire Hébert, who conducted the works on the road from Lake St. John, and whom I consider as one of the most competent men to give an opinion in the present case, estimates at £3,750 the sum necessary to complete the road, not including in that sum what will be required to build the bridges, the cost of which is estimated by Mr. A. J. Russell at £3181 15s. 0d.

Messrs. Fortin and Cimon, conductors on the road from St. Urbain to *Grande Baie*, who have likewise in their favor the experience and knowledge acquired by working on the spot, declare that from £100 to £110 will be required to complete the 48 miles of road remaining to be done. Taking the minimum, £100 per mile the total sum required will be £4,800 for this second road.

In order, therefore, to complete and render practicable these two roads only, that is to say that from St. Urbain to *Grande Baie*, and that from the *Rapides-des-Roches* to Lake St. John, and to build the Bridges thereon, the sum required is £11,731.

If this sum cannot be obtained from the Legislature, the colonization of the Saguenay will have gained nothing or next to nothing by the expenditure of the sum of £4,250 appropriated as before mentioned.

If the work be not complete, its failure will be nearly so, and the settlers, whom a confiding hope and trustfulness in external aid may have led to penetrate into the depths of the forests of the Saguenay, must either abandon the settlement or resign themselves to live there cut off from the rest of mankind.

If there was ground to suppose that this sum of £11,731 would not be granted for the continuation of these works which have been commenced, it would be an imperative necessity that we shall find out other means of providing against the postponement of a work of absolute necessity, and I would take the liberty of suggesting a scheme, which if adopted, would place at the disposal of the Executive Government pecuniary means more considerable than any annual votes of Parliament would accord, and which would give greater confidence in their future to persons desirous of settling on the Saguenay.

According to calculations and authorities which we can hardly deny, it is ascertained that, after deducting the lands which are supposed to be unfit for cultivation, there still remains an area of 4,000,000 acres or 40,000 lots of 100 acres each, susceptible of cultivation, which the Government has on sale at one shilling an acre. Now, with the conviction (shared by all those who know the Saguenay) that if good roads were opened leading from the old settlements to the Upper District of the Saguenay, the lands in that section would find a more ready sale at 2s. per acre than they now do at 1s., I shall propose a slight increase of the present upset price, which increase is not only to be applied to the making of roads, but also advanced by way of loan to the settlers for building of Churches, &c. I would suggest, then, that the Government should borrow the sum of £40,000 by issuing Debentures payable in 15 years out of the proceeds of sales of Lands in the Saguenay District.

There are, as we have already seen, 40,000 lots of 100 acres each, of cultivated land, which the Government now sells at £5 only, per lot.

In order to repay to the Government this loan of £40,000, an addition of £1 only to the present upset price would suffice.

Instead of £5 a settler would have to pay, it is true, £6 for one hundred acres in superficies; but it is easy to understand how the certainty of seeing in a year the Saguenay open and accessible as the Ottawa and Eastern Townships are, would greatly add to the value of the lands there. It is not reasonable to suppose that the settlers, even the least intelligent of the class, would not pay a higher price, by a fifth or even two-fifths, to have good roads for ingress and egress rather than to purchase them at the present rate, with the sad uncertainty of ever possessing the means of free egress from the place of their banishment.

If a moiety (£20,000,) of the sum mentioned was expended in the course of one year in making explorations of the interior, opening main lines of road, and building a few churches; and houses of refuge for travellers, the immigration would be considerable, and the value of real property increased, at the end of twelve months, fourfold.

I cannot close these reflexions on the Saguenay, without making mention of the great services rendered to the cause of colonization by Mr. Hébert, Curé of Kamouraska, and Mr. Boucher, Curé of St. Ambroise, both of whom had the courage to place themselves at the head of the settlers who first began to colonize the Upper Saguenay.

Messire Hébert even passed a considerable time amongst the settlers in order to encourage and advise them in their labors, and at my entreaty consented, for the benefit of the new colony, to undertake the superintendence of the new road from Lake St. John to the *Portage des Roches*.

In his management of the affairs of the Colonization Society of L'Islet and Kamouraska he has shown administrative talents of the highest order.

His settlement has now attained a degree of prosperity which augurs well for the future, but we must not forget that if it has been led into the forests of the Upper Saguenay by the impulse of courage, it is induced to remain there by the sentiment of hope.

(Signed,) T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

 APPENDIX.

Applications for various roads, addressed to this office, by W. L. Felton, Esq.,
M. P. P.

1. For a road from the principal range, in Wotton, to the Railway station at Windsor mills. Supposed distance, 8 miles.

2. For a road in continuation of the aforesaid concession road in Wotton to the Dudswell road. Supposed distance 7 miles.

3. For the completion of a road from Dudswell to Sherbrooke. Length about 20 miles.

Estimated cost..... £300 0 0

4. For the completion of a road from the extremity of Lingwick to Wotton.

Estimated cost..... £100 0 0

By Reverend M. M. A. Bessette.

Petition of Reverend Messire M. A. Bessette, and others, of North Stukely, for the opening of a road, to commence on the high road from Sherbrooke to Montreal, and join with the Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly Railway. Length 7 miles.

By Alanson Cooke, Esq., M.P.P.

For a bridge over the River Blanche in Lochaber.

By Hon. F. Lemieux, M. P. P.

Petition of the inhabitants of St. Joseph and St. Frederic, in the County of Dorchester, for the opening of a road from Broughton to Lake Shefford; length about 13 or 14 miles, which might be hereafter continued to Lake St. Francis, a distance of 6 miles.

By T. Marchildon, Esq., M. P. P.

1. A road from St. Stanislaus to Lake Caperoliska, carried on to Black River, and thence to La Fugue.

2. A road from the same Lake to the Parish of St. Maurice.

By Louis Guillet, Esq.

1. For a road leading in a right line from the Parish of St. Stanislaus, on the River Batiscan, to the Town of Three Rivers, traced out by Government twenty years ago.

2. For a road to lead from the River Batiscan to the River St. Maurice, at the point where the new settlements are being formed.

By J. S. Sanborn, Esq., M. P. P.

For a road from Eaton through Newport and Dillon, in the County of Compton.

By Reverend Ewan McLean.

Petition of the inhabitants of Winslow, Wilton, and Marstown, for the continuation of the Megantic road to the Lake of that name.

(Signed,)

T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES.

St. HYACINTH, 9th April, 1855.

SIR,—When I had the honor to forward to you my Report on the expenditure of the £30,000 granted in virtue of the Acts of the 16th Vic. cap. 155 and 156, to aid in the settlement of the wild lands belonging to the Crown in Lower Canada, I informed you that Mr. Lepage had not at that time transmitted to me his answer to my circular; but that gentleman having now given his answers in the most satisfactory manner, I inclose to you as a supplement to my Report, a copy of that which he has addressed to me, relative to the roads on which he acted as Overseer of the work.

The Report of Mr. J. B. Lepage, contains also the information required by the Honorable the Legislative Council, in their Address of 15th December last.

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

J. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

The Honble. Jos. Cauchon,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Quebec.

RIMOUSKI, 14th March, 1855.

J. Boutillier, Esquire,
Inspector of Agencies,
St. Hyacinthe.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you as required, the answer to the circular sent to me dated 30th January last.

On 2nd September, 1853, I received the order of the Honorable gentleman who was then Commissioner, to lay out, with due regard to the value of the land and to local circumstances, seven roads to settlements in rear of the County of Rimouski and to provide at once for the opening and completion of these roads, the same being described as follows, with the intended length of each in acres.

1st. 168 arpents of road leading in the direction of Mont Commis, in the rear of St. Luce.

100 arpents in Neigette in rear of Rimouski.

100 arpents in Macpès in the same neighbourhood.

100 arpents in the depth of Bic.

168 arpents in the depth of St. Eloi.

168 arpents in the depth of L'Isle Verte.

168 arpents in the depth of St. Arsène.

972 arpents total length of roads projected.

2nd. There have been opened for traffic under my superintendence 873 arpents of road, divided as follows, in the different districts.

1. Mont Commis Road.....	162
2. Rimouski Road, Neigette.....	110
3. Rimouski do Macpès.....	97
4. Bic do	78
5. St Eloi do	132
6. L'Isle Verte do	128
7. St. Arsène do	166

Total of Roads opened 873

3rd. The answer to this question is included in that to the first.

4th. The length assigned above to each of those roads has been completed with the exception of 30 arpents as a winter road at the extremity of the Neigette road, and these roads may hereafter be brought to the condition of first class roads. They are all made fifteen French feet in width, clear of all roots, stones, and obstructions, rounded off, with hoe and shovel, ditched on both sides, where required, and when necessary bridged with wood on sleepers covered in with earth.

1. On the road in rear of St. Luce, Mont Commis, 10 arpents were completed in the 5th Concession and the remainder of the seigniory of Lepage and Thi-berge, and 72 arpents in the Township of Fleuriau.

2. Neigette Road, 48 arpents in the 4th Concession, and the remainder of the Seigniory of Rimouski, 22 arpents in the Township of Neigette and 30 arpents as a winter road in the same township.

3. Macpès Road, 46 arpents in the 4th Concession and the remainder of the Seigniory of Rimouski and 52 arpents in the Township of Macpès.

4. Bic Road, 60 arpents in the 5th Concession and the remainder of the Seigniory of Bic and 18 arpents in the Township in rear of the said Parish.

5. St. Eloi Road, 55 arpents in the 4th Concession and the remainder of the Seigniory of Isle Verte and 77 arpents in the Township of Denonville.

6. Isle Verte Road, 15 arpents in a part of the Seigniory of Isle Verte, 84 arpents in the Township des Sauvages, and 29 arpents in the Township of Viger.

7. St. Arsène Road, 166 arpents in the Township of Viger. The terminus is in the 6th range of the said Township, less 5 or 6 arpents.

8. The work was all done by small contracts, the roads having been all divided into lots of three arpents, each given to a contractor for the job.

I was directed, in my instructions, to shorten the work at the termination of each road, a certain number of arpents, sufficient to counterbalance the expenditure in difficult places, so that the roads in which the length opened does not correspond with the length appointed in the instructions, have undergone deductions on account of difficult work pointed out in previous reports as extra work and superintendence in each road. You will perceive by the second report the extent of road completed. Here is a table of what remains to be done to complete each of those roads, according to the instructions given, and the names of the places respectively :

1. Ste. Luce,.....	6	arpents in the Township.
2. Neigette.....	18	“ “ “
3. Macpès.....	3	“ “ “
4. Bic.....	22	“ “ “
5. St. Eloi.....	36	“ “ “
6. Isle Verte.....	40	“ “ “
7. St. Arsène.....	2	“ “ “

Total to be opened 127

7. I commenced all those roads at the end of the furthest and best existing roads. For the point of departure and the terminus of each of them, I refer you to the preceding statements which give the length in Seigniory and Township.

8. All the roads may be travelled over very conveniently with summer vehicles, even the 30 arpents opened as a winter road in the Township of Neigette.

9 and 10. The following is a table giving the number of bridges more than six feet in length, their number and cost, and also the maximum, the minimum and the average cost per arpent of each road exclusive of Bridges.

No.	No. of Bridges.	Linear measure of Bridges in French feet.	Cost of Bridges.	Highest cost per arpent.	Average cost per arpent.	Lowest cost per arpent.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	4	184	32 15 0	3 8 0	2 5 2	1 5 0
2	4	215	28 5 0	4 12 0	2 4 4	0 11 0
3	5	182	35 2 0	3 10 0	2 14 0	1 5 0
4	2	67	16 0 0	3 19 8	2 6 3	1 11 0
5	4	306	42 15 0	6 10 10	2 10 6	1 6 8
6	2	236	40 0 0	4 6 8	1 16 8	1 0 0
7	4	235	37 18 0	3 15 10	1 18 0	0 13 6

On each of these roads I caused all the necessary bridges to be made, so that nothing can impede the movements of the settler. They are 18 feet French in width and of rough but durable construction sufficiently level, with squared logs. Those of more than 30 feet in length were given each respectively to a contractor.

11. Bordering on each of these seven roads and beyond them in the interior there are excellent lands capable of supporting an immense population. The prevailing timber is maple, birch, cedar and ash, but there is also pine and tamarack.

12. All these roads are the shortest and most direct possible, and serve equally to facilitate the movements of the resident settler, and the ingress of the immigrants who crowd them daily. I venture to assert that in the space of a year colonization will have reached the extremities of these roads, and extended beyond the Townships of Fleuriau, Neigette, Macpès, Bic and Viger. The tendency is towards the interior, where the land is of a superior quality. The importance of these roads for the advancement of the settlements is a presage of the continuation of the work of constructing them. They afford great facilities for the traffic in pine and tamarack timber.

13. Water-power exists in every direction quite sufficient for manufacturing purposes, and limestone in any quantity. I did not observe any traces of minerals.

14. I subjoin a statement of the sums necessary to open and complete what remains to be done to attain the length intended, for each road.

1. Ste. Luce,.....6 arpents.....	£10.....	for 1 Bridge	£20
2. Neizette,.....18 "	35.....	" 1 "	10
3. Macpès,.....3 "	7	" 1 "	
4. Bic,.....22 "	40.....	" 1 "	15
5. St Eloi,.....36 "	80.....	" 1 "	20
6. Isle Verte,.....40 "	100		
	126		£65
		£272	

Accordingly the sum of £337 will be sufficient for the opening and completion of 125 arpents of road, and of the Bridges as above stated.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed,)

J. B. LEPAGE,

(A true Copy,)

T. BOUTILLIER,
Inspector of Agencies.

REPORT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Friday, 18th May, 1855.

The Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the present system of management of the Public Lands, and the various dues arising therefrom, together with the present mode of selling, leasing, and otherwise disposing of the same,—

BEG LEAVE TO REPORT:

That owing to the varied and extensive character of the subject referred to your Committee and the very important interests liable to be affected by such changes as might be recommended, it has not been possible to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant your Committee in arriving at a definite conclusion and general report on the matters referred to them. They are therefore obliged to report the evidence obtained to your Honorable House, accompanied by the unanimous expression of their opinion, that important modifications of the present system are imperatively required; and they therefore recommend that the subject, with the evidence herewith submitted, be again referred to a Select Committee of your Honorable House at the next meeting of Parliament.

With reference to the disposal of Timber on the Public Domain, your Committee strongly recommend, that no change whatever be made in the terms upon which present limits are held, pending the final decision of your Honorable House in reference to this most important question, as it is their unanimous opinion that, until the system be determined upon and regulated by Act of Parliament, a change of the present regulations would be detrimental to the public interests.

Your Committee further beg leave to report, that an immediate inspection of the accounts of all the Local Agents, by an Officer of the new Audit Board, should be at once ordered, as it appears in evidence, that no check whatever now exists, whereby their accuracy can be established, and they recommend that all moneys received by such agents be paid direct to the Receiver General, on account of the Crown Lands Department.

Your Committee further report, that in their opinion, all public moneys expended under the Crown Lands Department, should be provided for by vote of your Honorable House, in the same manner as other supplies are voted. The present system is conducted on entirely erroneous principles.

Your Committee further report, that all sales of public property,—except ordinary Farm Lots,—should be made by Auction, after advertisement in the local papers where the property is situate; and that no private sale of such property should hereafter be permitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. GALT,
Chairman.

EVIDENCE, &c.

Taken before the Select Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the present system of management of the Public Lands; and the various dues arising therefrom, together with the present mode of Selling, Leasing, and otherwise disposing of the same, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Letter from FREDERICK WIDDER, Esquire, Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company, at Toronto—to the Committee.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 22nd February, 1855.

SIR,—In November last, I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, wherein, by direction of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to enquire into the present system of "Selling, Leasing, and otherwise disposing of Public Lands in this Province," we are requested to reconsider the views expressed in the year 1845, and to inform the Committee whether we are prepared to offer any further remarks or suggestions, on the subjects referred to.

I should as promised, have long since taken up this matter, but the great pressure of business in this Office, and the expectation entertained that Parliament would have adjourned much earlier than it did, induced the postponement of this reply, for which purpose I had contemplated submitting to the Honorable Committee, a statement showing the annual progress made in the disposal of our Lands, and the settlement secured in consequence; but I find that it would be difficult to do so, without entering into a most voluminous detail of figures, which would occupy much labor and time. I shall therefore limit myself to saying, that our system of leasing, in operation upwards of twelve years, has been attended with the most successful consequences, in every point of view, under it. The Company's possessions are now reduced to about 480,000 acres in the Crown Reserves, and Huron Tract Lands together, including large quantities of Lands which, from situation, or badness of soil, are at present worthless, and of course perfectly unavailable for any purpose, and which from necessity, must remain for years, impervious to any principle of settlement.

From this position of the Company's affairs, resulting from our proceedings in operation for so many years, you may easily believe that our experience does not incline us in any manner, to alter our views, but since the Honorable Committee invite any remarks bearing generally upon settlement, I beg to submit a few observations connected with the Public Lands.

Most of the Public Lands that are immediately available, have been disposed of, and any material interference to the prejudice of the recent purchasers, with the system under which the sales were effected might be of doubtful expediency. The Regulations of 1852 call for amendment, limiting the quantity that each person is allowed to purchase to 200 acres, is an obstacle to the introduction of capitalists, and of the numerous, and most desirable class of wealthy settlers, who sell out farms in the improved, and older Townships of the Province, for the purpose of providing themselves and their rising families with future homes, whose anxiety is, to have them on lots adjacent to each other. Excepting

punctual payment of Instalments, all the conditions, such as actual occupation, and clearing, should be abrogated, and transfers encouraged. A large proportion of the purchasers of the public lands, are mere laborers whose means were exhausted on commencement, or in the first deposit of ten per cent, and they then return to the Railways, or other public works, whence they came—in many instances, trusting to realising a profit by selling their rights. If the first year expire without the conditions of sale being complied with, many valuable settlers might be discouraged from settling on the land at all, owing to an apprehension of the consequences attending default, if strictly enforced, whilst many work to accumulate enough money from their labor, to enable them at a future time, to occupy the land, and will visit any opposing claimants under resale of forfeited lands (if Government should resort to such a course) by violence.

The Government Regulations were no doubt framed for two purposes. 1stly, To obtain immediate settlement of the desirable class for the country. 2ndly, To render the lands available to taxation, so that the country should thereby be furnished with means for the requisite improvements. It is much questioned as already shown, whether any good and beneficial settlement will arise by an adherence to those Regulations, and consequently the second object will fail of accomplishment. It is suggested for consideration, whether all desired objects might not be effected, by abolishing all the regulations, upon condition that each purchaser, or assignee of a lot, should be bound to pay all taxes from time to time imposed and that the Government should make a return of the names of the holders of the lands, and further, that Patents should issue for any lands upon payment of the purchase money with interest. It is believed, that had some such plan been adopted, the lands, instead of yielding 7s. 6d. and 10s. per acre, upon deferred payment by Instalments of ten years, surrounded with trouble and embarrassment, they would have produced on an average 20s. per acre, and have very soon been paid for in full, freed from all the expected difficulties, whilst a healthy, and desirable class of settlers would have located on the public lands.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. WIDDER,
Commissioner.

To the Clerk of the Committee,
Lands Department.

Quebec.

Mr. Tarbutt, Crown Land Department, Examined.

Question.—Will you state to the Committee your views as to the system under which the sale of lands is carried on under local agents; and also as to the steps which you would recommend in view of promoting the efficiency and accuracy of the Department?

Answer.—I am of opinion that it would be inadvisable to attempt to carry on the business of the Department without local agents. If you take into consideration the amount of money received annually, which, were the agencies abolished, would have to be sent by mail in small sums, averaging in all probability for this year from 30 to 40 daily payments, together with the necessarily attendant correspondence in acknowledging these receipts, answering inquiries, and in very many instances returning money because the lot applied for had been already disposed of; you will be able to appreciate (but

to a limited extent,) the business which would be entailed upon the Department. Under the present system there were 8,025 letters received last year, and 7,500 have already (14th November,) been received this year; therefore, were all applications to be made and correspondence addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the number would probably be increased to between 30,000 and 40,000 for Upper Canada alone.

Agents relieve the Department from an immense number of inquiries, being able to answer personal applications whether certain lots are for sale or not; as well as informing persons within the limits of their agencies the precise amount due on lots sold on credit, as have been the Clergy Reserves since the commencement of the sale (in 1829) of those lands.

Persons having local knowledge, such as the resident agents may be supposed to have, are required to check the valuations of surveyors employed by persons who are allowed to purchase at a valuation whether Crown Lands or Clergy Reserves; and to see that an appropriate price be paid for the latter description of land, included in the general inspection of 1843-44, under the order of the Queen in Council, the directions of the Government being, that those lands should be disposed of, not with reference to the up-set price of Crown Lands, but with reference to the prices at which the lands of private individuals, of a like quality and situation are sold.

In cases of conflicting claims to land, and which are numerous, I should say that it would be better that an investigation be made by a disinterested agent of the Department, with whom the parties could personally communicate, than that the Department should have to contend with the private agent, supplied with *ex parte* evidence.

As far as the public is concerned I should think that a person desirous of settling in the woods would prefer a personal application to a local agent for the purchase of land, to either travelling to the distant seat of Government or employing a private agent at a considerable expense, and a prolonged uncertainty whether he could obtain the land he desired; while he and his family are kept in suspense, they being it may be presumed, not resident in the neighborhood. Every facility, it is conceived, should be given to intending settlers, which is afforded by easy access to information respecting vacant lands in the neighborhood where they desire to remain; and this is the more particularly applicable to illiterate persons who would be unable to communicate their wishes in writing either to the Department or to private agents at the seat of Government.

It may, however, I think, be worthy of consideration whether it might not be advisable rather to diminish the number of agents by extending the spheres of those of known efficiency, than the contrary, as has been the case since "Districts" were abolished in Upper Canada; care being taken when new appointments are made, that men are selected more with regard to their intelligence and business habits than for their political predilections.

And as one argument in favor of the abolition of the local agents of the Government has been the expense, I am disposed to question whether it would cost the public (who, it may be admitted, I presume, now indirectly pay the agent's commissions) less were they required to visit the seat of Government or employ a private agent for the purchase of land, and to advocate their claims thereto in cases of dispute, which such a system would have a tendency to multiply; while at the same time an increased number of hands must be employed in the office.

Letter from WILLIAM SPRAGGE, Esquire, Crown Land Department, to the Committee.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 28th March, 1854.

SIR,—In anticipation of the unusually extensive emigration from Europe, which recent intelligence assures us, may be expected; and in view also of the necessity which exists for providing lands suitable for settlement, and on favorable terms for such of the present Inhabitants of the Province, as may be desirous of engaging in clearing and cultivating the unappropriated public lands; I beg leave to place before you some observations and suggestions connected with that subject; premising them with the assertion of the fact, that no adequate facilities have hitherto been provided for the formation of new settlements upon a comprehensive scale; and that we are without any sound practical system for allotting lands to actual settlers; judiciously establishing them thereon, and rendering them any truly effectual aid, in contending with the difficulties inseparable from the organization of new settlements.

I now propose to demonstrate the possibility of accomplishing those various objects, without resorting to the unpopular and perhaps questionable policy of drawing from the public revenue, large sums of money to be employed in advancing such settlements.

An experience of now upwards of twenty-five years in the Land Departments, during which I have aided in remedying many errors in system and practice, which I found to exist, has convinced me, and enabled me to convince others, that the sanctioning or tolerating speculation in the public lands, and the accomplishing their actual settlement, are incompatible the one with the other; and that if Government must make sales to individuals who have immediate intention of settling, separate tracts are the only localities in which special privileges of that nature be exercised; of late years, the main consideration seems to have been the creation of a Land Revenue. But without sacrificing highly important interests, this can be attained only to a limited extent, and should be viewed as of secondary moment, and as not to be placed in competition with the great object at which we ought to aim; the increasing the Agricultural productions of Canada, and the adding to the numbers, of that best and most valuable class of all our Agriculturists. They add more than any other to the material wealth of the Colony; mainly contribute towards realizing that which our financial indebtedness is rendering more pressingly important; the balance of trade. And as the most moral, as well as superior, physically, to the other classes, are the source whence those other classes can be best reunited.

To promote Agriculture, and encourage such as will embark in that pursuit, I would suggest the offering the public lands upon such terms, and accompanied by such inducements, as will be calculated to cause all who have it in their power to do so, to select this road to independence.

I would recommend that all the ordinary Public Lands in Upper Canada, extending from the Ottawa in the East, and to the Counties of Wellington, Gray and Halton on the West, and embracing also, in the first named County, the Townships of Melancthon, Luther, and Amaranth, should be placed at an uniform rate of five shillings per acre. By the term ordinary public lands, is included all but the detached lots in the old surveyed Townships.

Of the purchase money, it is desirable that a sufficient proportion should be paid down, to guard against the land being plundered of its timber, and then abandoned; which there is reason to believe is the course often pursued under the present system of one-tenth payments. Accordingly I would substitute payments of two-fifths, relieving the settler from any further payment until the expiration of three years, by which term, it may be assumed, that from the produce of his land he would then be in a condition to pay a

further instalment of another one-fifth. This I would exempt from interest, provided it be punctually paid when it falls due; and remitting interest also, on the balance, (being the residue or remaining two-fifths) if paid up at the same time; allowing however the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of their Instalments to be paid at intervals of one year between them with interest. This mode of waiving the right to interest, would doubtless produce a salutary effect, in operating as a spur to exertion.

Of the two-fifths which would constitute the first payment, I would propose that two-sixths thereof, equal to eight pence per acre, should be set apart as a Township Road Fund, to be expended under the direction of the Township Council, in the concession or range from the sale of the land in which the amount was raised. And that another one-sixth, making together one-half of the first payment, should go towards forming a fund for opening and improving leading roads, to or through such Township, and to be expended under the authority of the Government, or to be employed in re-imbursing the Government for any advances which might have been made for that purpose.

The establishing of road-funds, and the certainty that a definite proportion of the purchase money must be expended for the benefit of the settlements, could not prove otherwise than a popular system, and while it would be highly beneficial to the settlers, would carry with it the recommendation of relieving the Revenue from all expenditure for those objects.

The surveys in Upper Canada having, during about the last twenty-four years, been made upon the double front system, the principle of which is, that two ranges of lots are made to face upon each concession road. The reserved proportion of eight pence per acre, would yield a sum of £6 3s. 3½d. to be expended towards cutting out and levelling, &c., each fifteen chains length of road allowance, (the frontage of each 100 acres,) and furnishing a total for a Township of 72,000 acres, of £2,400. And by consequence a sum for general leading roads at 4d. per acre of £1,200. The advantage of opening roads to their full width, and thereby fully admitting the action of the sun and air will be appreciated by all who have visited new settlements where this plan had not been pursued.

It would be necessary to fix a period within which it should be incumbent upon all persons taking up land on the proposed system, to enter into occupation, commence clearing, and erect a sufficient tenement for the abode of a settler. A period of four months, as a very ample one, might be given, within which the purchase of every ordinary allotment of 100 acres, (and it might be desirable that allotments of 200 acres should be the maximum) should be required to become resident on his purchase; and to proceed and clear within twelve months of the date of the expiration of the said period of four months, that is to say, within sixteen months from the purchase being effected, at least four acres per 100 acres, and continue clearing annually a like proportion, until a one-fourth part of the allotment be brought into cultivation. No patent to issue until satisfactory proof be filed of these conditions being fulfilled; but upon this being done, and payment in full made, a patent to be completed.

It will be observed, that under the regulations proposed, a payment in hand of ten pounds would secure to an intending settler one hundred acres of land, leaving at his disposal for the support of his family until his land began to yield supplies, whatever other means he might possess, and enabling him to purchase implements, stock, seed, &c., &c. To extract from the pocket of the settler the very last dollar he can command, and deprive him of the means of comfortable support, can scarcely have any other effect than to damp his exertions and compel him to drag on with impaired health, a wretched existence for several years, with insufficient food and clothing for himself and family, to enable them to retain that vigorous health and energy which the laborious employment of clearing wild land requires. And many of those pictures of squalid misery which the backwoods present, result from the absence of that paternal solicitude for the welfare of the hum-

ble class of settlers, which the exercise of judgment, combined with practical knowledge, and the experience of responsible officers who felt a deep interest in that class of persons would have obviated; and would have changed the scene to one of happiness and contentment.

A desultory manner of settling the public lands, is to be carefully avoided. The aid and encouragement which a united and compact body of settlers furnish to each other, is productive of the best consequences, and a few remarks on the advantage of placing them on lands with that object in view, may not be out of place. The moral, social and religious condition, is, I believe almost universally found to become depreciated among those people, whether in the United States or Canada, who, debarred by their isolated situation from the privileges of education and religious instruction, have, as regards those of mature years become insensible of the restraints which they impose, while the younger members of families, having never enjoyed the opportunity necessary for the inculcation of the principles which they teach, exhibit the melancholy spectacle of responsible beings ignorant of the obligations and duties due from them to God, and to man.

The better class of settlers, it is true, will endeavor to avoid those localities, where there is little prospect of education and religious instruction being attainable; while the lawless and profane who must need both the influence and example of persons of orderly habits, and well regulated minds, are indifferent as to the localities they select, because they cannot value the privileges and advantages which they are not capable of comprehending: on every account therefore, whether as respects the better class of settlers, or those who have not yet learnt to estimate aright the objects which they so highly prize, it behoves the Government, in devising a mode for extending the interior settlements, to offer facilities for the introduction of education and religious instruction. It is manifest, that a scattered population cannot adequately maintain either those who disseminate the one, or promulgate the other; and no preliminary step in that direction can be more effectual, when throwing open a new section of country, than in peopling it in the first instance, as densely and compactly as circumstances will admit of, with industrious settlers, not entirely devoid of pecuniary resources; and by providing them with a means of direct communication, by opening out the roads laid off at the period of survey.

This is a practice generally understood by the term "squatting," which has prevailed in Upper Canada, to a very inconvenient degree, to which I would now refer. If it can be discontinued effectually, it ought to be, I am of opinion, and it is not now the first time that in an official capacity I have stated it. That were an additional charge of (say) twenty-five per cent. added to what under ordinary circumstances would be the amount of purchase money made in regard to land of which possession had been assumed in that unauthorised manner, and with an addition of five per cent. for each year's occupancy, these interlopers would be deterred in future from attempting to forestal the public lands.

The present mode of disposing of mill sites is decidedly unsatisfactory; in fact there does not seem to be any general rule which can be pointed out, as that which will be followed, and complaints are not infrequent on the subject. The great aim ought to be that as respects them, and town lots, &c., &c., there should be no preference or room for it. And the only way in which the public at large could be considered as placed upon an equal and safe footing, would be, that when the terms and conditions were decided upon, mill sites, town lots and other special public property, should be offered at an upset price at public competition. This mode would be alike fair to all, and no cause for suspicion could have existence.

In suggesting an uniform price for the lands eastward of the Counties of Wellington, Grey and Halton, I was sensible of the superior value which attaches to

the lands in those parts of Canada, (excepting from them as before explained, the Townships of Melancthon, Luther and Amaranth,) excluding these, the lands in those Counties, and those westward and south westerly thereof, might be placed at eight shillings and nine pence per acre; making thereby each one-fifth proportion, 1s. 3d., assigning them to actual settlers, subject to the same conditions, and upon the same principles of payment, as has been recommended in reference to the section of country lying to their eastward; but of course allotting at that price, only ordinary public lands, and not detached special lots in the old surveyed Townships.

If the system which has been propounded be sound, and would work well in Upper Canada, and I am confident and would be responsible for its doing so, if faithfully carried out, and which I would be prepared to undertake, there seems every reason for believing that a similar system might be rendered applicable to the disposal of the public lands in Lower Canada. Were suitable facilities to be offered, it is to be anticipated that many valuable settlers, who have now no alternative but to proceed westward, (many to the Western States,) would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring lands at so short a distance from their port of debarkation, where an healthy and invigorating climate exists, and remunerative cash prices can always be obtained for every article of agricultural produce which the farmer can supply, and where, if he has to submit to any taxation, it is little else than nominal. It has, of late, been the practice to prognosticate that the population of Lower Canada will, very speedily, be greatly in the minority; such must inevitably come to pass, if emigrants from Norway, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, &c., continue to be virtually debarred from settling among us. Their industry, intelligence and property might, by a judicious policy, be made to augment the material wealth of Lower Canada.

From my own observation it appears to me, that a decided improvement may be effected as respects the principles upon which surveys in Lower Canada are made, and I cannot refrain from availing myself of the opportunity which now offers, for alluding to the subject. The narrow frontages which are assigned to the lots, in laying them off in survey, are often, when the original homestead is separated into different properties among the family of the first owner at his decease, so divided and narrowed further, that agriculture in its ruder, and not after its improved principles, must unavoidably be followed. Draining, as the will of others must be consulted, is rendered more difficult, and tillage by cross-ploughing, the essence of good cultivation, is impracticable. As one who has ploughed many an acre, and has, from practical knowledge of farm draining, I can readily perceive the impediments which the old system of survey present to good cultivation and successful farming; in wet seasons, it is impossible to manage grain crops in a profitable manner, unless drainage be thoroughly attended to. The Upper Canada double front system of survey, and which also gives a liberal frontage to each lot, is peculiarly suitable to both divisions of the Province. By concentrating upon one line of road, two lines of farms, a wide opening adjacent to the road allowance, is quickly made by clearing, and it must often be a common object with several settlers, to carry out improvements which would benefit all. They unite their labor in opening and maintaining the same line of road, and combine the more readily in rendering aid to each other when united efforts are required; the population is less scattered, and schools and places of public worship can be frequented with less inconvenience.

With reference to the width of the road allowances, an improvement would be effected, were they to be invariably laid out, at least one chain in width, difficulties in forming roads could be then better avoided. The winter roads would be less liable to be choked up with snow, and as there would be double the number of settlers to track them, as well as to keep them in order, they would seldom be nearly impassable at that season of the year, while as regards their construction, although no necessity

would be imposed, in consequence of their superior width, to lay out as actual track, in turnpiking them, more than an ordinary breadth, yet in grading, levelling and otherwise improving the roads, a greater quantity of material would at all times be available.

Before concluding this letter, it becomes advisable to refer, generally, to the privilege of cutting and disposing of timber and other merchantable wood, previously to the land being paid for, in full. For the reason that the present system of one-tenth instalments, conveys by a payment to that extent, a species of right to the land, or a claim, the weight of which others, not concerned, do not choose to dispute, and under cover of which, it is understood, parties, in many instances, despoil the land of its timber, notwithstanding the prohibition to the contrary, and having accomplished their object, will, in those cases in which the land is not of superior quality, probably make no further payments. It is suggested that a permit to cut timber and merchantable wood be given to purchasers, under the system proposed, upon their depositing with the local agent, upon obtaining such permit, the amount of duty in advance upon the quantity of timber to be specified therein, as authorized to be cut and removed; the amount so deposited, to remain available towards the purchase, in the event of the required quantity of land being duly cleared in the proportion and within the time prescribed and the conditions of occupation fulfilled. But the amount to be forfeited, if compliance with the terms of settlement be not rendered, and also any fraud or misstatement as to the quantity actually cut, to render void the permit, and have the effect of cancelling the purchase, forfeiting such sums as may have been paid in, on account of it, and rendering liable to seizure, all timber and wood, particularly in the permit, or assumed to have been cut under its authority, and which can be attached. For the prevention and punishment of fraud, it is often found advisable to fence in by strongest regulations, the public rights, and probably there is no description of property which requires to be so carefully guarded, as the public lands and timber.

It will be observed, that I have recommended that the price of land in Upper Canada be increased. It will at the same time be perceived, that the advance suggested is but small; and by no means corresponding with the rates, at which private proprietors now hold their lands. From enquiry it will be found that private holders, the Canada Company, the Indian Department, &c., &c., have within the last two years added from 30 to 60 per cent. to the value which they formerly attached to their lands and this it is trusted will be considered a sufficient reason for the change proposed. Further, on special sales by this Department, at a valuation, a considerable advance in price is now generally obtained. And it does appear to me, that the settler would have no just cause to complain, if a small addition be made to the price at which many months since the bulk of the public lands were placed.

Additional labor is necessarily occasioned likewise, from payments being made by instalments. An exemption from a charge for interest, under the restrictions proposed, the benefits which would arise from the opening out the surveyed lines of road; and the advantages generally which would result from the improved system advocated, would justify a more considerable advance in the rates of purchase than those suggested. In the event of the Government giving its sanction to the system presented in this letter, it would remain to designate especially the lands which should be rendered subject to its operation, and those not ordinary public lands, which should be exempted, and be offered at public competition, or be sold at a valuation to those in occupation of them.

I have hastily thrown together those observations and respectfully submit them for your consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

WM. SPRAGGE.

David Gibson, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, Examined.

Question.—Would you state to the Committee your views as to the best mode of disposing of the waste Lands of the Crown, and especially whether such lands should be sold for cash or on credit (whether they should be subject to the condition of actual settlement) ; whether there should be any restriction as to the quantity sold to individuals ; whether occupants should be restrained from cutting pine timber, and will you give generally your views on the whole land-granting system ?

Answer.—I am of opinion that the present system of disposing of the waste Lands of the Crown, through agents, who can shew purchasers the lots that are for sale, the terms of payment, the position of the lots on the Plan of the Township, their contents, the conditions of sale, receiving the purchase money by instalments, take the risk of the remittances, furnish the purchasers with a license of occupation, and ultimately deliver them their deeds free from cost, is a system which gives less trouble to purchasers than any other that I could suggest.

Should the system to which I have referred, and which is now in force, be done away, the remittances would have to be sent at the expense and risk of the purchaser ; it would moreover be very difficult for those who wished to purchase to discover what was for sale, or, without the plan of the Township, where they were situated ; disputes, difficult to settle, would ensue, and heavy expenses would be incurred. Difficulties are now settled by the Agents or the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and with all the caution which is now exercised by the local agents, I believe the Department is harassed with correspondence and complaints arising from counter claims.

I would recommend a continuance of the credit system. It enables the person of small capital to get land for a home, to go on with its improvement, and from its products support his family. If his resources become exhausted before he can produce a surplus over the wants of his family, he works for his more wealthy neighbour, or in the western section of the Huron tract, finds employment with contractors who are opening roads in the School and Crown Lands, in which section there is great demand for labour, and a small supply.

The credit system has also this advantage, that it places the new and often poor settler on a par with his neighbour of a larger capital, not merely as to acquiring land, but as to deriving the advantage of its increase in value arising from other causes than the improvement he has made on it, and if the object to be attained be the settlement of the wild lands of the Crown, the system referred to should be continued.

Another advantage resulting from it is that of enabling the emigrant to go on land in one or two years after his arrival in Canada. Under the cash system it would require his savings for five or six years.

I am of opinion, that land suitable for actual settlement should be sold on no other condition ; but there are swamps that are unfit for settlement which might be sold to those who want them for the timber whose lands are without it ; such as Cedar for fencing, and parties owning Saw Mills require such lands as have Pine to enable them to supply the settlement with lumber. In these cases, I would not restrict these lands to actual settlement, as they would have to remain in the hands of the Crown, and would doubtless be plundered of their timber, producing neither statute labour nor the fifth of the money arising from their sale for the opening of highways.

These I would sell on the cash system, restricting them to a moderate quantity to be sold to each, and relieving them of the condition of actual settlement.

The above system would be applicable to swamp lots in settled Townships, having Cedar and Pine on them ; as regards the great Pineries such as on the Ottawa, I am not so conversant with them, nor could I give an opinion from experience on the subject.

But if the above were not to be adopted, I would suggest that the system of granting licenses to cut timber the same as that on the Ottawa, should be given by the County Crown Land Agents to parties requiring them.

The actual settlement system has many advantages ; it settles every suitable lot, and enables the settlers to be near each other to assist in the erection of their buildings and rolling their heavy logs ; it gives statute labour to highways, and enables the settlers to have schools, which in their settlements cannot be sustained.

I think the Government should not give countenance to a system of speculation in the lands of the Crown, by parties who do not wish them for cultivation. Few would purchase lands to settle upon, and cultivate amongst the lands of absentees. No one would wish to be neighbour to these unoccupied lands, as they would be deprived of the neighbouring aid so much required in a new settlement. The absentee's lands have no tenants, excepting the Wolf and the Bear, and the backwoodsman finds, to his mortification, they are prowling thieves feasting on the product of his labour.

The system of limiting the quantity of land to be sold to one individual is of general benefit. In those instances in which persons of large capital may wish to locate his whole family by his side, the discretionary power granted to the Executive will enable him to do so. Were there no limit to the quantity, large tracts would be taken, and no more improvements would be made than what are absolutely required by law to enable them to retain them.

Cases are not wanting where lands were sold in large blocks, before the orders in Council limiting the quantity, which very materially impede the settlement.

As a general principle, occupants should be prohibited from cutting and carrying away pine or other valuable timber, unless they comply with the regulations now in force ; that is, to pay the amount received for the timber, as a partial payment on the land.

The present land-granting system answers well ; as a proof of which the lands in the Counties of Perth, Huron, Bruce, Gray and Wellington, have been sold on this system, within the last eighteen months, probably amounting to over a million of acres, all of which are to be occupied by actual settlers.

The great body of this land has fallen into the hands of settlers, who went on as squatters, before the lands came into market, and who have now purchased, some of whom have made extensive improvements on them. These pioneers form a very useful part of the backwoods community, they search up the good lands, open temporary roads to them, and encourage others to follow them. In many instances these pioneers carry their provisions on their back for ten miles ; for their perseverance they deserve their choice of the land.

There is another class who go and explore, and find out the remaining lands unoccupied before the day of sale ; these go on the lots, commence improvement, and construct a house or shanty to give them a preemption.

It is amongst this class the greatest difficulties arise, as to what constitutes a preemption ; and with this class the Agents have the most trouble, each contending that he made the first improvements, but this is now brought nearly to a close, by the agents hearing witnesses in their respective cases and their receiving the first instalment from the person having the best claim.

- This latter class are now removing their families and settling on this land in great numbers, particularly in the Counties of Huron and Gray.

Another class who may be called speculators, too large or incapable of exploring these lands, have purchased what have been rejected by these other two classes. They have generally got extensive swamps and unfit for settlement. They will probably forfeit the instalment they have paid ; such lots at present are only valuable for their timber, generally cedar, fit only for fencing.

From what I have seen of the present system, I would recommend its continuance, and the extension of its application to the tract lately purchased from the Indians in the Counties of Bruce and Gray, lying North of Sydenham and Southampton.

RETURNS AND STATEMENTS

Furnished in accordance with an Address of the Legislative Assembly of the 6th instant, by Mr. Spragge.

Statement shewing the several steps to be taken from the period when a tract of waste land is ordered to be surveyed, till the final delivery of a Patent for one hundred acres thereof, purchased on the usual terms, by a settler, including all the ordinary references in such case, and the same in case of a Free Grant and a Clergy Reserve.

Copies of the several regulations in force as regards the sale and disposal of mining limits, at 1st January, 1845, and up to the present time, with your views in explanation of the policy now pursued, and the reasons for such changes as have been made from time to time.

Return shewing the names of parties holding mining limits in Upper Canada the date when granted, the bonus paid, the extent, where situated, and general conditions; and the nature and extent of preemption secured to the holder.

Return of minerals now excepted and retained in any Patents issued for lands sold, together with form of Patent now issued.

(Signed,) JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Lands Department,
November, 1854.

Statement shewing the several steps to be taken from the period when a tract of waste land is ordered to be surveyed, till the final delivery of a Patent for one hundred acres thereof, purchased on the usual terms, by a settler, including all the ordinary references in such case, and the same in case of a Free Grant, and a Clergy Reserve.

Upon a survey being authorised, instructions are issued to a Licensed Surveyor, and the manner in which the work is to be conducted is specified. Upon the survey being completed, the Field notes, Diary, Map and Accounts, are examined and compared. Lists of the lots comprised in the Township surveyed are prepared; and upset prices affixed to them. They are advertized as for sale in the Official Gazette, and at least one local paper, for thirty days or more, preceding the day upon which, upon application to the Local Agent, in whose County or Division they lie, they may be purchased at the upset prices affixed to them. A payment, whether in full or of an instalment, according to the terms of sale, is required down. In Townships surveyed since the Union of the Provinces, actual occupation and improvement pertains to the purchaser; with respect to lands surveyed previously to that period, no conditions attach, excepting as regards town lots and park lots. Upon payment in full being made, (and in cases in which settlement is required, its fulfilment being proved); the sale is carried out and referred for Patent. The draft of Patent by description, is then prepared in the Surveyor General's Office branch of the Crown Land Department. The Patent is then engrossed in the same office, is signed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, is next forwarded to the Provincial Secretary for the Governor

General's signature, and the affixing of the Great Seal, and the Secretary's signature; it is sent from the Provincial Secretary's to the office of the Provincial Registrar, to be recorded; it is then returned to the Surveyor General's Office branch, where the requisite entries with a view to the taxation returns, and returns for local registry officers, office records, &c., are made; the Patent is then forwarded to its destination, and its transmission as well as completion duly noted. Whether as regards Crown, School or Clergy lands, the process as regards the sale and the preparation of a Patent is the same. By the term Free Grant, is apparently meant, free locations of 50 acres made to actual settlers on the new lines of road, for opening up the interior. The local Agents are authorized to make such locations to any persons of the proper age, upon condition of actual settlement. The 9th section of the Land Act, 16th Victoria, chap. 159, admits of Free Grants to the extent of 100 acres, in each case being allotted. The proportion required to be cleared before the Patent can be obtained as specified by Order in Council of 26th August, 1848, is in the proportion of 12 acres to 50, and the same to be completed within four years. The certificate of the local Agent is the evidence accepted of fulfilment of conditions. His certified return is laid before the Governor in Council, and an order for the issue of Patents is made, and their preparation is proceeded with, in the manner hereinbefore particularized.

Copies of the several regulations in force as regards the sale and disposal of mining limits, at 1st January, 1845, and up to the present time, with your views in explanation of the policy now pursued, and the reasons for such changes as have been made from time to time.

No regulations concerning mining limits had been established, on the 1st January, 1845. The regulations under which the system of allotting mining locations of ten square miles was established, were Orders in Council of 12th Dec., 1845, 9th May, 1846, 7th October, 1846, and 2nd November, 1846, copies of which are submitted herewith, as well as of the Deposit Certificates and Location Tickets which were issued to applicants for mining tracts, designating their selections, and making a deposit of £150, as arranged by the last named Order. Those regulations, as guiding the Department in assigning locations since the 23rd September, 1853, have been superseded by the regulations authorised by Order in Council of 21st Sept., 1853, which enabled persons to take up locations of 400 acres each, instead of compelling them to purchase tracts of ten square miles, comprising 6,400 acres. The former rate was four shillings per acre, that, under the new system, seven shillings and six pence.

My opinion being desired "in explanation of the policy now pursued, and the reasons for such changes as have been made from time to time," I will accordingly endeavour to supply the required explanations. The shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, I will premise, were in the first place explored by various persons acting individually, and under the sanction of licenses, which they obtained from the Government; but eventually the Associated Companies absorbed, with few exceptions, the locations which had been allotted to those persons, compensating them for the good will of their locations, by assigning to them shares of unassessed stock. Organized as these Companies were, without an adequate amount of paid up capital, it was impossible that they could comply, as regarded every location, with the condition which attached to it, of working the veins and lodes of copper therein, within the prescribed period, if at all. The balance of the first instalment, which, with the Deposit of £150 was required to be completed within two years from the location being made, was in a very limited number of instances paid up, although the time was extended by Order in Council, and Public Notice; and under an Order in Council of 21st March, 1853, which further extended the pe-

ried for completing payment of the first instalment, which fell due chiefly in the year 1849, to the 1st May, 1854, it was directed that such locations as were not paid upon by that date should be considered as finally resumed by the Government. The accompanying list exhibits the locations which remain still existing.

The system established by Orders in Council, in the years 1845 and 1846, was superseded by the Regulations authorised by an Order in Council dated 21st Sept., 1853, a copy of which is placed herewith. As declared therein, "neither of the anticipations formed by the Government at the period of the promulgation of the former regulations, had been realized," nor, on the other hand, "had individuals desirous of engaging in mining pursuits been enabled to effect their object," without compelling them to purchase locations of so extensive an area as to occasion a needlessly large expenditure of capital, in acquiring a right to explore and mine, where the indications were favorable. I look upon the monopolies by a few not wealthy Companies, of nearly all the locations believed to possess metal or mineral of value, as singularly unfortunate, and had they been unable to retain them by carrying on the limited operations which the regulations demanded, and paid the purchase money, mining operations very possibly would have been repressed, and enterprize unfavorably acted upon for a long period to come. The area of ten square miles, two in front by five in depth, was such as seemed to enable one individual to forestall advantages, of an extent infinitely greater than could be required for any one mining establishment. Persons making enquires on the subject of Mining affairs, were in the habit of stating that they did not desire to be encumbered with tracts of so great a magnitude as the regulations compelled them to purchase; if they took up a location at all—and hence, to meet the views of individuals desirous of exploring the shores of the Upper Lakes, and other parts of Upper Canada, the proposition was placed before the Government to sanction the issue of licenses to explore; and upon a selection being made, to allot locations of 400 acres each. The nature of these licenses will more clearly appear on a perusal of the Public Notice dated 23rd Sept., 1853, a printed copy of which is attached hereto. The reason for a higher rate per acre being charged for the smaller than the larger location, is that in employing surveyors to establish the outlines, the comparative expense of survey in remote localities would be much more considerable as regarded the lesser tracts.

It may be desirable to observe, that persons desirous of exploring, have suggested, that upon the same system as is pursued in the United States, a general survey of the region of country bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, should be instituted, laying it out into sections upon the principle there practised. In giving consideration to this proposition, it has appeared to me, that were a Geological Survey to be in the first instance made, of a division of the Country on each of those Lakes, materials would be procured for determining whether it would be desirable to incur the expense of a General Survey, into Townships and Sections. In the year 1846, the Provincial Geologist, Mr. Logan, inspected various Mining locations on Lake Superior, and visited a number of different locations, on its borders, and has since proceeded to examine the Bruce Mines. Doubtless that gentleman would have little difficulty in forming an opinion from the indications which present themselves, as to the division of country which would promise the most satisfactory results for a careful Geological examination; if the experiment proved encouraging, a survey into Townships and Sections might take place: and when the lands to some considerable degree were brought into the market and sold, the same system may be continued further.

As bearing upon the examination of the region of country bordering on the Upper Lakes, it may be desirable to remark, that a strong impression is entertained, and has been expressed by individuals who have frequented the Northerly Shore of Lake Huron, that fertile land is to be found within a very limited distance of its shores. Of this division of country no exploration has yet taken place, and as

the progress of survey and partial settlement comprises the largest portion of the organized Counties in Upper Canada, I would warmly recommend the examination, with a view to ultimate survey and settlement, of the lands on the Northernly and Easterly shores of Lake Huron, and extending inland about twenty-five miles.

Return shewing the names of parties holding mining limits in Upper Canada the date when granted, the bonus paid, the extent, where situated, and general conditions; and the nature and extent of preemption secured to the holder.

A return of the existing Mining locations in Upper Canada, covering Crown land, will be found appended hereto. They have each been allotted, as containing 6,400 acres; they are all situated upon the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, and were assigned to the parties whose names appear against them, a deposit of £150 being paid down at the time of the location being claimed; the terms of purchase being at the rate of four shillings per acre, one-fifth to be paid within two years, the deposit to constitute a part of such instalment, and the remainder in five annual instalments, with interest. Failure to make payments as they fall due, or to commence and *bona fide* carry on, mining operations, within eighteen months of the date of location, to occasion forfeiture of the location and the amount previously paid in.

RETURN of Minerals now excepted and retained in any patents issued for lands sold, together with form of Patent now issued.

The Reservations in favor of the Crown, inserted at the present time in Land Patents, comprise "all Mines of Gold and Silver" and no other Minerals or Minerals. A form of Patent of the description now in use is placed herewith.

WM. SPRAGGE,
Chief Clerk.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 10th March, 1855.

Extract from a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated the 10th December, 1845, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council on the 12th of the same month.

On the subject of the several applications for leases of occupation of tracts of country for mining purposes on the shores of Lake Superior and adjacent places, and the licenses of exploration granted for the same purposes.

Permission having been given to several parties resident in this Province to explore for ore on the Northern shore of Lake Superior, preliminary to granting licenses to work the beds and veins, on such terms as Your Excellency hereafter shall see fit, as may be discovered in the course of the several explorations, the Committee respectfully submit that the following *memoranda* be furnished to the several parties to whom permission to explore has been given, as the basis on which Your Excellency will be prepared to take such further steps to effect the premises, as, the first conditions being performed, shall then to Your Excellency seem desirable.

As the fact of having made these prior explorations will form the ground of application for license to occupy and open the mines, that each party will be

called upon to furnish the particulars of such exploration, the several steps taken to obtain information, the result in detail of their discoveries, the character of the various veins or beds of ore, their probable extent and richness, and such other particulars as a rough Geological enquiry by a scientific man might be expected to furnish.

The Committee are also of opinion that some steps to guard against a perversion of the intentions of the Government in granting these licenses, might with advantage at this time be taken, and, with this view, that the different applicants should be called upon to furnish the names of all the parties forming each association, and that they should be informed that no licenses will at present be granted to, or in favor of other than British Subjects, and that no transfer or assignment of interest shall take place or addition be made to the association without the sanction previously obtained of the Government, unless the parties are British Subjects.

It is further recommended to Your Excellency that no license of occupation be issued until the Provincial Geologist, or some other scientific agent of the Government, shall have had an opportunity of marking the boundaries of the several limits, and of examining and remarking upon the statements to be furnished by the several parties exploring, and a general Report framed for Your Excellency's information and future action. And in the meantime the Committee would advise your Excellency not to grant any new licenses of exploration, lest the increase of the number already issued may cause difficulty and misunderstanding not only among the parties holding them, but between them and the Government.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
MONTREAL, 9th May, 1846.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General, in Council.

His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Board, the following Regulations on the subject of the Locations for Mining purposes intended to be granted on the shores of Lake Superior, which being approved were ordered to be entered in the minute Book of the Executive Council:

Mining Locations.

- 1st. Each License to explore, to have one Location.
- 2nd. A Location shall consist of five miles in length by two in breadth.
- 3rd. The intention is that the length shall be with the course of the mineral vein. The party claiming to point out the course of the vein.
- 4th. If different courses are pointed out by different parties on adjoining Locations, the Geologist to decide on the most convenient direction of the Location.
- 5th. Should several Locations be claimed near one another, the Geologist to determine whether one uniform direction shall be observed in regard to them, in laying them out.
- 6th. Land Surveyor shall measure the breadth of the Locations and mark the terminations of the side lines on the shore; or he shall measure the length of the Location, and mark the terminations of the end lines, as most convenient. He shall describe the remaining lines of limit in words.
- He shall describe the general position of the Location by natural objects, and indicate the same on the general map of the Lake, by a reference to Latitude and Longitude, and forward the description to Government.
- 7th. Priority of discovery by exploration to be the foundation of priority of right to any Location claimed.

8th. Reports made in writing to Government or to the Provincial Geologist, pointing out and selecting a Location, to be classed according to receipt, to be the best evidence of discovery.

9th. Possession by the erection and occupation of a hut, to be the next best. A hut unoccupied shall be assumed to be abandoned, and it shall not be competent for a party to occupy more than one hut as a mark of Location at the same time.

10th. Priority of application to be the next best.

11th. The above Regulations to apply solely to parties holding Licenses, to each of whom the Provincial Secretary will furnish a copy.

Certified.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated 7th October, 1846; approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the same day.

On the application of the Honorable George Moffatt and W. C. Meredith, Esquire, urging the settlement of the terms on which possession of their mining locations will be conceded.

The Committee have given the subject of this application their utmost attention, with a view to the interests of the Province, as well as the proper encouragement of individuals who are willing to invest capital in working the minerals said to abound on the shores of Lake Superior, and they humbly advise your Excellency to instruct the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to inform the several license holders that they will be permitted to work the mines under the authority of the licenses which they now hold, with the option, either now, or at any time within the period of two years, to purchase the location of ten square miles, at the rate of 4s. per acre, payable one-fifth part in hand, and the balance in five yearly payments, with interest.

When the licenses which have been issued are all located, the Committee are further of opinion that the lands on Lakes Superior and Huron should forthwith be opened for sale at the minimum price of 4s. per acre, in blocks of ten square miles, to be designated by a Provincial Surveyor in the manner now practised by Mr. McNaughton, and on the foregoing terms.

Certified.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, dated the 2nd November, 1846; approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the same day.

On a letter from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with reference to the Mines on Lakes Superior and Huron.

The Committee have given due consideration to the letter of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on the subject of the minute of the 7th October instant, authorising the sale of the mineral Lands on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, and respectfully recommend, as instructions to that officer, the following regulations for Your Excellency's approval:

1st. That each license holder whose location shall be designated by the Provincial Geologist shall be entitled to a certificate of location from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, upon the payment to that officer of the sum of £150 to cover the cost of survey and other contingent expenses; this sum to be placed at

the credit of the locatce as a part of the first instalment when the sale shall be confirmed; and in the event of his declining to make a purchase of the location on the terms of the said minute, or of his failing to make good the payment of the first instalment within the period of two years, the above sum of £150 to be forfeited to the Government, and the land to be again offered for sale to any other applicant.

2nd. All future applicants for locations to be also entitled to purchase under the authority and upon the conditions of the minute of the 7th October, and they shall in like manner be entitled to a certificate of location so soon as the Deputy Provincial Surveyor, employed by the Government for that purpose, shall have reported to the Commissioner of Crown Lands the boundaries of such locations respectively, and upon the applicant having paid to that officer the sum of £150, to be applied, accounted for, or forfeited, according to the provisions of the foregoing regulation.

3rd. That before any further locations are surveyed the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall require of each applicant to point out on Bayfield's Map, the situation of the land which he may desire to obtain, and also to receive from him the sum of £150 above mentioned, when that officer shall direct the Surveyor to proceed with the survey of the location so applied for and pointed out.

4th. That the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall make report and plan of the best method of laying out the mineral locations in the tract of country under consideration, having due regard to the manner in which the locations of the present season have been described, and the future uniformity of its geographical subdivision.

5th. That all grants shall be subject to such regulations to ensure the working of the mines as may be hereafter enacted by Parliament.

Certified.

(Signed,)

E. PARENT.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATE.

Mining application.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

LAKE

I certify that

paid into the Office of the Department of Crown Lands, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds Provincial Currency, in accordance with the conditions expressed in the Official Notices, dated 7th November, 1846, and 29th January, 1847, as a deposit upon a Mining Tract applied for by under date of _____ situate on Lake _____ at _____

the outlines of which as and comprises about ten square miles. And the said will, after the boundaries and outlines thereof shall have been marked and established by a Provincial Surveyor, under the authority of the Government, be permitted to purchase the same at the rate of four shillings per acre, upon furnishing, in accordance with the Order in Council of 9th May, 1846, "particulars of his exploration thereof, the several steps taken to obtain information; the result in detail of the discoveries made, the character of the several veins and beds of Ore, their probable extent and richness, and such other particulars as a rough geological enquiry by a scientific man might be expected to furnish."

The terms of purchase to be as follows: four shillings per acre, one-fifth to be paid down within two years from the date hereof, the deposit of £150 to constitute a part of such first instalment, and the remainder of the purchase money in five equal annual instalments with interest. But the Patent may be obtained

if the whole amount be paid at any earlier period than that before named, provided it be satisfactorily proved that the conditions as to working the Mines therein have been fully complied with.

Should the Government decline to carry into effect the sale of the tract, the deposit money will be returned; but should a purchase be authorized and the said

fail in making the several payments in accordance with the Orders in Council of 7th October and 2nd November, 1846, the deposit money will be forfeited to the Government.

The power is hereby reserved to the Executive Government of laying out any roads through the said tract which may be deemed necessary, and opening and dedicating the same to and for the use of Her Majesty's subjects; and all navigable waters lying within the same, and free access to the shore or beach of all Lakes, Navigable Rivers and Streams therein or adjoining thereto, for all Vessels, Boats and Persons, are also hereby reserved.

Upon a survey by a Provincial Surveyor being made, a Location Ticket will be issued, defining the boundaries and limits of the tract agreeably to such survey.

Crown Land Department,
Montreal, 184
Certificate No.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Not transferable.

Mining Location Ticket.

Lake

of having by Petition dated the applied for a Mining Location, and having paid the deposit of £150, required by the Public Notices of the 7th November, 1846, and 30th January, 1847—

I do hereby assign to him the said a Mining Location situate on Lake containing about ten square miles, the front angles whereof have been marked and established by Provincial Surveyor and the boundaries whereof are as follows, that is to say: commencing

And the said is authorized to take possession of the said Location so above described, and to work all such Mines, and take to his own use and behoof all such Metals or Minerals as he shall discover thereon, subject always, nevertheless, to the several Rules and Regulations contained in the Orders in Council of the 7th of October, 1846, and the 2nd November, 1846, and to such other or further restrictions and conditions as may be hereafter enacted and imposed by any Act or Acts of the Legislature of this Province. And subject to the further reservation and condition, that any roads deemed necessary may be, under the authority and direction of the Executive Government, laid out, opened and dedicated to and for the use of Her Majesty's subjects, over and across the said location. Reserving also all navigable waters lying within the said location, and free access to the shore or beach of all Lakes, Navigable Rivers and Streams therein or adjoining thereto, for all Vessels, Boats and Persons.

And on this further condition, that if the said shall neglect to commence and *bonâ fide* carry on Mining operations upon and within the said location, within the period of eighteen months from the date hereof, or to pay any of the Instalments of the purchase money as they severally become due, then the said shall be held to have forfeited the Location and License, and also the deposit money herein acknowledged to have been paid.

The terms of purchase to be as follows : four shillings per acre, one-fifth to be paid down within two years from the date hereof, the deposit money of £150 to constitute a part of such first Instalment, and the remainder of the purchase money in five equal annual Instalments with interest. But the Patent may be obtained if the whole amount be paid at any earlier period than that before named, provided it be satisfactorily proved that the conditions as to working the Mines therein have been fully complied with.

In the event of the Locatee failing to pay the first Instalment in full, with interest, within the time prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Ticket No.

Crown Lands Department,
185 .

In Council, 21st September, 1853.

On the communication from the Crown Land Department dated 15th September instant, representing that the existing system relative to the allotment of Mining Tracts not having realized the anticipations formed by the Government, at the period of their promulgation, nor, on the other hand, enabled individuals desirous of engaging in Mining pursuits to effect their objects, without compelling them to purchase Locations of so extensive an area, as to occasion a needlessly large expenditure of Capital, in acquiring a right to explore, and mine where the indications were favorable, it is respectfully submitted by the Department, whether it may not be desirable, on substitution of the system laid down on the Orders in Council, of 18th April, 1846, 9th May, 1846, and 7th October, 1846, to devise regulations combining, with a right to explore during a limited period on favorable terms, the privilege of purchasing Tracts of very moderate extent, provided the exploration proves satisfactory.

The Committee recommend that on payment into the hands of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the sum of twenty-five pounds, that Officer be permitted to issue a License to any individual, authorizing him to explore upon any unceded lands within the limits of any such county, or section of country as he may desire to be inserted, situated within the boundaries of Upper Canada, for Copper, Lead, Iron, Tin, Marble, Gypsum, Earth, or Minerals. Such License to remain in force for a period of two years, and to authorize the individual in whose favor it issued, to take possession of a Tract, not exceeding four hundred acres, and not already occupied by any other person. Such Tract to be in the proportion of forty chains front, by one hundred chains in depth. The License holder to report his discovery and selection accurately by letter and Map, within six months from the issue of his License, accompanied by an affidavit made by himself, and some other credible person, proving that no counter occupation or workings exist. And at the expiration of the said term of two years, during which the License shall have force, he shall complete a purchase, paying the consideration money, in one sum, at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre, or failing to do so, he shall be regarded as having abandoned such right to purchase.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. H. LEF,
C. E. C.

SCHOOL SALE.

<i>Grant to</i>		<i>Township of</i>	<i>County of</i>
<i>Recorded</i>	<i>Lib.</i>	<i>Fol.</i>	<i>Deputy Registrar.</i>

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting :

WHEREAS:

hath contracted and agreed for the absolute purchase of the Lands and Tenements hereinafter mentioned and described, and whereof We are seized in right of Our Crown, and which we have directed should be set apart and appropriated for the maintenance of Education, at and for the price or sum of

of lawful money of our said Province, by him the said well
and truly paid to Our use, at or before the sealing of these Our Letters Patent,
We have granted, sold, aliened, conveyed and assured, and by these Presents do
grant, sell, alien, convey and assure, unto the said his
heirs and assigns for ever, all that parcel or tract of Land, situate, lying and
being in the in the County of in the
of Our said Province, containing by admeasurement
be the same more or less ; which said parcel or tract of
land may be otherwise known as follows, that is to say :

being composed of

To have and to hold the said parcel or tract of land hereby granted, conveyed and assured unto the said his heirs and assigns for ever ; saving, excepting and reserving, nevertheless, unto Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, all Mines of Gold and Silver, and the free uses, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that shall or may be thereafter found on or under, or be flowing through or upon any part of the said Parcel or Tract of Land hereby granted as aforesaid.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Our Province of Canada : Witness, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c. At Quebec, this day of in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and in the year of Our Reign.

By Command of His Excellency in Council.

Ref. No. }
Des. No. } Secretary.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

MINING LOCATIONS—PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 23rd September, 1853.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, by Order in Council, has been pleased to direct, that on payment into the hands of the Commissioner of

Crown Lands, of the sum of Twenty-five pounds, that Officer be permitted to issue a License to any individual, authorizing him to explore on any unconceded lands within the limits of any such County, or section of country, as he may desire to be inserted, situated within the boundaries of Upper Canada, for Copper, Lead, Iron, Tin, Marble, Gypsum, Earths or Minerals; such License to remain in force for a period of two years, and to authorize the individual in whose favor it issued to take possession of a tract not exceeding four hundred acres, and not already occupied by any other person, such tract to be in the proportion of forty chains front, by one hundred chains in depth; the License holder to report his discovery and selection accurately by Letter and by Map* within six months from the issue of his License, accompanied by an affidavit made by himself and some other credible person, proving that no counter occupation or workings exist.

And at the expiration of the said term of two years, during which the License shall have force, he shall complete a purchase, paying the consideration money in one sum, at the rate of Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, or failing to do so, he shall be regarded as having abandoned such right to purchase.

*As regards tracts in the vicinity of the Upper Lakes, (such Map shall represent the location desired, conformably to Captain Bayfield's charts of the coast.)

Mining Locations on Lakes Huron and Superior, upon which the required payments have been made good to the 31st December, 1854.

No.	Name,	Locality of Tract.
<i>Lake Huron.</i>		
1	Henry Starnes, Assignee of William Wilson, transferred to Canada Mining Company	North-Easterly, St. Joseph's Island
2	George Hendry, transferred to the Hon. Francis Hincks	North, St. Joseph's Island.
3	Oliver Tiffany, transferred to Upper Canada Mining Company	North of La Cloche Island.
4	H. B. Wilson, transferred to Upper Canada Mining Company	Northerly, La Cloche Island.
5	Theodore Hart, Assignee of John Stewart, transferred to Upper Canada Mining Company	North, St. Joseph's Island.
6	James Outhbertson, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Bruce Mines.
7	J. W. Keating, transferred to Huron Copper Bay Company	Copper Bay.
<i>Lake Superior.</i>		
1	John Prince, transferred to British N. A. Mining Company	North-West Shore.
2	Allan MacDonald, transferred to Quebec Mining Company	Mamainie.
3	William C. Meredith, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Mamainie.
4	James Ferrier, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	North Point, St. Ignace Island.
5	John Ewart, do do do	Neepigeon Strait.
6	James Hopkirk, do do do	Huron Island.
7	Arthur Rankin, transferred to Quebec Mining Company	Pointe aux Mines.
8	John Stuart, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Pigeon River.
9	Samuel B. Harrison, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Easterly, St. Ignace Island.
10	Thomas Ryan, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Cape Gargantua.
11	William H. Merritt, do do do	North-East, Neepigeon Strait.
12	Abner C. Stanley Bagg, do do do	South-West, do do.
13	Joseph Woods, do do do	North-east, Thunder Bay.
14	Hon. Peter McGill, and others, do do do	South Point, Simpson's Island.
15	Stewart Derbyshire, do do do	Point Porphyry, &c.
16	S. Jones Lyman, do do do	Opposite Verte Island.
17	James Hamilton, transferred to Quebec Mining Company	South-East from Point St. Ignace.
18	Charles Jones, do do do	South-Westerly Pt., Michipicoton IsPd.
19	Henry MacKinstry, transferred to Upper Canada Mining Company	Main Land or State Island.
20	James Wilson, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Copper Island.
21	Thomas A. Stayner, transferred to David Torrance, Canada Mining Company, adjoining	Veri Island and Main Land.
22	Benjamin H. Lemoine, transferred to Andrew Shaw, Canada Mining Company, adjoining	Zeotite Point.
23	Benjamin Holmes and John Young, transferred to John Glass, Canada Mining Company, adjoining	Island Neepigeon.
24	John W. Gynne, transferred to Upper Canada Mining Company	Main Land or State Island.
25	Robert S. Turner, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Simpson's Island.
26	John Bonner, Junior	Michipicoton Island.
27	William B. Jarvis, and others, transferred to Montreal Mining Company	Main Land opposite Victoria Island.
28	John Douglas, transferred to Quebec Mining Company	Mamainie.
29	Edward Ryan, do do do	South Point aux Mines.

Letter of ALEXANDER T. GALT, Esquire, Commissioner of the British American Land Company, Lower Canada.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY,
MONTREAL, 7th March, 1855.

The Clerk Committee on Crown Lands.

SIR,—I have the honor, in obedience to the Order of the Committee, to submit to them my views on the subject of the management and disposal of the Public Lands,—but in so doing, I desire to be understood as speaking solely from my own experience, as Manager for the British American Land Company, and as in no respect relinquishing my right and duty as a Member of the Committee, of modifying or altering my opinions, according to the evidence which may be hereafter adduced before the Committee.

The subject naturally divides itself into two distinct enquiries.—First, the Departmental management—and Secondly, the system under which the Public Lands are disposed of.

First,—The Departmental Management.

On this point it is unfortunately notorious that the present system is defective in the most essential respects:—instead of being simple, speedy, accurate, and economical; it is complex, tardy, productive of error, and expensive. It is not my province to examine the management in detail, but to suggest such modifications as, in my opinion, are required to remedy the evils complained of.

The first and essential requisite for proper management of the lands, is to obtain an accurate statement of what they consist in. This can only be done through the preparation of a General Land Roll, or Register of all surveyed Lands of the Province, shewing the disposition and present state of every lot. I would therefore suggest that a Register of Lands be opened in the Crown Lands Department, for each County in the Province, designating therein, the Township, Concession and lot, with columns for entering Applications, Sales, Leases, Titles issued, &c. This book ought to be the Ledger, as it may be termed, of Crown Lands.

As the Land Register will contain in the first place, a list of all lands, it is necessary that an accurate statement be prepared of those disposed of. To avoid unnecessary labor, it may be sufficient, in respect of lands already under patent, that the Date, Grantee, and description of Grant be entered in a Book, with numerals prefixed: when complete, the entry of the numeral in the column of the Register for Lands Patented, will shew the disposal of each lot, and afford ready reference to the more essential particulars of the Grant.

All lands disposed of but not patented, must be comprehended either as Sales Free Grants, (in which locations may be classed) or Leases. For each of these classes, it is necessary to have a Book, in which the date, name, description of property and terms, shall be entered with numerals prefixed. As in the case of Patents, the entry of the numeral in the proper column of the Register will direct immediate attention to the proper Book, and particulars.

As Lands are from time to time afterwards patented, they will be entered in the Patent Book, and thence posted into the Register.

When these Books are prepared, it is evident that the Register will shew at a glance the position of any lot in the Province.

From time to time as new Lands are surveyed, they will in like manner be entered in the Register.

By this system, it will be a matter of perfect ease to furnish the different municipalities with all information required in reference to the Public Lands, and any ordinary applicant could in one moment be informed whether a lot be for sale, and the terms upon which it is held.

Of the three Books above referred to, as those in which Sales, Free Grants, and Leases are proposed to be entered, I will treat separately.

The Sales Book will embrace an abstract of each sale, and books of this description are no doubt now in use in the Department. It is not, however, sufficient in itself to give that prompt knowledge of the state of each sale which is desirable, nor will it afford the means of knowing readily the gross amount due to the Province on Lands sold. It is therefore necessary in connection with it, that subsidiary books of account shall be kept, in which each sale should be entered on the Debit side, and the payments from time to time, on the Credit side; thus shewing the exact state of each purchaser's account whenever it may be desired. On the Debit side from time to time, the interest on amounts remaining unpaid, may be entered. The numeral prefixed to the sale, applying also to the account, it will be perfectly easy to refer at once from the Land Register to the account of the purchaser; and as all papers connected with the sale will be designated by the same number, reference can be had with equal facility, to them also, when desired.

Under the present system of accounts in the Crown Lands' Office, it is a matter of vast labor, without any check as to accuracy, to prepare any statement shewing the gross indebtedness of parties to the Province, and if such statement were required with calculations of interest, it probably could not be furnished without many months' delay. This ought to be obviated, and the Legislature should have laid before them every year, statements shewing exactly the business done, and vouched for by a Balance Sheet. Under the system hereby suggested, it is perfectly simple; in the General Ledger, an account of sales should be opened, to the Debit of which the gross amount of each day, week, or month's sales should be placed; on the Credit side of the same account should be placed the instalments and money received; the balance will shew the exact amount remaining due to the Province, and will correspond with the aggregate balances of the subsidiary account books in which each sale with the payments thereon, has been entered. In fact, as the General Account Books of the Department are properly the test of its accuracy, the sales and receipts when duly journalized and posted into the Ledger, form the data upon which the subsidiary Account Books are made up, and error must be detected, in striking the balance sheet of each of books. The calculation of interest should also be made and entered from time to time.

The Free Grant Book will contain the abstract of the conditions on which the lands are so disposed of, with the names of parties, &c. As these grants do not involve money, there does not appear any necessity for subsidiary Books, reference being had direct from the Register to this Book; but the papers connected with such grants should be distinguished with corresponding numerals for the sake of easy reference.

The Lease Book, will, like the Sales Book, require Account Books in connection with it, and in like manner the aggregate results should appear in the General Books of Account of the Department.

In case the system recommended should seem to involve an increase in the Books kept in the Department, I would observe that all the information hereby provided, must be supplied at least once in each case, and in most cases very frequently; it is therefore evidently less labor to do the whole business systematically, and thereby reap the advantages of securing immediate and accurate information on all points connected with the Public Lands. I have no hesitation in affirming that, under the system suggested, the labor of the Department would be very greatly reduced.

Independent of the record of the transactions of the Department, it is necessary to consider the channels through which they take place, which I understand at present to be by one Head Office at the Seat of Government, with numerous agencies in various parts of the Province.

Very great difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of entrusting the Public Lands to the almost exclusive control of local agents. Under the present system, I believe, it is the means of great favoritism and jobbing, as well as a powerful political engine in the hands of the Government, especially where free grants are made. I do not, however, believe it possible to do away with local agencies at once altogether, considering the system under which the Lands have hitherto been disposed of, and which render a certain amount of local supervision needful. It may, however, be possible, by adopting a simple and uniform system, to render local agencies unnecessary for the future, and to meet the exigencies of the past as well, I am inclined to recommend a medium course, somewhat akin to that of the United States.

The Head Office of the Department ought to be permanently settled; and if the system of alternate Seats of Government be continued, it appears to me that in the case of the Crown Lands Office, removal is attended with such great interruption to public business, that it should at least be made an exception. Montreal, from its central position, and relation to the great valley of the Ottawa, appears to me the most proper place, and that which would be selected by any one having simply the efficiency and convenience of the Department in view.

The General Books of Account and of Lands would be kept at the Head Office, as well as records of all description, surveys, &c., and I would propose that from this office, all Patents should issue, doing away entirely with the present system of reference from one Department to another, and authorizing the Commissioner of Crown Lands to grant titles, whenever by the Books of the Department it appeared that parties were entitled to receive them. An immense amount of needless labor and delay would be thus saved, and a party purchasing Public Lands would receive his titles as readily, and with as little expense as if he had bought from an individual or a private Company.

For the convenience of the public, I propose to establish Branch Offices at Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa City (Bytown) and Lake Huron, each of which offices should be supplied by the Head Office, with counterparts of the Accounts and Books pertaining to each District, and each Branch should report monthly or oftener to the Head Office. The decision of all local questions, purchasers accounts, &c., should be left to the local office, but the actual patent should only issue from the Head Office.

The local agencies I would at once abolish; but for the convenience of the public, it might be desirable in each of the four Districts named, to employ for a time, one or more itinerant agents who should attend at stated intervals at the ordinary places where agencies had previously been held, restricting their duties however, to past transactions, and requiring all new ones to be made at the local District Office.

The amount now paid for commissions and salaries to Agents, far exceeds what would be required for the establishment of such offices, with an efficient staff, especially when the great reduction thereby effected in the expenses of the Head Office be considered. Apart from the costs of surveys which necessarily depend on their extent, it really appears that a sum of £10,000 per annum, should be adequate, exclusive of the salary of the political head. And with a moderate addition for Inspectors of Timber, the business of Timber sales should also be managed satisfactorily.

For the really efficient discharge of duty, it does not appear to me that the political head of the Department is ever likely, under our present system of Government, to be chosen. Instead therefore of charging him with detail duties, I propose to constitute him General Inspector of the Branch Offices, all the transactions of which he should review, and report upon at stated times. This duty must be performed to secure good management, and with the oversight of the Head Office, would probably be as much as could be well and ably performed by any gentleman, holding at the same time a seat in the Executive Council.

Secondly,—The System under which the Public Lands are disposed of.

I believe that the principal object in view ought to be the settlement and improvement of the Country, because it can be readily shewn that the increase in its material wealth, and revenue arising from the successful settlement of a family on each 100 acres, is vastly greater than the value of the land itself; the one being productive, the other unproductive. Even the dutiable articles consumed by each family, will yield in most cases a greater revenue than the interest on the value of the land occupied. The object therefore, it appears to me, is to seek for such a system as will most speedily cause the occupation of the waste lands of the Province by industrious settlers, regarding revenue from the sale of lands as only incidental.

The great majority of intelligent persons in the Province, I believe, concur in this view, and to attain it three several systems are proposed: 1st. Free grants with conditions of settlement: 2nd. Sales with like conditions: 3rd. Unrestricted sales. Each of these plans has at one time or another, been tried by the Crown Lands Department, but in no case with such decided success as to warrant general adoption. Onerous conditions, wearisome delays, and faulty administration, have most frequently prevented a fair trial, and I therefore prefer offering the views my own experience has led me to form, premising that if it differ from the system pursued by myself in the management of the estate in my charge, the difference arises from the circumstance, that although in both cases the settlement of the land is the condition of success, yet in the case of the Province, ulterior and indirect advantages counterbalance those more immediate to which a private company must naturally look.

Free grants, with or without conditions of settlement, I regard as objectionable. The party to whom the grant is made, has no interest in the land, he has given no pledge by payment, that he will persevere in its cultivation; he very frequently abandons it, or transfers his claim for a mere trifle to some speculator, who calculates on the Government either releasing him from the conditions, or, on his being able to dispose of it to some other party at a profit. The whole system of Free Grants and Location tickets is fraught with endless trouble, arising from disputed possession, and the thousand claims which invariably spring up, when that becomes valuable, which was a short time before valueless, as is the case in most of these lands. These grants also entail an immense deal of labor on the Department, who require, before a title can issue, to be satisfied of the performance of the conditions. Thus the perpetuation of local agents almost necessarily arises, together with endless references to them; and among other evils, not the least, may be stated is the influence that local agents exercise at elections, an influence that is most injurious, and which is based upon the hope of the agent inducing the Department to do that which it may be safely assumed it ought not to do. Singularly enough also, the districts where the Department have made Free Grants, that is, have given the lands for nothing, are precisely those to which Parliament is constantly called upon to vote money for roads &c., proving clearly enough, that the self-dependence of the settler is not increased under this system. The policy, however, of devoting money to open roads, is a separate question, and I have no wish to connect it with that of Free Grants.

The plan of sales, subject to conditions of settlement and limitation in quantity, has manifest advantages over that of Free Grants. It seems natural that where the design is to sell with the view of settlement, that should be made a condition, and it also appears reasonable in the same view to limit the quantity disposed of to any one party. In theory this is what is wanted, but in practice the necessity of preventing evasion of these essential conditions, has compelled the plan to be surrounded by so many safe-guards and stipulations that it cannot be said to offer any good guarantee for success.

Conditions of settlement are known to involve so many troublesome formalities that the effect of prescribing them is not to ensure settlement, but only to diminish the price the Government receive for the land. Lands are never forfeited for non-performance of these conditions, which therefore offer no bar to the speculator acquiring them. The real security for actual settlement is, that wild land being unproductive, it is an essential element in the success of wild land speculation that it should as soon as possible be made productive by occupation; as whatever profit there may be in the transaction, it is clear that that profit can never be actually realized until the produce of the land yield it. Of course, scattered lots of wild land may be held unsold to advantage in the midst of rising settlements, but this never can be done with large tracts, and certainly not if they are subject to local taxation on their value.

Limitation of quantity is also practically inoperative; it can only exist until the patent issue, and up to that time is open to the easiest possible evasion. Undoubtedly the design has been by connecting it with conditions of settlement, thereby to make both effective; but as I have said, these conditions are no bar to the speculator, who knows they are not enforced, and they only take effect against the honest farmer who may wish to buy 400 or 500 acres near his own homestead for his rising family, but who perceives no present mode of gaining his object.

In this case also, the effect of limitation is simply to decrease the original price of the land by encumbering its purchase with detail. I have reason to believe that owing to the conditions named, a vast number of lots are now in other hands than the original purchasers, and that the Department will either be forced to abandon both conditions, or to incur general reproach and discredit in attempting to enforce them.

If these conditions are to be carried out, the local agencies can never be suppressed, and the worst evils of that system will be perpetuated. In suggesting therefore the abolition of the local agencies, I propose to adjust the question of actual settlement by ascertaining the lots on which it has not been performed, and in lieu of forfeiture, to compound for the non-performance by an equivalent money fine. To effect this object, I have suggested the employment of itinerant agents for a time, but there can be no great difficulty in ascertaining the cases where lands are not actually occupied, as the Municipalities might be required to furnish the information.

Having expressed briefly the objections I entertain to the systems of Free Grants, and of sales under conditions, it is evident I am reduced to the remaining plan of sales unrestricted, except by price and terms of payment, and this I urge on the following grounds: That in cases where poverty prevents a party from making a payment on his land, it is better both for the individual and the country, that he should continue in the labor market, until he has acquired the necessary means. That settlement on wild land is rarely attended with success, if the party be so poor as to be unable to make a payment. That progressive improvement is very materially induced by the circumstance of the occupant having to incur (to him) a considerable pecuniary sacrifice by the abandonment of his land. That a larger price will be obtained for the land if unburdened with conditions; and that thereby the inducement to purchase large tracts of public lands, to be held on speculation is reduced, and such speculations if made, must, to prove successful, be very speedily followed by actual settlement.

Among the incidental advantages may be stated the additional simplicity and directness which will be given to the transactions of the Department with the public; a matter of much greater importance in promoting the settlement of the country than may be generally supposed. Experience has long satisfied me, that in the Eastern Townships the British American Land Company are enabled to enjoy almost a monopoly of the sale of wild lands solely from the ease, speed and accuracy which characterize their transactions with settlers.

Having thus arrived at this conclusion, that both actual settlement and revenue will be promoted by adopting a system of sales for money, independent of any condition whatever, another and very important question arises. Is it desirable to sell on credit?

Were the position of the public lands of Canada analogous to that of the United States, I should unhesitatingly adopt the cash system, with a moderate uniform price, accompanied with the pre-emptive rights which are there allowed to squatters. Indeed for that vast portion of the public domain which remains unsurveyed, and unopened, I most strongly urge the immediate adoption of their system, as one that has been found to work well; fixing such price on the land in the several sections of this Province, as circumstances might warrant. But for the scattered public lands now surveyed, the application of this principle would be followed probably by the rate being so low, as to induce the purchase of the whole on speculation, and although I have no fear of this causing any serious retardation in the settlement of the country, still it would be attended with unnecessary loss to the revenue. The prices of these lands might therefore be probably continued at such rates as the Department are warranted in assuming as their value.

Apart from the vast labor of collecting a series of small instalments, it is a very serious objection to the credit system that it places so large a number of the population in the position of debtors to the Government, thereby engendering a desire for relief by other means than payment, while it is further objectionable as interfering with the proper assessment and collection of local taxes, for which land, whose title is in the Crown, cannot be sold.

The effect of selling lands for cash only, must evidently be to cause a reduction in price; and to debar a certain class of settlers from immediate purchase. The former result would, however, in my opinion, be more than counterbalanced by the avoidance of the labor and expense of collecting instalments; and in the latter case, settlers would either remain for a longer period in the labor market, which can scarcely be considered a disadvantage to the general interests of the country—or, he would purchase on credit lands now held by private individuals. I do not believe that the exaction of cash for public lands would in any case induce parties to leave Canada, and this is the only result which is to be dreaded.

Besides, as simultaneously with this change in our system, I propose to introduce the preemptive law in favor of squatters on unsurveyed lands, it is not unlikely that the effect would be to stimulate settlement in the more remote districts, an object certainly to be desired.

For the future, therefore, I recommend the sale of all Public Lands for cash only—in the present surveyed districts—and the introduction of the American system for the whole remaining Provincial Domain.

By this plan, in the course of a few years, all the present difficulties of the Department would be removed, and a simple direct mode of acquiring land established. While the revenue instead of being frittered away in expenses of one kind and another, would speedily rise to an amount commensurate with the increasing value of the Public Lands, and afford that support to our Common and the Grammar Schools, to which the Legislature has wisely devoted it.

As, however, there are now a vast number of sales effected on credit, the system of book-keeping suggested in regard to them, will I think, be found extremely useful, and if a continuance of the credit plan be decided upon, it will be indispensable.

To remove in these cases the difficulty under which the municipalities labor, in collecting rates especially on unoccupied lands, I suggest that they be authorized in all such cases, to sell the land itself, subject to the claim of the Crown, the amount of which can be regularly furnished to the Secretary-Treasu-

rer, and to account to the original purchaser for the sum received, less the taxes. This would certainly accelerate the settlement of these lands, and no substantial injustice would be done, as the original holder would receive the full value, less only that which be himself owed to the Crown and to the Municipality.

Before leaving the subject of sales or credit, and conditions, it may not be amiss to advert to the denial to the occupant of the right of selling timber. This restriction, where enforced, is a very great hardship to the individual, if he be really a *bonâ fide* settler, as it prevents his realizing that part of his property, which can be most readily sold; and it may be safely assumed, that when he is not an actual settler, the condition is entirely disregarded. The plan adopted in my own management, and which might, I think, be followed with advantage, is to require the party purchasing the Timber to account for it, at the usual rate of stumpage, and the amount is thereupon passed to the credit of the purchaser of the land.

The conclusion I arrive at in the foregoing remarks, may be briefly summed up;

- 1st. The adoption of a plain, intelligible system of book-keeping.
- 2nd. The abolition of all local agencies, and the substitution of a head office, with branches, all officers being paid by salaries.
- 3rd. The issue of titles direct from the Land Office.
- 4th. The cessation of all Free Grants.
- 5th. The abrogation of all conditions of settlement, and in the case of lands now unoccupied, the substitution of a money payment.
- 6th. The abolition of restriction as to the quantity to be sold to any one individual, leaving the limit solely to the discretion of the Department in each case.
- 7th. The future disposal of Public Lands to be solely for cash.
- 8th. The adoption of a fixed uniform rate for lands hereafter surveyed and brought into market.
- 9th. The grant of preemptive rights to squatters on unsurveyed lands.
- 10th. The sale of Public Lands by Municipalities for Taxes due by original purchasers, subject to claim of Crown.
- 11th. The permission to existing purchasers to sell timber, the proceeds being payable to the Land Office, on account of the purchase money of the land.

With the permission of the Committee, I venture to offer some observations on the system of selling timber from the Public Lands.

The timber Trade of Canada, until the developement of the American market, was almost confined to the export of square timber and deals. Apart from the indirect advantages of thus employing a large number of ships, giving cheap passage to Emigrants, I have always regarded the export of square timber as a profligate waste of one of the greatest sources of Provincial wealth. I believe it is, at this day, quite unnecessary to enter into any argument to prove that the value of our Forests to this Country, is precisely in proportion to the amount of labor expended in preparing the timber for market, and that therefore the more crude and raw state in which it is exported, the less value the trade is to the Province. It must be conceded that it is most desirable to adopt such a policy as will cause capital, skill, and labor to be most generally embarked in the trade, and this can only be done by holding out in the disposal of the timber, greater inducements to manufacture it into sawn lumber than into square timber, which latter wastes the finest portion of the wood, and represents the smallest amount of fixed capital, and labor in its preparation.

The importance of this distinction, it appears to me, has never been sufficiently realized in the conditions under which timber limits have been disposed of. And I would strongly urge the consideration of it on the Committee, with

the view of their recommending such rates as may have a tendency to induce the export of timber in a manufactured state. One of two things must at present arise, either an inadequate rate must continue to be charged for saw logs, or an absolute bonus must be given to encourage the manufacture of that class of timber which is least valuable to the Province.

I regard the present rates charged by the Crown for timber, as generally much too low, and believing that an increase would fall not on the trade, but on the consumer, I suggest an immediate and considerable advance, which, if it should have the effect of causing greater attention to be given to the manufacture of sawn lumber, would tend to the more rapid settlement and prosperity of the great Ottawa Valley. Undoubtedly the increase of our lumber trade with the United States will be in the direction of sawn lumber, and it fully justifies the Government in seeking to obtain a price commensurate with the increased value of the timber.

The almost absolute monopoly of timber limits, enjoyed by a few large operators, appears to me an evil of very great magnitude, and which must be removed, if we expect to see the resources of our timber districts adequately developed. I am not in possession of sufficient information to offer an opinion as to how this evil can be remedied, but I apprehend means can be devised, and may be applied without interfering with the just rights of parties.

Of all the varied branches of the Crown Lands Department, which imperatively demand inspection and revision, there is none in my judgment that exceeds in importance the disposal of timber; and that it has not met with the attention it deserves, can only be attributed to the fact, that from this source alone, has the Department been enabled to obtain any available revenue. The magnitude of the revenue of late years derived from timber, and the rapid growth of the trade, may be received as evidence of the vast wealth, which it may be made to produce to the Country, if properly developed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. GALT,
Commissioner.

A.—RETURN of Officers in the Crown Land Department 31st December, 1854, furnished by the Hon. Com. of Crown Lands.

Branch.	Name of Officer.	Designation of Office.	Appointed.	By whom appointed.	Salary per annum.
Accts.	Hon. A. N. Morin	Commissioner...	17th August, 1853	...	£ s. d. 800 0 0
	William Ford...	Accountant and Cashier	10th April, 1852	By the Commissioner	350 0 0
	Jer Alley	Assistant Accountant	Feby., 1848...	Do	225 0 0
	C. S. Walcot ...	Clerk ...	16th Oct., 1854 ...	Do do	225 0 0
Corres. W. ...	Bertheley Powell	Clerk ...	1st Sept., 1853 ...	Do do	150 0 0
	Arthur J. Taylor	Temporary Clerk ...	29th Oct., 1854 ...	...	...
	J. C. Tarbutt ...	1st Clerk Corresp. West	17th March, 1842.	By the Governor General	250 0 0
	Alexr. Kirkwood	Clerk ...	21st March, 1854.	By the Commissioner	150 0 0
Corres. E. ...	Thos. Hammond	1st Clerk Corresp. East	20th April, 1843 ...	By Sir Chas. Bagot ...	375 0 0
	V. E. Tessier	Registrar	24th Jan'y., 1842.	By the Commissioner	175 0 0
	F. Dez. Dugal	Clerk ...	17th Aug., 1852.	Do do	175 0 0
	W. F. Collins...	Temporary Clerk ...	18th Feby., 1854.	...	...
L. S. G. O. ...	Prof. Chevrier	Accountant East ...	7th August, 1838.	By the Commissioner	250 0 0
	William Spragge	Assistant do ...	16th Oct., 1832 ...	Do do	175 0 0
	Thomas Hector	1st Clerk ...	1st Jan'y., 1829 ...	By Sir Jno. Colborne	400 0 0
	H. J. Jones ...	2nd Clerk ...	17th June, 1839 ...	By Sir George Arthur	325 0 0
Surveys. W. ...	Fred. T. Roche	3rd Clerk ...	9th Nov., 1840 ...	Do do	250 0 0
	F. A. Hall	4th Clerk ...	22nd Jan'y., 1847.	By the Commissioner	175 0 0
	Andrew Russell	5th Clerk ...	1st Jan'y., 1847 ...	By Mr. Secy. Daly	175 0 0
	Thomas Devine	Senr. Surveyor and Draftsman	22nd Nov., 1839 ...	By Lord Sydenham	375 0 0
Surveys. E. ...	J. Prendergast	Assistant do ...	4th March, 1830 ...	By the Commissioner	200 0 0
	Joseph Bouchette	Temporary Clerk ...	1st August, 1851.	...	...
	E. P. Fletcher	Senr. Surveyor and Draftsman	18th March, 1818.	By Sir J. C. Sherbrooke	375 0 0
	P. L. Morin	Assistant do ...	21st Dec., 1841 ...	By Survr. Genl. Park	200 0 0
J. E. & Q. D.	J. B. Raymond	Assistant do ...	10th Sept., 1847 ...	By the Commissioner	200 0 0
	G. G. Dunlire	Copying Clerk ...	1st Jan'y., 1851 ...	Do do	160 0 0
	J. R. Bouchette	Temporary Clerk ...	March, 1852.	...	...
	S. P. Beausset...	Temporary Clerk ...	1st Jan'y., 1854 ...	...	...
Wds & Forsts.	F. S. Fortier ...	1st Clerk J. Essts. and Q. Dn.	1st March, 1847 ...	By the Commissioner	250 0 0
	Wm. McDawson	2nd do do	12th Jan'y., 1849.	Do do	200 0 0
	E. A. Gagnéux	Timber Superintendent	12th June, 1849 ...	Do do	350 0 0
	John Tolaie ...	1st Clerk ...	1st Jan'y., 1854 ...	Do do	250 0 0
Messengers...	John Morphy...	2nd do and Accountant	28th Oct., 1853 ...	Do do	250 0 0
	John Bradshaw	3rd do and Genl. Registrar.	July, 1851 ...	Do do	175 0 0
	George Fisher	Messenger ...	March, 1852.	Do do	75 0 0
	John Innes ...	Messenger ...	Sept., 1844 ...	Do do	75 0 0
			Nov. 1848 ...	Do do	60 0 0

B.

RETURN of CROWN Land Agents for Canada West, date of their appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending the 30th of December, 1854, furnished by the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Agents.	Counties.	Appointed.		Commission.	
				£	s. d.
Alexander, John ..	Simcoe	April 18, 1853	Land and timber for next £7000 Cy, and 1/4 for any sum exceeding £7400 Cy.	256	4 1
Ambridge, T. A. ...	Wentworth	April 27, 1853		59	6 6
Askin, J. B.	Middlesex	July 1839		243	8 6
Baines, Thomas ...	York	July 1841		260	17 7
Ballard, Norman ..	Prince Edward	July 6, 1854		6	3 6
Brooke, J. E.	Kent	Aug. 24, 1853		219	1 0
Campbell, Duncan ..	Norfolk	July 1839		108	16 2
Carroll, John	Oxford	Novr. 20, 1844		172	3 9
Clarke, John	Huron	Novr. 25, 1846		140	17 1
Clarke, Samuel ...	Halton	April 27, 1853		40	16 4
Crawford, Walter ..	Peterborough	April 11, 1849		176	14 7
Durie, John	Carleton	March 10, 1845		140	16 0
Eby, Peter	Waterloo	April 27, 1853		Nil...	0 0
Gibson, David	Inspector of Agencies, West	April 4, 1854		Salary	400 0 0
Geddes, Andrew ...	Wellington	June 8, 1845		373	0 7
Harris, William ...	Renfrew	January 1851		100	18 7
Hart, Samuel	Stormont, Dundas, and Glen-				
	gary	Novr. 20, 1844		65 8 3	
Jackson, George ..	Grey	Sept. 12, 1848		200 12 2	
Jackson, William ..	Grey	Novr. 3, 1854		217 11 2	
Leslie, Anthony ...	Lanark	April 30, 1844		76 9 4	
McAnnany, F.	Hastings	May 1840		72 14 5	
McCann, H. W.	Prescott	Jany. 8, 1845		57 2 7	
McNab, Alexander ..	Bruce	April 29, 1851	Salary	800 0 0	
McPherson, Allan ..	Frontenac, Lennox, and Ad-				
	dington	Novr. 20, 1844		106 4 11	
Moynahan, Dennis ..	Essex	April 21, 1853	Land & Tim	116 7 3	
Roblin, J. P.	Prince Edward	July 29, 1846		29 0 3	
Scott, W. J.	Leeds and Grenville	July 1839		148 17 1	
Scott, Alexander ..	Lambton	May 31, 1854		0 8 2	
Sharman, J.	Perth	April 27, 1853		101 10 2	
Smith, E. P.	Northumberland and Dur-				
	ham	Feby. 20, 1843		208 10 2	
Smith, Henry	Lincoln, Haldimand, & Wel-				
	land	June 6, 1850		61 0 0	
Snider, George ...	Grey and Wellington	Sept. 12, 1848		71 18 0	
Stewart, C. R.	Prescott	Sept. 22, 1854		39 8 8	
Wilson, Joseph ...	Sault Ste. Marie	July 25, 1845	Nil...	0 0 0	

Duties—Sale of Crown, School and Clergy Reserves, and collecting Arrears of old Sales.

C.

RETURN of Crown Land Agents for Canada East, date of their appointment, and Commission allowed to each on Collections made during the year ending the 30th December, 1854.—Received from the Hon. Commissioners of Crown Lands.

Agents.	Counties.	Appointed.		Commission.
				£ s. d.
Arcand, J. O. C.	Megantic (part)	Decr. 13, 1349	Enrolments—5 per cent. Commission on first £500 ; 2½ for next £7,000 Cy, and 1¼ per c. for any sum exceeding £7,500 Cy.	Nil
Barron, Thomas	Pt. of Two Mountains	Aug. 4, 1845		Old Agent re-app.—Nil
Bastien, F. X.	Ottawa (part)	Aug. 4, 1845		6 5 3
Bochet, Amable	Portneuf and Champlain	June 30, 1843		13 8 3
Blanchet, Cyprien	Megantic (part)	March 1, 1846		31 15 6
Bourgeois, G. A.	Drummond (part)	March 23, 1850		28 5 1
Boutillier, Thomas	Inspector of agencies, East	March 30, 1854		Salary
Beaudet, N. A.	Arthabaska	April 7, 1854		400 0 0
Daly, Alexander	Leinster (part)	Jany. 12, 1844		0 3 0
Derry, J. P.	Portneuf (part)	July 12, 1844		Land and Timber
Deguisse, Florence	Kamouraska (part)	May 25, 1850		13 6 11
Duberger, George	Saguenay (part)	June 30, 1843		Nil
Eden, John	Gaspé (part)	April 24, 1851		0 11 2
Felton, John	Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond (parts)	June 30, 1843		Acting—Nil
Fleming, William	Huntingdon	Aug. 21, 1852		Nil
Gauvreau, N. N.	Rimouski (part)	July 22, 1848		Old Agent re-appointed 30th June, 1843
Gauvreau, Pierre	Gaspé and Rimouski (part)	Febry. 12, 1845		78 11 7
Hume, John	Megantic (part)	June 21, 1852		1 3 1
				Land and Timber
				13 11 11
			Acting—Land & Timb.	
			26 9 8	
			Balance	
			37 1 0	
			Salary£191 13 4	
			Commission 8 6 8	
Kane, John	Saguenay (part)	June 30, 1843	200 0 0	
Kemp, Orin J.	Stanstead, Missisquoi and Shefford (pts.)	April 15, 1848	200 0 0	
Lafontaine, A.	Ottawa (part)	Octr. 11, 1845	48 0 11	
Lavallée, A. B.	Two Mountains and Terrebonne	Aug. 12, 1843	2 6 2	
Lupien, Bazile	Sherbrooke & Drummond	May 31, 1852	3 10 3	
Lynch, John	Ottawa (part)	June 20, 1849	Replaced by J. S. LeBel, March 24, 1854	
Lor, Henry	St. Maurice	March 4, 1848	2 12 2	
Lewis, J. S.	Beauharnois	Decr. 16, 1848	13 6 1	
			16 2 7	
			Balance—Nil	
			Salary£75 12 0	
			Commission 1 7 3	
LeBel, J. P.	Drummond and Sherbrooke (part)	March 24, 1854	75 0 0	
McLean, Donald	Ottawa (part)	Aug. 4, 1845	75 0 0	
Morrison, William	Berthier	June 12, 1843	17 8 0	
Martel, Etienne	Bonaventure	July 23, 1843	3 8 11	
Quinn, W. H.	Two Mountains (pt.)	July 17, 1852	15 19 10	
Radford, Walter	Ottawa	Aug. 4, 1845	Old Agent re-appointed	
Richard, Louis	Drummond (part)	Novr. 24, 1845	31 8 1	
Ross, Andrew	Megantic, Dorchester & Bellechasse (pts.)	June 30, 1843	3 8 2	
Starrs, John	Ottawa	June 5, 1852	Old Agent re-appointed	
Stewart, McLean	Quebec	Sept. 27, 1845	2 8 7	
Sheppard, C. C.	Drummond (part)	Decr. 7, 1850	15 9 3	
Tétu, François	L'Islet and Bellechasse (parts)	May 25, 1850	0 13 0	
			16 1 9	
			23 15 6	

Duties—Sale of Crown and Clergy Reserves, and collecting Arrears on old Sales.

F.

STATEMENT of the amount of money disbursed or transferred, and of the amount of money received from sundry sources of Revenue, during the year 1854, furnished by the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Disbursements.		Receipts.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Clergy Lands C. W. Payments	...	6441	5	0	Clergy Lands, C. West ...	...	10145
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	94704	4	6	Clergy Timber Dues, C. West ...	...	155
Clergy Timber Dues C. W. Payments...	...	38	14	0	Clergy Lands, C. East ...	...	4713
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	116	15	10	Clergy Timber Dues, C. East ...	...	197
Clergy Lands C. E. Commission	...	282	16	8	School Lands, C. West ...	...	4127
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	4431	2	7	Crown Domain, C. East	...	7850
Clergy Timber Dues C. E. Commission	...	11	16	10	Jesuits' Estates ...	...	3931
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	185	10	4	Seignior of Lauzon	...	3931
School Lands Payments...	...	2148	1	11	Amount from Sureties of W. Rorke	...	15909
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	29885	8	8	Mines for the year 1853...	...	388
Crown Domain Payments	...	388	14	10	Amount from the Hudson's Bay Company	...	6951
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	3738	14	1	Crown Lands, C. West ...	...	50
Jesuits' Estates Payments	...	1633	4	4	Crown Lands, C. East	...	37141
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	6217	8	8	Crown Quit Rent	...	4048
Signiory of Lauzon Payments	...	551	2	10	Crown Arrears of Rent...	...	290
Do transferred to Receiver General	...	3980	7	3	Fee Fund ...	...	102
Government Sundries	...	...	...	...	Casual Fees	...	4431
Woods and Forests Sundries	...	...	...	...	Amount gain on Scrip	...	483
Land Scrip C. E. redeemed	...	...	...	...	Mines for the year 1854...	...	39
Do C. W. do	...	...	...	...	Location Fees, L. C.	...	1287
Carried forward	...	723	10	0	Gasapé Fees	...	18
	...	167870	19	2	Woods and Forests	...	45807
	...	...	...	...	Carried forward	...	260130
	...	...	...	...		...	6
	...	...	...	...		...	4

STATEMENT of the amount of money disbursed or transferred, &c.—(Continued.)

Disbursements.		Receipts.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward...	167870 19 2	Brought forward...	250120 6 4
Surveys, C. East...	7398 9 5	<i>Sundries not from sources of Revenue.</i>	
Do C. West	2870 2 0	Received from A. E. Laroque, surplus of £100 advanced to him on exploration of the Aberrombie, Colonization Road	34 0 0
Exploration, Colonization Roads, C. East	1378 18 4	do do, Clergy Lands, C. W.	6078 0 7
Do C. West	1043 10 9	do do, Clergy Lands, C. E.	294 18 6
Crown Inspection	123 7 2	do do, School Lands, C. W.	1921 19 11
Crown Advertising, C. East	111 6 11		
Do C. West	561 19 11		
Inspection of Agencies, C. East	640 8 4		8338 14 0
Do C. West	1207 7 1		
Commission, Sundries	4037 18 6		
Do C. West	470 16 8		
Do C. East	5716 2 3		
Postage of Agents, C. East	4 12 2		
Do C. West	13 6 6		
Office Postage	17 18 8		
Salaries, Commissioner	622 2 0		
Do Sundries	800 0 0		
General Disbursements	7369 15 0		
Amount paid to Receiver General, M. L. Stewart	8169 15 0		
Amount transferred to Recr. Genl., Territorial Revenue	2652 5 13		
Amount Balance Government Account	15173 1 8		
	36139 6 8		
	7950 10 8		
	£258449 0 4		£258449 0 4

STATEMENT of the persons who were allotted locations of 6400 acres each, for the purpose of opening and working Mines on Lakes Huron and Superior, shewing the price paid or agreed to be paid for each location, prepared for the Committee on the Land Department appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly.

Number	Name.	Locality of Tract.	Date of assignment of location.	Price agreed to be paid.	First payment as deposit.		Subsequent payment.		Remarks.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Theodore Hart, assignee of John Stewart	Lake Huron. North St. Joseph Island	30th April, 1847	4s. per acre	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 2	Paid up to the 1st December, 1854. Patented to Montreal Mining Company, 20th October, 1852.	
2	James Cuthbertson	Copper Bay	24th Feby., 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	1141 14 0		
3	S. W. Keating	Copper Bay	7th April, 1837	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	387 6 6	Paid up to 1st December, 1854.	
4	David Davidson	North of LaLoche Island	26th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
5	George Desbarats	Port Lock Harbour	10th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Reservation set apart for the Indians under Treaty dated 9th Novr., 1850. In deposit, Indian Reservation.	
6	Moses Samuel David	North of St. Joseph Island	26th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
7	John Simpson	Do.	26th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Paid up to 1st December, 1854.	
8	E. H. Lemoin	Do.	26th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
9	Henry Chapman	Spanish River.	7th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Paid up to the 1st December, 1854.	
10	Henry Starnes, assignee of William Wilson	N. E. of St. Joseph Island.	27th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	147 6 9		
11	Honorable Francis Hincks, assignee of George S. Tiffany	Ny. of St. Joseph's Island.	27th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 4 6	Do. do.	
12	George S. Tiffany	Mouth of Spanish River.	6th July, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
13	Thomas Brongrest	Echo Lake.	25th October, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
14	S. V. Delorme	N. W. of Point Thestation.	3rd August 1846	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
15	James Ferrer, Junior	Point Thestation	31st August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
16	George Ferrer	Do.	31st August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
17	Michael Meighan	Spanish River	9th August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
18	W. S. MacFarlane	Thestation River	31st August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
19	Oliver Tiffany	North of LaLoche Island	4th August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
20	H. B. Wilson	Do.	9th Deer, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
21	Francis Bellanger	Thestation River	31st August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
22	William H. Boulton and others	N. E. of LaLoche	30th Sept., 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
23	Charles Thompson	Spanish River.	4th Novr., 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
24	John F. Elliot	South of St. Mary's River and Little Lake George.	9th Deer, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
25	F. C. Clarke	River St. Mary	27th Novr., 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
26	John Prince	Lake Superior.	8th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
27	Alexander D. McLean	N. W. Shore	16th March, 1848	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
28	Allan MacDonell	N. E. of Pigeon River	29th Feby., 1848	do	150 0 0	150 0 0			
29		Marnaise		do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.	
30				do	150 0 0	150 0 0			

31	William C. Meredith	Marnaise	29th Feby., 1848	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
32	James Ferrer	Ny. of St. Ignace Island	27th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
33	John Ewart	Neepigon Strait	7th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
34	James Hopkins	Fleur Island	8th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
35	George K. Smith	S. W. Pt. of St Ignace Island	16th March, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	147 12 0	Paid up to 1st December, 1854.
36	Arthur Rankin	Point aux Mines	29th Feby., 1848	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
37	John Strain	Pigeon River	8th May 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
38	Samuel B. Harrison	Ny. of St. Ignace Island	30th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
39	Thomas Ryan	Cape Gargantua.	6th March 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
40	William H. Merritt	N. E. of Neepigon Strait.	8th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
41	Abner and Stanley Bagg	N. E. of Thunder Bay	8th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
42	Joseph Woods	N. E. of Thunder Bay	7th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
43	Edward Ryan	South of Point aux Mines	10th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	147 8 10	Do. do.
44	Isaac Bell Forsyth	Main land, N. E. of Pigeon R.	8th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
45	Honorable Peter McGill and others	South Pt. of Simpson's Island	7th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
46	Stephen J. Lyman	Point Porphyry Island	8th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
47	Wm. B. Jarvis and others.	Opposite Verre Island	7th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
48	John Douglas	Main land, opp. Victoria Isl.	29th Feby., 1841	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	147 12 0	
49	Alexander McDonell	Marnaise	6th March, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
50	James Hamilton	Center pt. of Michipicoton I.	6th June, 1846	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
51	Charles Jones	S. Ey. of Isle St. Ignace.	9th July, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
52	Wharton McCall	S. W. pt. Michipicoton Isl.	22nd July, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
53	Angus MacDonell	Sy. part of ditto	22nd July, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	Do. do.
54	Henry MacKinstry	Ey. part of ditto	9th July, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	147 12 0	
55	James Wilson	Main land, N. of State Island	17th August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	146 0 8	Do. do.
56	Thomas A. Staynor who transferred to David Torrance	Copper Island.	9th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 6	
57	Benjamin H. Lemoin, transferred to Andrew Shay	Vein Island, C. Main land adjoining.	6th March, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 2	Do. do.
58	Benjamin Holmes and John Young, to John Glass	Zeoite Island.	6th March, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	148 5 2	
59	John B. Gwynne	Island, Neepigon Bay	6th March, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	145 18 1	Do. do.
60	Sir Allan MacNab	Main land, N. of State Island	17th March, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	Refunded Unpaid	
61	Hon. W. E. Robinson	North of State Island	22nd Sept., 2847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.
62	Thomas Bell Ewart	None appropriated		do	150 0 0	150 0 0		
63	Thomas Brunskill	Sturgeon Bay and Albert I	10th April, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.
64	John Bonner	bachewanaung Bay	22nd Sept., 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		
65	C. J. MacDonald	Black River	23rd Sept., 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.
66	Peter Paterson	Michipicoton Island.	6th August, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		
67	Henry LeMesurier	Sturgeon Bay	No date	do	150 0 0	150 0 0		Do. do.
68	Robert S. Turner	Michipicoton Island.		do	150 0 0	150 0 0		
69		Simpson's Island	18th May, 1847	do	150 0 0	150 0 0	128 5 6	Paid up to 1st December, 1854.
70				do	150 0 0	150 0 0		

RETURN of Amounts disbursed or deducted for Agency or otherwise, from the services herein enumerated, during the year 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount refunded N. S. Nichols, O. C., 22nd March, 1854.	3	19	3	Amount paid J. A. Terney, amount of salary for the year 1852.	362	5	10
Amount paid P. F. McQuig, O. C., 7th October, 1853.	125	0	0	Amount paid McLean Stewart, amount of salary, Order in Council, 1st July, 1854.	145	18	6
Amount overpaid on lot A, augmentation of Milton, applied on lot C, per O. J. Kemp, patent, September, 1854.	12	0	0	Amount paid N. Hammond, inspecting timber, W. Toronto do.	285	12	6
Amount paid S. Smith, O. C., 11th December, 1854.	250	0	0	Do.	50	0	0
Amount refunded, J. M. Dermaid, per A. Leslie's patent, December, 1853.	4	0	0	Amount paid F. Donaghue & Co., advertising in "Colonist."	0	13	9
Amount refunded R. Shaw, account 21 in 7, S. Sherbrooke.	8	0	0	Amount paid A. N. Striker, advertising in "Cobourg Star"	0	17	7
Amount refunded J. Sivathy, account 31, Back South Barrie.	81	17	6	Amount paid W. T. Hill, advertising in "Newbrunswick"	0	10	0
Amount refunded W. Tilford, per W. Crawford's account, patent, 1854.	30	0	0	Amount paid H. W. McCann, account of forest ranging, 1853.	80	5	0
Amount refunded S. Skannakee, 12 in 2, S. Sherbrooke.	5	10	0	Amount paid C. P. Treadwell account of timber duties.	15	6	3
Amount refunded M. Boland, amount overpaid in fee on S. = 24 in 2, Carradoc.	0	19	1	Amount paid W. H. Rowen, "L'Ere Nouvelle," advertising	0	8	9
Amount credited erroneously in account of George Graham, fee on N. W. 4, South Perth.	7	3	4	Amount refunded J. W. Russell, account Timber births, Sault Ste. Marie.	56	5	0
Amount refunded Thomas Kerr, fee paid on 10 in 2, Caistor.	10	0	0	Amount paid G. Lanigan, "Inquirer," Three Rivers, advert. acc.	0	15	7
Amount paid N. Hammond, expenses for inspecting Timber, W. and F.	45	0	0	Amount paid E. Mills, "Hastings Chronicle," advertising account.	0	8	9
Amount paid A. Duchesney, for inspecting Timber, River Batiscan.	15	0	0	Amount paid McLean Stewart, Order in Council, 1st July, 1854.	75	0	0
Amount paid proprietors "International Journal," account for advertising.	0	15	0	Amount paid J. Patterson, services Timber O. Bytown.	25	0	0
Amount paid S. V. Larue, expenses for inspecting Timber.	25	0	0	Amount paid J. Kane, balance salary for 1854.	191	13	4
Amount debited, Woods and Forests, correcting error.	200	0	0	Amount paid G. J. Neagle, account salary 1854.	145	16	8
Amount paid A. Duchesney, for inspecting Timber, River Batiscan.	80	12	6	Amount paid G. J. Neagle, contingent account, 1854.	313	8	6
Amount paid J. Devine, compiling map, Indian Reserves, Lake Huron.	5	0	0	Amount paid G. G. Duberger, salary, 1854.	145	16	8
Amount paid G. A. Bourgeois, cash advanced to predecessor and self.	11	9	8	Amount paid G. Duberger, W. & F., correcting error, L. Richard.	35	11	6
Amount paid A. J. Russell, account of salary.	200	0	0	Amount debited W. & F., correcting error, W. Morrison.	30	8	0
Amount paid A. J. Russell, contingent account.	398	13	8	Amount paid C. E. Belle, amount salary half year 1854.	200	0	0
Amount paid C. C. Sheppard, amount of Postage account.	0	0	6	Amount paid A. J. Russell, amount salary 1854.	601	6	10
Amount paid F. McAnulty, amount of contingent account.	32	1	8	Amount paid A. J. Russell, contingent account do.	196	13	4
Amount paid G. A. Bourgeois, amount of contingent account.	15	15	0	Amount paid J. F. Way, amount salary 1854.	193	3	10
Amount paid G. A. Bourgeois, amount of contingent account.	111	11	10	Amount paid J. F. Way, contingent account-1854.	150	0	0
Amount paid John Edon, amount of contingent account.	6	15	0	Amount paid O. Wells, amount salary to 30th June, 1854.	721	8	5
Amount paid D. McLean, amount of contingent account.	10	6	3	Amount paid O. Wells, contingent account.	162	15	4
Amount paid S. Hart, amount of contingent account.	49	17	6	Amount paid C. E. Belle, contingent account.	233	17	6
Amount paid G. Duberger, amount of contingent account.	6	0	0	Amount paid C. E. Belle, contingent account.	350	0	0
Amount paid J. B. Williams, amount of contingent account.	31	8	5	Amount paid L. M. Stewart, amount salary, 1854.	55	0	0
Amount paid J. A. Terney, amount of contingent account.				Amount redeemed, Land Scrip, Canada East.	723	10	0
				Amount paid C. F. Fournier, Ashford surveys, Canada East.	75	0	0
				Amount paid J. P. Bureau, line between Radnor and Cap de la Madeleine survey, Canada East.	50	0	0
				Amount paid C. J. Bouchette, per Bristol survey, Canada East.	155	3	0
				Amount paid J. P. Duberger, boundary of Montgomery and Saguenay survey, Canada East.	94	17	0
				Amount paid H. G. Hall, Thetford survey, Canada East.	19	7	1

RETURN of Amounts disbursed or deducted for Agency or otherwise, from the services herein enumerated, during the year 1854.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount paid D. Sinclair, Derry do	150	0	0	Amount paid S. P. Bureau, Boundary of Cap de la Magdeleine and Radner, Crown surveys, E.	285	3	8
Amount paid J. E. Turcotte, Radnor do	73	11	0	Amount paid D. P. Croteau, Martin, Crown surveys, E.	100	0	0
Amount paid C. F. Fournier, R. of Ashford, Ch. surveys, East.	285	8	0	Amount paid A. Bochet, Radner, do	50	0	0
do do do	60	0	0	Amount paid P. Daly, Radner, do	46	5	6
Amount paid A. Larue, Bagot and Raude't do	166	0	4	Amount paid F. Tetu, Roux, do	125	0	0
Amount paid A. Larue, Seigneurie of Isle Verte and Trois Pistoles, Crown surveys, East.	97	12	6	Amount paid A. Drossed, Blake, do	50	0	0
Amount paid D. S. Ballantyn, Arago, Crown surveys, East	50	0	0	Amount paid A. J. Bouchette, Temiscamouque, do	214	1	7
Amount paid C. J. Bouchette, Temiscamouque do	75	0	0	Amount paid C. J. Bouchette, Temiscamouque, do	12	10	0
Amount paid A. Boss, Dorset do	25	0	0	Amount paid D. S. Ballantyne, Hebelle, do	155	0	9
Amount paid J. Dignan, Peterboro' do	283	17	6	Amount paid D. S. Ballantyne, Arago, do	50	0	0
Amount paid J. T. Roney, Egan do	60	0	0	Amount paid, C. B. Fournier, Harvey, do	50	0	0
Amount paid D. S. Ballantyn, Arago do	75	0	0	Amount paid A. Larue, Beyn, do	50	0	0
Amount paid J. A. Bradley, Ftuman do	60	0	0	Amount paid V. Desrochers, Woodbridge, do	40	0	0
Amount paid J. Slattery, boundary of St. Regis and Godmanchester, Crown survey, East	81	9	0	Amount paid C. J. Bouchette, Temiscamouque, do	270	19	2
Amount paid J. Bignell, Stratford and Winslow, C. surveys East.	70	0	0	Amount paid J. Bignell, Cent Village, Winslow, do	50	0	0
Amount paid L. G. Fortin, Lasalle do	60	0	0	Amount paid F. Bélanger, Cap Chat, do	90	0	0
Amount paid C. F. Fournier, Garneaux do	147	13	6	Amount paid J. J. Roney, Egan, do	90	0	0
Amount paid A. Ross, Dorset do	50	0	0	Amount paid J. A. Bradley, Fleman, do	40	0	0
Amount paid H. G. Hall, Adstock do	55	0	0	Amount paid F. F. Quinn, Chilton, do	40	0	0
Amount paid A. Daly, Weedon do	35	0	0	Amount paid E. N. Legendre, Matapedia, do	80	0	0
Amount paid F. P. Quinn, Chilton do	60	0	0	Amount paid A. Wallace, Simarc and Bourget, do	80	0	0
Amount pd. H. L. Legendre, bdy. of the Sy. of Batiscan do	55	10	2	Amount paid A. H. Sims, St. Lawrence and River Ristigouche, Crown surveys, E.	106	2	10
Amount paid F. W. Blaiklock, line between Crown Lands and Seigneurie of Berthier, Crown survey, East.	9	18	0	Amount paid A. Ross, Dorset, Crown surveys, E.	75	0	0
Amount paid A. Bochet, Colbert do	369	7	11	Amount paid A. Bochet, Radner, do	50	0	0
Amount paid D. Sinclair, Derry do	302	7	1	Amount paid P. Daly, Hamden, do	30	0	0
Amount paid J. T. Torney, Egan do	65	0	0	Amount paid V. Desrochers, Woodbridge, do	100	0	0
Amount paid D. S. Ballantyn, village of Anlmais, survey, East.	50	0	0	Amount paid J. Bignell, Winslow, do	90	0	0
Amount paid J. P. Dery, Colbert do	12	4	9	Amount paid F. P. Quinn, Chilton, do	225	0	0
Amount paid H. G. Hall, Adstock, Crown surveys, E.	15	0	0	Amount paid H. G. Hall, Adstock, do	194	12	6
Amount paid J. Nielson, Ham, do	60	0	0	Amount paid S. G. Fortin, Lasalle, do	100	0	0
Amount paid A. Bochet, Point of Radner, do	25	0	0	Amount paid F. P. Quinn, Chilton, do	86	14	0
Amount paid J. A. Maure-Sheen, do	50	0	9	Amount paid D. S. Ballantyne, Arago, do	50	0	0
Amount paid V. Desrochers, Woodbridge, do	50	0	0	Amount paid J. R. Maun, Sheen, do	30	0	0
Amount paid C. T. Bouchette, Temiscamouque, do	100	0	0	Amount paid H. G. Hall, lakes in Adstock do	15	0	0
Amount paid C. F. Fournier, Dionne, do	50	0	0	Amount paid A. Gilmour, Howard, do	60	0	0
Amount paid J. Bignell, Winsten and Stratford, do	75	0	0	Amount paid G. Duberger, Escoumins do	142	11	6
Amount paid H. G. Legendre, Radner, do	10	0	0	Amount paid C. T. Bouchette, Kensington, do	80	0	0
Amount paid J. Nielson, Ham, do	30	0	0	Amount paid J. Newman, Lovv, do	250	0	6
				Amount paid J. S. Dennis, Ind. Reserve, Lk. Huron, C. surveys, W.	60	14	0

RETURN of amounts disbursed or deducted for Agency or otherwise, &c.—(Continued.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount paid P. V. Elmore, line of Rd. N. of Mador, Cr. surv. W.	180	0	0	Amount paid J. E. Defoy, and N. Purvis, exp. Rd., Alton do	20	6	2
Amount paid T. N. Molesworth, Island of St. Joseph, do	188	18	6	Amount paid R. Gilmour, Morin, do	19	4	5
Amount paid Ol. P. Salter, Road from Rondeau to Road Ste. Claire, Crown surveys, W.	134	9	0	Amount paid C. Pechi, Brandon, do	25	0	0
Amount paid P. V. Elmore, Road of Mador, Crown surveys, W.	200	0	0	Amount paid W. King, Bristol to Thorn, do	10	0	0
Amount paid F. Kerr, Township lot of Mount Forest, do	8	1	0	Amount paid Laurence, superint. Bridge at Frampton, do	12	10	0
Amount paid H. P. Savigny, do	150	5	3	Amount paid J. Wilson, Thorn and Clarendon, do	20	0	0
Amount paid J. W. Bridgeland, Ind. Res., Lake Superior do	86	9	0	Amount paid P. Thénault, St. Denis and St. Paschal do	16	16	5
Amount paid J. Ryan, Amsterdam and Bradford, do	23	10	8	Amount paid A. B. Ferry, Camden and Hinchinbrook, to Road Madawaska, exploration of Roads, Canada West.....	227	10	0
Amount paid D. Sinclair, Renfrew, Crown surveys, West.....	8	8	9	Amount paid J. P. Dery, Portneuf do	30	0	0
Amount paid J. W. Bridgeland, Mining Locations and Indian Reserves, Lake Superior, Crown surveys, West.....	132	1	6	Ant. pd. J. McLaren, Malbaie to St. Urbain, do	25	0	0
Amount paid D. Gibson, Melancthon, do	200	0	0	Amount paid D. Sinclair, Harrington and Wentworth, do	27	10	7
Amount paid R. Hamilton, do	250	0	0	Amount paid J. E. Defoy, Alton and Montauban, do	20	0	0
Amount paid James Black, Long Point, do	110	0	0	Amount paid J. Kennedy, Templeton and Gatineau, do	12	0	0
Amount paid R. Hamilton, Petawawa, do	250	0	0	Amount paid J. A. Cameron, Lochaber and Derry, do	11	15	8
Amount paid D. Sinclair, Mattawan and Nipissing Road lots, do	126	15	1	Amount paid A. Jetté, Brandon, do	1	17	8
Amount paid Jas. Lyons, Buchanan, Crown surveys, W	12	4	3	Amount paid P. C. Pechi, Brandon, do	108	19	10
Amount paid J. W. Bridgeland, Muskako River, do	200	0	0	Amount paid J. B. Ponpan, Calumet and Sheen, do	2	2	3
Amount paid J. Robertson, Crown surveys, West	58	10	1	Amount paid J. McLaren, Traverse Road, Saguenay, do	15	0	0
Amounts paid J. Morrin, Alice, do	400	0	0	Amount paid J. P. Dery, Gosford, Expior. of roads, C. East.....	40	0	0
Amount paid D. S. Ballantyn, Woodbury and Kamouraska, Exploration Roads, Canada West.....	14	6	0	Amount paid J. Hume, Kamouraska, do	115	2	11
Amount paid P. Lanvin, River Ramme, for: Bridge site, exploration of Roads, Canada W.....	16	8	9	Amount paid J. Nielson, Ham, Wolfstown, and Chester, do.....	5	0	0
Amount paid W. Bignell, Thorn, explor. of do, C. W.....	30	0	0	Amount paid E. Audet, Mailoux, and Arnaugh, do	62	15	4
Amount paid J. Maréchal, Buckland do	28	13	11	Amount paid Lespagnayo and LePage, Cap Chat, do	14	19	3
Amount paid J. B. LePage, Rimouski, do	30	5	2	Amount paid J. McLaren, Chicoutimi, do	240	0	0
Amount paid A. Talbot, Armagh, and Montminy do	34	14	9	Amount paid Robert Hamilton, Pembroke, to Deux Joachims, do	160	0	0
Amount paid J. Hume, Bate St. Paul, Malbaie and la Grande, Bate, exploration of Roads, Canada West.....	47	18	11	Amount paid J. A. Snow, Mattawan to Deux Joachims, do	220	0	6
Amount paid C. A. Verrault, Elgin Road, exploration Rd., C. W.....	64	0	2	Do do do do	159	3	5
Amount paid S. Legendre, Ste. Croix Road do	13	18	0	Amount A. B. Perry, to Madawaska from Camden, do	253	15	10
Amount paid J. Penner, Aston and Ang. of Bulstrode do	28	15	2	Amount paid A. H. Sims, Pembroke and Mattawan Road, do	3	15	0
Amount paid P. Dagnault, Armagh, do	56	15	2	Amount paid A. H. Sims, Ottawa and Opington Road, do	2	7	10
Amount paid A. Russell, Quebec, Portneuf and Montmorency, do	9	18	6	Amount paid A. H. Sims, Pembroke and Mattawan Road, do	40	4	0
Amount paid A. Daly, Leinster, exploration of Roads, Canada W.	72	11	2	Amount paid R. Campbell, "Pilot," do	1	17	11
Amount paid J. B. LePage, Rimouski, do	16	1	7	Amount paid J. Watson, "Ottawa Argus," do	19	15	7
Amount paid A. Russell, Eastern Townships, do	29	11	0	Amount paid W. & F. Dalton, "Montreal Freeman," do	7	15	3
Amount paid A. Russell, Eastern Townships, do	6	9	9	Amount paid D. McDonald, "Montreal Transcript," do	22	8	6
Amount paid P. Laurence, Frampton Bridge, do	6	9	9	Amount paid W. W. Smith, "St. Johns News, do	15	1	7
				Amount paid Duvernay, "La Minerve," do			

RETURN of amount disbursed or deducted for Agency or otherwise, &c.—(Continued.)

£	s.	d.	Commission	Agency or otherwise, &c.	£	s.	d.	
Amount paid W. Rydford,	31	8	1	Commission	Amount paid J. Sewell, Office Postage	622	2	0
Amount paid F. X. Bastien,	6	5	2	do	Amount paid Commissioners of Crown Land's salary	800	0	0
Amount paid J. Hume,	37	1	0	do	Amount paid W. Frost, Cashier and Accountant, salary	350	0	0
Amount paid O. J. Kemp,	48	0	11	do	Amount Ally, Assistant, salary	225	0	0
Amount paid G. A. Bourgeois,	28	5	2	do	Amount paid C. T. Walut, Clerk, salary	46	15	0
Amount paid C. Blanchet,	31	15	6	do	Amount paid B. Powell, Clerk, salary	150	0	0
Amount paid G. Black, Esté,	0	3	1	do	Amount paid A. J. Taylor, Clerk, salary	24	7	6
Amount paid D. McLean,	17	8	6	do	Amount paid A. C. Farbut, Corresponding Clerk, salary, C. W.	250	0	0
Amount paid J. Felton,	78	11	7	do	Amount paid J. A. Kirkund, Clerk, salary	117	0	0
Amount paid J. Skarrs,	15	9	3	do	Amount paid J. Langevin, Corresponding Clerk, salary, C. E.	375	0	0
Amount paid Gauvreau,	29	8	7	do	Amount paid J. Hammond, salary	175	0	0
Amount paid A. Ross,	2	8	7	do	Amount paid V. E. Tessier, Clerk, salary	175	0	0
Amount paid A. B. Lavallée,	3	10	3	do	Amount paid F. Déz. Dugal, do	175	0	0
Amount paid W. Morrison,	3	8	11	do	Amount paid W. J. Collins, Accountant C. E., salary	175	0	0
Amount paid A. Beebet,	13	8	3	do	Amount paid J. Cherrier, clerk, salary	175	0	0
Amount paid W. Fleming,	1	3	1	do	Amount paid W. Sprague, L. S. G. O., salary	400	0	0
Amount paid G. Lynch,	13	6	1	do	Amount paid J. Hector, clerk, salary	325	0	0
Amount paid J. Kane,	8	6	8	do	Amount paid H. J. Jones, do	250	0	0
Amount paid B. Lupien,	2	12	2	do	Amount paid F. J. Roche, do	175	0	0
Amount paid H. W. Quinn,	15	19	10	do	Amount paid F. A. Hall, do	171	5	0
Amount paid C. C. Sheppard,	16	1	9	do	Amount paid A. Russell, Surveyor, C. W., salary	375	6	0
Amount paid M. L. Stewart,	0	13	0	do	Amount paid J. Devine, Assistant Surveyor, salary	200	0	0
Amount paid H. Lor,	16	2	7	do	Amount paid J. Prudergast, clerk, salary	186	17	6
Amount paid Olivier Lafontaine,	2	6	2	do	Amount paid J. Bouchette, Surveyor, C. E., salary	375	0	0
Amount paid F. Deguise,	0	11	2	do	Amount paid J. E. Fiecher, Assistant Surveyor, salary	200	0	0
Amount paid J. J. LeBelle,	1	7	3	do	Amount paid P. S. Morin, do	900	0	0
Amount paid N. A. Beaudet,	0	3	0	do	Amount paid J. B. Raymond, clerk, salary	157	10	0
Amount paid P. Gauvreau, postage and Agents' postage, C. E.,	0	4	0	do	Amount paid G. G. Dunkin, Assistant Surveyor, salary	182	10	0
Amount paid T. Felton,	1	4	0	do	Amount paid J. B. Bouchette, do	189	0	0
Amount paid A. Ross,	0	4	3	do	Amount paid S. P. Beard, do	94	10	0
Amount paid J. Felton,	1	1	11	do	W. M. D. Dawson, Woods and Forests Surveyor, salary	350	0	0
Do	0	14	5	do	Amount paid E. A. Gagnéux, Assistant do	250	0	0
Do	0	2	3	do	Amount paid J. Jolmité, do	175	0	0
Amount paid T. Gauvreau,	0	1	6	do	Amount paid J. Morphy, Registrar, salary	43	15	4
Amount paid J. Alexander,	3	0	6	do	Amount paid J. M. Dough, clerk, salary	72	18	4
Amount paid G. Jackson,	1	17	0	do	Amount D. G. McLellan, do	28	2	6
Do	0	18	0	do	Amount paid N. Tém, Assistant Surveyor, salary	60	15	0
Amount paid A. Leslie,	0	3	9	do	Amount J. Cannon, clerk salary	102	1	8
Amount paid D. Campbell,	3	3	3	do	Amount paid W. R. Wright, do	11	5	0
Amount paid G. Jackson,	2	15	0	do	Amount paid C. Green, do	2	5	0
Amount paid W. Jackson,	2	15	0	do	Amount paid J. Ally, junior, do	2	5	0

RETURN of amounts disbursed or deducted for Agency or otherwise.—(Continued.)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid J. Bradshaw, Messenger, do	75	0	0
Amount paid G. Fisher, do	75	0	0
Amount paid J. Jones, do	60	0	0
Amount paid Derbishire and Desbarats, account of Stationery or General Disbursements	1006	2	11
Amount paid J. D. Hanneton, account of Montreal Teleg. Co. do	45	19	0
do do British Am. Teleg. Co. do	19	2	0
Amount J. Prendergast, account of extra work, do	16	15	0
Amount J. B. Raymond, do	12	3	9
Amount paid J. Cherrier, do	27	15	0
Amount paid J. Hammond, do	19	15	0
Amount paid F. Dez. Dugal, do	26	5	0
Amount V. E. Tessier, do	25	2	0
Amount paid J. Morphy, do	50	0	0
Amount paid J. Alley, do	30	2	6
Amount paid E. A. Gagnéveux, do	27	2	6
Amount paid F. J. Judah, do	45	17	6
Amount paid J. Innes, do	11	13	9
Amount paid H. J. Roche, do	12	10	0
Amount paid F. A. Hall, do	12	10	0
Amount paid J. Devine, do	46	17	6
Amount paid J. C. Tarbutt, do	13	2	6
Amount paid W. R. Wright, do	6	5	0
Amount paid A. Kirkwood, do	8	15	0
Amount paid J. W. T. Collins, do	84	11	3
Amount paid J. Bradshaw, do	13	15	0
Amount paid G. G. Dunline, do	1	5	0
Amount paid S. F. Beauset, do	4	15	0
Amount paid J. F. Bouchette, do	14	5	0
Amount paid A. Russell, do	74	15	0
Amount paid E. J. Fletcher, do	9	15	0
Amount paid B. Powell, do	16	5	0
Amount paid J. Cannon, do	0	19	3
Amount paid J. Alley, do	24	0	0
Amount paid J. Norris, sundries for Office General Disbursements	17	16	9
Amount paid P. Rousseau, removing snow do	35	6	4
Amount paid G. Fisher, Messenger, sundries for Office do	28	10	0
Amount paid J. Bradshaw, Messenger, sundries for Office do	18	8	4
Amount paid J. Guillet, cutting wood for Office, do	12	6	1
Amount paid Glover & Fry, account of carpeting, do			
Amount paid L. & S. Hianveux, mounting Maps, do			
Amount paid F. Forrier and F. J. Judah, for preparing sheets of Crown Squarries, do	25	0	0
Amount paid J. Benoit, Furniture and Repairs for Office, do	141	11	6
Amount paid J. McEnery, examining accounts of advert, do	50	0	0
Amount paid S. McLaughlin, repairing Chronometer, do	6	10	0
Amount paid L. Duy, hanging Bell in Office, do	2	0	0
Amount paid John Kane, Tinsmith's work, do	43	9	8
Amount paid E. McDougall, gratuity do	175	0	0
Amount paid L. & S. Hianveux, mounting plans, do	2	19	1
Amount paid J. O. Vallier, account of sundries, do	2	10	0
Amount paid H. Benjamin, sundries, do	1	0	0
Amount paid J. Jones, Messenger, indemnity for lodging, do	15	0	0
Amount E. Middleton, subscription, "Quebec Gazette," do	1	0	0
Amount paid P. Sinclair, Stationery, do	0	11	3
Amount paid Editor of "Huron Signal," subscription, do	0	10	0
Amount paid Dalton, "Montreal Freeman," subscription, do	0	15	0
Amount paid Editor "German Canadian," subscription, do	0	2	0
Amount paid G. Con, printing land applications, do	0	2	0
Amount paid J. Bradshaw, Messenger, for house rent, do	15	0	0
Amount paid J. McBurney, examining accounts, do	7	10	0
Amount paid H. Benjamin, earning, do	9	2	0
Amount paid J. T. Brousseau, Stationery, do	18	5	3
Amount paid J. Dunn, for Maps of Lake Huron and Lake Supe- rior, do	15	0	0
Amount paid C. E. Anderson, for five proof Safes, do	166	7	6
Amount J. Amiot, for 1 copy of Bouchettes N. A., do	1	0	0
Amount paid P. S. Morin, for 21 copies Plan of Quebec, do	13	2	3
Amount paid Ensign & Co., Map of B. N. A., do	2	5	0
Amount paid L. Crawford, subscription to "Canada Journal," do	3	0	0
Amount paid L. & S. Lemieux, two Portfolios, do	3	5	0
Amount paid P. L. Morin, account of expenses sur. instruments from Paris, do	8	3	3
Amount paid N. Haynes, 2 copies of U. S. Gazetteer, do	2	12	6
Amount paid J. McGinnes, 3 m. of Can., do	2	5	0
Amount paid E. Dangevin, mounting Maps, do	1	0	0
Amount paid S. Connell, for painting two Safes, do	1	5	0
Amount J. H. Belleau, writing for Comr., do	6	7	6
Amount paid J. Poole, "Carlton P. Herald," do	2	10	0
Amount paid J. Donoghue & Co., "Colonist," subscription, do	1	5	0
Amount J. McGinnis, Collin's Map of the World, do	3	15	0
Amount paid H. Benjamin, account of sundries, do	27	10	0

Amount paid E. J. Fletcher, for one copy of "Gwilliam" and
"Hopygraphie," do
Amount paid O. Montreuil and O. Torrance, for
Chateau, do
Amount paid C. Clancy, subscription to "N. Messenger," do
Amount paid J. Steele, subscription to "Watchman," do
Amount J. Mussen, ice for season, do
Amount paid R. Ball, subscription "Ottawa Citizen," do
Amount paid J. Beatty, subscription to "Semi-weekly Leader," do
Amount paid Galt and Crawford, account for Coals, do

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount paid F. Téin, his expenses, do	2	0
Amount paid to the Receiver General per L. Stewart, account of timber dues, do	1517	1
Amount transferred to credit of Receiver General, in account of territorial revenue	36139	6
Amount of balance—Government account, 30th December, 1854.	7969	10
	258448	0

RETURN of Crown Lands and Timber Agents, for Canada W. and E., shewing the balances of their respective accounts, on the 30th Dec., 1854.

	Debit.	Credit.	Debit.	Credit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CANADA WEST				
Land Agents				
John Alexander	26	12	4	39
T. A. Ambridge	5	5	1	10
J. B. Astin	1310	16	6	31
Thomas Bailes				
Norman Ballard				
J. E. Brookes	38	12	6	14
Duncan Campbell				
John Carroll	0	9	8	14
John Clark	24	4	6	11
Samuel Clarke				
Walker Crawford	10	11	6	8
John Durie	17	2	3	11
Andrew Geddes				
William Harris				
Samuel Hart				
George Jackson				
William Jackson				
Anthony Leslie				
F. McAnnany	6	3	7	6
H. W. McAnnany	8	19	10	9
Alexander McNab				
Allan McPherson				
Dennis Moynahan				
J. P. Robin	50	8	11	3
W. J. Scott	102	18	8	6
Alexander Scott				
J. Sherman				
E. P. Smith				
Henry Smith				
George Snider				
C. R. Stewart				
Joseph Wilson				
CANADA EAST				
Land Agents				
J. O. Arcand				
Thomas Barron				
F. X. Bastien				
Amable Bochet				
Cyril Blanchet				
G. A. Bourgeois				
Thomas Boudallier				
N. A. Beaudet				
Alexander Daly				
F. P. Dery				
F. Deguise				
John Eden				
John Felton				
William Fleming				
L. N. Gauvreau				
Pierre Gauvreau				
John Hume				
John Kane				
O. J. Kenny				
A. Lafontaine				
A. B. Lavalée				
Bazile Lupien				
John Lynch				
Henry Lor				
J. S. Lewis				
J. T. LeBel				
Donald McLean				
William Morrison				
Eugene Martel				
W. H. Quinn				
Walter Radford				
Louis Richard				
Andrew Ross				
John Starrs				
C. C. Sheppard				
François Tém. CANADA E. AND CANADA W.				
Timber Agents				
A. J. Russell				
Olivier Wells				
J. F. Way				
C. E. Belle				
G. J. Nègle				
McLean Stewart				
George Duberger				

SAMUEL HART, Agent for

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...		21 6 0	9 18 5			
February ...	500	60 9 4	163 18 1			
March ...			145 13 5			7 8 5
April ...	350	68 10 0	94 15 10			
May ...			126 7 4			
June ...			91 9 10			
July ...	400	86 11 2	130 4 6			
August ...	144	36 8 7	80 8 8			
September ...	462	37 7 6	157 15 2			
October ...	400	74 15 0	187 9 11			
November ...			56 13 7			
December ...	150	79 18 8	34 2 5			
	2406	521 19 10	1439 16 7			7 8 5

SAMUEL CLARKE, Agent

January ...		Nil.				
February ...		Nil.				
March ...		Nil.				
April ...			131 10 9			
May ...		Nil.				
June ...			318 19 5			
July ...			127 8 7			
August ...		Nil.				
September ...			26 1 2			
October ...		Nil.				
November ...		Nil.				
December ...			538 16 11			
			1132 16 10			

J. B. WILLIAMS, Agent for the

January ...	23087	1278 12 6	1546 18 2			
February ...		Nil.				
March ...			1 5 0			
April ...		Nil.				
May ...		Nil.				
June ...		Nil.				
July ...						
August ...						
September ...		Nil.				
October ...		Nil.				
November ...		Nil.				
December ...		Nil.				
	23087	1279 12 6	1548 3 2			

the County of Glengarry.

Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
						31 4 5
						275 2 10
			50	43 17 0		145 13 5
						163 5 10
						126 7 4
						91 9 10
						216 15 8
						116 17 3
						195 2 8
						262 4 11
						274 6 7
			100	77 1 3	11 10 0	202 12 4
			150	130 8 3	11 10 0	2101 3 1

for the County of Halton.

						181 10 9
						318 19 5
						127 8 7
						26 1 2
						538 16 11
						1132 16 10

Counties of Kent and Lambton.

			8776	204 6 1	142 3 8	3168 0 5
			200	10 17 3		12 2 3
			140	4 10 0		4 10 0
			2913	184 0 10		184 0 10
			12029	354 4 2	142 3 8	3818 13 6

WILLIAM HARRIS, Agent for

1854,	Clergy sales, Canada West			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	446	28 17 6	23 4 10			
February	300	21 13 0	81 18 6			
March			44 11 0			
April	140	37 16 2	68 11 1			
May	100	13 12 6	67 11 7			
June	200	40 0 0	7 6 11			
July	300	12 16 8	24 11 1			
August			23 7 10			
September	200	10 2 4	19 16 11			
October	300	31 12 6				
November			116 6 3			
December			2 2 5			
	1986	196 10 8	479 8 5			

GEORGE JACKSON, Agent for

1854,	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
January		Nil				
February		Nil				
March		Nil				
April		Nil				
May		Nil				
June	400	26 15 0				
July	416	25 0 7				
August		Nil				
September		Nil				
October		Nil				
November		Nil				
December		Nil				
	816	51 15 7				

GEORGE SNIDER, late Agent for parts of

1854,	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
January	100	13 15 0	5 15 6			
February			117 4 3			
March	200	17 5 0	65 11 2			
April	100	7 7 1	156 13 6			
May			55 5 9			
June		Nil				
July		Nil				
August		Nil				
September		Nil				
October		Nil				
November		Nil				
December		Nil				
	400	38 2 6	400 10 2			

the County of Renfrew.

Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			2953	155 4 10	23 19 9	231 6 11
			2438	188 16 2	62 4 5	304 12 1
			2088	147 11 5	25 8 0	217 10 5
			945	133 12 1	60 4 2	300 3 6
			3750	156 10 2	82 9 8	320 3 11
			2924	96 5 6	51 5 7	194 18 0
			6264	266 12 1	91 5 2	395 5 0
			3884	164 8 11	128 14 1	316 10 10
			1542	64 13 7	61 14 9	156 7 7
			3865	156 14 6	56 7 5	244 14 5
			2988	120 13 3	214 1 5	451 0 11
			1515	87 12 0	213 10 5	303 4 10
			34556	1688 14 6	1071 4 10	3435 18 6

the County of Grey.

1854,	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Total.
	6667	417 14 6	80 13 3	1487	90 15 3	3 18 3	598 1 3
	3157	358 18 0	150 3 7	707	248 10 0	7 14 0	765 5 7
	3763	362 15 6	436 2 4				798 17 10
	6072	562 12 9	307 1 1	1089	122 13 0	22 17 8	1015 4 6
	8147	107 16 2	552 12 0	1884	104 3 0		764 11 2
	10964	731 14 7	98 2 3	2934	170 4 9	2 0 0	1028 16 7
	15134	910 12 0	92 1 10	6409	349 15 6	100 11 11	1478 1 10
	8060	408 0 0	165 5 11	3069	429 1 6	97 8 6	1099 15 11
		Nil			Nil		5 0 0
	100	5 0 0			Nil		
		Nil			Nil		
		Nil			Nil		
	62064	3865 3 6	1882 2 3	17079	1515 3 0	234 10 4	7548 14 3

the Counties of Wellington and Waterloo.

1854,	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Total.
				4717	281 7 0	54 2 8	355 0 2
				9144	404 19 9	118 11 8	640 15 8
				3595	184 3 9	170 1 1	486 16 5
				4223	393 8 6	68 17 6	626 6 7
				5805	234 3 9	27 13 2	317 2 8
					Nil		
					Nil		
					Nil		
					Nil		
					Nil		
					Nil		
					Nil		
				27289	1493 2 9	439 6 1	2376 1 6

Estate of the late

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West			Grammar School Sales.				
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.		
January	95	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
February		19 11 7						
March				56 9 7				
April				7 10 2				
May			Nil.					
June			Nil.					
July		100	8 19 2					
August								
September				Nil.				
October				Nil.				
November				Nil.				
December				Nil.				
	195		28 10 9	68 19 9				

D. MOYNAHAN, Agent

January	1770	112 7 2	1094 16 11			
February		Nil.				
March		Nil.				
April	966	162 0 0	859 3 2			
May	13218	577 1 9	364 11 6			
June		Nil.				
July	1864	55 12 6				
August		Nil.				
September		Nil.				
October			19 5 5			
November		10 0 0	532 10 4			
December		Nil.				
	17818	917 1 5	2870 7 5			

J. B. ASKIN, Agent for the

January			367 13 3			199 17 9
February	1998	205 16 0	3584 9 1	128	7 18 0	810 19 4
March		Nil.				
April	800	91 2 11	2656 2 2			894 1 6
May	872	16 17 10	94 15 4			88 4 0
June			41 17 0			
July	118	12 15 0	18 5 6			
August						
September						
October	700	125 0 0	69 0 0			
November		Nil.				
December			1154 0 11			374 19 8
	4481	451 11 9	7981 8 3	128	7 18 0	2368 2 3

P. McMULLEN.

Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
						19 11 7
						56 9 7
						7 10 2
						6 19 2
						92 10 6

for the County of Essex.

			672	36 0 0		1243 4 1
				Nil.		
				Nil.		
			3010	133 1 10	35 8 6	1189 13 6
				Nil.		941 18 4
				Nil.		55 12 6
				Nil.		
				Nil.		
			2801	136 19 9	25 12 5	19 5 6
				Nil.		705 2 6
			6488	306 1 7	61 0 11	4154 11 4

Counties of Middlesex and Elgin.

			265	11 0 0		578 11 0
			165	50 8 0		4659 10 6
				Nil.		
			400	27 10 0		3668 16 7
						111 13 2
						125 1 0
						26 0 6
				21 15 3	10 13 6	32 8 9
					49 2 8	49 2 8
						194 0 0
				Nil.		
						1529 0 7
			880	110 13 3	59 16 2	10974 4 8

THOMAS BAINES, Agent for the

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	4830	445 9 7	518 2 2	..	..	..
February	450	198 5 0	916 17 9	..	..	..
March	350	66 2 6	1589 12 6	..	..	..
April	..	236 15 6	1814 18 8	..	..	..
May	500	11 12 6	784 11 8	..	..	..
June	200	300 1 10	1209 6 1	..	..	..
July	132	93 12 0	940 0 11	..	..	..
August	80	12 0 0	214 1 5	..	..	..
September	200	192 19 0	150 6 8	..	..	..
October	200	81 15 0	511 15 9	..	..	..
November	..	..	486 13 11	..	..	..
December	165	48 15 0	1132 13 6	..	..	..
	7107	1687 7 11	10466 15 7	..	..	..

THOMAS A. AMBRIDGE, Agent

January	..	..	100 12 2	..	..	..
February	250	143 5 6	86 16 2	..	..	..
March	100	8 10 0	88 18 11	..	..	..
April	50	16 11 3	519 11 0	..	..	..
May	..	..	52 17 9	..	..	..
June	188	22 3 0	43 5 9	..	..	..
July	..	..	38 14 5	..	..	..
August	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
September	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
October	150	132 15 0	33 17 0	..	..	..
November	150	15 7 6	160 15 5	..	..	..
December	125	56 5 0	268 5 6	..	..	..
	913	394 17 3	1333 14 1	..	..	..

J. SHARMAN, Agent

January	750	70 16 3	7 7 9	..	..	..
February	400	48 2 6	5 6 0	..	..	..
March	..	..	18 18 9	..	..	..
April	..	..	63 0 9	..	..	..
May	..	..	155 2 5	..	..	..
June	200	21 0 0	14 19 0	..	..	..
July	352	109 4 9	..	..	..	..
August	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..
September	200	81 13 9	..	..	..	..
October	200	26 15 0	44 2 3	..	..	..
November	..	..	64 17 7	..	..	..
December	250	93 8 9	60 18 5	..	..	..
	2352	451 1 0	439 12 11	..	..	..

Counties of York, Ontario and Peel.

Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	2957	108 7 9	47 4 0	1112 3 6
..	718	26 18 6	..	1142 1 3
..	2775	120 0 0	..	1775 15 0
..	189 14 8	..	2191 3 10
..	1175	29 1 3	..	325 5 5
..	60	2 5 0	8 9 0	1520 1 11
..	1387 12 11
..	1780	59 5 0	..	285 6 5
..	600	22 10 0	..	365 15 3
..	4 0 6	597 11 3
..	320	9 10 0	3 19 9	700 3 8
..	100	3 15 0	2 9 4	1187 12 10
..	10485	516 7 2	420 2 7	13090 18 3

for the County of Wentworth.

..	..	..	136	128 18 6	..	229 10 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	230 1 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	47 3 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	586 2 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	52 17 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	65 8 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	28 14 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	166 12 0
..	..	..	..	15 12 6	..	191 15 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	324 10 6
..	..	..	136	144 11 0	..	1878 2 4

for the County of Perth.

..	..	..	..	..	..	78 4 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	58 8 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	18 18 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	68 0 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	155 2 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	35 19 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	109 4 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	81 13 9
34029	1894 7 0	..	11801	469 10 0	..	2434 14 3
928	50 15 6	..	4438	171 6 0	..	286 19 1
700	35 0 0	..	1453	48 17 3	..	238 4 5
35657	1980 2 6	..	17742	689 13 3	..	3560 9 3

WALTER CRAWFORD, Agent for

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
January	500	£ s. d. 57 6 1	£ s. d. 241 14 1	..	..	..
February	900	104 10 0	258 8 1	..	..	..
March	500	52 9 6	748 1 5	..	..	..
April	1451	272 7 9	762 3 1	..	..	..
May	200	28 5 0	146 9 7	..	..	..
June	700	181 4 10	120 2 5	..	..	..
July	334	75 1 7	206 11 9	..	..	..
August	298	20 17 8	58 10 9	..	..	..
September	..	..	24 19 4	..	..	..
October	..	..	57 17 5	..	..	..
November	..	..	20 17 10	..	..	..
December	450	42 7 6	11 4 11	..	..	..
	5328	809 9 11	2652 0 8	..	..	..

JOHN CLARKE, Agent

January	..	..	65 2 7	..	..	..
February	..	..	269 6 11	..	..	..
March	..	..	180 12 9	..	..	..
April	..	..	158 10 1	..	..	..
May	..	..	222 12 4	..	..	..
June	..	..	188 0 6	..	..	..
July	91	28 12 0	218 7 10	..	..	..
August	100	55 7 6	70 19 7	..	..	..
September	..	..	95 6 3	..	..	..
October	NIL	..	..	..	..	..
November	NIL	..	..	..	..	..
December	NIL	..	..	..	..	..
	191	88 10 6	1416 18 10	..	..	..

A. McPHERSON, Agent for the Coun

January	200	14 18 9	320 2 0	..	..	50 0 6
February	..	..	214 2 11	..	..	58 19 4
March	..	..	85 9 4	..	..	30 19 4
April	100	11 3 0	318 5 5	..	..	99 18 2
May	..	..	251 14 9	100	34 0 0	47 8 2
June	..	..	104 14 8	..	..	164 14 11
July	285	44 18 7	81 10 10	..	..	70 16 2
August	600	121 5 0	81 12 7	700	205 3 7	77 13 4
September	..	..	19 17 10	..	..	..
October	100	14 10 0	64 14 4	100	34 2 6	25 12 2
November	200	16 3 8	63 6 5	100	21 3 8	..
December	..	..	101 16 4	100	..	17 2 6
	1485	222 17 0	1707 7 5	1100	294 9 4	648 2 7

the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria.

Common School Sales.			Crown sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
..	4867	£ s. d. 445 19 2	£ s. d. 52 16 5	£ s. d. 797 15 9
..	1480	287 9 0	106 19 5	702 6 3
..	2049	187 11 9	458 9 2	1446 11 10
..	80	210 5 4	82 10 0	1327 6 2
..	1815	102 12 0	181 10 4	403 16 11
..	212	9 9 7	181 15 10	422 12 8
..	1400	80 0 0	15 4 10	376 18 12
..	1186	100 11 7	..	180 0 0
..	170	8 16 0	32 4 7	68 19 11
..	1978	78 18 3	12 8 10	149 4 6
..	640	54 18 6	26 18 0	102 14 4
..	6127	888 9 3	58 4 8	450 9 4
..	21999	1853 0 5	1109 2 1	6423 13 1

for the County of Huron.

800	40 0 0	355 14 1	255	13 11 7	3 13 4	478 1 7
1200	60 0 0	371 19 8	..	..	..	701 6 7
800	50 0 0	249 19 11	..	84 14 0	..	515 6 8
1861	75 0 0	449 13 8	..	15 0 0	..	698 8 9
550	22 10 0	182 7 1	..	..	..	427 9 5
..	..	381 6 4	..	..	3 19 6	523 6 4
8120	155 10 0	270 9 8	180	9 17 6	11 16 0	692 13 0
..	..	238 6 5	..	20 0 0	..	384 18 6
4092	430 16 10	..	1195	181 1 4	..	718 4 5
11923	883 16 10	2499 16 10	1550	280 4 5	19 8 10	5184 5 3

ties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington.

..	..	..	300	12 0 0	..	397 1 8
..	..	..	400	16 0 0	4 4 8	293 6 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	116 8 3
..	..	..	300	12 0 0	7 9 3	448 13 10
..	..	..	..	79 16 0	12 1 11	425 0 10
..	..	..	..	..	8 9 7	277 19 2
..	..	..	..	..	..	197 3 7
..	..	..	568	37 12 5	..	523 6 11
..	..	..	100	4 0 0	..	23 17 10
..	..	..	200	8 0 0	..	146 19 0
..	..	..	100	4 0 0	8 8 0	113 1 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	118 18 10
..	..	..	1968	173 8 5	40 13 5	3081 18 2

E. P. SMITH, Agent for the Coun

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	770	227 6 8	457 6 11	..	..	20 6 9
February	880	203 4 1	965 2 10	..	..	15 6 0
March	413	223 12 6	1188 5 11	..	..	80 13 4
April	2334	307 12 6	560 2 8	..	..	159 5 10
May	242	58 11 9	296 13 10	..	..	34 9 0
June	300	39 17 6	596 5 9	..	..	12 17 6
July	100	8 10 0	251 6 10	262	19 7 6	..
August	200	25 2 6	376 14 3	..	..	..
September	119	55 8 0	241 10 9	..	..	..
October	260	48 0 0	165 5 7	..	..	..
November	113	8 1 3	141 9 6	..	..	..
December	793	275 10 10	869 4 10	..	..	..
	6524	1480 12 7	6109 9 8	262	19 7 6	322 18 5

ANTHONY LESLIE, Agent

January	720	31 18 6	98 1 4	..	..	..
February	600	27 2 0	80 15 9	..	..	..
March	250	11 6 2	155 11 0	..	..	..
April	300	25 10 6	108 7 4	..	..	..
May	615	38 19 4	122 5 3	..	..	..
June	..	..	20 7 0	..	..	..
July	300	21 1 0	151 7 7	..	..	..
August	200	12 3 3	16 10 1	..	..	..
September	..	..	107 11 11	..	..	..
October	450	32 18 3	35 5 9	..	..	..
November	700	106 8 9	103 16 0	..	..	..
December	200	11 15 0	169 14 6	..	..	..
	4385	319 2 9	1169 11 6	..	..	..

HENRY SMITH, Agent for the Coun

January	250	151 15 9	323 11 5	..	..	..
February	..	..	222 8 3	..	..	..
March	..	..	196 13 8	..	..	..
April	..	..	38 1 4	..	..	..
May	..	..	90 5 4	..	..	..
June	..	..	41 17 6	..	..	..
July	..	..	226 16 7	..	..	..
August	..	NIL	..	..	..	..
September	..	NIL	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	94 8 2	..	..	..
November	..	NIL	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	250 5 3	..	..	..
	250	151 15 9	1484 7 6	..	..	..

es of Northumberland and Durham.

Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	300	88 0 0	..	793 0 4
..	100	8 0 0	26 9 0	1210 1 11
..	10 12 6	1511 4 8
..	19 7 10	1046 8 10
..	66	15 5 0	21 4 0	889 14 7
..	685 9 9
..	279 4 4
..	401 16 9
..	296 13 9
..	77	48 7 11	..	213 5 7
..	197 18 8
..	1144 15 8
..	543	159 12 11	77 13 4	8169 14 5

for the County of Lanark.

..	..	..	2080	115 5 7	15 5 0	260 10 5
..	..	..	885	75 3 1	46 10 3	229 9 1
..	..	..	708	63 18 0	70 18 7	301 13 9
..	..	..	880	60 14 0	48 3 3	242 15 1
..	..	..	2017	124 8 9	122 18 5	408 9 9
..	..	..	1102	72 2 0	14 7 6	106 16 6
..	..	..	700	28 0 0	12 13 0	218 1 7
..	..	..	200	8 0 0	8 17 8	45 11 0
..	..	..	540	37 12 0	10 18 6	156 2 5
..	..	..	200	8 0 0	20 19 10	97 3 10
..	..	..	630	49 4 0	29 18 4	289 7 1
..	..	..	692	19 14 0	6 7 2	207 10 8
..	..	..	10694	662 1 5	407 15 6	2558 11 2

ties of Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland.

..	..	..	..	..	8 17 5	484 4 7
..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	242 8 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	196 13 8
..	..	..	..	..	..	38 1 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	90 5 4
..	..	..	100	225 0 0	..	41 17 6
..	..	..	..	NIL	..	451 16 7
..	..	..	..	NIL	..	..
..	..	..	200	50 0 0	..	144 8 2
..	..	..	..	NIL	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	250 5 8
..	..	..	300	295 10 0	8 17 5	1940 0 8

JOHN ALEXANDER, Agent

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	19250	812 16 0	436 9 0	..	..	..
February	400	59 5 0	1324 5 8	..	..	..
March	797	52 10 2	498 13 7	..	..	..
April	1350	253 10 0	1049 13 9	..	..	..
May	1110	102 13 8	250 3 0	..	..	..
June	500	42 17 6	156 2 5	..	..	..
July	200	39 6 8	251 19 1	..	..	..
August	..	..	135 11 1	..	..	..
September	..	..	74 9 3	..	..	..
October	..	..	158 6 2	..	..	..
November	..	..	91 8 9	..	..	..
December	68	6 12 0	277 11 11	..	..	..
	17675	1369 11 0	4704 13 8	..	..	..

ANDREW GEDDES, Agent

January	2163	304 3 0	932 5 7	..	..	..
February	600	138 13 8	591 0 1	..	..	..
March	1564	197 3 11	3710 7 10	..	..	..
April	1857	417 17 0	2575 1 7	..	..	..
May	300	50 13 7	1028 17 7	..	..	..
June	500	72 15 0	358 1 6	..	..	..
July	720	164 4 3	1072 16 3	..	..	..
August	900	135 7 2	826 5 0	..	..	..
September	500	170 7 6	94 10 3	..	..	..
October	350	134 11 3	369 14 3	..	..	..
November	857	156 12 6	900 10 9	..	..	..
December	538	123 10 0	509 18 0	..	..	..
	10849	2065 18 10	12969 8 8	..	..	..

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Agent

January	318	20 2 6	185 9 4	..	..	28 9 7
February	100	46 2 6	155 12 2	..	..	39 7 5
March	..	..	666 2 11	600	47 18 8	43 5 5
April	..	..	430 2 7	641	73 10 6	27 16 5
May	100	13 10 0	83 15 2	..	..	30 4 10
June	200	22 7 6	104 1 2	..	..	43 14 9
July	50	5 10 0	182 10 0	..	..	247 12 3
August	..	..	100 2 9	..	..	..
September	..	..	178 16 7	..	..	20 8 4
October	..	..	9 3 6	..	..	14 2 0
November	..	..	136 3 0	145	23 0 0	224 13 6
December	100	7 17 6	513 16 3	100	10 1 3	16 16 10
	868	115 10 0	2735 15 5	1486	154 10 5	786 11 4

for the County of Simcoe.

1854.	Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total /
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	12376	506 12 0	38 5 7	1794 2 7
..	9459	584 14 3	229 1 1	2197 6 0
..	7607	442 17 9	54 17 0	1048 18 6
..	9228	384 14 6	209 16 5	1897 14 8
..	7686	438 9 1	112 8 9	903 14 6
..	7730	376 7 6	29 9 11	604 17 4
..	36520	1369 10 0	20 1 7	1880 17 4
..	3384	141 17 8	4 1 0	231 9 9
..	4245	164 3 9	37 1 3	275 14 3
..	519	18 3 4	65 9 8	241 19 7
..	4288	297 13 6	161 15 2	550 17 5
..	1800	67 10 0	113 18 4	465 12 3
..	108840	4792 13 9	1076 5 9	11943 4 1

for the County of Wellington.

..	..	..	..	..	..	3 19 9	1240 8 4
..	..	..	..	113	4 4 9	..	733 18 6
..	..	..	..	300	11 5 0	11 18 6	3930 15 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2992 18 7
..	..	..	..	131	4 18 3	..	1084 9 5
..	..	..	..	271	23 2 0	..	453 18 6
..	838	105 8 6	73 2 3	21969	835 1 10	7 19 6	2258 12 7
..	Town.	20 0 0	69 15 9	12900	487 10 0	35 18 9	1574 16 11
..	Town.	97 0 0	62 4 3	13700	610 15 0	..	1034 16 9
..	100	9 0 0	..	73178	2649 13 8	4 0 9	3166 19 11
..	1100	55 0 0	37 10 9	17841	666 3 6	86 12 9	1902 10 3
..	..	..	86 16 3	3022	98 6 6	149 19 6	968 10 3
..	2038	286 8 6	329 9 3	143125	5391 0 6	300 9 6	21342 15 3

for the County of Norfolk.

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284 1 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 2 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 9 9	762 16 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	74 5 0	605 14 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127 10 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	15 15 0	185 18 5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485 12 3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 2 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	14 11 10	213 16 9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23 5 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383 16 6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548 11 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	110 1 7	3852 8 9

W. J. SCOTT, Agent for the

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.			Grammar School Sales.		
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.
January	2957	£ s. d. 156 7 7	£ s. d. 886 16 6	100	£ s. d. 29 17 6	£ s. d. 60 8 7
February	235	15 4 5	360 0 1	..	..	..
March	708	106 19 7	502 12 0	..	..	7 3 0
April	278	77 5 1	661 8 7	..	..	7 3 6
May	280	55 14 0	661 12 0	104	27 15 8	91 19 6
June	106	28 2 4	200 0 9	4	2 11 6	57 16 0
July	170	12 15 3	163 12 8	..	..	..
August	150	62 0 0	84 9 7	..	..	..
September	180	31 17 6	47 13 7	..	..	..
October	50	3 8 9	66 4 11	..	..	..
November	249	59 16 0	242 16 4	..	..	23 14 1
December	628	163 17 0	108 6 0	..	..	..
	3179	624 10 6	3600 14 5	208	80 7 2	221 9 8

JOHN DURIE, Agent

January	400	38 0 0	168 17 2	..	..	..
February	300	34 0 0	310 13 1	..	..	..
March	400	120 8 9	159 11 7	..	..	..
April	441	67 12 10	478 7 3	..	..	..
May	350	141 12 6	80 14 2	..	..	..
June	1000	255 19 10	75 15 10	..	..	..
July	600	274 12 6	182 9 5	..	..	..
August	1195	147 7 6	391 17 0	..	..	..
September	..	..	26 1 9	..	..	..
October	100	3 0 0	74 9 10	..	..	..
November	150	40 8 9	321 17 6	..	..	..
December	68	59 9 0	269 8 11	..	..	..
	5004	1182 11 8	2550 3 6	..	..	..

ALEXANDER McNABB, Agent

January	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..

Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Common School Sales.			Crown Sales.			Total.
Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.	Amount received on old sales.	
..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
..	1566	160 18 4	44 15 11	1389 4 5
..	350	27 0 0	..	402 4 6
..	6	10 0 0	..	626 15 7
..	86 2 6	11 0 9	798 0 5
..	100	11 8 6	..	849 9 8
..	285 13 7
..	178 19 5
..	146 9 7
..	42	72 2 8	6 6 0	157 19 9
..	69 13 8
..	326 6 5
..	200	8 0 0	2 2 0	277 6 4
..	1975	224 3 8	19 8 9	4720 14 2

for the County of Carleton.

..	..	..	8571	136 16 10	38 1 5	381 15 5
..	..	..	2754	230 3 3	29 15 10	604 12 2
..	..	..	1460	54 16 0	83 1 5	417 17 9
..	..	..	875	42 8 0	63 4 1	651 12 2
..	..	..	400	16 0 0	17 8 0	255 14 8
..	..	..	1000	103 1 11	..	434 17 7
..	..	..	200	8 0 0	12 13 7	477 15 6
..	..	..	670	30 18 0	37 5 1	607 7 7
..	..	..	100	4 0 0	89 11 3	119 13 0
..	..	..	383	14 10 5	55 3 7	147 3 10
..	..	..	1210	48 8 0	62 15 6	483 9 9
..	..	..	915	87 2 7	134 10 9	550 11 3
..	..	..	18418	776 5 0	623 10 6	5132 10 8

for the County of Bruce.

2960	329 17 0	129 4 9	..	..	..	459 1 9
3490	218 16 6	265 12 8	..	..	..	484 9 2
2724	220 19 0	688 6 5	..	..	..	909 5 5
10344	780 3 2	473 18 11	..	..	..	1254 2 1
12958	780 14 6	445 1 10	..	..	..	1175 16 4
14282	588 5 10	215 2 11	..	..	..	803 8 9
14879	685 6 11	250 2 10	..	..	..	885 9 9
9397	483 8 0	88 17 6	..	..	..	672 5 6
6264	484 6 10	140 11 2	..	..	..	624 18 0
21180	1144 19 0	202 9 2	29387	1128 8 6	..	2475 16 8
(*)	NIL	..	..	NIL	..	..
(*)	NIL	..	..	NIL	..	..
93428	5616 16 9	2899 3 2	29387	1128 8 6	..	9644 13 5

(*) Returns not received in time for this Statement.

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOREGOING RETURNS.

1854.	Clergy Sales, Canada West.				Grammar School Sales.				Common School Sales.				Crown Sales.				Total.
	Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.		Amount received on old sales.		Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.		Amount received on old sales.		Number of Acres.	Amount received on new sales.		Amount received on old sales.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Samuel Hart	2406	521 19 10	1439 16 7	7 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	150	120 8 3	11 10 0	2101 3 1	1132 16 10	11 10 0	2101 3 1
Samuel Clarke	2367	1273 12 6	1548 3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12029	354 4 2	142 13 8	3318 13 6	142 13 8	142 13 8	3318 13 6
J. B. Williams	1366	186 10 8	479 8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24556	1688 14 6	1071 4 11	3455 18 6	1688 14 6	1071 4 11	3455 18 6
William Harris	316	51 18 7	400 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17079	1515 3 0	234 10 4	7548 14 8	1515 3 0	234 10 4	7548 14 8
George Jackson	400	28 10 2	400 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29289	1488 2 9	439 6 1	2376 1 6	1488 2 9	439 6 1	2376 1 6
George Sisk	495	28 10 2	400 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estab. P. McMillan	1313	911 1 5	2870 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6483	306 1 7	61 0 11	4154 11 4	306 1 7	61 0 11	4154 11 4
D. Morrison	1731	311 1 5	2870 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	830	110 13 3	59 18 2	10974 4 8	110 13 3	59 18 2	10974 4 8
J. B. Aikin	913	321 1 3	1368 14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	144 11 0	...	1873 2 4	144 11 0	...	1873 2 4
Thomas Ambridge	7107	1687 1 1	10466 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10485	516 7 2	420 2 7	13090 13 3	516 7 2	420 2 7	13090 13 3
Thomas Baines	3332	451 1 0	10466 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17742	1853 13 3	...	6423 13 1	1853 13 3	...	6423 13 1
J. Shawman	5298	809 9 11	2652 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21999	1853 0 5	1109 2 1	5134 5 3	1853 0 5	1109 2 1	5134 5 3
W. Crawford	191	83 9 11	144 19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1580	280 4 5	19 8 10	8169 14 5	280 4 5	19 8 10	8169 14 5
John Clarke	1485	222 12 0	1707 7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1968	173 8 5	40 13 5	3081 18 2	173 8 5	40 13 5	3081 18 2
A. McPherson	6524	1480 12 7	6109 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	159 12 11	77 13 4	8169 14 5	159 12 11	77 13 4	8169 14 5
E. P. Smith	4335	319 2 9	1169 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10634	662 1 5	407 15 6	2558 11 2	662 1 5	407 15 6	2558 11 2
Anthony Leslie	250	151 15 9	1484 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	295 0 0	8 17 5	1940 0 8	295 0 0	8 17 5	1940 0 8
Henry Smith	1960	146 19 0	785 2 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15310	723 16 0	110 14 4	1766 11 5	723 16 0	110 14 4	1766 11 5
H. W. McCann	1453	189 17 6	4709 6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6387 12 9	...	...	6387 12 9
John Carroll	137	19 7 0	641 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66 11 4	...	...	66 11 4
J. P. Roblin	17875	1369 11 0	4704 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	108940	4792 13 9	1076 5 9	11943 4 1	4792 13 9	1076 5 9	11943 4 1
J. Alexander	10849	2065 18 10	12969 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	143123	5391 0 6	300 9 6	21342 15 3	5391 0 6	300 9 6	21342 15 3
Andrew Geddes	868	115 10 0	2735 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3852 8 9	...	...	3852 8 9
D. Campbell	1183	183 18 11	1603 17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7327	323 4 11	90 13 5	2201 15 0	323 4 11	90 13 5	2201 15 0
F. McAnnany	...	...	123 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 11 2	...	...	123 11 2
N. Ballard	2415	522 19 1	5689 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18854	1768 19 11	1012 16 9	9024 1 4	1768 19 11	1012 16 9	9024 1 4
John E. Brooke	5938	774 8 1	3980 14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2264	325 12 0	64 4 8	5453 8 4	325 12 0	64 4 8	5453 8 4
W. J. Scott	5004	1182 11 8	2530 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13418	776 5 0	623 10 6	5132 10 8	776 5 0	623 10 6	5132 10 8
John Durie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29887	1128 8 6	...	9644 13 5	1128 8 6	...	9644 13 5
A. McNabb	100	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	...	...	8 0 0
Estate W. Rorke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 15 0	...	...	18 15 0
Estate T. Talbot	350	143 4 8	1240 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	78 13 0	318 9	1466 5 6	78 13 0	318 9	1466 5 6
J. T. Gillison	...	...	156 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14697	1705 4 4	1154 4 10	8904 13 10	1705 4 4	1154 4 10	8904 13 10
A. Manahan	...	...	4 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 9	...	...	4 11 9
C. R. Stewart	300	12 0 0	629 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9007	369 12 10	78 1 0	1079 8 0	369 12 10	78 1 0	1079 8 0
Peter Carroll	200	38 18 10	79 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118 4 4	...	...	118 4 4
A. Scott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4 6	...	...	8 4 6
W. Hawkins	100	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	5 0 0
	127638	15655 13 3	85286 16 3	6 9	5369	578 5 8	5166 6 9	...	...	304985	17410 18 7	8870 19 5	170113 9 0	17410 18 7	8870 19 5	170113 9 0

RECAPITULATION.

	Total amount of Acres.		Total amount received.	
			£	s. d.
	6296	January.....	1172	1 10
	18336	February.....	1237	14 7
	3991	March.....	454	15 1
	4644	April.....	1080	3 6
	19611	May.....	856	8 10
	2963	June.....	859	1 11
	4134	July.....	996	13 10
	1001	August.....	236	15 11
	4492	September.....	526	10 8
	17091	October.....	616	3 7
	5787	November.....	739	15 1
	3098	December.....	366	8 9
	91444		£9142	13 7
Free Grants—J. T. Lebel.....	5700			
	97144			

Sold in 1854.				Received on account of previous sales.		Total.	
	Acres.	Total amount of sales.	Received on account.				
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Clergy.....	19501	4997 11 4	1372 4 0	3341 15 3	4713 19 3		
Crown.....	71943	8365 15 0	3024 6 8	1404 7 8	4428 14 4		
					£9142 13 7		

RETURN shewing the number of acres sold, amount of sale and amount of money received on account thereof, during the year 1854.

	Acres.	Amount Sale.			Amount received.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clergy Lands, Canada West	127638	61671	0	0	15858	13	3
Clergy Lands, Canada East	19501	4997	11	4	1372	4	0
Crown Lands, Canada West	529180	184000	4	2	28404	7	3
Crown Lands, Canada East	71943	8365	15	0	3024	6	8
School Lands, Common	304985	153665	7	0	17410	18	7
School Lands, Grammar	3369	1514	8	3	578	5	8

Crown Lands Department, Quebec.

CANADA EAST.

RETURN of Surveyed Crown and Clergy Lands undisposed of in Lower Canada, 1st January, 1855, furnished in conformity to the request (6th November, 1854,) of the Committee of the Honorable Legislative Assembly, appointed to examine and report upon the present system of management of the Public Lands.

Clergy Lands	503500
Crown Lands	2464700
(Estimated.)	Acres... 2968200
Crown Lands, under control of Agents	1665900
Clergy Lands, do do	503500
	2169400
	Acres... 798800

RETURN relative to Township Surveys, for the year ending 31st December, 1854.

Surveyors' Names.	Townships.	Salary.	Allowances.	Total land surveyed.	Total expense.	Average cost per acre.
A. Bochet	Colbert	344055 acres.	£3604 18s. 6½d.	2½d.
C. J. Bouchette	Bristol and Temiscamingue ... ..	...	...	
P. Daly... ..	Weedon ... ..	...	...	
F. P. Quinn	Chilton ... ..	...	...	
Dignan & Martin	Peterborough ... ..	...	...	
J. B. Legendre	Radnor ... ..	...	...	
A. Larue	Begon ... ..	...	...	
A. Driscoll	Blake ... ..	...	...	
H. G. Hall	Adstock and Thetford ... ..	...	...	
C. E. Fournier.. ..	Garneau... ..	...	...	
D. Sinclair	Derry ... ..	...	...	

J. W. BOUCHETTE,
for the Com. Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Surveying Branch, East,
Quebec, 24th March, 1855.

RETURN relative to Surveyors and Surveys, for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

Surveyor's Names.	Surveys (Townships, &c.)	Salaries of Surveyors.	Allowances for rations	Total land surveyed.	Total expense.	Average cost per acre.
D. S. Ballantyne ...	Mesy, Metabetchouan, Caron, and Charlevoix..	15s. per diem.	1s. 6d. per diem.	355000 acres.	£5192 13s. 6d.	34d. per acre.
J. J. Roney ...	Portland.					
T. Tétu... ..	Roux and Daaguam					
V. Desrochers ...	Woodbridge					
L. Fortin ...	Patton					
J. Bignell ...	Gayhurst					
J. A. Maçon ...	Villeneuve					
E. W. Blaiklock ...	Exploration in rear of Quebec					
C. J. Bouchette ...	Outlines on River du Liedre...					
D. P. Croteau...	Bourdages					
P. Griffin ...	McGill					
G. Duberger ...	Tadousac, Iberville and Village of Escoumains					
H. M. Perrault ...	Bigelow...					

J. W. BOUCHETTE,
for the Com. Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Office,
Surveying Department, East,
Quebec, 1st March, 1855.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Com.

UPPER CANADA.—RETURN of Land surveyed in 1854.

Locality.	Surveyors.	Cost of Survey.	Acres Surveyed.	Miles of exploring and Road Lines Surveyed.	Remarks.
Rond'eau and St. Clair Road.....	A. P. Salter.....	£ 134 9 0 977	42½	As this is the total amount of the accounts for Surveys completed, and audited and examined during the year 1854, partial payments on account of which were made in the year 1853, it does not correspond with the Accountants' Return of Moneys paid for Surveys in 1854, which includes payments on account for Surveys in progress.
Town Plot, Mount Forest.....	Francis Keir.....	148 1 0	..... 68503	60
Howick.....	Hugh P. Savigny.....	652 15 9	..... 311	163
Mattawan and Deux Joachim's Road.....	John A. Snow.....	420 11 6	..... 142938	
Amsterdam and Bradford.....	John Ryan.....	86 9 0	..... 30346	
Outlines, County of Renfrew.....	Duncan Sinclair.....	673 10 8	..... 68132	
Indian Reserves, Lake Superior and Mining Locations.....	J. W. Bridgland.....	431 0 7	..... 119	50½
Melancthou.....	David Gibson.....	382 1 6	..... 311826	76½
Elma.....	John Grant.....	565 18 9	..... 393	
Pembroke and Mattawan Road.....	Robert Hamilton.....	319 6 11			
Laue.....	Philo. D. Salter.....	58 10 1			
Corunna.....	J. W. Bridgland.....	472 4 3			
Muskoka Exploration.....					
		£ 4344 19 0			

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 10th March, 1855.

UPPER CANADA.—Return of Land surveyed in 1853.

Locality.	Surveyors.	Cost of Survey.	Acres Surveyed.	Miles of exploring and Road Lines Surveyed.	Remarks.
Ottawa and Opeongo Road Holland and Marsh in W. Gwillim- bury and King	Robert Bell	£ 1636 17 5	54500	200	*As this is the total amount of the accounts for Surveys completed, and audited and examined during the year 1853, (partial payments on account of which were made in 1852,) it does not correspond in amount with the Accountant's Return of monies paid for Surveys in 1853, which includes payments on account of Surveys in progress.
Township of Bruce	John Ryan	196 11 7½	10757		
Township of Carriek	Chasholm Miller	312 13 3	35416		
Township of Kinloss	John D. Daniell	419 4 9	59962		
Town Plot of Priceville	E. R. Jones	388 0 6	41079		
Township of Minto	David Gibson	179 7 6	563		
Township of Grey	Charles Rankin	438 12 6	71059		
Culross and part of Elderslie	P. S. Donnelly	527 13 6	65200		
A few Town Lots in Peterborough	George McPhillips	494 13 4	63192		
Township of Grattan	John Reid	6 5 9	6		
Bytown, Lot 39	Robert Hamilton	447 7 6	40994		
Outlines of Indian Reserves on Lake Huron	R. Bell and D. Sinclair	44 9 10	43		
Township of Normanby	J. S. Dennis, J. W. Keating and Charles Unwin	1418 1 0	453548		
Town of Charlotteville	David Gibson	456 8 6	46913		
Township of Greenceok	James Black	47 5 0	306		
Township of Turnberry	Robert Walsh	614 17 9	55976		
Exploring and Road Line from Hin- chinbrooke to the River Mada- waska	Wm. McCleary and C. Fraser	516 10 9	36493		
Mattawan and Nipissing Road	Thomas F. Gibbs	363 4 6		111	
	Duncan Sinclair	281 5 8		44 m. 27 chs.	
		*9039 10 7½	1034906	355 m. 27 chs.	

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 3rd March, 1855.

CANADA EAST.

RETURN shewing the quantity of Land under the control (under the Regulations and Instructions of the Department), of each Agent for the sale and disposal of Lands—furnished in conformity to the request (6th Nov., 1854) of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to examine and report upon the present system of management of Public Lands.

Name of Agent.	Agent for	Clergy.	Crown.	Total.
Arcand, J. O. C.....	Part of Megantic.....	36200	8000	44200
Barrow, Thomas.....	Part of Two Mountains.....	9700	26800	36500
Bastien, F. X.....	Part of Ottawa.....	.....	13000	13000
Bochet, Amable.....	Portneuf and Champlain.....	.....	3500	3500
Blanchet, Cyprien.....	Part of Megantic.....	17764	38000	55764
Bourgeois, G. A.....	Part of Drummond.....	6000	2400	8400
Beaudet, N. A.....	Arthabaska.....	18500	12400	30900
Daly, Alexander.....	Part of Leinster.....	12200	34000	46200
Déry, J. P.....	Part of Portneuf.....	4000	12600	16600
Degrise, Florence.....	Part of Kamouraska.....	2800	48100	50900
Duberge, George.....	Part of Saguenay.....	2900	.....	2900
Eden, John.....	Part of Gaspé.....	7300	8400	91900
Felton, John.....	Pts. Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond.....	87100	77900	165000
Fleming, William.....	Part of Huntingdon.....	200	.....	200
Gauvreau, L. N.....	Part of Rimouski.....	.....	21700	21700
Gauvreau, Pierre.....	Parts of Gaspé and Rimouski.....	28800	165200	194000
Hume, John.....	Part of Megantic.....	13900	17500	31400
Kane, John.....	Part of Saguenay.....	.....	225500	225500
Kemp, Orin, J.....	Parts of Stanstead, Missisquoi and Shefford.....	29200	5500	34700
Lafontaine, Aimé.....	Part of Ottawa.....	13600	112600	126200
Lavallée, A. B.....	Pts. Two Mountains, Terrebonne & Leinster.....	1790	19100	20890
Lynch, John.....	Part of Ottawa.....	.....	57200	57200
Lor, Henri.....	St. Maurice.....	900	21600	22500
Lewis, J. S.....	Beaulharnois.....	6366	.....	6366
Lebel, J. T.....	Parts of Drummond and Sherbrooke.....	.....	96700	96700
McLean, Donald.....	Part of Ottawa.....	3400	11600	15000
Morrison, William.....	Berthier.....	12100	18900	31000
Martel, Etienne.....	Bonaventure.....	51300	128800	180100
Quinn, W. H.....	Part of Two Mountains.....	11900	38500	50400
Radford, Walter.....	Part of Ottawa.....	6500	29300	35800
Richard, Louis.....	Part of Drummond.....	18800	49000	67800
Rojo, Andrew.....	Pts. of Megantic, Dorchester and Bellechasse.....	33600	111300	144900
Starrs, John.....	Part of Ottawa.....	22600	19900	42500
Stewart, McLean.....	Quebec.....	15900	61200	77100
Sheppard, C. C.....	Part of Drummond.....	17000	7400	24400
Tétn, François.....	Parts of L'Islet and Bellechasse.....	11180	55100	66280
Larue, S. V.....	Part of Bellechasse.....	.....	31000	31000
		503500	1665900	2169400

Canada East.

Statement shewing the several steps to be taken from the period when a tract of waste land is ordered to be surveyed, till the final delivery of a Patent for 100 acres thereof purchased on the usual terms by a settler, including all the ordinary references in such a case, and the same in case of a free grant and of a Clergy Reserve, furnished in conformity to the request (6th Nov., 1854) of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, appointed to examine and report upon the present system of management of Public Lands.

Respecting Crown Land sold.

1. Instructions with plan of the projected Township, by surveying Branch, to the surveyor chosen for the survey.
2. Return with plan of survey, field book &c., from surveyor;
3. Examination of the same, for approval or correction, as the case may be.
4. Erection of Township by Proclamation.
5. Transmission to corresponding Branch of copy of specification and plan.
6. Publication, during one month in Canada Gazette, and certain other papers, of the notice laying the lands open for the sale.
7. Transmission to the local agent, for his guidance in effecting sales, of a manuscript copy of the specification containing the names of the occupants, if any, with the copy of plan received from surveying branch; also printed copies of the notice on slips, for circulation, and forms of permit.
8. Agent's return of sales, and of receipt of first instalment.
9. Agent's successive returns of the other instalments being paid up, with interest, and of settlement duties being performed.
10. Examination and entry of those returns in the receipt book and the sales books of the office.
11. Transmission to the Provincial Secretary's Office, of the usual reference and description for the issue of a Patent.
12. Filling up at the Provincial Secretary's office of the Patent; procuring the Governor and Secretary's signatures; affixing the great seal thereto; and transmitting said Patent to Provincial Registrar's Office for enregistration.
13. Enregistering the Patent in the latter office, and transmitting the same to Crown Land's Office; where.
14. The Patents are compared with the references previously issued, then entered in a Book under the date on which they are received and finally transmitted to the proper Local Agent for delivery.

Respecting a free grant of Crown Land.

Preliminary action, same as that for Crown Land sold, and explained above by Nos. 1 to 5.

Further action, same as per Nos. 6 and 7, with the required modifications Agent's Report recommending party for a location ticket.

Preparing, entering and forwarding ticket to Agent.

Agent's Return of locatee having performed settlement duties, and being entitled to his Patent.

Crown Lands Commissioner's adjudication under order in Council of 22nd March 1854, confirming location, and authorizing issue of Patent.

Remaining action as that for Crown Land sold, and explained above under Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Respecting Clergy land sold, same process as that for Crown land sold, except that no settlement duties are required.

Copies of the Regulations under which Lands are now sold, or otherwise disposed of, together with copies of instructions to Agents:—Also, Copies of the said Regulations and Instructions as in force, prior to those now adopted.

(Copy.)

Extract.—From a Report of a Committee of the Hon. the Executive Council on Land applications, dated 22nd July, 1852; approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd July, 1852.

On the subjoined Memorandum of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 22nd July, 1852, suggesting new regulations respecting the price and sale of Crown Lands in Upper and Lower Canada.

Memorandum.

“ Suggestions respectfully submitted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.”

Upper Canada.

“ All Crown Lands in Upper Canada, West of Durham and Peterborough Counties, exclusive of the tract mentioned in the former memorandum, to be sold at 7s. 6d., payable in ten years with interest.”

“ All other Crown Lands in Upper Canada at 4s., payable in five years with interest.”

“ In special cases, the Government to fix such higher prices, by order in Council, as may seem proper under the circumstances.”

“ The conditions as to the Timber, and as to improvements, &c., to be made to agree with those adopted in the preceding memorandum, on 7th July, inst.

“ The extent to be sold to any one individual to be limited to 200 acres.”

“ It is also suggested that the application to Parliament for money to help in making roads and other improvements, towards the settlement of Lands, be £15,000 for each section of the Province.”

The Committee advise that the suggestions contained in the above memorandum be approved and adopted.

Certified,

(Signed,)

WM. H. LEE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th July, 1852.

Notice is hereby given, that the School Lands in the Counties of Bruce, Grey, Wellington and Huron, are now open for sale to actual Settlers on the following terms, viz:

The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in ten equal annual instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the Land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person upon these terms.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

Notice is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below :
West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre : In the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre ; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and South of the St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec, East of the Chaudière River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre : In the District of Quebec, West of the River Chaudière and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre : In the Districts of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, South of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre : In the District of Gaspé and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.

For Lands enhanced in value by special circumstances, such extra price may be fixed as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may direct.

Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the Land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 20th September, 1852.

Sir,—The enclosed printed form is the only one which will henceforth be used as a license or permission to enter upon and occupy any public land.

Every such license will hereafter issue under the signature of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

You will therefore transmit the first instalment with a written application from each intending purchaser, stating the number of the lot he desires to occupy in conformity with the notice (of 30th July or 6th August) and all such information as may be necessary to fill up the instrument, on receipt whereof the license will be immediately forwarded to you for delivery.

You will in each case be furnished with a duplicate to be signed in every instance by the intending purchaser, whose signature or mark you must witness and certify that the document has been read or explained to him, and that he has consented to the conditions before delivery of the copy signed by the Commissioner, and such duplicate you will remit back duly executed to the Department.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

P. S. The receipt to be given by you in the first instance will be for a deposit on account of a certain lot and an Official Receipt will be endorsed on the license sent to you for delivery to the purchaser when he executes the duplicate.

(Signed,) JOHN ROLPH.

To

Crown Land Agent,
Upper Canada.

School.

185

To _____ Agent
 Herewith you will receive the sum of £ _____ as a deposit on account
 of _____ which I hereby apply for permission to occupy and cultivate with
 a view of purchasing in conformity with the notice issued from the Crown Lands
 Department, and published in the Official Gazette, under date 31st July, 1852.
 Witness,

Crown.

185

To _____ Agent,
 Herewith you will receive the sum of £ _____ as a deposit on account
 of _____ which I hereby apply for permission to occupy and cultivate with
 a view of purchasing in conformity with the notice issued from the Crown Lands
 Department, and published in the Official Gazette, under date 6th August, 1852.
 Witness,

WHEREAS,

is desirous to occupy and cultivate Lot number _____ in the _____ Concession,
 of the Township of _____ in the County of _____ with a view to
 purchase and obtain a Deed in Fee for the said Lot on the terms hereinafter men-
 tioned:

Know Therefore, that the Commissioner of Crown Lands, by this Instrument,
 grants full License and permission to the said _____ to enter upon
 and clear and cultivate the said lot of Land for the term of _____ years,
 subject to the following conditions, reservations, and restrictions, viz:

First:—That he shall pay an Instalment of one _____ of the purchase
 money at the rate of _____ per acre upon execution hereof, and an instalment
 of one _____ annually, with interest, until the whole shall be paid.

Second:—That he shall enter upon the said Lot immediately and occupy it
 continuously, and shall, during the first five years, clear thereon at the rate of not
 less than five acres annually for every hundred acres, and build a dwelling house,
 not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

Third:—That he shall not cut any of the growing wood on the said Lot, ex-
 cept for the clearing of the ground, for fuel, buildings, and fences thereon, nor dis-
 pose of it in any manner, until the land has been paid for in full and Patented, and
 any wood cut in violation of this condition shall be deemed to have been cut by
 the said _____ and be dealt with as by law provided in respect to
 timber cut upon Public Lands without authority.

Fourth:—That should the said _____ violate or neglect to fulfil
 any of the foregoing conditions, this Instrument shall become null and void and the
 Commissioner of Crown Lands may revoke the same, and he or his Agent may enter
 upon and take back the said parcel of Land without any formality whatever, and
 without any other proof than such as may be satisfactory to the Governor General
 in Council.

Fifth:—That the said _____ shall not transfer or assign
 this instrument, unless with the written consent of the Commissioner of Crown
 Lands so to do.

Sixth:—That upon compliance with the foregoing conditions the said
 _____ shall be entitled to receive a Deed in fee for the said Lot, but the
 timber, though owned thereafter by the Patentee, shall be held subject to any gen-
 eral duty the Legislature may hereafter impose upon timber.

In witness whereof we have herunto set our hands and seals this
 day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
 fifty

In presence of

}

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
 Quebec, 18th February, 1854.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to inform you that, (as a general rule,) transfers from purchasers of Land under the regulations [of 30th July, or 6th of August, 1852,] will not be admitted unless accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the conditions of sale have been complied with.

(Signed,) J. C. TARBUTT.

To _____
 Crown Land Agent,
 M. C.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
 Quebec, March, 1855.

Memorandum.

In the absence of any general regulations, required to be made by the 2nd and 25th sections of the Land Act of 1853, an order in Council was passed 3rd July, 1854, reducing the number of acres to be cleared annually from five to two acres, on lots in several Townships in the Counties of Perth, Bruce, Grey and Wellington, the surveys of which had recently been completed, and which it was desirable should be opened for sale without further delay. And on the 3rd ultimo, it was decided by order in Council, that the regulations published 6th August, 1852 (respecting Crown Lands) should now be applicable only to those Townships which have been surveyed since the Union of the Provinces.

J. C. TARBUTT.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
 Montreal, November, 1845.

General Instructions to the District or Resident Agents of the Department of Crown Lands.

Agents' Duties.

1.—The duties of the local Agents of this Department consist, in selling such of the Crown, Clergy, or other public Lands as may from time to time be placed at their disposal, collecting instalments on former Sales, as well as rents now or hereafter to become due on lots given on lease, or sold on quit rent, and granting licenses to cut timber.

II.—They are to perform, in addition to the duties prescribed by the Land Act, such inspection and other special services, and give such information as may be required of them by the Governor of the Province or by this Department.

III.—It is their duty to see that no depredations or trespasses are committed on the Lands, Woods, Mines, Ores, Quarries or other property of the Crown and Clergy, to prevent such trespasses as far as may be in their power, and in all cases to give information of the same to this Department.

IV.—They are also expected to give applicants generally such advice and information as they are enabled to afford (not of a confidential nature) respecting the sales and grants of public Lands. But any direct or indirect understanding on their part for participating in the benefits claimed by the individuals, any receipt of money for their own benefits no matter from whom, to secure to the parties the obtaining of any lot of Land, would subject them to the loss of their situation, as would also all speculation in land within their Agency not actually under Patent.

V.—In many particularly cases the valuing of certain lots improved or not, is imposed on this Department, a duty however which it can only accomplish through its sub-delegates. The responsibility in these cases resting entirely with the local Agents, they are to proceed to this valuation with much attention and caution, avoiding all favor or acceptance of persons, and avoiding equally too high a valuation which might deter or overcharge purchasers, or too low a one, which would diminish the fair proceeds of the public property.

VI.—In the inspecting and valuing of the parcels of Land reserved for villages and surveyed in small lots, they are to be guided, not by the average price of Land per acre, but by the particular circumstances which have induced the laying apart those tracts, and which have reference to their present state, by the resources which they hold out and the object of their establishment. The improvements which may exist on any of those lots are to be valued separately.

Sales of Crown Lands.

I.—The Sales of Crown Lands are strictly to be confined to the Lots put on Sale and inserted in the lists or tables already or hereafter to be published, with copies of which the Resident Agents are furnished; any occasional deviation from this rule will be made known in a special manner.

II.—The Lots are to be sold at the contents and prices specified in the lists to the first applicants who offer payment in full, either in Cash or Scrip. No application to purchase is to be entertained unless accompanied with the whole of the purchase money.

III.—The lots generally contain 200 acres while the applicant may only require 100. In such cases, and when the lot is not in a particular condition, sales of half Lots may be effected, the division being always made lengthwise, unless otherwise directed.

IV.—Broken or irregular Lots are not to be divided, unless the applicants furnish at their own cost a Plan or Certificate of Survey of the portion they require, to be transmitted to the Department for approval. No Lot is to be divided, the contents of which are less than 150 acres.

V.—Whenever a Lot is supposed to contain less than the quantity of acres mentioned in the printed List, the purchaser or party interested is to furnish the Agent with a Certificate and Plan of Survey shewing the exact contents of the Lot, which is to be transmitted to the Department for consideration.

VI.—In all the Lists of Crown Lands advertised for Sale, a notice of not less than 30 days is given, before the expiration of which no sale can be effected; and no adjudication should be made before 10 o'clock, A. M., of the day of Sale.

VII.—It may therefore happen that on or previously to the day and hour appointed, applications may be made by more than one person for the same Lot. In

such cases, *should none of the parties have a right of pre-emption*, the Lots so applied for will have forthwith to be put up to Public Auction, beginning at the fixed price, and adjudged to the highest bidder. The sale however of such lots may be postponed to some future time, should it be found necessary or more convenient to do so, on giving notice to that effect in the neighbouring places, and particularly to the applicants, who ought to be notified by letter if possible.

VIII.—All persons will be admitted to bid at the public Sales. Should the last bidder not pay within one half hour after adjudication, and that from the disproportion between his bid and the preceding one, or from other causes, there should be reason to suspect collusion or a design to prevent fair competition, the sale may be declared null and void, and the lot put up again, either instantly or on a future day, by giving notice to that effect.

IX. The Agents are authorized on such occasions to refuse any exorbitant bid, unless the whole of the purchase money be immediately deposited. And as the above precautionary measures will be insisted upon, they should be announced publicly before the Sale.

X.—The Sale of Village Lots, when disposed of by Auction, will be regulated by the same conditions.

XI.—No direct or even vague sufferance or permission is to be given which might authorize persons to settle themselves provisionally on Public Lands.

XII.—No advice is to be given by the Agents on the choice of Lots, they are merely to point out which are vacant: misunderstandings on those points might expose the Department to a useless or even disagreeable correspondence.

XIII.—Squatters and others in the unauthorized possession of Public Lands must be informed that the only way for them to secure the property thereof is to purchase them at once. Occupants in good faith however or with improvements should be afforded an opportunity of effecting their purchase within a short delay; and no lot with any considerable improvements on the same, should be sold to any other than the occupant, without first communicating with the Department on the subject.

XIV.—Whenever it shall appear that a Lot put on Sale should be withdrawn from the list for further consideration, either on account of some special claim or from its containing Mines, Quarries or other particular productions, or from its being likely to be required for Military or other Public Works, or from its affording important sites for Villages, Mills, or Manufactories, or lastly from its having been previously disposed of, the Agents are authorised and required provisionally to withdraw such Lot from the list of Lands for Sale, and to inform this Department of the same, accompanying the information with the necessary details.

XV.—Sales of Crown Lands, *not advertised*, may be sanctioned to occupants or to parties who from the peculiar position of the Land would be injured by the Sale of it to others, on special application to that effect being made to the Governor in Council.

XVI.—Whenever a Sale is so made under an Order in Council, allowing the applicant to purchase at the valuation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the cost of valuation or inspection must be borne by the party interested; when paid, the Sale may be carried out subject to the approval of the Department. At the same time a reason is to be assigned for the valuation fixed and the costs of valuation to be stated.

XVII.—As it often occurs that persons who have obtained Orders in Council to purchase, remain satisfied with the security to the Land which it confers, and delay completing the Sale, it is to be understood that if the purchase money be not paid within three months from the time the application was allowed in Council, interest is to be charged from the date of the order.

XVIII.—The agents are to give as much publicity as possible to the lists of Lands offered for sale by distributing them in the various Townships of their

Agencies, and having them put up in the most frequented places, such as Court Houses, Churches and Taverns in remote Townships.

Sales of Clergy Reserves.

I.—The Sales of Clergy Reserves are regulated by order of the Queen in Council of 21st October, 1841, and 10th December, 1842, according to which no Clergy Land is to be sold without having been previously inspected and valued by competent persons, and the price thereof approved by the Governor in Council.

* II.—A portion of the reserves have been so inspected and valued under instructions from this Office, and Copies or Abstracts of the Returns of Inspection are furnished to the Agents for their guidance. The Lots are to be sold at the prices affixed to each, provided they are not below the upset price of Crown Lands for the District in which the Lot is situated, as no Clergy Reserves are to be sold under that price.

III.—The terms of payment are inserted in the various notices of sale published in the Gazette and other papers, and are as follows, viz:

† Two sixths, or one third of the purchase money is to be paid in hand, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments of one sixth each, payable on the 1st of January in each year, with interest from the date of sale, the first of which to fall due and be payable on the 1st of January next ensuing, after the day of sale.

IV.—No Scrip is to be received in payment of Clergy Lands.

V.—On such of the reserves as have been leased in addition to the price per acre, the rent, if any due, must be paid down with the first instalment on the expiration of the lease, together with interest at six per cent. per annum, on the purchase money from the expiration of the lease to the time of sale.

VI.—Parties claiming under the leases must prove their title thereto, by producing transfers, as well as a receipt from the authorised agent for the back rent.

VII.—On improved lots not leased, interest on the purchase money is to be exacted for the whole period of occupation, and must be paid in full with the first instalment.

VIII.—Lessees and parties generally, who have been in occupation of Clergy Lands for the space of five years next before the 1st of January, 1841, have a right of pre-emption to their respective lots, for the space of 12 months from the date of the notice of sale.

IX.—In all instances where the inspectors have neglected to state the period that the parties who occupy the land without authority have been in possession in order to regulate the charge of interest on the purchase money, it will rest with the Agents to take the best means in their power to satisfy themselves on this point, before permitting parties to purchase.

X.—When lots are represented to be in the occupation of various individuals in irregular portions, it is desirable that the parties should make an amicable arrangement among themselves, so that patents may not be required, excepting for the regular half lots.

‡ XI.—Should the purchaser be either the lessee or the occupant, the value of the improvements is to be claimed, besides the price per acre unimproved.

XII.—In order that the expense attending the inspection may be reimbursed, it has been decided that, upon such lots as have been inspected, an addition be made to the valuation of 20 shillings on lots containing 100 acres or less, and 30 shillings on those containing more, for land in Upper Canada, and 15 shillings and 25 shillings for the same description of lots respectively in Lower Canada.

§ XIII.—Where lots have not been inspected, the parties in occupation must

* Altered by circular of 31st March, 1851.

† Altered by circular of 14th March, 1846.

‡ Revoked by circular of the 23rd Decr., 1846.

§ See also circular of 6th May, 1846.

make a special application to the Governor General in Council, for permission to purchase, proving their claim to pre-emption, and that there is no adverse claim on account of improvements, by the certificate of a licensed surveyor (to be obtained by them at their own proper cost) which should state the extent and nature of said improvements, what the character of the land is, and his opinion of its value, to which the Agent will add his report upon the opinion of the Surveyor.

XIV.—Applications for vacant uninspected Clergy Reserves are to be made in the same manner, the vacancy and value of the land to be proved by the certificate of a licensed surveyor, as in preceding paragraph.

XV.—Parties conceiving themselves aggrieved by the returns of inspection have a right to have their case considered upon petition to the Governor in Council; such appeals, however, ought not to be encouraged except in cases of evident error or injustice.

XVI.—All new sales of Clergy Reserves are to be returned monthly, but in separate statements.

Sales of Timber Licences.

Separate Agencies have more recently been appointed for the Management of Timber Licences.

Collection of Arrears.

I.—Lists of arrears on former sales of Public Lands, as well as on Rents, are furnished to the Agents, and it is their duty to attend to the collection of the same, by notifying the parties indebted to call and pay at the office of the Agents.

II.—It is desirable that they should see occasionally the debtors of the Department, and make themselves acquainted with the residence of each of them, and with their means of paying; but this they must do without incurring any expense to be charged to the Department.

III.—It is to be observed, that interest when chargeable, is to be calculated on each instalment from the day of sale to the day of payment.

IV.—Full instalments only, with interest, are to be received by the Agent,—all moneys offered in part payment of such instalments should be declined by the Agents,—neither are they to receive instalments on portions of lots, when not divided at the time of sale, as subdivisions of sales are not permitted.

V.—Transfers and Assignments of lots are frequently sent to this Office for registration; when forwarded through the Agents, they ought to see that they are duly executed, and have the affidavit attached required by the 30th Clause of the Land Act.

VI.—Lots can only be transferred as originally disposed of.

VII.—Transfers of lots sold will not be registered unless all the instalments actually due are paid up.

Remuneration.

* I.—The remuneration of the District Agents is fixed by an order in Council of the 8th January, 1843, at a commission of 5 per cent. on the first two thousand pounds collected, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all subsequent receipts on account of sales and instalments.

II.—On collections on account of rents, a commission of 10 per cent. is allowed, without reference to the amount of commission which may be derived from other sources.

* Altered in August, 1846, to 5 per cent on the first £500,—on the next £7000, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and on all sums exceeding £7, 500, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

III.—This per-centage is to be calculated on the 31st December, on the aggregate proceeds during the year, of all Public Lands and Timber, (when subject to a commission) and is intended as a full compensation, not only for the management of Sales and Collections generally, and attending to what may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public property under their charge, but also for all the other ordinary duties which the District Agents are called upon to perform such as reporting in all cases referred to them by the Department, receiving and delivering Patents, and giving applicants generally the information they may require in all matters connected with Public Lands.

IV.—It is particularly to be observed, that on credit sales the Agent will be entitled to a commission on that portion of them only which he will collect at the time of sale; the commission on subsequent instalments, when collected will be received by him, or his successor in office, as the case may be.

V.—When employed on inspections, or other extraordinary duties, under special instructions from this office, the Agents will be entitled to a pay of 15s. per day, which is to cover all travelling and other expenses.

VI.—In making out their charges for inspections, they will invariably state the number of days employed on each service, and the distance in miles travelled from their residence to the extreme point visited; the account to be sworn to at foot before a Justice of the Peace, as practised by Land Surveyors.

VII.—Postages, which they may have to pay on letters addressed to them on official business, will be reimbursed to the Agents; they are, therefore, to transmit quarterly, on the last day of March, June, September and December, of each year, a statement of Postages so paid by them, mentioning the date of the letter—the name of the writer—and the amount paid on each. These accounts will be certified at foot. All letters so paid for, will be considered as records of the office and will have to be produced when required.

VIII.—Agents are not to pay the postage on letters sent by them, unless written by order of or for the benefit of the Department.

IX.—They are to provide themselves, at their own cost, with all the necessary Books and Stationery.

Monthly Returns.

I.—As soon as possible after the last day of every month, each Agent is required to prepare and transmit a return, according to the form furnished, of all his Sales and Collections on account of this Department, during that month.

II.—The Returns to be made in duplicate, one copy to remain in this office and the other to be returned to the Agent, approved or with corrections if necessary.

III.—All transactions, whether Crown or Clergy Sales or instalments (with the exception mentioned under the head of Clergy Sales, Section XVI,) are to be entered as they occur in their regular order of date, specifying distinctly in the column headed "Description," the particular service on account of which the sum is received. The date of each transaction is to be inserted in the proper column.

IV.—These returns should be prepared with care, and the interest when any, calculated correctly, stating the number of years and days for which it is charged.

V.—As they are intended to be a mere copy of each day's transaction, the returns may be commenced a few days before and closed on the last day of the month, there is nothing therefore to prevent their being mailed for transmission within the first three or four days of the following month, and it is expected that this will invariably be done.

VI.—In the first money column the full amount of each sale or collection is to be entered, principal and interest in distinct items; and in the others respectively must be specified what proportion of the same has been paid in cash or scrip,

writing on the face of the scrip the particular sale on account of which it has been paid.

VII.—In all payments in scrip the exact amount due only must be received, unless the party tendering it is willing to forfeit all excess to the profit of the Crown, as no change is to be returned either in scrip or cash for any such excess: all balances so given up are to be carefully noted in the returns. All over payments in money to be applied on subsequent instalments are also to be declined by Agents.

VIII.—All scrip received during the month must invariably be enclosed within the return of that month; sending it either before or after is apt to create confusion.

Moneys are to be paid over whenever they amount to twenty-five pounds, and all balances under that sum sent with the returns. And as the forwarding of money by mail may be attended with some risk, remittances will be considered as duly made if deposited into any of the Banks authorised to receive Government deposits, (whenever such exist at or near the residence of the Agent) transmitting the Bank's receipt for the same.

IX.—At the foot or on the back of the return, the different sums transmitted with it, in cash or scrip, or during the month should be stated, shewing the exact amount retained by the Agent on account of each return for his commission.

X.—Collections on account of Timber will also be reported monthly but in separate returns.

XI.—Should it happen that no sale or collection had been made, a report to that effect will be made in the following terms:

“I have to report that I have made no sale, and collected no money whatever on account of the Department of Crown Lands during the present month of “

(Date and Signature.)

XII.—Correct Copies of their returns should be preserved by the Agents, as subsequent reference may occasionally have to be made to them.

XIII.—In all new sales it is necessary that the names, surnames, and additions of the purchasers should be inserted at length, as also their place of residence, that the parties may be referred correctly for Patent.

XIV.—With the exception of their per-centage, Agents are in no case to retain in their hands, out of their collections, any sum whatsoever for any claim or account they may have against the Department—should they have any just demands to prefer against it, either for themselves or others, they will transmit the same, and when approved the amount will be passed to their credit or a cheque sent in payment.

XV.—All accounts against the office are to be transmitted in duplicate, and separate and distinct accounts are to be made for each different charge.

XVI.—No charge will be admitted unless previously sanctioned by the office.

XVII.—All official communications, bank cheques, &c., &c., should be directed to the *Commissioner of Crown Lands*, as in cases of absence, inconveniences or delays may arise when addressed nominally to any other officers of the Department.

XVIII.—Letters accompanying monthly returns should allude to no subject not immediately connected with the account part of those returns, and generally when an Agent has to address the Department on several distinct matters, it is desirable that he should do so, by so many separate communications, as without this precaution, much inconvenience may result to the public offices, each case having frequently to be considered or referred to other Departments separately.

XIX.—The books and other papers or records of their agencies are to be kept apart from the Agents' private papers and considered as public property, to be pro-

duced or handed over to their successor in office or to the Department whenever required to do so.

(Circular.)

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
MONTREAL, 14th March, 1846.

SIR,—The Executive, on the representations made to them from various parts of the Province, have deemed it advisable to modify the terms lately established for the sale of Clergy Reserves, and a public notice to that effect will appear in the Gazette of this day. Your attention is therefore requested to the following directions, which supersede part of your former instructions respecting the sales of Clergy Reserves.

1st—*One Tenth* only, (instead of *One Third*) of the Purchase Money will, from this date, be required in hand, and the remainder in nine equal annual instalments of *One Tenth* each, payable on the 1st of January in each year, with interest, from date of Sale, the first of which to fall due and be payable on the 1st of January next ensuing after the day of Sale.

2nd—On Lots occupied without authority, in place of interest, as required by the late regulations, rent will be charged for the time of occupation, at the following rates, viz :

<i>In Upper Canada,</i>		} On Lots of 200 Acres, and in proportion for half Lots.
For the First	7 years, 35s. per annum,	
Second	7 ditto, 70s. ditto,	
Third	7 ditto, 105s. ditto,	
<i>In Lower Canada,</i>		
For the First	7 years, 25s. per annum,	
Second	7 ditto, 50s. ditto,	
Third	7 ditto, 75s. ditto.	

3rd—The privilege of pre-emption granted by the late regulations to lessees or their assigns whose leases expired previous to the 1st day of January 1841, as also to occupants of Clergy Lots without authority previous to same date, shall not be considered to extend to such lessees or their assignees, or to such Occupants as do not on or before the 1st January 1847, make application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purchase of the Clergy lots which they respectively occupy, and who do not on or before that day pay all rents which may be due, according to the present regulations.

4th—It will be an express condition of all Sales of Clergy Reserves, that the purchaser shall not cut or remove any timber (except for the purposes of clearing and building on the land) until the whole of the purchase money shall have been paid.

The rent to be charged is uniform in each section of the Province upon all lots occupied without reference to their respective value ; there may therefore be cases in which, owing to the distance of the land from any market, the badness of the soil or other circumstances, the full rent, at the rate specified, would be a heavier charge than the land could bear, and might swell the price of it beyond its actual value including improvements.

It will be your duty to report such cases for the consideration of the Department, stating particularly the circumstances of each, and suggesting at the same time what would be in your opinion a fair and equitable charge.

In some instances, Occupants, although willing, have represented themselves unable to pay down the One Third of the Purchase Money required by the late regulations, together with all the arrears of Rent. The extension now granted for the payment of the principal will in a great measure meet the requirements of such cases.

It would be more in accordance with the wishes of the Government, and no doubt more for the interest of the purchasers, that the entire amount of arrears should be paid at the time of purchase, and this rule must be adhered to when practicable. Yet, in particular cases when the arrears will amount to a large sum, when from other causes the occupant will be totally unable to pay the amount of arrears in hand, the Department will not object to add the latter to the principal, and receive instalments on the whole. In all such cases two in place of one instalment of ten per cent. will be required.

For instance, on a lot of 100 Acres valued at 10s. per Acre the price will amount to	£50	0	0
Supposing this lot to have been occupied 8 years, the charge for arrears will be as follows :—			
Seven years at 17s. 6d. (for U. C.)	£6	2	6
One year at 35s. do	1	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£	7	17 6
Making altogether the sum of	£57	17	6

Two Tenths of which will be £11 11s. 6d., and £5 15s. 9d. for each following instalment.

It will be necessary in all such cases that the arrears of Rent should be represented by a proportionate increase, on account of improvements, in the price of the Lot per Acre, and returned as such.

The sale of the above Lot might therefore be inserted in the Monthly Return as made for 11s. 6⁹/₁₀d. per Acre, to cover Principal and Arrears. To simplify the operation, any fraction under or over a *half-penny* might be left out in the calculation of the rate per Acre. The price of the above Lot would in that case be reduced to 11s. 6¹/₂ per Acre, and amount altogether to £57 17s. 6d.

In all cases of application for the purchase of occupied Clergy Reserves, the parties in possession must be required to furnish to the Agent an affidavit from two neighbours, shewing the period of occupation, and the nature and extent of improvements made, to be transmitted with the returns.

It has been found that when the ten instalment system formerly prevailed, many Clergy Reserves were purchased, and the first instalment paid merely with a view to obtain the Timber thereon, which was accordingly removed, the Land was subsequently abandoned, and now remains to be resumed by the Government despoiled of its principal value.

To guard against a repetition of this evil, all future Sales must be made subject to the express condition that no Timber (except for the purpose of clearing or building on the Land) shall be removed until the whole of the Purchase Money is paid up.

Should an Occupant desire to sell any marketable Timber, he will have to apply for permission to do so to the Resident Agent, who, before granting the same, will insist on the value of the Timber to be cut being paid in hand, or will secure the amount thereof by Bonds payable within a period of nine months from the date of the permission, to be signed by the Applicant, with two good sureties; the proceeds to be applied in part liquidation of the Purchase Money.

Sales already made under the late regulations, and on which interest and One Third of the Purchase Money have been paid, are not to be disturbed, but, if desired, the payment of future instalments may be delayed and divided so as to extend them over the term of nine years now allowed to Purchasers, taking care to bring all such future instalments into decimal portions of the original amount of purchase.

Rents, on *leased* Clergy Reserves in Upper Canada are, as heretofore, to be collected by Mr. BAINES, at Toronto.

You will give as much publicity as possible to the notice before alluded to, copies of which will be sent to you for that purpose, and particularly to that part of it which refers to the future occupation of Clergy Lands without authority.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant;

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
MONTREAL, 6th May, 1846.

SIR,

You will on receipt of this resume the sale of Clergy Reserves under your present instructions, but I am to call your particular attention to the valuation of the lands applied for.

The generally low rate at which the Clergy Reserves are considered to have been estimated was the cause of the recent suspension, the greatest care therefore should be taken that no lot be disposed of below its real value, which ought to be established, not with reference to the upset price of Crown Lands but by the price that private lands in the neighbourhood and of the same quality would command.

In effecting sales of lots included in the general returns of inspection, you will carefully revise the price affixed, and report such lots as you may conceive to have been undervalued, and suggest at the same time what in your opinion would be a fair price.

You will also pay particular attention to the valuations made by surveyors at the request of intending purchasers, and should you find a disposition in any of them to undervalue the land you will decline receiving their reports, and suggest to the applicants such others as you may think will render justice to all parties concerned.

(Signed,)

D. B. PAPINEAU,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

To _____
Crown Land Agent,
U. C.

(Circular.)

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 23rd December 1846.

SIR,—By the printed circular of the 14th March last, you were informed that—"the privilege of pre-emption granted by the late regulations to lessees and to their assigns whose leases expired previous to the 1st day of January,

“ 1841, as also the occupants of Clergy lots without authority prior to the same date, shall not be considered to extend to such lessees or their assigns or to such occupants, as do not on or before the 1st January, 1847, make application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purchase of the Clergy lots which they respectively occupy, and who do not, on or before that day, pay all rents which may be due, according to the present regulation.”

I am however now to inform you, that a further delay is granted to parties so circumstanced. You will not therefore, for the present and until further instructions, sell any Clergy Reserves so occupied to any other than the occupant or his assignee. And this will be your authority for refusing to sell such lots to other applicants.

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

(Signed.) D. B. PAPINEAU,
Commissioner.

(Copy)
Circular.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 29th January, 1851.

SIR,—In consequence of continual appeals to the Executive Government for protection on the part of individuals in occupation of land which has been sold to other persons, it is deemed advisable that a clause should be inserted in receipts given to parties purchasing land supposed by the Agents of the Department to be vacant, to the following effect; that the sale is made upon the express understanding that no claim exists on the part of any other person on account of improvements or otherwise, and that should a claim be established the sale will be cancelled.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. H. PRICE.

To _____
Crown Land Agent,
M. C.

(Circular.)

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 31st March, 1851.

SIR,—Having brought under the notice of the Government the prohibition (embraced in the 2nd paragraph, respecting the sales of Clergy Reserves, of the general instructions of November 1845), from selling such lands at less than 8s. per acre, I have to inform you that the Department is authorized to dispose of lots at less than that price, provided it be clearly proved that they are of an inferior quality; which you will be careful to ascertain, demanding for them an appropriate price.

This is equally applicable to lots not included in the inspection of 1844, for which applicants have to furnish Certificates of a Licensed Surveyor, and upon which your report is required by the 13th paragraph of the same instructions.

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

J. H. PRICE.

RETURN of Clergy Reserves undisposed of, in Upper Canada, at 1st January, 1855.....	664400 acres.
RETURN of School Lands, in Upper Canada, at same date :	
Common School	819100 acres.
Grammar School.....	164300 acres.
	483400 acres.

RETURN of surveyed Crown Lands undisposed of, in Upper Canada, at the
same date..... 1871100 acres.

No Free Grants were located last year, but about seven hundred locations of fifty
acres each, previously made by the Agents on the lines of road in Upper Canada open for
settlement, were confirmed.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, March, 1855.

RETURN shewing as nearly as possible the quantity of land under the control of each
Agent for the sale and disposal of the Lands :

Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry.....	49800
Prescott and Russell	102300
Leeds and Grenville	43600
Carleton	39400
Lanark	172300
Renfrew	258000
Frontenac, Lennox and Addington	458500
Prince Edward	11100
Hastings	93200
Northumberland and Durham	25700
Peterborough and Victoria	231200
York, Ontario and Peel	17600
Simcoe.....	97000
Grey	131600
Wellington	77700
Waterloo.....	28000
Halton	2800
Wentworth	2100
Oxford and Brant	1800
Middlesex and Elgin.....	5900
Lincoln, Haldimand and Welland.....	400
Norfolk	7300
Kent	20500
Essex	31200
Lambton	16500
Perth	50000
Huron.....	170100
Bruce.....	169700

Memorandum.—In the County of Renfrew, the Townships of Brougham (about
84,000 acres), and Grattan (about 61,000 acres); in the County of Grey, the Township
of Proton (about 66,000 acres Grammar School Lands); and the residue of Melapcthon
(about 30,000 acres Crown Lands); and in the County of Perth, the Township of Wal-
lace (about 23,000 acres Common School, and about 30,000 acres Crown Lands,) are
surveyed, but not yet placed at the disposal of the Resident Agents by advertisement.

J. C. TARBUTT.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec March, 1855.

(Copy.)

CROWN LANDS COMMITTEE,
12th March, 1855.

Mr. Spragge will furnish the Committee with a comparative statement of the cost of managing the Public Domain in Upper and in Lower Canada, distinguishing the Departmental charges and surveys, and suggesting such changes as may in his opinion be productive of increased efficiency, and economy. His remarks are requested to apply to all the various classes of property.

A. T. GALT,
Chairman.

Statement prepared by Mr. Spragge, Chief Clerk Crown Land Department, in compliance with the requisition of the Committee of the Honorable the House of Assembly, appointed to enquire into the management of the Public Lands, with a view of shewing the "comparative cost of managing the Public Domain in Upper and in Lower Canada, distinguishing the Departmental charges and surveys," as directed by the Committee.

The accompanying Schedule exhibits the Office establishment of the Department of Public Lands on the 31st Dec., 1854, with the amount of salary paid to each individual. There being a class of Officers, including in their number the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who fulfil duties which pertain to both sections of the Province, it has seemed correct in principle, to treat the aggregate amount of £2,135, which represents their annual salaries, as apportionable equally between Upper and Lower Canada. It will accordingly stand thus :

Total amount of salaries paid to officers and employees of the Upper Canada Branch.....	£3173	15	0
Add one-half of the sum paid to persons employed for both sections.....	1067	10	0
<hr/>			
Total expense of office establishment for Upper Canada,.....	£4241	5	0
Total amount of salaries paid to officers and employees of the Lower Canada Branch.....	£3560	12	6
Add one-half of the sum paid to persons employed for both sections.....	1067	10	0
<hr/>			
Total expense of office establishment for Lower Canada,.....	£4628	2	6
Expenditure for surveys in Upper Canada during the year 1854.....	£2870	2	0
Expenditure for surveys in Lower Canada during the year 1854.....	£7398	9	5
As a portion "of the cost of managing the Public Domain": the remuneration allotted to the Local Agents for attending to the sale of the Public Lands, in their respective Counties or Divisions, amounting, in Upper Canada as per centage upon the sums received in payment of land sold, to.....	£ 4097	18	6
And in Lower Canada to.....	470	16	8

should properly be included. These, however, as well as general particulars of sales, will appear in the statement which it devolves upon the Accountant of the Department to prepare in detail, and at a glance it will be perceived that these amounts ought not to be added to the expenditure of the office establishment, inasmuch as the true mode of coming at the comparative expense of management

in Upper and in Lower Canada is by arranging under their distinct heads the outlay incurred, and determining whether the benefits which result to the Province from the expenditure will justify its continuance, or whether with the same expenditure under an improved system, more satisfactory results may not be secured.

Referring to the large amount charged as remuneration to Local Agents in Upper Canada as per centage on land sales, it is to be observed, that the payments realized correspond proportionably with the large sum received by those Agents, for services rendered by them in the sale of land. There are other items of expenditure which it would be difficult, if not impossible, entirely to assign in their just proportions as pertaining to each division of the Province, of these postage, fuel, an equivalent for office accommodation, repairs to building, &c., could not be separately distinguished; and as regards stationery, printing, advertising, office books, &c., &c., although by carefully analyzing the accounts, the section against which they ought to be charged could be ascertained, in general it would be attended with a considerable degree of trouble, and would occupy time which can be ill spared.

It has been often urged both in and out of Parliament that the cost of maintaining the Land Department exceeds what the revenue derived from it will justify. As bearing upon this point it is important here to state that while the seat of Government was on the last occasion at Toronto, the writer of this paper, in conjunction with another gentleman, satisfactorily ascertained that the cost of management in the Upper Canada Branch of the Department was relatively less than that of the Canada Land Company, whose prudent, economical and judicious arrangements, offered a guarantee that their establishments were not conducted upon an improvident system.

It is satisfactory to be enabled to place these circumstances before the Committee, redounding as they do to the credit of the officers of the Land Department.

Adverting to the subject of cost of management, the principle must be admitted, that such an establishment as the Land Department ought to confine its expenditure within a limited per centage, upon the amount realized from the disposal of the public land under its charge. In Upper Canada, I see no reason why from 7 to 9 per cent. should not be ample to cover both the cost of management, and the effecting of all necessary surveys. As regards Lower Canada, it may be difficult to form an opinion; the inferior value, and less saleable quality of the lands there, manifestly creates a vast difference as respects the profits, which the various classes of the public lands in that section of the Province ought individually to yield. But I cannot help entertaining the belief that under an improved system, and by freely throwing open lands to all who might desire to settle, a demand for land would be created which seems now scarcely to exist. To bring this to pass, vigor must be infused into the management of the Lower Canada lands, and all preferences for settlers of any one class or creed be put an end to, once, and for ever, if that section is at all to keep pace with Upper Canada.

I have stated from 7 to 9 per cent. on the receipts ought to be sufficient to defray the cost of management in Western Canada, and can but offer it as a conjecture that from 25 to 35 per cent. might be expected to cover the corresponding charges in the other section of the Province. It is nevertheless with some reluctance I express opinions in regard to land matters not actually pertaining to the Branch of the Department with which my duties immediately connect me, but I have, I may say, seen enough in Lower Canada, and more than enough, to convince me, that it possesses great resources which remain yet to be developed; and entertaining these sentiments, I feel that I should not be justified were I to allow myself to be withheld by departmental etiquette from giving expression to views and opinions which may have some effect in arousing to energetic action some of those

who are deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Lower Canada, and who would not willingly see her outstripped by Canada West, without an effort being made, to maintain an equality in influence, progress and population; and the requirement of the Committee leaves me no alternative.

Having pointed out that opportunities for improvement exist, I will now proceed to comply with the instructions of the Committee, by specifying the manner in which it appears to me, much may be done to effect them.

To facilitate the obtaining reliable information relative to the disposable public lands, I consider that local agents are necessary at Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke, and perhaps at one or two other points of considerable resort, on our lines of communication; the divisions of country under them severally could be easily indicated, and they should be provided with every species of intelligence which would prove acceptable to persons looking out for land for settlement; and lists for distribution should be prepared, exhibiting the situation and price of the public lands of every description in Lower Canada, regarded as disposable. It will scarcely be credited that, in Quebec and Point Levi, there have at times been four, and at others, three official establishments having some hand in the management of the public domain. It must be self-evident that complications such as these cannot be otherwise than expensive, and must have an effect, the reverse of simplifying business or of rendering information easy of attainment. These offices should, I think, be amalgamated, and the divided responsibility which attaches to them, be rendered by one accountable person.

I can see no reason why separate offices, and separate accountantships should exist in Lower Canada, any more than in Canada West, for the various descriptions of public land, the Queen's Domain, the Queen's Posts, the Seigniorie of Lauzon, and the lands still styled the Jesuits' Estates, are as much the lands of the Province, the one as the other, or as the public property commonly called Crown Lands, or as those, formerly Clergy Reserves, which now constitute a portion of the public domain. The whole are now public lands. There is no reason why they should not all be brought into the market, be sold, and titles in free and common socage be given; the ideal distinction implied under the appellations which have attached to them be abolished; and a thorough amalgamation of these various classes of property be effected. The time for preserving distinctions which have no longer any recognized meaning has passed by, and only tends to keep apart men, whose interests in common induce them to desire the advancement of their common country and the obliteration of the monuments, which but serve to denote a period, when separate interests jarred with each other, and dissatisfaction and discord extensively prevailed, and which may be revived, if but a watchword be left. I can comprehend no purpose to be answered by the late Jesuits' Estates being continued to be treated as a separate and distinct class of lands, unless it be with the object of restoring them at some propitious moment, to the Order who originally held them. Without entering upon the question of the propriety of their resumption, at a period now very many years past, it is sufficient to know that in the Crown, as the Trustee of the people, they are now vested. And if the controversy, threatening anarchy and violent civil commotion, which has for several years prevailed in relation to the Clergy Reserves, which has but terminated with their sequestration, and which arrayed the majority of the people of Canada against one particular Church, does not inculcate lessons for the observance of prudence and moderation, nothing can teach them.

To remove betimes, beyond recal, that which it may be apprehended might become a subject of bitter strife, engendering fierce hatred and animosity, is a work which should commend itself to every lover of his country, and is the dictate alike of patriotism and humanity. I am justified therefore in strongly

recommending that these lands should without further delay, be disposed of without any reservation, in the same manner as other available public land.

The suggestion that but a limited number of Local Agencies, should be continued and those at the principal points on the great lines of communication, would of necessity involve the suppression of the lesser remaining Agencies; The fact that the aggregate sum paid in Lower Canada through them for the year 1854, was on Crown Land sales but the insignificant sum of £4,441 9s. 4d., and on Clergy Reserve sales but £4,911 6s. 5d., the per centage to the Agents for collecting which amounted to the small sum of £470 16s. 8d. will possibly answer the question as to whether the business, which their existence is supposed to have some hand in producing, warrants their continuance; or will not justify a more convenient method to the public in general, being resorted to. It is a positive hardship, that instruments so feeble in effecting good as these Agencies have proved themselves to be, should stand in the way of Emigrants, and others who desire information with a view to purchasing, obtaining it; except at too great a cost of time and money, in undertaking arduous and expensive journeys to remote localities, with very uncertain results before them.

I have during now between ten and twelve years' residence in Lower Canada, acquired some knowledge of its capabilities for Agricultural purposes, and believe that by most persons they are underrated. I know no reason why large exportations of barley, oats, peas, and seeds should not proceed from the old settlements, except that as yet the people have not displayed the necessary enterprise. May they soon awake to it; And an infusion of settlers from other parts of the Globe will accelerate its development. It is true that the climate is rigorous, and the winters of long duration, but it is known to many that the climate of Upper Canada has with the progress of improvement, and of opening up the country, become wonderfully ameliorated, and seems to be approaching to the character, of the same latitudes in Europe. If there be reality in this, the same influencing principles which have been found to operate in Canada West, could not under corresponding circumstances but have their effect in Lower Canada, and cultivation occasion a milder climate. The line of the great waters stretching many hundreds of miles is the seat of the chief Agricultural districts in the lower section of the Province, excepting of course the Eastern Townships and two or three other localities; and along the bleak shores of these waters, many of the productions of the soil yield returns inferior to lands removed in some measure from their margin.

I believe it may be assumed that no adequate explorations of the country, north of the Saint Lawrence, from the Ottawa to the Saguenay, have yet been accomplished. Here is presented a wide field for enterprise. The lumberman it is true has entered some divisions of that region of country, and has paid into the public chest some tens of thousands of pounds for timber trees. But it ought not to be lost sight of, that cutting of timber from the public lands is not progress, and constitutes nothing more than a temporary branch of trade, of which a very few years more will probably see its termination. Were the subject carefully weighed and deliberately considered, the policy of affording it very great encouragement might be found to be questionable. For, while supplying distant markets, our domestic one is yearly rising, and our own consumption but insufficiently provided for. The permanent staple productions of the Colony are those which need a fostering care, and the more we widen our great Agricultural field, the more secure we shall be of a lasting prosperity. As a means to this end, I would advise an exploration under trustworthy and experienced Surveyors, of the section of country I have indicated, and in the event of lands suitable for settlement being discovered of some extent, I am of opinion that the system developed in my letter to the Honorable Mr. Morin, of the 25th March, 1854, which I had

the honor to place before the Committee, might, with great advantage be brought into operation.

The section of the Land Act, 16 Victoria, chap. 159, authorises the bestowment of Locations of one hundred acres, to actual settlers, on leading lines of road designed to open up the interior country. With the pioneers of new settlements, grants without purchase, to that extent, would doubtless operate; as an inducement to enter the Forests so that locations of that nature, subject only to the extra condition of clearing the timber from one half of the road in front would be eagerly sought for. In my letter above alluded to, a mode of creating Township road funds, and of regulating their disposal is fully detailed, and I do not hesitate to say that if faithfully carried into practice, would prove an admirable means of opening out all the required roads in new Settlements, without the slightest occasion for public aid being furnished for that purpose.

I here repeat my belief that vigorous management under a judicious, and well directed system, joined with practical economy in carrying on the Land Department, are all important, and I entertain little doubt that under an improved system much might be done to ensure such a degree of progress for Lower Canada, as would satisfy most reasonable men.

My replies to certain of the queries propounded by the Committee, in the requisition dated November last, being, as well as my letter to Mr. Morin, more particularly applicable to Upper Canada, appear to render it unnecessary for me now to offer any very lengthened remarks in regard to the public domain in that section of the Province. I will, however, call attention to my project, for the repression of the practice which prevails of assuming unauthorized possession of public land, commonly known by the term squatting. Unusual privileges are supposed to be secured, as respects special rights to purchase, by this class of persons. My project, it will be perceived, is framed upon the conviction, that by rendering the act of taking unauthorized possession positively disadvantageous, in regard to terms of purchase, and the most expensive manner of acquiring a claim to land, this troublesome evil is susceptible of easy prevention.

As exhibiting the demand which now prevails in Upper Canada, it is desirable to notice that notwithstanding that the regulations admit payment by instalments — In the larger number of purchasers, of one tenth, and in the other, of one fifth, — the Departmental accounts for the year 1854, exhibit the receipt of moneys realized in sales of land then effected, to the amount of £170,000. These lands have chiefly been taken up for actual settlement, and could scarcely be purchased from the parties who have acquired them, for double the rate per acre, of the Government selling price.

I would desire here to make a few observations, pointing out what appears to me a serious objection to permitting sales on long credit, payable by instalments, extending over a period of nine years. I believe that were payment to be made by five instalments instead of ten, it would be a change for the better; and for the following among other reasons: unlimited credit, as the ten instalment system may with some propriety be termed; has manifold disadvantages for, as regards the Clergy Reserves; nine years were allowed to complete payment; and nineteen or twenty-nine, have in a vast number of cases been taken. The elasticity of mind-inducing generally physical vigor which the favorable posture of pecuniary affairs encourages, cannot be expected to be the lot of those burdened with a heavy land-debt; And a number of overdue instalments, and an accumulation of interest must weigh heavily upon the energies of those laboring under them. As a rule the agricultural or laboring classes, would do well to refrain from entering upon wild land until possessed of capital sufficient to pay down about one-half or two-fifths of the purchase money, and to maintain their families until after harvest time of the second year's occupation.

The debilitated constitutions which too many of those present who have gone into the woods with inadequate means,—incapacitating them for the exertions which, under more favorable circumstances, they would have been enabled to continue unremittingly,—occasioned in part often, by the privations endured to provide for instalments of purchase money falling due, and the pressure upon the mind resulting from heavy indebtedness, should carry with it an argument in favor of establishing a system, productive of better results.

The evil is not always confined to broken health, and an anxious mind; Often, the new settlers in Upper Canada are compelled to sell out their improvements and the interest in their land to persons who can command capital, and who, it is well known, acquire freeholds upon a large scale, paying but a moderate price to the unfortunate needy settler whose necessities oblige him to part with what he had hoped to have left to his children, as a family homestead, and giving to him as a make weight to the bargain, a lease, for a series of years, subject to the condition of making additional improvements. If increased facilities for obtaining land in Lower Canada are to be given, I would desire to guard the settler from such of the misfortunes which often befall the settlers in Western Canada, as a sound system can provide against; modifying it also as regards that section of country. Payments in the first place of such a proportion of the whole principal as to render the balance an obligation of no very startling magnitude would be desirable to the settler himself, and afford an ample guarantee that the purchase would be carried to completion within the period prescribed for payment in full. I would suggest accordingly, that as respects lands opened for actual settlement the system of payment should be uniform, dividing the principal into five equal sums, two-fifths to be paid in hand; and relieving the settler from any further payment until the expiration of three years, during which time it is to be anticipated that successful industry would enable him from the sale of the produce of his farm, to set aside a sufficient sum to pay off the third-fifth, and at the expiration of the next year, and the succeeding year, to meet the two remaining instalments: and, as explained in my letter to the Honorable Mr. Morin, hereinbefore referred to, I would remit the payment of interest, under certain conditions, in order to induce prompt payment and punctuality. This would prove to be a system which could not fail of working well. Further, I attach great importance to the creation of Township road funds, and from the first payment received; upon the principle which I have laid down, the contribution to it, in each case being made, convenient access to the lands at a very early stage of settlement would be secured, and also some employment would be within the reach of those who desired it.

The policy and the justice of excluding all persons from the purchase of the Public Lands, who were not prepared immediately to become actual settlers, is a subject upon which has existed diversity of opinion, and has produced both discussion and feeling. The question has, however, been arranged by Order in Council of 3rd February, 1855, in a manner to admit of a large class of lands not generally adapted for settlement being acquired by purchase, exempted from actual occupation and improvement, which the regulations enforcing universal actual settlement had virtually locked up from sale. The Order in question restricts compulsory actual settlement to all the Townships surveyed since the Union of the Provinces. The lands relieved from the obligation are principally of inferior quality. They had remained long in the market, unsold, even when no conditions as to settlement attached to them, and not in general being suitable to convert into farms were mainly valuable to those, who from having land of good quality, under tillage in their neighbourhood, bought these inferior lands to attach to those of better quality, as pasture ground, or to ensure a permanent supply of fuel and rail timber.

The Order in Council referred to, very wisely, and justly, however, leaves Townships surveyed since the Union, in which lands had been allotted subject to actual settlement, with that condition still pertaining to them, and any interference with the terms upon which lands were so allotted could not but be productive of ruinously damaging effects to those, who had become actual settlers, and to other parties also, who, upon the faith of positive stipulations declared to be binding upon all who should take up land upon the same conditions as themselves, had made important improvements. Any relaxation therefore of rules under circumstances such as those specified, is to be deprecated.

In pursuing further, the discussion of the policy or justice of excluding those persons from a right to purchase who may not be prepared to become actual settlers, it may be observed that those among the classes of persons who would be debarred; are individuals who, for the purpose of securing lands of good quality upon which to place their sons when of an age to clear up farms for themselves, desire to purchase other lots than those situated in the culled Townships surveyed previously to the Union, and wish to have the prospect before them of those sons becoming Canadian freeholders, rather than to look forward to their being compelled to expatriate themselves, because that when their sons arrive at an age to go upon land, they can scarcely expect that it will be to be had. There are also capitalists who desire to invest money in wild land.

To meet in some measure, and in a form as little objectionable as possible, the views of these different classes of persons, and without inflicting injury upon those (the resident and actual settlers) who are more entitled to our consideration, is what I now propose. I can see no insuperable objection to certain Townships of average quality and desirable position being selected, in which the lands when purchased should be free from all restrictions as to improvement, and which, after being duly advertized to be sold at public auction, should be offered at a moderate upset price, each lot individually, or half lots of one hundred acres, when desired, and in order to prevent the removal of the timber, and the abandonment of the purchase which might take place were payment by instalments permitted; full payment at the time of sale should be required. With respect to lands purchased under such circumstances, I am of opinion that no portion of the purchase money should be appropriated towards a Township road fund.

There is yet a subject to which I will take leave to allude, entitled, I think, to special attention. Those who have taken a real interest in the timber and lumber trade of Canada will be in a position, provided they have given due attention to the subject, to weigh the relative advantage of shipping the products of our forests in the form of squared timber, or in the more valuable and prepared form of deals and other sawed stuff. In perambulating land where timber has been made, as the expression goes, it is impossible to be otherwise than struck with the enormous amount of valuable wood which the axeman separates from the stick of timber, which, by the process of squaring, he is fitting for exportation, and which remains where it was detached from the squared piece; and in process of time uselessly rots upon the ground. A bend in the tree or any small defect, some distance up the trunk, consigns all above the one or the other to the same useless destiny of rotting upon the ground, which befalls the blocks which the axeman cleaves off, in reducing the round trunk to a square, and all but the superior trees, and those which will make a piece of timber of a given length and square, remain unused.

In cutting the short saw-logs intended to be worked into deals, and other stuff manufactured in the saw-mill, it is evident that the proportion of each tree which can be converted into an article of export, may be estimated at fully three-fourths more than could be rendered available for market by making the tree into hewn timber, and many trees rejected as unfit for timber, would cut up into saw-

logs, were the land divested of its timber trees for that purpose, instead of the other; and I think it may be reasonably computed that an acre of white pine would bring back to the Province, when converted into deals and other sawed stuff, a return threefold greater than if exported as hewn timber. With this, of course, the superior value of the cubic foot of sawn lumber would have something to do—And again, it should be kept in view, the more extended employment conferred upon the laboring population in preparing, for the Foreign market, the cargo of the ship freighted with sawn stuff beyond that expended upon the freight of the timber-laden ship. Add to this the employment that mills afford to artisans, and the advantage to the farmer, resulting from the greater home consumption of produce, induced by the one system of export, rather than the other; and sound reasons, deducible from the various circumstances combined, will be found, for fostering and encouraging the shipment of the produce of our forests, when prepared for exportation as deals or other sawn stuff in preference to their being sent from the Province in the shape of timber.

There is one way which occurs to me, in which this seemingly desirable encouragement could be afforded—that is, by allowing a draw-back to the shipper equal to one-third of the duty leviable. When it is taken into account, that the duty paid by the lumber merchant upon what he takes off from every acre, (using up everything which he can prepare for export,) is probably more than threefold greater than would be paid by the timber merchant, were he to make timber upon the same piece of land; from the circumstance that, of necessity, he rejects or wastes what the other has no difficulty in working up; the lumber merchant appears to have a species of right on his side to the mark of consideration for his branch of trade, which the allowance of a draw-back would indicate.

It is, unfortunately, too much a matter of certainty that what used to be designated our inexhaustible supplies of timber, are rapidly disappearing, and sound policy would suggest that inducements should be offered for economising that which still stands in the forest; and, in addition to those which I have already named, for the following among other reasons: the British capital invested in our Railways, and in Provincial and Municipal loans, must, ere long, lead to an annual drain, in very considerable sums, in the way of interest and profit, and the large amounts hitherto yearly brought into the country, and expended for military purposes, being about to cease, will, both the one and the other, tend to render it more difficult than ever to balance our accounts satisfactorily with Europe. To export all our products in a shape and form such as to increase their intrinsic value, cannot but be a matter of the greatest moment; and I believe that in recommending the allowance of a draw-back on deals, and other sawed stuff, I am advocating a measure worthy of serious consideration.

There is a subject upon which I now propose to offer some observations, involving a principle of considerable importance. It has recently been ascertained that the Indians no longer desire or require to retain the principal part of the great peninsula, embracing, it is computed, more than half a million of acres, north of the Saugeen River and Owen's Sound. Until within a short time past, the Crown, as the progress of settlement demanded it, and the Indians ceased to wish to hold tracts of country; and became desirous to remove to other localities; by treaty with them, and in consideration of certain annuities secured to them, obtained, by deed of cession, their right and interest in the territory agreed to be surrendered, and then proceeded to survey and dispose of the land acquired, in such manner as the Government of the day deemed most advisable; uncontrolled by any interference on the part of the Indians or the Indian Department.

With reference to the great northerly peninsula referred to, which the Indians, in deciding to offer for sale, on their own account, have declared, that with the exception of some limited reservations they no longer require; they retain through their Department full control over it, and employ the agency of the

Crown as the origin and source of all legal titles ; only as the medium for conferring titles upon purchasers.

If the course of proceeding recently pursued be such as ought to be sanctioned, and the country is prepared to permit its being carried into full effect, and to be regarded as the true principle upon which large tracts of country may hereafter be organized for settlement, the Province must be prepared to submit to the dictation of the Indians as to the degree and extent of the settlements which shall be projected, in sections of country not yet ceded, and consent to be controlled by the caprice of a people, who, whatever be their virtues, are most easily wrought upon, by men who, understanding the sensitive character of their race, know how to infuse suspicions and excite animosities.

In contending that the Crown should insist upon its sole right to organize territory for settlement, and that when the Indians cease desiring to retain particular portions of the lands recognized as their hunting grounds, and respected accordingly, the Crown has a right to purchase, survey, and allot lands for settlement, it is not to be supposed, that the wresting from them a single square mile without a fair equivalent in the shape of annuity being secured to them, is contemplated ; but the Sovereignty of the Crown as representing national interests may be supposed to carry with it, in acquiring territory for national purposes, rights distinct from such as can reside in any mere individual who treats for a purchase.

The question which I have brought up is a highly serious one, and if not solved satisfactorily, something more than ideal difficulties may present themselves. The subject of a railroad traversing the northerly shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, and thence through British Territory to the Pacific, has been mooted, and we are sanguine as to a few years witnessing to the project becoming a reality. To aid its construction, land grants would probably be authorised by the Legislature, and it is scarcely to be supposed that the Country would consent, that its power should be limited or controlled by the will of the Indians; and that although fully disposed to remunerate them liberally in the event of their being deprived of portions of their hunting grounds—their previous consent to the project would be applied for.

The position of affairs in regard to the peninsula will, if any intervention is to take place ; require early action. An unfortunate mistake occurred, in deviating from the established policy. And it is to be regretted that arrangements involving principles and consequences of great moment to the Province, should have been left in the hands of a stranger, the late Civil Secretary, Mr. Oliphant, unexperienced in our affairs.

In drawing up this paper, I have offered various suggestions in regard to change of system in respect to the Public Lands. But an improved system must be effectively worked to produce satisfactory results, and I am convinced that some change also is required, with reference to the internal organisation of the Department, which has charge of the Public Lands.

Political changes entail changes of the head of the Department, and it often happens that a new Chief occasionally acts as if he believes it to be incumbent upon him to distinguish his advent to office, by introducing some species of change. Some changes for the better are occasionally made, but these as often spring from the working men of the office, as from any other source. Political heads of Departments must hold their political levees, and the opportunities for becoming acquainted with details of business, and with the system of management, and its advantages or defects are necessarily, in such a department as that of the Public Lands, exceedingly limited, even when decided business ability is brought to the task ; And as to the political heads of the Department supervising its working, it is simply an impossibility. It appears to me that the best mode of securing the working out of a good system, when one is agreed upon, would

be to put one man, possessed of active mind, sound judgment, firmness of purpose and unimpeachable integrity, in charge of the land transactions of each division of the Province, and with not an extravagant salary, lest the office should become one with which to reward political services. The party holding it should be made responsible for the whole business, and accountable that the principles upon which the Department is required to be conducted, shall be faithfully and invariably observed, and rigid economy in its various branches carefully practised. With competent Assistant Commissioners for Upper and Lower Canada supervising the land business of the divisions of the Department which answer thereto, there would be every prospect of its affairs wearing an improved aspect, and in so far as is possible; general satisfaction among reasonable men would be the consequence.

There is one concluding recommendation which I will yet make: it is that in order to the avoiding of all preference and partiality in the disposal of the Public Lands; in all cases with respect to which no claim to pre-emption in purchase is known to exist, no land shall be sold at private sale, unless it shall have been previously advertised, and offered at public auction at an upset price, and not sold. To prevent collusion, this principle cannot be too strongly insisted upon.

WM. SPRAGGE.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 23rd March, 1855.

To this Report is annexed, for the information of the Committee, the Document marked A.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

A

Having taken communication of the foregoing Report of Mr. Spragge, an employée in the Upper Canada Branch of this Department, and lest it should be taken as reliable official reference and not as the mere expression of that gentleman's private opinions, I beg leave to draw the attention of the gentlemen composing the Committee to a few of the many discrepancies and errors which on a rapid perusal have struck me. In making the comparative statement required by the Committee, he has set down as paid for salaries and surveys round sums, which on reference to the books of the office will at once appear to be erroneous.

He states the whole of the salaries to amount, on 31st December, 1854, to £8889 7s. 6d., divided as follows:

Salaries of officers employed for both sections of the Province, viz: the Commissioner, the Accountant, the Timber Office, the Registrar and the Messengers....	£2135	0	0
Salaries for Upper Canada.....	3193	15	0
One-half of the above £2135.....	1067	10	0
Upper Canada expense.....	£4261	5	0
Salaries for Lower Canada.....	£3560	12	6
One-half of the above £2135.....	1067	10	0
Lower Canada expense.....	£4628	2	6

Whereas on reference to the books, it will appear that the amount of salaries paid for 1854, (and this is the only fair way of ascertaining the actual cost of management of each branch, and not as in this instance taking the amount *en bloc* on a particular day, was £8,169 15s. 0d., divided as follows :

Salaries of officers employed for both sections.....	£2385	0	0
Salaries for Upper Canada.....	£3139	5	0
One-half of above £2,385.....	1192	10	0
Upper Canada expense.....	£4331	15	0
Salaries for Lower Canada.....	£2645	10	0
One-half of above £2,385.....	1192	10	0
Lower Canada expense.....	£3838	0	0

In this last amount is not included of course the salaries of Mr. Fortier and his assistants, amounting to £461 12s. 6d.; for the simple reason that they are paid out of special funds, and are entrusted with the performance of peculiar duties which, properly speaking, do not appertain to the Crown Land Department, and which at any rate cannot be reckoned when comparison is attempted to be drawn between the two sections of the Province, as no such description of property exists in Upper Canada. It would be as fair and certainly more just, to add the expense of the Heir and Divisee commission to the Upper Canada section.

The expense of surveys is also erroneously stated, as may be ascertained on reference to the statements furnished to the Committee by the officers in charge of those branches of the Department, Messrs. Bouchette and Russell. It will be seen that whilst these gentlemen state the surveys of Upper Canada to be £4,344 19s., and those of Lower Canada £3,604 18s. 6d; Mr. Spragge makes them for the former only £2,870 2s., and for the latter £7,398 9s. 5d. He may have fallen into this error from taking the amount actually paid under the head of surveys, whether as advances on surveys in progress or for surveys actually performed or completed within the year. From the fact of advances being usually made to Surveyors whilst engaged in their operations, and surveys begun during previous years chancing to be paid within the same period, it must be evident that taking the round sum paid for surveys and on account thereof in any given year, without reference to what part of that sum was paid as advances, and what paid for surveys made, no correct idea of the annual expense or outlay can be arrived at.

On reading Mr. Spragge's Report it would appear that the sum of £170,000, was received in Upper Canada on sales effected during 1854. This is a mistake, the whole amount received upon land sales in 1854, was £170,113 9s of which £61,673 19s. 1d., was on new sales and the balance on sales effected previous to that year.

With regard to the suggestions contained in that Report, some of which are most extraordinary, I think unnecessary for me to express any opinion, I will merely remark *en passant* that I have never heard of any complaint against agents in Lower Canada for preference shown in the disposal of the Crown Lands on account of the creed of the applicants; and on enquiry in the office, I am informed by the oldest officer in that branch of the Department that none such has ever been made.

To any one the least acquainted with the laws which govern the bulk of the property of the Crown in Lower Canada which he suggests should be put under one accountship with the Crown Lands, properly speaking, it is unnecessary to

point out the impossibility of the thing being accomplished, the very nature of that property would not admit of such amalgamation.

In conclusion I will take leave to remark that there are kinds of timber which can only be exported as square timber, and other which it is preferable to saw, while there is a demand for both. The advantage of saw-mill establishments is fully recognized, and the difference he proposes to introduce in favor of sawed lumber already exists, not exactly in the ratio he suggests but in a much simpler form and to a greater degree.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 29th March, 1855.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 16th April, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with the instructions by letter and requisition of the Committee of the House of Assembly on the management of the Public Lands, dated the 12th instant, to forward herewith for their information, my replies and observations called for by the requisition in question.

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

WM. SPRAGGE,
Chief Clerk.

T. A. Young, Esq.,
Clerk to Committee on the
Management of the Public Lands, &c., &c., &c.
House of Assembly.

Replies of Mr. Spragge, Chief Clerk, Upper Canada Branch, Crown Lands Department, to questions forwarded to him on the 12th April, 1855, from the Committee of the House of Assembly on the Public Lands, &c., and management thereof:

Ques.—When in obedience to the request of the Committee, you prepared your report, dated 23rd March, how does it happen that to that report are appended certain observations and strictures, by the Commissioner of Crown Lands? —Upon my receiving the commands of the Committee to give the evidence alluded to in the Chairman's requisition, dated 12th March, 1855, I considered it respectful, and supposed it to be my duty to apprise the head of my Department of my having been directed to give evidence, and I verbally received his sanction so to do: but the same evening the following directions by letter were conveyed to me: "You will be so good as to let me see your report, before you send it to the Committee of the House." Upon my completing my written evidence, on the 23rd ult., I obeyed this instruction, and on that day enclosed it to the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. Cauchon. With reference to the allusion in the first query put to me, regarding Mr. Cauchon's observations and strictures appended thereto, I beg to say that, not having been apprized by that gentleman beforehand, nor since they were attached thereto, of the principle upon which they were added to my evidence, I am not in a position to explain why it was done. I need scarcely observe that the words in his letter of the 12th inst., "before you send it to the Committee of the House," did not lead me to suppose, that my evidence would be given in by any one than myself.

Ques.—Was that Report returned to you after its delivery by you to the Commissioner; and were you permitted to examine the observations, so made thereon by Mr. Cauchon, who forwarded this report to the Committee?—My evidence in writing termed by the Committee my report, was not returned to me by the Commissioner, and no opportunity was afforded me for examining the observations made thereon by Mr. Cauchon. This cannot but be regretted, as his too hasty perusal thereof, has evidently prevented his rightly understanding it, as I shall be under the necessity of showing; and will account for his sending forth comments upon portions of it, in which the truthfulness of my statements are assailed, which comments I am willing to believe would have been withdrawn, had he permitted me the opportunity of pointing out mistakes into which he has fallen, and the incorrect inferences he has drawn.

Ques.—Have the goodness to look at your Report now submitted, and say, if you have any observations to offer on the comments which the Commissioner has made thereon; and can you offer any further observations in regard to the subjects treated of in your report, which since its transmission may have occurred to you?—I have compared Mr. Cauchon's comments upon my evidence, with the portions of my evidence to which they have allusion; and as directed by the Committee now submit my observations. Mr. Cauchon declares the statement of the relative expense of the Upper and Lower Canada Branches of the Department, given by me, as existing on the 31st December, 1854, to be erroneous: urging that the salaries paid to the gentleman who manage the Public Lands, known as the Queen's Domain and Jesuits Estates, ought not to be charged as a portion of the expenses attending the Lower Canada managements. On this head I will observe, that in an Order in Council of 10th September, 1847, which arranged the salaries of various Officers of the Crown Lands Department; Mr. Félix Fortier, the only one at that time appointed of the gentlemen now connected with that branch of business, is named as an Officer under the Commissioner of Crown Lands; and he as well as the other two officers under him, Messrs. Judah and L. R. Fortier, is included in, and sign the monthly Pay Roll of the Crown Land Department, to the head of which Department they are amenable, and with whom they are perpetually in communication, as their official chief. And if lands of these classes referred to, when titles are issued, must pass into patent with the same formalities precisely as other public lands, and they are all situated within the boundaries of Lower Canada. It would certainly seem consistent with reason, that the expense of the salaries of the officers managing them, should be comprehended as a portion of the cost of the Lower Canada management. I have it will be found avoided in my report, all comparisons between the Upper and Lower Canada Branches, except as regards expense; and to this I was compelled to refer, by the terms of the Chairman's requisition. But it is but just to the Upper Canada Branch, now to specify, that there are duties devolving on that Branch alone, connected with the Indian Lands, the patenting, &c., &c., of which it manages. The furnishing Assessment and Registration Returns annually to the County Treasurers and Registrars, (the expense of which might not improperly be charged against the Provincial Revenue,) and the labour employed, in the preparation of which, if charged for, as was formerly done, as respects the Indian business and Registrars Returns, would in the amount which would be available, reduce to some extent the cost of the Upper Canada management.

Mr. Cauchon says further, that it would be more just to add the expense of the Heir and Devisee Commission, to the Upper Canada Land expenditure, than to charge the salaries of Mr. Fortier and the two other gentlemen of that branch, as a part of the cost of managing the Public Lands in Lower Canada. I must again express regret that Mr. Cauchon did not put it in my power to give him reliable intelligence relative to the Heir and Devisee Commission; for I should have explained to his satisfaction, that that Commission entails no expense on the Province, and that the Judges of the Law and Equity Courts, with certain associates, assemble

occasionally, for a few days, half yearly, to decide upon claims to titles to lands, in such cases as the original nominees have died, or have left the Province without taking out patents. And that in Upper Canada the legal representatives are ascertained before the patent issues; instead of as in Lower Canada, leaving it to be determined afterwards, and incurring the risk, that although the patent may issue, no title may be created.

The only expenses as regards the Heir and Devisee Commission, incurred, are by the applicants, who pay a moderate fee of 17s. 6d. on each claim, to the Clerk to the Commission; and have of course to remunerate their Agents, for preparing their papers and proofs, and managing their cases.

Mr. Cauchon further on, alludes to the circumstance that the laws as they now stand, would prevent my suggestions for economising the expenditure, on Lower Canada land management being carried into effect. Upon this I would observe that if I understand rightly the object of the appointment of the Committee, it is to lead to the improvement of our system. And if there be laws, which the welfare of the Country require, shall be repealed or amended; the Legislature, on behalf of whom the Committee is acting, will not be wanting in its duty to the Province, in remedying the laws.

The next point to which I will refer, is that in which Mr. Cauchon disputes the amounts which I have specified, as expended during the year 1854 for surveys. The amounts as inserted by me, are as given by the Accountant, the gross payments made in the course of that year, for each section of the Province, respectively. And Mr. Cauchon should have observed that I do not state the amounts to be for surveys performed during that year; and here it will be well to explain, that the whole cost of surveys performed in any one year, cannot appear in the accounts for that year. The Surveyor makes up his accounts when he completes his survey; and to a person ever so little versed in such subjects, it will be quite apparent that surveys of some considerable extent are proceeded with, at periods of the year which will not admit of being completed within that year. The accounts of any one year do not therefore exhibit the cost of the surveys actually effected during that year; the accounts accordingly for 1854, must comprise payments for services rendered in part in 1853, and therefore 1855 will include payments for services rendered in part in the year 1854. My statement, therefore, as containing the figures supplied by the Accountant will be found correct, but does not seem to have been understood by Mr. Cauchon. The amounts named by him, as appearing in statements prepared by Messrs. Bouchette and Russell, are of course arrived at, upon a different view as to the manner in which the statement of expenditure was to be drawn up for the Committee.

Another point to which I beg leave to refer, is that in which Mr. Cauchon makes me to say, "that the sum of £170,000 was received in Upper Canada on sales effected during the year 1854." This, if it were intended as a quotation, is not a correct one, and had the actual words I employ been observed, he must have refrained from charging me with a mistake. Upon this point a reference to my report will prove my statement to be as follows:—"The departmental accounts of the year 1854, exhibit the receipt of moneys, realized in the sales of land then effected, to the amount of £170,000." The literal reading of this extract conveys the information which it was intended to exhibit, that that sum had been realized in the year 1854, upon sales then or in other words up to that period effected, the words "during the year," are not mine. Had I desired to represent the Upper Canada sales to the greatest possible advantage, I should have expressed the total amount of principal, which they represented by payments received as instalments, and which comprise in the greater number of cases, but a tenth proportion of the principal, and in others a fifth. My object was not, however, to swell figures to their utmost limit, but simply to express the actual sums which in the year 1854, came into the public chest, respectively for Upper and Lower Canada. It was accordingly not

requisite, under those circumstances, to specify separately the amounts received on old and on new sales.

The observations and recommendations contained in my report, were, I can conscientiously affirm, dictated by a purely sincere desire to promote the progress and peace of the Province. They are entirely free from any invidious comparisons, and no reflections are thrown upon any class of persons whatever. In pointing out the Public Lands, formerly the Jesuits Estates, as a property which it was not desirable should be permitted to retain a distinct identity; I believed I foresaw, in their being continued as a separate class of lands, the seeds of discord and political animosity, the growth of which it would be shortsighted policy not to prevent. In recommending the entire sale of those lands, the rights of no Ecclesiastical class are trenching upon, and although the valuable appropriation of land for religious purposes, in Upper Canada, has been swept away, I will never advocate the secularization of the Roman Catholic property in Lower Canada; I must here plead as a reason for these declarations, the evident misapprehension by Mr. Cauchon of my motives; and which I wish to be well understood. I will now refer to that part of that gentleman's comments, in which he states, that he "has never heard of any complaint against Agents in Lower Canada, for preferences shown in the disposal of Crown Lands on account of the creed of the applicant; and on enquiry in the office (he adds,) I am informed by the oldest officer in that branch of the Department, that "none such has ever been made." These observations are apparently intended to apply to a passage in my report, in which as a means of advancing the settlement generally of the Public Lands in Lower Canada, I remark that "vigour must be infused into the management;" "and all preferences for settlers of any class or creed put an end to, once and for ever, if that section is at all to keep pace with Upper Canada." The comment upon this passage renders an observation from me unavoidable. Had the Officer in the Lower Canada Branch, reminded the head of his Department as he ought to have done, when applied to for information, that there are organizations termed Colonization Societies, who have been permitted special privileges, I do not think that the comment in question would have been penned; it is not my purpose to question the utility of these organizations nor the propriety of expending public money in opening roads, to assist their objects, but as they concern a class and a creed, I am compelled, contrary to any pre-existing intention, to allude to them in my own defence, but the legality of appropriations of lands so made is perhaps questionable. My suggestions on the subject of encouraging the manufacture of deals and sawed lumber, in preference to exporting so large a proportion of squared timber, was put forward as offering what appeared to me, an excellent and a very simple mode of effecting that object; and one which would work in such a manner; as that annually from the returns to Parliament, the Country would perceive clearly what had been done in that branch of commerce. The suggestions, I have no doubt, will occupy the attention of the Committee when the modification of the timber regulations, and management of timber berths, or limits, shall be under consideration.

I cannot conclude this paper, without expressing again my regret that I find myself under the necessity of rebutting assertions, made by the head of my Department; but as the veracity of my statements has been called in question, and my position as the officer of longest official standing in the Department, demanded it, I have, in the same tone of moderation, which characterized my written evidence or report, placed the points at issue, in such a light as I trust will enable Parliament and the Country to countenance such modifications in the land system, as I feel that I have shown, to be susceptible of improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. SPRAGGE.

Crown Land Department,
Quebec, 18th April, 1855.

STATEMENT of Salaries, for the year 1854, to Officers and Employés of the Crown Land Department.

UPPER CANADA.		Rate		Rate
		per annum.		per annum.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
<i>Surveyor General's Office Branch.</i>				
William Spragge		400 0 0		
Thomas Hector.....		325 0 0	<i>Mes. engers</i>	{ G. Fisher
Henry J. Jones.....		250 0 0		{ J. Bradshaw ..
Frederick T. Roche		175 0 0		{ J. Innis
Frederick H. Hall.....		175 0 0		
LOWER CANADA.				
<i>General Business.</i>				
<i>Surveyor's Branch.</i>			J. Langevin	375 0 0
Andrew Russell.....		375 0 0	T. Hammond.....	175 0 0
Thomas Devine.....		200 0 0	V. E. Tessier	175 0 0
J. Prendergast, 7s. 6d. per diem.....		136 17 6	T. D. Dugal, 7s. 6d. per diem	136 17 6
<i>Selling Branch.</i>				
John C. Tarbut.....		250 0 0	<i>Surveyor's Branch.</i>	
A. Kirkwood.....		150 0 0	J. Bouchette	375 0 0
<i>Accountant's Branch.</i>				
J. Alley		225 0 0	E. T. Fletcher	200 0 0
C. T. Walcott		225 0 0	P. L. Morin	200 0 0
B. Powell		150 0 0	J. B. Raymond	160 0 0
A. Taylor, 7s. 6d. per diem.....		136 17 6	J. G. Dunlevie	182 10 0
JOINTLY FOR UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.				
<i>Jouit's Estate and Queen's Domain.</i>				
<i>Com. of Crown Lands</i> Hon. A. N. Morin		800 0 0	F. Fortier	250 0 0
<i>Accountant</i>	William Ford.....	350 0 0	F. T. Judah	200 0 0
<i>Timber Branch</i>	{ W. M. Dawson ..	350 0 0	L. R. Fortier.....	136 17 6
<i>Recorder of Papers</i> ... J. Morphy	{ J. Tolmie	250 0 0	<i>Accountant's Branch.</i>	
		175 0 0	W. F. Collins	250 0 0
			J. Cherrier.....	175 0 0
			E. A. Généreux	250 0 0

B.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 19th April, 1855.

The observations attached to Mr. Spragge's report (or evidence,) were not intended as strictures on its contents, but were made merely to rectify such palpable errors as were calculated to lead to very incorrect conclusions, on the cost of managing the Public Lands in the Province, and with that object in view, the undersigned abstained from entering in any way into the merits or demerits of that gentleman's reasoning and suggestions, for which he alone could be responsible. The official capacity in which those informations were sought to be conveyed, left the Commissioner no alternative but to contradict them, when erroneous figures were given, leaving the Committee to form their own opinion of the document itself, where official records of the office were not mis-stated. There could be no intention nor wish on the part of the undersigned, to keep those observations from Mr. Spragge's knowledge, aware as the undersigned was, that they would be communicated to him; the paper was forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee, on a letter of the Chairman, who having been informed by Mr. Spragge, of his report being in the hands of the undersigned, requested that the document should be sent to the Committee. In these, as in his former remarks, the undersigned has no wish to discuss matters of opinion with Mr. Spragge, nor with any of the employés of his Department; but he may be allowed to call the attention of the Committee to the danger of misleading the public, by allowing to go uncontradicted, statements made by persons, who, although officially connected with particular departments of the public service, are

not, nevertheless, and cannot be expected to be, conversant with the peculiar working of all the different branches of such Departments, such as the remarks of Mr. Spragge, on the management of the Jesuits Estates, &c., in connection with this Department, in which he gives it to be understood that the process of granting those lands is the same as that of granting the Crown Lands, that is by the issue of patents. The Committee need not, however, be told that in this, as in many other respects, he is in error. Still such assertion, were it allowed to go abroad uncontradicted, could not but lead to incalculable evil and annoyance to the censitaires on those properties.

JOSEPH CAUCHON,
Commissioner.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
23rd March, 1855.

William Ford, Esquire, Cashier and Accountant in the Crown Lands Department; Examined.

1st. What situations do you hold in the Crown Land Office, and how long have you held them?—I hold the situation of Cashier and Accountant; I was appointed in April, 1852.

2nd. Do you keep the books of the Department by double entry?—The books of the Crown Land Department are kept by double entry.

3rd. In what books do you keep the accounts?—The accounts are kept in a Blotter, Cash Book, Journal, and Ledger.

4th. To what date are the accounts posted into the Ledger, and up to what time have the books been balanced; and can you furnish copy of last balance sheet?—The accounts are completely posted up to 30th December, 1854, and I hand in balance sheet at that date. The cash account is balanced and checked by the Bank account at the end of each month. I hand in certain statements verifying the balance at 30th December, 1854.

5th. Are your accounts audited, and if so, by whom. Can you furnish last report of audit?—The accounts are not audited nor inspected; nor are the cash balances checked in any other Department.

6th. Does the Commissioner of Crown Lands himself examine or check your books and balances?—It has not been done by any of the three Commissioners who have held office since I have been in the Department.

7th. At the transfer of the charge of the Department or change of the Commissioner, was there any examination or verification of the books or balances?—I handed in statement of cash to the incoming Commissioner, similar to that furnished the Committee; beyond this, there was no actual examination.

8th. Do the books in your charge comprehend all the accounts of the Crown Lands, including Timber, Jesuits' Estates, Lauzon, &c.?—All the receipts and disbursements connected with the public property, under the Commissioner of Crown Lands, pass through my books, and the balances appear in the Ledger.

9th. In the balance sheet there do not appear any sums at the credit or debit of the Clergy Reserves, School Lands, Crown Domain, Jesuits' Estates, and Lauzon; how does this arise?—The balances of these accounts are transferred to the Receiver General. I furnish a statement showing the accounts thus closed at the 30th December, 1854.

10th. Are the transactions of each year in the said accounts, as recorded in your books, closed by the transfer to the Receiver General; and have the Crown Land Department no charge of the application of the moneys?—The accounts are so closed. The Department has no further control over the moneys.

11th. Are you aware whether any account is kept in the Receiver General's office, corresponding with the statement furnished; or have you any means of

ascertaining that the moneys so transferred are properly accounted for to the Province?—I have no knowledge how the accounts or moneys are disposed of by the Receiver General.

12th. Do you furnish any statement to the Inspector General, showing the accounts transferred to the Receiver General?—I furnish the Inspector General with a statement in detail of the several accounts closed by transfer as above.

13th. There being no audit of your books, is there, in your opinion, any check by the Inspector General on the accuracy of the accounts between the Crown Land Department and Receiver General?—I am not aware of any check.

14th. Do you furnish any statement of the gross receipts and disbursements in detail, vouched for by a balance sheet of your books?—I furnish to the Inspector General the statement as printed in the Public Accounts, but not accompanied by any balance sheet; nor have I ever been required to furnish one; nor to show the cash balances in hand.

15th. Does the Bank allow any interest on your cash balances; how frequently do you make transfers to the Receiver General; what balance is the usual minimum amount at the credit of the Crown Lands?—The Bank does not allow any interest. Transfers are generally made in sums of £30,000, when the balance permits it. The usual minimum balance at such transfer is £10,000.

16th. How do the local agents furnish their accounts and make their remittances?—They make monthly returns of sales, and remittances by deposit receipts in the Upper Canada Bank.

17th. Are these returns made with regularity?—Generally, when not received letters are addressed to those in arrear.

18th. Do the agents furnish security—and in what amounts?—They do, but I am not aware of the particulars.

19th. Will you furnish the Committee with a list of the sureties, and dates of bonds with particulars of each case, with a copy of the form used, also distinguishing the Land and Timber Agents?—I will furnish the statement required.

20th. Does any check exist upon the accuracy of the agent's return?—None beyond the general check that exists through the public.

21st. In the case of sales of land, does the Department furnish the purchaser with his receipt or license of occupation?—Not since the last Land Act, the agents now transact the whole business, and the purchasers hold their receipts. Mr. Tarbutt can furnish the detailed information on these points.

22nd. Is there any communication between the purchaser and head officer except through the agents?—There is not.

23rd. Are the Committee to understand that the purchaser pays his money to the local agent, and obtains his receipt only, and that the Department knows nothing of the transaction except through the return of the agent?—Certainly, the Department has no other knowledge.

24th. Would the system permit of the local agents retaining money, and not making any return of the transaction?—It would.

25th. How long could such a transaction be concealed?—Until the land be paid in full, and the patent demanded at the head office.

26th. Then the sole security the Department has for the vast sums paid for land sales, rests on the honesty and accuracy of its agents?—Yes.

27th. Are the accounts of these local agencies ever inspected and verified on the spot?—They have never been, nor have their books ever been examined.

28th. Will you furnish a statement of those agents who are habitually punctual, and of those who are generally in arrear, with such remarks as will explain the cases fully?—I will furnish the statement.

[Referred to in Dr. Ford's answer to Question No. 4, 23rd March, 1855.]
BALANCE SHEET CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

Cr.

1854. December 30.		1854. December 30.		1854. December 30.		1854. December 30.	
Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.	Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.	Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.	Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.
To A. Campbell	312 0 10	By J. Simpson	0 6 2	By J. Simpson	0 6 2		
G. Black, (Estate of)	28 15 0	W. Hall	0 3 9	W. Hall	0 3 9		
J. H. Cumming	61 0 2	Owen Quinn	0 3 7	Owen Quinn	0 3 7		
W. Hawkins	5 4 11	A. H. Sims	0 4 6	A. H. Sims	0 4 6		
J. Gilchrist	6 18 8	Newcastle District	41 19 8	Newcastle District	41 19 8		
W. E. Poirter	1 19 8	Niagara District	8 18 0	Niagara District	8 18 0		
R. Bourdages	19 11 4	Scrip Deposit on Cancelled Sales	10 0 0	Scrip Deposit on Cancelled Sales	10 0 0		
W. Hargrave	0 17 2	Indian Deposits	370 3 6	Indian Deposits	370 3 6		
G. L. Marier	7 9 2	Suspense Account	673 16 3	Suspense Account	673 16 3		
J. B. Martin	164 2 2	Indian Timber	26 11 4	Indian Timber	26 11 4		
Township Settlements	10070 16 7	Accountable Warrants	14550 0 0	Accountable Warrants	14550 0 0		
McNab Timber Sales	75 6 10	A. C. Taschereau	10 10 0	A. C. Taschereau	10 10 0		
Ashfield Settlement	94 11 6	Thomas Talbot	38 16 1	Thomas Talbot	38 16 1		
Bills Receivable	129 17 2	Joseph Wilson	0 3 11	Joseph Wilson	0 3 11		
R. B. Sullivan	66 12 6	Thomas Barron	3 7 5	Thomas Barron	3 7 5		
Durham Road, (G. Jackson, Agent)	5527 4 10	P. Paradis	2 5 3	P. Paradis	2 5 3		
Toronto and Sydenham Road, (G. Snider, Agent)	4449 12 3	W. Wilson	34 13 5	W. Wilson	34 13 5		
F. Ferguson	23 10 10	Over payments	5 18 11	Over payments	5 18 11		
P. McMullen	61 7 4	Levi Bigelow	9 13 2	Levi Bigelow	9 13 2		
W. Fleming	0 1 11	H. Hoyle	1 4 9	H. Hoyle	1 4 9		
Archibald McNab	10 0 0	D. A. McDonald	2 8 9	D. A. McDonald	2 8 9		
Advance on Salaries	1948 10 0	A. McDonnell	1 1 6	A. McDonnell	1 1 6		
Thomas Steers	18 5 5	C. F. Fournier	0 4 9	C. F. Fournier	0 4 9		
J. O. C. Arcand	3 6 3	Dalhousie District	14 14 11	Dalhousie District	14 14 11		
S. Wood, (Estate of)	14 0 3	Missisquoi District	85 0 0	Missisquoi District	85 0 0		
W. Bowron	22 3 8	H. W. McCann	4 9 11	H. W. McCann	4 9 11		
Gaspé Land Claims	950 0 0	Township of Newton	1 10 5	Township of Newton	1 10 5		
Eward Peel, (Estate of)	68 16 0	Timber Suspense Account	5469 4 11	Timber Suspense Account	5469 4 11		
P. Robinson, (Estate of)	105 12 11	G. Jackson	74 12 8	G. Jackson	74 12 8		
A. Manahan	351 13 10	Thomas Baines	826 18 5	Thomas Baines	826 18 5		
J. T. Gilkison	10 15 7	Norman Ballard	2 0 1	Norman Ballard	2 0 1		
J. Lyons	17 2 0	Duncan Campbell	18 10 6	Duncan Campbell	18 10 6		
P. Durand	22 19 3	John Clark	7994 10 2	John Clark	7994 10 2		
P. Carvill	19 2 8	Walter Crawford	376 5 10	Walter Crawford	376 5 10		
J. A. Torney	247 10 0	William Harris	109 6 1	William Harris	109 6 1		
John Alexander	5 5 1	Samuel Hart	15 14 7	Samuel Hart	15 14 7		
T. A. Ambridge	26 12 4	William Jackson	97 8 4	William Jackson	97 8 4		
J. B. Astin	1310 16 6	Anthony Leslie	2 11 9	Anthony Leslie	2 11 9		
		Allen McPherson	84 3 11	Allen McPherson	84 3 11		

BALANCE SHEET CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—(Continued.)

Dm.

Cr.

1854. December 30.		1854. December 30.		1854. December 30.		1854. December 30.	
Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.	Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.	Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.	Ledger D. Folio.	£ s. d.
To J. E. Brooke	38 12 6	By Dennis Moynahar	85 10 5				
John Carroll	0 9 8	Alexander Scott	0 8 2				
Samuel Clarke	24 4 6	Henry Smith	0 14 2				
John Durie	10 11 6	C. R. Stewart	89 8 2				
Andrew Geddes	17 2 3	F. X. Bastien	1 15 10				
F. McAnnamy	6 3 7	Amable Bochet	18 13 9				
Alexander McNab	3 19 10	N. A. Beaudet	0 3 0				
J. P. Roblin	50 8 11	J. P. Déry	1 14 4				
W. J. Scott	102 18 8	John Eden	10 4 7				
J. Sherman	1 13 8	L. N. Gauvreau	13 15 4				
E. P. Smith	1 1 3	John Hume	15 10 7				
George Snider	16 11 0	John Kane	36 3 3				
Cyprien Blanchet	41 5 2	A. J. Kemp	89 2 11				
G. A. Bourgeois	5 0 0	A. Lafontaine	10 12 3				
Thomas Bouffler	121 10 8	Bazile Lupien	31 14 8				
Alexander Daly	2 17 6	John Lynch	14 8 11				
F. Deguise	0 8 5	Henry Lor	144 2 5				
John Felton	14 10 5	J. S. Lewis	3 13 6				
Pierre Gauvreau	0 4 7	J. P. Lebel	57 16 3				
J. B. Lavallée	1 0 10	Etienne Martel	338 4 9				
Donald McLean	21 12 10	W. H. Quinn	0 16 9				
William Morrison	2 18 10	Louis Richard	26 7 3				
Walker Radford	24 7 3	Andrew Ross	4 6 6				
John Stairs	15 9 8	C. C. Sheppard	136 16 6				
Oliver Wells	1653 5 4	François Tétu	2 19 0				
J. F. Way	412 16 1	A. J. Russell	1359 0 4				
C. E. Belle	89 10 3	F. Fortier	1 17 8				
G. J. Négie	1287 6 10	F. W. Primrose	270 16 0				
McLean Stewart	16154 19 7	J. B. Vatin	0 2 11				
George Duberger	256 15 4	Timber Bonus, St. Maurice	1031 0 0				
James Stevenson	334 16 8	Location Fees, Canada West	59 10 0				
Louis Fanet	0 10 3	School Lands, Grammar, Susp. sales	95 16 3				
Louis Guillet	4 0 9	Deposits, Canada East	742 10 5				
Land Scrip, Canada West	32 4 0	Provincial Secretary	15 15 0				
Militia Scrip	93 10 4	Over Receipts, Canada West	360 0 11				
McNab Township	68 11 10	Crown Susp. sales, Canada East	204 3 11				
Cash	11711 11 5	Over Receipts, Canada East	3 15 5				
		School Lands, Common. Susp. sales	116 12 6				
		Clergy Susp. sales, Canada East	810 13 7				
		Fee remittances	353 2 1				

Dr. Cr.
The Receiver General in Account Current with the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

	1854.	1855.	1854.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1854.		£ s. d.
June 30.....	1082 13 10		December 30.	By amount of balances of the following accounts transferred:—	3788 14 1
Aug. 12.....	30000 0 0			Crown Domain	3380 7 3
Novr. 2.....	30000 0 0			Seigniorv of Lauzon	6217 8 8
Decr. 30.....	30000 0 0			Jesuits Estates	2278 18 10
				Upper Canada Clergy Instalments, Principal..	2477 4 8
				Do do Interest	929 19 0
				Do Rents on leased lots	15031 6 10
				Clergy West Instalments, Principal	3644 6 6
				Do do Interest	977 13 3
				Do do Rent	106 15 9
				Do do Inspection	116 15 10
				Clergy Timber Duties, West	1151 12 3
				Grammar School Lands, Principal	344 13 10
				Do do Interest	86 8 9
				Do do Rent	5 3 5
				Do do Inspection	12567 15 2
				Common School Lands, Principal	209 16 6
				Do do Interest	213 19 2
				Do do Rent	37 12 9
				Lower Canada Clergy Instalments	989 3 7
				Clergy East Instalments, Principal	149 8 0
				Do do Interest	54 17 8
				Do do Rent	48 15 1
				Do do Inspection	186 10 4
				Clergy Timber Duties, East	36139 6 8
				Territorial Revenue	91082 13 10
		£ 91082 13 10			£

Crown Lands Department, Quebec.

[Referred to in Dr. Ford's Evidence.]

Dr. The Bank of Upper Canada in AGREEMENT ACCOUNT with the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Cr.

Dr.		Cr.	
1854. December 30. Office Balances Toronto	10111 11 5 49 11 4	Bank Balance Toronto	10718 0 5 18 7 6
1853. June 1854. Lafontaine	41 0 0	Dr. in Office and not Cr. in Bank	10786 7 11
February 22 Eby	1201 10 0	Oliver	6 6 8
April 20 Blanchet	6 5 0	Sharman	106 10 3
July 15 McNab	14 18 9	Roblin	107 3 2
September 14 Arcand	47 19 0	Roblin	91 8 7
September 19 Eby	1207 15 0	Roblin	147 2 5
October 16 Crawford	99 17 10	Bourgeois	68 15 7
November 30 Waddell	9 11 8	Ballard	79 5 6
December 16 McNab	12 10 0	Wood	83 8 6
December 16 Jackson	843 14 5	Ballard	40 2 3
21 Scott	280 0 0	McPherson	143 5 7
26 Jackson	800 16 8	Williams	9 2 4
27 Hart	48 0 0	Brooke	404 11 7
28 Bourgeois	17 6 5	Crawford	14 0 0
29 Baines	84 0 0	Gunne	6 9 3
30 Teaster	1 0 0	Smith	244 0 0
		Brooke	397 10 11
		Way	374 13 1
		S. Clarke	500 0 0
		Belle	250 3 6
		Russell	75 0 0
		Russell	856 6 4
		Durie	165 3 0
		Ambridge	479 16 9
		Guillet	317 14 2
			54 0 0
			3072 16 10
			15698 6 11

Checks not paid Numbers.. 87
77
285
488

1854. December 30. Office Balances Toronto	10161 2 9	Bank Balance Toronto	10718 0 5 18 7 6
1853. June 1854. Lafontaine	41 0 0	Dr. in Office and not Cr. in Bank	10786 7 11
February 22 Eby	1201 10 0	Oliver	6 6 8
April 20 Blanchet	6 5 0	Sharman	106 10 3
July 15 McNab	14 18 9	Roblin	107 3 2
September 14 Arcand	47 19 0	Roblin	91 8 7
September 19 Eby	1207 15 0	Roblin	147 2 5
October 16 Crawford	99 17 10	Bourgeois	68 15 7
November 30 Waddell	9 11 8	Ballard	79 5 6
December 16 McNab	12 10 0	Wood	83 8 6
December 16 Jackson	843 14 5	Ballard	40 2 3
21 Scott	280 0 0	McPherson	143 5 7
26 Jackson	800 16 8	Williams	9 2 4
27 Hart	48 0 0	Brooke	404 11 7
28 Bourgeois	17 6 5	Crawford	14 0 0
29 Baines	84 0 0	Gunne	6 9 3
30 Teaster	1 0 0	Smith	244 0 0
		Brooke	397 10 11
		Way	374 13 1
		S. Clarke	500 0 0
		Belle	250 3 6
		Russell	75 0 0
		Russell	856 6 4
		Durie	165 3 0
		Ambridge	479 16 9
		Guillet	317 14 2
			54 0 0
			3072 16 10
			15698 6 11

1857 7 6

1810 19 5
1887 7 6

[Referred to in Dr. Ford's Evidence, 23rd March, 1855.]

STATEMENT OF CASH ACCOUNT ON 30TH DECEMBER, 1854.

		£	s.	d.
1854.				
December 30.	To amount of Debit of Cash Book C, folio 84	254416	18	4
	By amount Credit do	242705	11	11
	Balance	11711	11	3
	By amount balance in Upper Canada Bank, Quebec.....	10111	11	5
	By amount in Montreal Bank, Quebec.....	1600	0	0
	Amount.....	11711	11	5
<i>Summary of difference.</i>				
	Upper Canada Bank, Toronto Debit.....	49	11	4
	Do do Credit.....	18	7	6
			31	3 10
	Amount of Certificates of Deposit in U. Canada Bank, Quebec, per Agreement Account.....	3716	4	9
		3747	8	7
	Amount of Certificate of Deposit in the Office, per Agreement Account.....	4951	19	0
	Deduct Checks not paid	1810	19	5
	Balance	606	9	0
<i>Statement of difference.</i>				
	Amount balance in Upper Canada Bank, Quebec.....	10718	0	5
	Amount balance in Office	10111	11	5
	Balance as above.....	606	9	0

RETURN of Agents, for Canada West, in arrear,—referred to in Dr. Ford's Evidence, 29th March.

Name.	Residence.	Agency.	Last Return received.	Remarks.
T. A. Ambridge	Hamilton	Cy. of Wentworth	Deer., 1854..	Generally two months in arrear.
J. B. Askin....	London	" Elgin and Middlesex.	Novr., 1854..	Always in arrear, from 3 to 9 months.
Jno. Clark....	Goderich	" Huron	Augt., 1854..	Has been always regular in making his Returns previous to August last, since then none have been received.
Saml. Clarke ..	Milton	" Halton ...	Jan., 1855..	Has been in arrear since his appointment, April, 1853, about one month.
Peter Eby....	Berlin	" Waterloo..	Sept., 1854..	In arrear ever since appointment, April, 1853, at one time more than 12 months.
A. McPherson .	Kingston	" Addington, Frontenac and Lenox.	Jan., 1855..	Generally one month in arrear.
D. Moynahan ..	Sandwich	" Essex.....	Octr., 1854..	Was regular up to period stated.
Hy. Smith....	Smithville.....	" Welland ..	Jan., 1855..	Usually one month in arrear.
C. R. Stewart.	Vankleekhill...	" Russell and Prescott.	Jan., 1855..	Returns have been in arrear since appointment, Sept., 1854.

WILLIAM FORD,
Acct.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 30th March, 1855.

RETURN of Crown Timber Agents for Canada West and East,—referred to in Dr. Ford's Evidence.

BONDS AND SURETIES.

Agent.	Date of Bond.	Amount.	Sureties.	Amount.	Agency.
M. L. Stewart....	1849, Ap. 12..	£ s. d. 1500 0 0	{ Chs. G. Stewart John Boston ...	£ s. d. 750 0 0 750 0 0	Collector of Timber dues at Quebec.
A. J. Russell	None	.....	None	.....	Upper Ottawa.
O. Wells	do	.....	do	.....	St. Maurice.
J. F. Way	do	.....	do	.....	Ontario.
C. E. Belle	do	.....	do	.....	Lower Ottawa.
G. Duberger	do	.....	do	.....	Saguenay.
G. J. Nagle	do	.....	do	.....	St. Francis.
N. Hammond	do	.....	do	.....	Upper Canada.
S. V. Larue .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	West of Toronto.
O. J. Dubic	do	.....	do	.....	Rimouski.
J. N. Verge	do	.....	do	.....	Gaspé.
A. Douglass	do	.....	do	.....	Assistant Collector of Timber dues, Quebec
S. V. Larue	do	.....	do	.....	Madawaska.

RETURN of Crown Lands Agents for Canada West, Dates of Bond, and Sureties.

Agent.	Date of Bond.	Amount.	Sureties.	Amount.	County.
Jno. Alexander ..	1843, June 13..	£ 2000	Thos. McConky ..	£ s. d. 500 0 0	Simcoe.
			A. Goodfellow ...	500 0 0	
			J. Edminson.....	500 0 0	
T. A. Ambridge..	1853, June 18..	2000	Rodk. McKay ...	500 0 0	Wentworth.
			John W. Ball	1000 0 0	
J. B. Askin.....	1849, Dec. 24..	2000	A. T. H. Ball	1000 0 0	
			G. J. Goddhue ...	500 0 0	Middlesex and
			J. B. Clench.....	500 0 0	Elgin.
			J. Hamilton	500 0 0	
Thos. Baines	1853, Oct. 29 ..	2000	J. Wilson	500 0 0	
			F. W. Barron	500 0 0	York, Ontario and
			J. Harper	500 0 0	Peel.
			T. Thompson	500 0 0	
N. Bullard	1854, Sept. 9 ..	2000	G. S. Boulton ...	500 0 0	
			Stewart Wilson ..	666 13 4	Prince Edward.
			Jas. Cavan	666 13 4	
J. E. Brooke.....	1853, Oct. 24..	2000	W. Bentley.....	666 13 4	
			A. R. Robertson..	666 13 4	Kent.
			T. A. Ireland	666 13 4	
D. Campbell.....	1849, March 19.	2000	C. P. Laird	666 13 4	
			Henry Webster ..	2000 0 0	Norfolk.
J. Carroll	1845, Feby. 26.	2000	Peter Carroll	700 0 0	Oxford and
			C. D. Martin	650 0 0	Brant.
			H. Carroll	650 0 0	
John Clark	1847, Jany. 29.	2000	Alex. M. Clark ..	1000 0 0	Huron.
	1849, April 6 ..		Jno. McDonald ..	1000 0 0	
Samuel Clark ...	1854, Jany. 31	2000	Jas. White	1000 0 0	Holton.
			Alex. McNaughton	1000 0 0	
Walter Crawford	1849, May 14..	2000	James Hall	1000 0 0	Peterborough and
			John Crawford ..	1000 0 0	Victoria.
John Durie	1845, March 26.	2000	Neil Stewart	1000 0 0	Carleton.
			William Stewart ..	1000 0 0	
Peter Eby	1853, Nov. 21..	2000	Jacob B. Eby ...	1000 0 0	Waterloo.
			David Weber	1000 0 0	
Andw. Geddes...	1845, April 29 .	2000	D. M. Gilkison ..	500 0 0	Wellington.
			T. J. Gilkison ..	500 0 0	
			J. P. Clark	500 0 0	
			T. A. Blythe	500 0 0	
Wm. Harris	1851, Jany. 13.	2000	Robert Conroy ..	1000 0 0	Renfrew.
			J. Lorn McDougall	1000 0 0	
Samuel Hart.....	1845, April 22 .	2000	William Mattice ..	1000 0 0	Stormont.
			Rodk. McDonald ..	1000 0 0	Dundas & Glengary
Wm. Jackson....	1854, Oct. 19..	2000	George Jackson ..	1000 0 0	Grey.
			James Beaty	1000 0 0	
A. Leslie	1844, April 22.	2000	Hou. W. Morris ..	1000 0 0	Lanark.
			James Wilson	1000 0 0	
F. McAnnan	1845, Jany. 20.	2000	Ben. Dougall	1000 0 0	Hastings.
	1849, April 9 ..		George Benjamin ..	1000 0 0	
Alex. McNabb ..	1851, May 17..	2000	Hon. M. Cameron ..	1000 0 0	Bruce.
			A. N. McLean	1000 0 0	
A. McPherson ...	1845, Jany. 20 .	2000	T. Kirkpatrick ..	500 0 0	Frontenac, Lenox
			S. T. Kirkpatrick ..	500 0 0	and Addington.
			Jno. McPherson ..	500 0 0	
			J. A. McDonald ..	500 0 0	

RETURN of CROWN LANDS Agents for Canada West, &c.—(Continued.)

Agent.	Date of Bond.	Amount.	Sureties.	Amount.	County.
		£		£ s. d.	
D. Moynahan....	1853, June 17..	2000	A. Rankin	1000 0 0	Essex.
	1854, Jany. 5..	.....	D. Ouillette	1000 0 0	
W. J. Scott.....	1839, Oct. 1...	2000	Alpheus Jones	1000 0 0	Leeds and Gren-
			Thomas Gainfort.	1000 0 0	ville.
Alex. Scott.....	1854, July 13..	2000	Edward Whitney.	1000 0 0	Lambton.
			Thomas Forsyth.	1000 0 0	
J. Sharmun.....	1853, June 10 .	2000	William Dunn.	1000 0 0	Perth.
			George Wood.	1000 0 0	
E. P. Smith.....	1843, April 25 .	2000	R. C. Wilkins	1000 0 0	Northumberland
	1849, May 7..	.....	James Smith	500 0 0	and Durham.
			J. S. Smith	500 0 0	
Henry Smith	1850, July 20..	2000	B. Bartlett	665 0 0	Lincoln. Haldi-
			James Page	665 0 0	mand and Wel-
			William Tanner.	670 0 0	land.
C. R. Stewart....	1854, Sept. 27 .	2000	Neil Stewart	1000 0 0	Prescott and Rus-
			H. W. McCann	1000 0 0	sell.
Jos. Wilson.....	1846, Feby. 17.	2000	George Wilson.	1000 0 0	Sault Ste. Marie.
			Jas. D. Cameron	1000 0 0	
David Gibson....	None .....	.....			Inspector of Agen-
					cies for C. West.

Quebec, 4th April, 1855.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Know all men by these presents that we are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors, in the following sums, that is to say:

To be paid to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors. For which payment well and truly to be made, we severally bind ourselves, (and not each for the other) and our respective Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seal and dated this

Whereas His Excellency the Governor General in Council hath been pleased to appoint the said agent for the disposal of Public Lands, in and for the following Townships in the District of Lower Canada

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said shall and do, from time to time and at all times, well and truly perform and fulfill the duties of his said office, and shall deliver to his successor in office, or to any other person appointed to receive them, all the books, letters and other papers in his possession, relating to the business of his agency, and shall and do well and truly account for, and pay over all sums of money, securities for money and other property, which have or shall come into his hands for the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, according to the form, true intent and meaning of the said Act, or which shall come into his hands for the use of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, in obedience to the lawful instructions of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Crown Lands, in and for the Province of Canada, whether the same may be proceeds of sales of Crown Lands, arrears or quit rent thereon, proceeds of sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, arrears or quit rent thereon,

timber dues, whether on Crown or Clergy Lands, howsoever or upon what account soever the same may be received, at such times and in such manner and form as the said Act, or lawful orders and instructions of the Governor General or person administering the Government of this Province, or of Her Majesty's Commissioner aforesaid, or of any other officer or officers duly authorized in this behalf, shall from time to time enjoin and require;

Then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and executed, in the presence of
PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Know all men by these presents that we, _____ are held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, Her Heirs and Successors, in the following sums, that is to say:

To be paid to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors. For which payment well and truly to be made, we severally bind ourselves, (and not each for the other) and our respective heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seal, and dated this _____.

Whereas His Excellency the Governor General in Council hath been pleased to appoint the said _____ Agent for the disposal of Public Lands, in and for _____ under the provisions of the statute _____.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if the said _____ shall and do, from time to time and at all times, well and truly perform and fulfil the duties of his said office, and shall deliver to his successor in office, or to any other person appointed to receive them, all the Books, Letters and other papers in his possession, relating to the business of his Agency, and shall and do well and truly account for, and pay over all sums of money, securities for money and other property, which have or shall come into his hands for the use of her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, according to the form, true intent and meaning of the said Act, or which shall come into his hands for the use of Her said Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, in obedience to the lawful instructions of Her Majesty's Commissioner of Crown Lands, in and for the Province of Canada, whether the same may be proceeds of sales of Crown Lands, arrears or Quit Rent thereon, proceeds of Sales of Clergy Reserve Lands, arrears or Quit Rent thereon, Timber dues, whether on Crown or Clergy Lands, howsoever or upon what account soever the same may be received, at such times and in such manner and form as the said Act, or lawful orders and instructions of the Governor General or person administering the Government of this Province, or of Her Majesty's Commissioner aforesaid, or of any other officer or officers duly authorized, in this behalf, shall from time to time enjoin and require;

Then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and executed, in the presence of _____

Jonathan R. White, Esquire, of the State of Michigan; Examined:

Are you acquainted with the system adopted in the United States for the sale of Public Lands and Timber, and will you have the kindness to explain it?—The entire public lands are divided into districts of convenient size; (in Michigan there are six districts.) The lands are surveyed under the instructions of the General Land Officer, conveyed to the Surveyor General, who has under his charge a certain number of districts. He takes the necessary steps for having the lands surveyed by contract. The practice followed is to establish first a meridian line and a base line, on which the townships are protracted; each township is six miles square, and subdivided into thirty-six sections of 640 acres each. After survey the

Surveyor General makes a return thereof to the Land Office at Washington, where the lands are duly registered. The Land Districts which are established by act of Congress, having been surveyed, measures are taken for the sale of the lands by the appointment of a Registrar and a Receiver. The Registrar is supplied with all necessary information respecting the lands. He receives the applications, and issues his certificates of application, but receives no money. The Receiver receives the money for lands, transmits it immediately to Washington, with name of purchaser in whose favor the Patent at Washington, and is then transmitted to the Registrar of the Land District for delivery. On the appointment of the Registrar and Receiver, the lands are declared by proclamation of the President as open for sale, and a public auction is advertised to take place at the Registrar's Office, in the Land District, at the uniform fixed upset price for all the Public Lands in the United States of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Such lands as are not sold at such auction are thereafter open for sale to any applicant, at the upset price. Neither at the first auction sale nor afterwards is there any limitation as to the quantity that may be bought. The lands are all sold for cash. By act of Congress of last year, a graduated scale of prices has been fixed, whereby lands remaining unsold for a certain number of years may be disposed of at lower rates than \$1 25c. A party desirous of purchasing, makes application in writing to the Registrar, who, in the absence of other claimants, issues a certificate in his favor, with which he proceeds to the Receiver, and pays the purchase money. The certificate is of no effect as establishing any claim upon the land, which is always open until the money be actually paid, and another party ascertaining that no money has been paid on such certificate can procure its cancellation and the issue of a new certificate. The Receiver is also required to make frequent returns of lands paid for to the Registrar, who strikes out all certificates not shewn to have been paid upon. The Registrar and Receiver are required periodically to compare their books.

Is there any difference made in the price of lands on account of water powers or other causes?—None, except, I believe, in the Mineral Districts.

Is there any reservation of land by the Government?—A reservation of 640 acres—No. 16, in each Township, is reserved for Common School purposes, and is granted to the State in which it lies, and disposed of by the State on such terms as it thinks proper.

Have you had an opportunity of judging of the effect of the American system in reference to the settlement of the country, and will you state what its effect is?—I have had every opportunity of judging of the working of the system, having been one of the early settlers in Michigan, and resident in the most remote districts for upwards of twenty years. The system works well, and in my judgment, is promotive of the speedy settlement of the country. It is one that I believe superior to any other that could be adopted.

Do you find settlement retarded by large speculations on wild lands bought from the Government, and if so, what remedy could you suggest?—Speculation in wild lands exists to a very great extent, and is so far an injury to the Country. When lands are however sold on credit, and parties not able to pay the United States price in cash, can thus acquire farms, but at an advanced price; the remedy, in my opinion, is to subject such lands to fair rateable taxation, which until recently, has not been the case. No party can, as a general rule, find it profitable to hold wild lands on speculation for any length of time, if subject to our ordinary taxation.

Would the evil of speculation be remedied by attaching stringent conditions of settlement and limitation in quantity sold to one party?—Undoubtedly the evil could be remedied, if these conditions could be enforced, but as they manifestly could only exist prior to the issue of the Patent, their adoption would render necessary a recurrence to sales on credit, which I consider every way objectionable. I therefore am fully persuaded that the system of a low price and cash sales, is better than the one spoken of, although it may be subject to the evils accruing from speculation.

Do you consider that any material advantage would be gained in settling the Country by grants?—I do not. This conclusion I have arrived at, after full observation of the working of our system.

Will you explain the system of pre-emption of public lands?—The original plan was to meet the difficulty arising from the extension of settlement in the western territories outstripping the surveys, and parties were allowed twelve months after survey to establish their claim. Parties have now twelve months after application to pay for their land, provided they be in actual occupation. No party having previously taken up United States lands, and still proprietors thereof, can claim any pre-emption. The Registrar takes affidavits on such points as are required.

What has been the operation of this system?—There can be no doubt that the conflicting rights of squatters have caused great difficulty, and even bloodshed, but as it is impossible to prevent people squatting on lands, there does not appear any mode of avoiding these disputes. Our pre-emption system is such as to interfere as little as possible with our general system, and I am not prepared to suggest any other course.

How are the Registrar and Receiver remunerated?—By a small paid salary, and a commission on sales.

Do you consider the public are protected from fraud and favouritism under your system?—I do. I have never heard any instance of complaint.

Will you state the mode in which timber is disposed of?—The Government do not permit the sale of timber on public lands, and agents are expressly appointed to prevent depredations. The purchase of the land is the only mode in which the timber can be obtained.

Do you consider this a good plan?—I do. It aids the sale of the lands, making them subject to taxation, and encouraging the settlement of the country. Also, promotes the saving of the timber, which, under the stumpage system, will always be more or less wasted. The lands are generally fit for settlement after the timber is removed.

Supposing the land to be of little value for agricultural purposes, would you still consider it expedient to sell the land, and not the timber, by stumpage?—I would not. If the land be of little value, except for the timber, it is the greater reason for selling it, especially as if sold, the timber will be more economically applied.

Are you acquainted with the mode of disposing of the Mineral Lands?—I am not.

Letter of GEORGE JACKSON, *Esquire, M. P. P.*

To the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

SIR,—Few persons who have given attention to the subject of the sale and settlement of Public Lands have agreed as to the best mode by which the community could be benefitted, and the interest of the settler promoted. With a view to arriving at a correct conclusion, it may be necessary to enquire into the character and results of the mode of disposal now pursued by the Crown Lands Department, under regulations bearing date the 31st July and the 6th August, 1852, which are as follows: The price to be payable in ten equal annual instalments with interest; the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for each hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house at least eighteen feet by twenty-six to be erected, the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and

to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter, a license of occupation not assignable without permission to be granted, the sale and license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions, the settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than 200 acres to be sold to any one person on these terms." Purchasers of Public Lands until very recently were required to make application in writing for permission to purchase subject to the said regulation. By an order of a subsequent date, the conditions were so far modified as to require the clearing of two acres a year, for each hundred purchased and by a reference to the most recent form of application furnished by the Department, to the local agents for the signature of purchasers, it will be seen that the only obligation is to purchase under the 16th Vict. cap. 159. The statute is entitled, "An Act to amend the law for the sale and settlement of Public Lands," and bears date 14th June, 1853.

A question of grave moment arises, whether the conditions of the said 30th July and 6th August, were not abrogated, and superseded by the said statute?

By a recent Order in Council the conditions have been entirely relaxed in reference to all public lands situate in Townships surveyed before the Union of the Provinces.

I do not presume to offer an opinion on the legal question, as between the conditions or regulations, and the statute, but I may be allowed to state, as the result of my own experience and observation, that the repeated relaxations combined with a general impression, that it is intended to abrogate them entirely, has led to a disregard of the strict letter of the regulations.

In the Counties of Grey and Bruce, where during the last two years, sales have been effected, and settlements made to an extent without a precedent in the history of Canada, the object sought to be attained by the regulations has been achieved, substantially, but by other means and motives, than those which the regulations supply. I cannot therefore conceive that any difficulties will arise, or that any injury will be sustained either by the public or individuals, should it be found that the conditions are nugatory by reason of informality.

I beg to direct attention to the 7th section of the Statute 16 Vict. cap. 159, already referred to. It is therein enacted, "that the Commissioner of Crown lands may issue under his hand and seal to any person wishing to purchase and become a settler on any Public Land an instrument in the form of a license of occupation, and such settler may take and occupy the land therein mentioned, subject to the terms and conditions specified in such license, and may maintain actions or suits in law or equity, against any wrong doer or trespasser as fully and effectually as he could or might do under a Patent from the Crown," &c. The point of interest here arises out of the fact that the issuing of licenses of occupation has been discontinued. Those which were issued were transmitted in duplicate by the Department, to the local agents, with instructions to obtain the signature (to be witnessed by the agent) of the purchasers of the respective lots of land to which reference is had in the instrument. As the licenses of occupation are prepared subsequently to the purchase and payment of the first instalment, and as succeeding instalments are usually transmitted through the Post Office, it must be obvious that few of the licenses find their way into the hands of the persons for whom they are designed, consequently all that the purchaser holds as evidence of such purchase is the receipt of the agent, which receipt does not partake of that authoritative character which will enable the holder to institute any process against trespassers. I have reason to believe that in many instances, unauthorized possession has been taken and is still retained, of lands previously sold on the presumption that the receipt so given confers no authority, especially if the purchaser has been unable to comply with the literality of the requirement in reference to "immediate and continuous settlement." It must also be obvious that the irregularities incident to such a defective state of the law will involve the Department

and the settlers in a class of difficulties which can only be averted by the application of a prompt remedy. The result of my own experience has led me to question the propriety of making the ownership of lands contingent upon the performance of conditions of settlement and improvement. Facilities for obtaining lands by persons of limited means should not be of such a nature as to exclude enterprising capitalists. The existing regulations or rather those of the 30th July, 1852, were regarded by the latter class as amounting to prohibition; whether such an inference can be fairly drawn from the premises may be doubted, but the question of fact is susceptible of proof.

Persons located on Public Lands subject to the performance of settlement duties very generally find the same to be irksome. They partake so much of the nature of a task as to induce a state of feeling incompatible with that class of independent sentiments which forms the ground-work of a self-reliant character. The practical evidence of the correctness of this view is found in the fact that persons so circumstanced seldom advance to a higher position than that of pioneers to a more enterprising, because unfettered, class of occupiers.

My impressions of the effect of conditions have been principally received from an examination of facts supplied under the operation of the free grant system. While discussing the general subject it may not be irrelevant to glance at the mode by which evidence of the performance of settlement duties is furnished. The burden of proof rests upon the settler, or person interested in obtaining a Patent, and is usually in the form of affidavits of at least two persons, supposed to be disinterested. The ease with which affidavits of the kind are but too frequently obtained and the discrepancy which is often found between the alleged and the actual facts lead to the conclusion that some other mode of proof should be adopted, or that no conditions requiring proof should be imposed.

Labor and capital being necessary to the development of the resources of a country, that system which secures to the settler the advantages of his labor, and which offers an inducement for the safe and profitable investment of capital ought to be adopted. I would therefore respectfully submit, with a view to the attainment of an object so desirable, the following outlines of a plan for the disposal of Public Lands:

1st. That lists of all unsold lands, whether Crown, School or Clergy lands, situate in Townships which have been or which are now open for sale, be prepared, and published as being for sale at an upset price, on and after a day to be therein named, for cash only.

2nd. That in order to meet the demands of immigrants and others of limited means who would prefer having a larger area wherein to make a selection for actual settlement, a sufficient but limited quantity (to be extended from time to time as circumstances may require) of new land may be declared, in an official announcement to be available for settlement.

3rd. That all persons so disposed may select for their own use and for immediate actual settlement, one hundred acres lying within the limits so defined, with the privilege of purchasing the same on a day to be mentioned in the notices under which the territory is declared open for settlement. Payment to be made either in full or by instalments, with interest at a price to be fixed and named in the said notices.

4th. That on and after the day so named, which may be twelve or eighteen months after, the said territory is open for settlement, all that remains unoccupied may be offered for sale at an upset price for cash only.

If this scheme is suggestive of the simple and comparatively inexpensive character of the machinery requisite to its efficient working, it may be unnecessary to enlarge on questions of detail.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Quebec, 30th March, 1855.

GEORGE JACKSON.

QUEBEC, 30th March, 1855.

SIR,—The following are the answers to the questions put to me by you in your letter of the 26th ultimo on the part of the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly appointed to enquire into the management of public lands in this Province.

Answer to the first question.—My position in the Crown Land Department is that of corresponding Clerk for the section of Lower Canada, I have acted as such since about twelve years. There are several other duties attached to the said office.

To the second question.—Yes, especially that relating to Lower Canada.

To the third question.—The system of selling public lands for cash and exempt from all obligation on the part of the purchaser, would be in my opinion by far the better plan were it not that its adoption would prevent a numerous class of persons, those in moderate circumstances, from being able to become purchasers. Nevertheless considering the abuses, inconvenience, and especially the expense attending credit sales, I should not be opposed to see the system of cash sales adopted without any other restrictions than those I will hereinafter mention.

On sales of Crown Lands and Clergy Reserves effected twenty years ago and more, and payable, one fourth cash, and the remainder in three equal yearly instalments without interest, one, two, and in many cases, even three instalments still remain due. The purchasers in a great many cases have disappeared, after having either sold to their profit or carried away the best timber on the lands.

As to the quantity of land to be given, I would limit at first to two hundred acres for each individual at a fixed rate with, however, the privilege of purchasing an additional quantity not exceeding four hundred acres at a rate of twenty five per cent extra.

As the value of the timber and that of the water powers upon certain is by far greater than that of the land itself, I would suggest that, apart from and over and above the price of the land, the purchaser should pay an additional sum for the timber and water powers which might be on the land purchased.

The Regulations of the Crown Lands should apply also to the Clergy Reserves.

I would recommend that, for the future, no more free grants of Public Lands be made, unless perhaps, those for the support of the Indians or the endowment of Public Schools.

The Letters Patent for lands should be prepared at the different Branches of the Crown Land Office of which mention will be made hereafter, and after having been signed by the Governor and Commissioner, and sealed, they should be registered in the office of the Provincial Registrar, and then sent to their proper destination in the different Branches.

If the system of paying fees upon Patents be continued, the tariff should be revised and the amount of the fee be paid at the same time as the purchase money for the land.

I do not know whether the Committee by their third question, desire me to make any remarks upon the system of resident agents. If they do, I will state that this system involves a laborious correspondence and in many respects does not work in a satisfactory manner at least as regards Lower Canada.

The plan recently suggested by another person, that of abolishing Agencies entirely and substituting in their stead a certain number of Branches would appear to me to be preferable; except that, instead of having two Branches for Lower Canada as proposed, viz: one at Quebec and the other at Montreal, I would suggest that a third be established in the District of Gaspé, and even a fourth in that of Saguenay.

Each of these Branches should be conducted by an Assistant Commissioner or other functionary not political, who would be invested with all the authority necessary, including that of disposing himself of the different cases which are generally submitted to the Governor in Council. He should have a requisite number of Clerks under his control.

Licenses to cut timber should for the future be granted by the person conducting each Branch or be under his direction.

It is much to be desired that the payment of moneys for lands or timber should, for the future, be made, without the intervention of Brauches, either into Banks to be named for the purpose as is now done in part, or to the office of the Receiver General.

The Commissioner of lands, who should have his office at the seat of Government, would be the political head and the organ of the Department with the Legislature and the Government. He would preserve unity of principle and action between the different Branches whose Inspector and Superintendent General he would be, and from whom he would receive periodical statements which he would cause to be made up into general tables, copies or extracts from which he would furnish to all parties interested.

Persons should, however, in certain cases be permitted to appeal from the decisions of the manager of each Branch either to the Commissioner or to the Governor in Council.

Begging of you to be pleased to submit these answers to the Committee.

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

JEAN LANGEVIN.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

QUEBEC, 5th April, 1855.

Sir,—In reply to the first question put to me by your letter of the 26th ultimo, by direction of the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the present system of management of the Public Lands, I beg to state that after being about nine months an extra clerk, I was appointed by the Governor General, in March, 1842, to the situation of first clerk in the Commissioner of Crown Lands Office, on the retirement of Mr. Thornhill, and having since that time superintended the disposal of the Public Lands open for sale, it is needless to add in answer to the second question, that I am acquainted with the present system of disposing of them.

Whether the waste lands of the Crown should be sold for cash or on credit depends, in my opinion, whether they are to be sold subject to the conditions of settlement or not. Selling on credit without settlement, would tend to encourage persons to purchase by the payment of an instalment on speculation, in the expectation that the increasing prosperity of the country would render the lands held by them more valuable than the mere interest on the debt due by them to the Government. But if sold on conditions of settlement, I would advocate the payment of the purchase money by instalments, (adopting stringent regulations to which I will take occasion hereafter to allude,) believing that the money otherwise paid the Government would be of more value to the settler in making improvements, and might be considered as lent to him for that purpose, than the interest on the future payments made most probably at his convenience.

As the ordinary Crown Lands in the older surveyed Townships, and in using that term I will adopt the line recently drawn by the Government between those surveyed before and those surveyed after the Union of the Provinces, (1841,) are mostly detached lots, or if lying in blocks may be supposed to be unfit for settlement, remaining unsold as they have done, for many years, although advertised for sale at a time when they could have been purchased for scrip, I would require the whole of the purchase money for these lands to be paid down; and in cases

of isolated lots which may be swamp, as is often the case, the timber on which may be required by the proprietor of a neighbouring lot, I would sell them at a reduced price. While in localities where there is a prevalence of pine timber, as is the case in the rear parts of what were formerly the Midland, Victoria and Colborne Districts, I conceive it would be preferable to retain the lands in the hands of the Government, to be subject to Timber Licenses, unless purchasers can be found at 8s. per acre, the ordinary upset price.

This would leave the newly surveyed Townships to be sold to persons willing to become actual settlers, and to encourage the increase of consumers of imported articles of commerce, and of the producers of export, would, it may be presumed, be advantageous to the country, to say nothing of payers of taxes for local and municipal purposes, which each owner of a lot becomes. To such I would sell lands, as has recently been done in the Counties of Huron, Bruce, Perth, and Wellington, on easy terms; but the easier the terms of payment, the stricter would I make the regulations connected therewith. With this object in view, I would suggest that the conditions be actual and continuous settlement, clearing two or three acres annually, (on each 100 acres,) for the first five or six years: that the receipt of the second instalment should be inadmissible, excepting on the clearest evidence being furnished that the conditions of settlement have been strictly fulfilled, leaving the "onus" of proof upon the purchaser; and that no transfer should be admitted unless after this, (the payment of the second instalment of the purchase money,) nor at any future time unless the conditions of sale, both as regards actual residence with the clearing and placing under cultivation a sufficient number of acres, have been complied with. And this, I would propose, should be embodied in a statute which would enable the Department to re-sell a lot if not settled upon within a given time, (say 6, 9 or 12 months,) after the date of sale, or at any subsequent period when abandoned by the purchaser or his assignee, failing to fulfil the conditions upon which it was purchased, leaving a discretionary power with the Department to extend the hand of mercy to an actual settler unable to pay the instalments as they become due. This too, should be made retrospective so as to apply to lands sold under the regulations published in July and August, 1852, with certain modifications, which suggestion arises from the knowledge that persons have taken unauthorized possession of, or squatted on, land known by them to have been already sold to others, conceiving, as they state, that the purchasers had forfeited their right by not becoming settlers within a reasonable time; the Department not having now the power to deal with either the one case or the other.

Should it be decided to sell any portion of the Public Domain on credit, it would, I am of opinion, be expedient to return to the system of payment being made to the local agents, as was provided for in the Lands Act of 1841 and 1849, which gave validity to their receipts, in preference to that adopted by the Commissioners in 1852, the regulations in connection with which have been already laid before the Committee; and it might be well that in the law which may be required to be enacted in conformity with the plan for the disposal of public lands, to be adopted, that any doubt which may exist as to the validity of the tenure upon which purchasers, since July 1852, hold their lots, may be set at rest, doubts arising from the circumstance that the Land Act in force in 1852, recognised an agent's receipt as being equivalent, in a certain degree, to a patent, which receipt has been done away with and in its place substituted a license of occupation, under the hand and seal of the Commissioner, with a receipt from the Accountant of the Department; and since the passing of the Act of 1853, neither the one or the other has been granted because of the delay which occurred in the adoption of regulations required by that statute, the agents having been allowed only to take money in deposits. (See circular of the 20th of Sept., 1852.)

As regards the restriction in the number of acres to be sold to one individual, it is a question difficult to deal with. To leave a person at liberty to purchase

an unlimited quantity of land, (in the newly surveyed Townships,) while he could settle only on one lot, would engender speculation and monopoly, while limiting a purchaser to 200 acres might be an impediment to the prosecution of agricultural pursuits on an extended scale. The better plan might be, therefore, to have a restriction in general, (to 200 or 300 acres,) leaving the Government to deal with individual cases where a greater quantity may be required.

To allowing occupants to cut pine timber, not required for agricultural purposes, I see no objection, provided the regulations are adopted, which have been in force for some years, with regard to Clergy Reserves, the only lands at that time sold upon credit. The instruction to the local agents in March, 1846, being as follows:

“Should an occupant desire to sell any marketable timber, he will have to apply for permission to do so to the resident agent, who, before granting the same, will insist on the value of the timber to be cut being paid in hand, or will secure the amount thereof by bonds payable within a period of nine months from the date of the permission, to be signed by the applicant, with two good sureties; the proceeds to be applied in part liquidation of the purchase money.”

(Occupants or purchasers acting in violation of this rule, the timber must be held as liable to seizure; and in no case should a person be allowed to claim exemption from the ordinary dues until after he has obtained the Patent for the land.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the foregoing observations have reference entirely to Upper Canada, the sphere of my official duties.

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

J. C. TARBUTT.

To the Clerk of the Committee,
&c., &c.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

Monday, 26th March, 1855.

Andrew Russell, Esquire, Crown Land Department; Examined:

1st. What situation do you hold in the Crown Land Department, and for how long?—I am Senior Surveyor and Draughtsman in the Upper Canada Surveying Branch of the Crown Lands Department. My first appointment was in the year 1829, as Superintendent of roads and settlements on the Crown Lands, in the County of Megantic, and in 1842 I received my present appointment.

2nd. Are you acquainted with the present system of disposing of the Public Lands?—Yes.

3rd. Will you state to the Committee your views as to the best mode of disposing of the waste lands of the Crown—and especially whether such lands should be sold for cash or on credit, whether they should be subject to the condition of actual settlement, whether there ought to be any restriction as to the quantity sold to individuals? Whether occupants should be restrained from cutting pine timber? And will you give your views generally on the whole land granting system?—In opening up new townships the conditions of actual settlement should be stringently enforced in all parts of the Province, for no wild land tax can compensate the actual settler for the hardships and losses he suffers, from the lands adjacent to his own being left in a state of nature. Neither actual settlement nor improve-

ment of any kind should be required on the vacant lots remaining in the old settlements, as they are generally of inferior quality, and are sought after only for supplies of firewood, fencing, or saw logs. They should be sold for cash. The price of the land and the terms of payment should depend on the locality. I shall leave a detailed statement of the prices, terms of payment, and settlement duties in the different sections of the Province, for the gentlemen in charge of the selling branches for Upper and Lower Canada, and confine myself to a few general remarks. With the exceptions of the Counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa, there is but little scope for the location of European Immigrants in Lower Canada, as the waste lands of a fertile quality in rear of the old settlements, are required for their surplus population.

In Upper Canada, the field for immigrant settlements is larger and more generally diffused, yet even there, the Public Lands are being rapidly bought up by the old farmers for their families.

In those portions of the Province, where there is a surplus population and native labour is redundant, every facility should be given for settling the waste lands, and the extension of a homogenous population. The native settler, trained to the work of clearing land from his youth, and with a father's home, from which to draw supplies, can with his axe, soon make a farm for himself in the forest, and as a producer and consumer, adds to the wealth of the community.

The price of the Public Lands, and the terms of payment in those sections of the Province, where there is a field for immigration, should be so regulated, as not on the one hand, by the lowness of the price or length of credit, to induce the immigrant labourer to settle on lands before he has acquired a knowledge of bush work, and the means of supporting his family until he raises a crop from his farm; nor on the other, by a high cash price to prevent him becoming a land owner, after he has been a few years in the Province.

A high cash price would encourage squatting, and aggravate the evils arising from it by inducing the squatter to exhaust the soil of which he has no hopes of becoming a proprietor.

The Crown Land Agencies in the older Counties, where there is little land for sale, might be consolidated; but for the recently surveyed Townships where an immigrant population is to be located, and wherever actual occupation and other settlement duties are required, resident agents are indispensable.

An actual settler, on proving that he has the means of improving more than 200 acres of land, should be allowed to purchase an additional quantity in proportion to his means, on paying for it in cash.

Until a purchaser has paid for his land in full, he should not be allowed to cut and carry off the pine timber without taking out a license and paying the usual duties.

James Henry Burke, Esquire, of Bytown; Examined:

1. Can you inform the Committee on the working of the system under which timber berths are granted, and what effect it has on the commerce of the Country? —I think the present system under which timber berths are granted unobjectionable if properly carried out. I know of no public or private interest suffering from its operation under the system; it is true, that the timber region has fallen into the use of a certain number of hands, who carry on the lumber trade, the lumbering limits were open to competition, by a gradual process and through the causes which influence general business operations, some persons in the trade acquired the use or lease of large areas, for which they pay rent, this may present some of the features of a monopoly, but it must be remembered that the equal distribution of lumbering limits,

is as impracticable as that of any other description of property, under any system where capital and energy are unfettered, "some must and will be greater than the rest." Where the lessees of the lumbering territory have acquired their position honestly and openly, under the sanction of the law, in accordance with published regulations, without any favoritism or exclusion having been used, I think the charge of monopoly will not lie, and the system so far as I understand it is not chargeable with any tendency to build up monopoly, the trade has grown gradually, the large territory now forming lumbering limits, has been gradually located, was open to any man who chose to invest capital in the trade, was always considered an unsafe property to invest in; rivers were to be improved, great obstructions to be removed before much of the property could be prepared for use, and those who applied their capital and enterprize in this way, have in my opinion done no wrong to the state or the individual. I think it indispensable to the healthy existence of the trade that a limited number of persons should control its management, because it makes the management of the trade, a profession reduces it to rule, gives it a character, leads to the most efficient application of capital to the operations involved, because also it is to the Province a matter of the greatest importance, that the forest should leave on its removal the largest amount of wealth in exchange—which it will not do if unrestricted manufacture of timber takes place—it is by regulating supply to demand that the highest value is secured. When small scattering lots of timber were available through the Ottawa country, a prosperous year's business in the lumber trade was sufficient to turn the artisan from his shop, the farmer from his fields, and the merchant from his counter to timber making, the result of which was invariably disastrous, as a glutted market reduced the price, to a ruinous rate; to such a cause is owing the fact that hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of timber has left our Province without enriching it in the least degree; I believe, in conclusion the present system to have a healthy effect on the economy of the forest and upon the settlement of the country. Here I will state an evil, I believe arising from improper management which will be found to exist if I am rightly informed; there are limits held by parties who pay no ground rent for them, because no survey has been made, a survey should be compulsory within three months of application, or forfeiture and on furnishing survey applicant be liable for ground rent.

2. What effect has the present system on the preservation of the forest, and on the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown?—I think the present system has a tendency to conserve the pine timber, to spread a local market for the produce of the backwoods settler over the longest space of time, without which, the settlement of several hundred square miles of your best territory can scarcely be made. We have an immense fertile territory stretched westward from Bytown to Lake Huron, and north westward from Nipissing to Lake of the Woods, which, as a whole, is no way inferior to an equal area of some of the Eastern States of the Union. But our territory is a wilderness. In the centre of the country named, lies the timber fields of the Ottawa, at present yielding their first crop which goes to build up the cities of the East and West. Nature has so arranged it, that this pine producing territory does not possess a fertile soil. Were it such, the axe of the settler would destroy the timber required to make the western prairies inhabitable, or to spread the comforts of civilised life over the forestless isles and continent of Europe. This pine territory has its allotted end and will subserve it; perchance beneath those far stretching forests repose rich mines of metal to tempt man's arm to delve the earth when the dark green canopy which shuts out sunlight has disappeared. But mark this coincidence; surrounding this pine territory and contiguous to the great lumber fields, is the large area to which we have alluded, possessing a fertile soil and timbered by hardwood. This timber has not the commercial value of pine, and its destruction is not a national loss. This land is destined to sustain a large body of agriculturalists in close proximity to the great timber making centres. It enables us to raise the grain, fodder, and provisions, consumed in timber making,

from eighty to ninety miles nearer to the ground of consumption than we now do. While the lumber trade flourishes in pristine vigor, population should be introduced but let us not be understood to encourage the wanton, foolish and insane policy of the Crown Lands Department, in surveying a township where nothing but pine and rock exist, or where to get a thousand acres of habitable land settlers may be thrown in to spread fire and havoc through the pine forests; we go in for keeping a fair line of separation between the lumbering and agricultural region, as nature has laid it down. The whole bulk of the produce consumed in lumbering above Bytown is moved a distance of one hundred and two miles, we can shorten this distance materially. The moving of those supplies cost nearly fifty thousand pounds per annum,—it is so much thrown away. Were the lumber market cut off from the people who now command it, immediately after our railways now in hand are completed, the country would be no loser. When good communication with the eastern seaboard exists, and the Reciprocity Treaty secures our equality with the Americans in their own markets, we can afford to leave the lumber market to an interior population. The sooner that market is supplied by the soil west of the seventy-seventh degree of longitude, the better for the country. All grain grown east of that will find as profitable an outlet to the eastward. To arrive at such a state of things we want a population of eighty or one hundred thousand additional souls laboring the productive soil of the interior, and to have this we must encourage immigration.

3. What means would you suggest for the preservation of the forest from fire?—Survey no Townships on which the soil, fit for farming purposes, does not bear a certain proportion to the pine covered soil which in most cases is unfit for settlement, permit no isolated scattered settlers to locate amidst the pine forests, and forbid by general law or municipal regulation, the burning of bush &c., between the fourth of June and fourth of September.

4. Do you think the sale of the waste lands of the Crown on the Ottawa, in larger blocks, would advance the settlement of the country, and would the introduction of such a system increase the revenue and meet the object of encouragement of settlement; give your views fully as to these points?—I do not, you will certainly turn the habitable land to better advantage by disposing of it to those who would have it settled, than by keeping it a wilderness as the Crown Lands Department has kept it, but the rule that applies to the hardwood territory will not in my opinion be applicable to the pine region, which in the Ottawa region is not fit for tillage, or settlement. On the north shore of the Ottawa I believe there are belts of the clay formation extending in places a few miles back from the river, timbered by pine to a certain extent, this is, however, an exception to the general rule, my remarks here are intended to apply to a country which I know, it is that watered by the Upper Mississippi, the Madawaska, the Bonchère, the Muskrat River, Indian River, Pettiwawa, Chalk river, and Amable du Font, together with the streams falling into Lakes Ontario and Huron. This territory contains the largest habitable area unsettled which you have in Canada, so far as our certain knowledge now extends. It is also your best lumbering section of the Ottawa region. It is a mixed farming and lumbering country, each business indicated by the forest and soil, and bearing strongly defined boundaries. I look upon your habitable country as bounded northward by the Madawaska, eastward and north eastward, by a line drawn from the head of that river to the Amable du Font, westward and northward of these lines to the Ottawa, the unsurveyed lands are only fit for lumbering purposes, well calculated to afford a local market to settlers upon the lands south and west for the produce of their soil for twenty or thirty years to come. I see no means open to speculators to dispose of the habitable land that is not also open to Government, and I cannot see that sales in large blocks can even be profitable as regards the farming lands. As for sales of pine lands increasing the revenue and encouraging settlement, I am at a loss to imagine how such an event could take place, the price of lands should range high, to allow greater returns than timber pays at one half penny a foot, it is

from ten to twelve per cent. of the value of the manufactured article requiring only ninety six feet of pine off each acre to pay the present upset price of lands, in the Ottawa section. I know limits that have averaged in duties paid in, already eleven shillings an acre and would yet average one hundred feet of timber an acre, but there is a certainty that many square miles for which you receive now ground rent would be thrown upon your hands as worthless property.

5. Have you any idea, what revenue is derived from the Ottawa section of the country in the way of duty and slidage, as paid into the Government chest?—The revenue I find in 185 to have been from both those sources.

6. Supposing parties having made improvements on the Ottawa and its tributaries in the way of slides, &c., and were indemnified by Government, and their berths put up to public competition, what position would the trade be in and what effect would it have on men of small means?—The revolution created by the supposed case would affect all the complicated relations of the lumbering business and in my opinion, for a time most injuriously, many foreign interests have grown up too with the system, which it would be very unwise to disturb. The effect on men of large means directly might not be great, their position as holders of large limits need not be changed, for by calling in associates the pecuniary means to hold a position might be compassed, men of small means, if unable to compete with those having conflicting interest, and more capital should succumb and lose their means of obtaining a living, or take a subordinate position, the supposed case is subject to the objection that an immense amount of money would be required first to pay for these improvements, and next a large amount of the capital of the country would become tied up in Crown Lands, which circulating in any profitable enterprizes, would be productive of the better results, and for what reason would these changes be attempted if it was not that one set of men rather than another should manage a certain business. To the country, this is a matter of no interest, while the artisan the labourer, the farmer, get the highest reward for their labor from this trade; it matters not who carries it on, while supply is regulated to suit the demand and the great interests of the country progress healthily, it is a matter of little importance who makes the timber.

7. What is your opinion as to the present system of securing the waste lands of the Crown? My opinion is that surveys are made without any reference to the character of the land in the Townships, and that much money has been injudiciously expended in this way. The works done in some townships has been so badly performed that no trace of it can be found after five or six years, and some surveys have been paid for, where the work could never be found. I think local boards should be appointed, the function of which would be to report on the propriety of the various projects devised for the benefit of the public domain, and such boards having means of obtaining authentic information as to the nature of the country and the propriety of the project would indicate to the Department the best course to pursue.

8. What is your opinion as to the system of expending money in opening roads by grants of money from Government; are the means so granted judiciously expended?—I think the same ignorance of the country which has led to surveys of Townships has influenced road projectors; I may instance the Opconga road on which a further expenditure of ten thousand pounds is proposed to be made which will be a wanton waste of money. It is also proposed to survey three Townships along this road which will comprise the best limits on the Bonchère River, and no good land of any account for settlement, the means of the Government are injudiciously expended and will be, so long as there is no responsibility on the part of projectors, or employées. The Commissioner of Crown Lands can know nothing of the propriety of the surveys projected and made, and is wholly at the mercy of the underlings of the Department, I see no necessity for the employment of Surveyors on these roads, particularly in cases where local knowledge is attainable, and per-

sons accustomed to road making, possessing this, are to be had to conduct such operation often without any expense, the expense of such surveys is often far in excess of the cost of constructing the road, even as in the case of the Opeonga road, where it passes through a country well known, and long worked over, the survey of which cost sixty-six dollars a mile, while the construction of the road cost about forty-five dollars a mile.

9. Will you read the evidence of Mr. White, of Michigan, as submitted to the Committee, and give your views as to the application to Canada of the American system?—I have looked over the evidence of Mr. White, and can perceive how a system adapted to circumstances existing in the Western States, may be very unsuitable here. The great point of difference between the country to which Mr. White's system applies, and ours, is in the fact that Michigan is chiefly composed of land fit for tillage, the exception will be the mining or mountainous district. Our country is of a mixed lumbering and tillable character; the manufacture of timber leads the backwoodsman into the interior where the lumberman opens up for him a market, without roads, without an outlet, without the rich prairie land of the West, our land would never be settled, but for this trade, the produce of the soil becomes converted into timber which is floated to market from a region where neither roads or navigable waters exist. On the lumber trade then the farmer depends, and the settlement of the land upon the inducement given by the local market formed by timber making. If the pine lands were sold out as I have before stated, the conditions of the trade might be altered to great disadvantage, and I think our system infinitely preferable. In dealing with the tillable land, the actual settler is favored by our regulations, and land is fixed at a low figure. The works now in progress to open our hardwood land for settlement, should have a fair trial, and if so disposed, I have no reason to doubt that the Government can advance the settlement of these lands fully as rapidly as individuals could do.

CROWN LANDS OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 4th April, 1855.

SIR,—Previous to answering the queries put to me in your letter of the 26th ultimo, I beg to offer the following remarks:

Having had for many years previous to August last, the examination and correcting of all the returns of sales and collections on account of lands in both sections of the Province, and consequently been obliged to pay particular attention to the changes which have been made in the prices of the public lands and to the regulations which have been adopted from time to time for their disposal, I am of opinion that the system now in force does not secure the result aimed at by its adoption, viz: the actual settlement of all the lands sold, while it throws upon the Department a large amount of trouble, expense and vexatious correspondence arising out of conflicting claims and attempts to evade the conditions of sale, which under the cash system would be avoided.

I am also of opinion that under the present system, the first instalment in many cases is paid merely to obtain a ticket of occupation, to enable the purchaser to dispose of the land to some other party who will agree to give a small sum for what he calls his right; in this way the land is in very many instances transferred from one to another, and the Department flooded with assignments and with petitions, that the names of the assignees be substituted for those of the original purchasers, while the lands are neither settled on nor the conditions of sale as regards payment, complied with.

In Lower Canada, from 1841 to 1849, and in Upper Canada, from the same period to 1852, the Crown Lands were sold principally for Scrip, full payment down at time of sale, and immediate issue of Patent without fee. This method left little time for conflicting claims to arise between the date of sale and the issue of Patent, consequently for sales made during the period stated, the Department was almost wholly relieved from the investigation of conflicting claims arising after a sale had been effected.

In 1849, the credit system, with conditions of settlement, was adopted in Lower Canada, purchasers having the privilege of delaying the payment of the first instalment until the expiration of five years from the date of sale, from which period all the instalments bear interest. Under this system, from September, 1849, to June, 1852, nearly 3000 sales were effected, of which a payment has been made only on about 350.

I have reason to believe that many persons who obtained land under the Regulations of 1849, particularly in the County of Ottawa, did not intend, when they obtained their tickets of occupation, to become actual settlers, but sought that mode of getting authorised possession of timber lots to enable them, for a consideration, to dispose of the timber to lumberers on conditions that the latter paid the Government timber dues in addition. Besides this abuse of the Regulations of 1849 and of those now in force, there is another which, I am of opinion, has prevailed to a considerable extent by the borrowing of names to enable one individual indirectly to obtain a monopoly of the timber on a number of lots.

Independent of the objections just stated, the conditions attached to the sale of Crown Lands, under the present system, entails upon the Department a vast amount of labor, which under the cash system would be avoided. Notwithstanding, in view of the claims of intending as well as actual settlers and the necessity which exists of protecting them against accumulations of large tracts of lands in the hands of speculators, I could not recommend general adoption of the cash system, neither do I think it would be advisable to do away wholly with the conditions of settlement.

The reductions in the prices of Crown Lands which have been made in Lower Canada, since 1848, will, I am convinced, prove to be another source of trouble to the Department. In the year just stated the prices in four different sections were as follows: 6s., 4s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., in 1849 to 1852, 4s., 3s., 2s., 1s. 6d., at present 3s., 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s.—parties who purchased under the Regulations of 1849, are now petitioning, some for a reduction of the price of their Lands to the present rates; others for the remission of all the interest accrued on the capital since the day of sale.

To prevent any just grounds of complaint in this respect in future, it appears to me very necessary that the upset prices of Crown lands in the different sections of Lower Canada, should be permanently fixed, reserving such scattered lots in the older and thickly settled Townships to be disposed of at a special valuation, based on the value or selling price of private lands of the same quality in their vicinity.

I am of opinion that the present practice of limiting the quantity of land to be sold to one individual, ought to be continued, but with modifications. I would suggest the adoption of two prices for land in each of the four sections; the present prices for sales to actual settlers, with restrictions as to quantity, and subject to a reasonable amount of settlement duties, and other and higher rates for sales of larger quantities on the cash system, without conditions.

The issuing of tickets of occupation should be discontinued; they afford to parties whose object is not to settle on the lands, facilities for speculation on a small scale which they would not otherwise possess, while to actual settlers the tickets in question, in reality affords no additional security as regards title.

Purchasers who have not paid for their land in full should not, except for the erection of buildings, &c., on their lots, be permitted to dispose of the timber with-

out the written permission of the Land Agent within whose jurisdiction the land is situate. The duties on timber thus cut under authority should be collected by the agent who granted the permission or license, and if the purchaser is improving the lot in accordance with the conditions of sale, the duties, after deducting a reasonable percentage for collecting, &c., should be returned to the Crown Land Office in the usual way as instalments and interest on the sales. Should there be an excess of duties over the amount due on the lot, such excess should be left in the hands of the purchaser.

At present the patent fees for locations as well as for lands, whether Crown or Clergy, sold previous to 1842, are payable at the Provincial Secretary's Office, where the patents are engrossed from references and descriptions from the Crown Land Office. This is inconvenient to all parties, and causes much delay and additional trouble, it also affords time for conflicting claims to arise in consequence of the non-payment of the fees after the reference has actually been made and transmitted. I have known many instances where references for the same lots have been withdrawn from the Secretary's Office three or four times in consequence of the land being assigned several times subsequent to the issue first of reference, and previous to the payment of the Patent fee. These assignments have to be examined and registered in the Crown Land Office every time the title changes, until the final issue of Patent; thus the fees which were intended to cover the cost of making out the Patent, are on the contrary a source of additional expense. I would therefore, even as a matter of economy, strongly recommend the abolition of all Patent fees and the engrossing and perfecting the patents in the Crown Land Office.

With respect to the system of disposing of the public lands through the instrumentality of agents, I am of opinion that were it done away with altogether, a vast amount of additional labor would be thrown into the Head Office, be the means of increasing the number of conflicting claims, lessen the facilities for adjusting them, besides being very inconvenient to the public generally, and particularly to actual and intending settlers. The greatest objection to the system in my opinion is, the number of agencies (now thirty-eight in Lower Canada) which is annually increasing. I would therefore reduce them to one-third the present number, and pay the agents by salaries, for which they should devote the whole of their time if necessary, to their agency duties; this no doubt would increase the expenses of land agencies in Lower Canada, but I am of opinion that it would relieve the Head Office of many details and of much correspondence, with which it is now encumbered, in regard to the preliminary steps to be taken by intending purchasers, to obtain lands.

The amount of commission arising from collections on account of lands in Lower Canada is very small when compared with that for Upper Canada, and when divided between thirty-eight agents does not afford, even to those whose collections are the largest, any thing like a fair remuneration for the performance of all the duties which ought to be required of an agent. In Upper Canada it is very different; in a large number of the agencies, the commission pays the agents well for their services, the price of the lands on an average is treble that in Lower Canada, the sales much more numerous and payments more prompt. Consequently Upper Canada agents will, on an average, collect £100 with as little trouble as Lower Canada agents can collect £5. Nearly the same disproportion of preliminary work to actual receipt, up to their final application also exists in the Head Office.

To your first question, I answer as follows: I entered the Crown Land Office in 1843, and by promotion from time to time, became in 1849 Cashier and Accountant of the Eastern Branch of the Department, and in 1851, the same for both branches. In 1852, I was reduced to a subordinate position in the Accountant's room; in 1854, appointed by Hon. A. N. Morin to a separate charge with one Assistant, the duties of which charge may be briefly described as follows, viz:

Examining and correcting Agents Monthly Returns; entering the same in the Receipt and other Books, and posting the instalments to the credit of the lots.

Preparing Journal entries growing out of Agents' Returns and other transactions.

Correspondence with agents relating to their returns.

Correspondence and investigations relating to principal, interest, rent, &c., due on lands sold or leased.

Correspondence and Reports on applications to purchase advertised Crown or Clergy lands, and for reduction of the price of, or remission of, interest on rent on lands previously sold.

Preparing lists of lands to be advertised.

Application of all moneys received on account of lands.

Preparing references (in duplicate) for Patents for lands sold, and for Military, Militia and gratuitous locations—transmitting them to Secretary's Office, entering Patents when received from Registrar's Office, and checking them with the references issued.

Transmitting Patents to agents for delivery, or to others entitled to receive them.

Assisting in the preparation of statements required by law, by the Legislature and its Committees, and by Heads of Departments.

Recording Correspondence growing out of the duties in my charge.

Supervision of the duties of my assistants.

Answer to your second question.—I am.

To your third question.—I refer you to my preliminary remarks and the following conclusions :

1st. I would reduce the agencies, in both sections of the Province, to one-third their present number, and pay the agents by salaries.

2nd. Fix permanently the prices of lands in the different sections of Lower Canada—the present ones to be maintained for lands to be sold to actual settlers on credit, with restrictions as to quantity, and subject to a reasonable amount of settlement duties, and adopt other and higher rates for sales of larger quantities on the cash system without conditions.

3rd. Sell all lands in the old and thickly settled Townships found to be unfit for cultivation, at the present rates, for cash, without conditions, but restrict purchasers as to quantity.

4th. Apply dues on timber cut, by permission, on lands sold, but not paid for in full, in payment of the arrears due thereon; provided the lot is being improved in accordance with the conditions of sale.

5th. Do away with all Patent fees, except in special cases, and prepare all Patents for lands in the Crown Land Office.

6th. Discontinue the issuing of tickets of occupation, whether for sales or free grants.

7th. Limit the time to be allowed to squatters, after the lands are laid open for sale, to enable them to effect a purchase of their respective holdings, by the payment of the first instalment of the purchase money.

8th. Give no permission to parties to take possession of lands, except to actual purchasers, or to locatees to free grants.

Although the foregoing remarks have been made almost exclusively with reference to Lower Canada, I consider them applicable to Upper Canada also, except as regards Patent fees, and perhaps those having reference to two prices for lands, one for settlers on the credit system, and another for sales of large quantities for cash.

The amount of settlement duties required under the present regulations, is, I am of opinion, too great, and ought to be reduced to something like the following scale, viz. :

Holdings of	50 acres in L. C.,	5 acres—in U. C.,	7 acres,	} Cleared, fenced and in a state fit for cultivation, and a dwelling erected thereon.
Do.	100 do. do.,	7 do. — do.,	10 do.,	
Do.	200 do. do.,	10 do. — do.,	15 do.,	

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

W. F. COLLINS.

T. A. Young, Esquire,
Clerk of the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the present
system of management of Crown Lands,
Legislative Assembly,
Quebec.

List of Agents for the sale and disposal of Crown Lands, Canada East, shewing Names of Sureties, and date and amount of Bonds.

Agent.	Agent for	Names of Sureties.	Date of Bond.	Amount.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
Arcand, J. O. C.	Part of Megantic	Thomas Lambert	24th October, 1849	500 0 0	
		Joliver Mahen		250 0 0	
Barron, Thomas	Part of Two Mountains	Richard Bradshaw	27th August, 1845	500 0 0	
		John Meikle		250 0 0	
Bastion, F. X.	Part of Ottawa	Louis Brisard	16th November, 1846	400 0 0	
		Jean Baptiste Poupard		200 0 0	
Beaudet, N. A.	Arthabaska	Uldoric Belliveau	15th April, 1854	300 0 0	
		François Beauchère		150 0 0	
Blanchet, Cyrien	Part of Megantic	Louis Denys	12th May, 1852	500 0 0	
		Alexis Plante		250 0 0	
Bochet, Amable	{ Champlain and part of Portneuf	Olivier Villère	3rd May, 1844	200 0 0	
		Charles Lortie		100 0 0	
Bourgeois, G. A.	Part of Drummond	Antoine Buisson	24th December, 1849	300 0 0	
		Stanislas Doucet		150 0 0	
Daly, Alexander	Part of Leinster	Hugh Daly	1st May, 1844	300 0 0	
		Luke Daly		150 0 0	
Deguisé, Florence	Part of Kamouraska	D. S. Marquis	8th February, 1850	300 0 0	
		Anabelle Dionne		150 0 0	
Déry, Ignace P.	Part of Portneuf	Pierre Plamondon	19th February, 1851	300 0 0	
		Michel Déry		150 0 0	
Duburger, George	Part of Saguenay	Edouard L. Boudreau	24th February, 1846	500 0 0	
		Alexis Perron		250 0 0	
Eden, John	Part of Gaspé	Rev. Robert Short	26th February, 1851	500 0 0	
		William Hyman		250 0 0	

LIST OF AGENTS for the sale and disposal of Crown Lands, Canada East, &c.—(Continued.)

Agent.	Agent for	Names of Sureties.	Date of Bond.	Amount.		Remark.
				£	s. d.	
Felton, John	{ parts of Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Drummond.	Hon. T. C. Aylwin. William L. Felton	15th May, 1844	500	0 0	
Fleming, William	{ Part of Huntingdon	James Hughes Stephen Keough	18th July, 1852	250	0 0	
Gauvreau, Pierre	{ Parts of Gaspé and Rimouski	Olivier Ferreau Amable Lepage	27th January, 1845	125	0 0	
Gauvreau, L. M.	{ Part of Rimouski	Louis Bertrand		500	0 0	
Hume, John	{ Part of Megantic	Charles Bertrand		250	0 0	
Kane, John	{ Part of Saguenay	Joseph Barry William Hume	21st May, 1850	300	0 0	
Kemp, Olin J.	{ Parts of Stanstead, Missisquoi and Shefford	F. M. Bouchard André Simon	10th February, 1845	150	0 0	
LaFontaine, Amable	{ Part of Ottawa	William Baker Edward Baker	22nd February, 1848	2000	0 0	
Larue, Sivilier V.	{ Part of Bellechaase	John McDonald Henry R. Symmes	21st August, 1845	1000	0 0	
Lavallée, A. B.	{ Parts of Two Mountains, Terrebonne and Leinster	Rev. P. Villeneuve Antoine Fournier	18th October, 1852	500	0 0	
LeBel, Jean Théophile	{ Parts of Drummond and Sherbrooke	C. Th De Montigny Léandre Dumouchelle	9th June, 1845	250	0 0	
Lewis, Joshua S.	{ Beauharnois	Eucher Arnaud F. d'A. Richard St. H. Shingler Thomas Crawford	4th April, 1854 8th November, 1848	500 250 500 250	0 0 0 0	
				250	0 0	

List of AGENTS for the sale and disposal of Crown Lands, Canada East, &c.—(Continued.)

Agent.	Agent for	Names of Sureties.	Date of Bond.	Amount.			Remarks.
				£	s.	d.	
Lor, Henri	St. Maurice	James Dickson John McDougall	18th February, 1848	300	0	0	
Lynch, John	Part of Ottawa	John Egan John J. Roney	1st July, 1849	150	0	0	
McLean, Donald	Ditto	John McLean Alexander McBean	25th August, 1845	500	0	0	
Martel, Etienne	Bonaventure	Jean LeBouthillier William Cuthbert Robert Cuthbert	19th June, 1845	250	0	0	
Morrison, William	Berthier	D. G. Morrison Charles Emond	12th July, 1844	300	0	0	
Quinn, William H.	Part of Two Mountains	Ronald McDonald Thomas Cochran	29th May, 1862	150	0	0	
Radford, Walter	Part of Ottawa	John Egan Henry Phillips	18th March, 1846	500	0	0	
Richard, Louis	Part of Drummond	Pierre Richard Hilaire Richard	15th September, 1845	250	0	0	
Ross, Andrew	Parts of Megantic, Dorchester and Bellechasse	R. M. Harrison W. C. Henderson	29th October, 1845	500	0	0	
Starrs, John	Part of Ottawa	Hugh Gorman John J. Roney	18th May, 1852	250	0	0	
Stewart, McLean	Quebec			250	0	0	
Sheppard, Charles O.	Part of Drummond	Harriet Sheppard R. N. Watts	30th October, 1850	500	0	0	

Is not under Bond as Land Agent, but is as Collector of Timber Dues.

LIST OF AGENTS for the sale and disposal of Crown Lands, Canada East, &c.—(Continued.)

Agent.	Agent for	Names of Sureties.	Date of Bond.	Amount.	Remarks.
Téti, François	Parts of l'Islet and Belle- chasse Inspector of Land and Tim- ber Agents .....	.....	2nd February, 1850....	£ s. d.	
Boutillier, Thomas		William Ruel.....		500 0 0	
		Louis C. Dupuis.....		250 0 0	
		None	No Bond.		

W. F. COLLINS,
For C. C. Lands.

Crown Lands Department,
Quebec, 3rd April, 1855.

Letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Morin.

In answer to the questions put to me by the Special Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly on Crown Lands, I have the honor to state what follows :—

1st.—I think the public lands of this country ought to be disposed of with a view to their speedy settlement by actual farmers, being proprietors of the soil, and not with the view of making money by the sale.

2nd.—There ought, however, to be fixed a moderate price, to meet the expenses of surveys and of land granting generally, and also, because the produce being appropriated for Education, it is evident that some revenue is expected from them. A mere nominal price would be of advantage to speculators intending to become masters of large extents, and who, under any restrictions find means to evade the prohibitions to a certain extent. Besides, Government has also to dispose of lands in trust for Education, for the Indians, for the Clergy Reserve Fund, &c., and too great a disproportion in price between them and the Crown Lands, would make the former unsaleable, while a mere nominal price for them would annihilate the trusts.

3rd.—Then, two opposite systems present themselves for consideration ; one, to consider the public lands as an article of trade, sell them to any applicant and in any quantity, and for the best price which can be got, leaving the purchasers to dispose of them in retail afterwards, as they may be able : the other, to sell them out in lots of a small extent to actual settlers, with such regulations as may best attain the object of having a proprietary and independent population.

4th.—I prefer the second system, even if it could be partially evaded, for the considerations above, and because a speedy improvement of forest lands is congenial to the condition of a country receiving constant immigration, for which no great manufacturing occupation is to be found ; because a proprietary population, not over-burthened with ground-rents, is a guarantee of peace and order for the future.

5th.—Great inconvenience has been felt from the existence of large blocks of unimproved lands in the midst of new settlements. It is true the assessment under Municipal Laws is tending to correct the evil by forcing the lands of speculators into market ; but, in Lower Canada at all events, the remedy has not been much felt.

6th.—The sale of lands indiscriminately to speculators is incompatible with the appropriation of public monies for opening roads in new settlements, as that appropriation, which I consider beneficial on public grounds, would then have for its main result the giving greater value to the property of a comparatively small number of individuals.

7th.—As to the prices which ought to be fixed, I am not a competent judge. I consider the present prices as moderate. They differ according to climate and supposed value, which I think correct.

8th.—It ought to be optional for the purchaser to pay by instalments with interest, but I would not ask less than a fourth or a fifth at the time of the purchase, nor would I give for the remainder a delay of many years. In the first case, random purchasers are prevented by giving only a limited number of years to pay. Government should avoid having a whole population of public debtors, often unwilling to pay, and not easily compelled to do so ; the places where the quit rent system has prevailed are an instance of this.

9th.—The Townships, or such parts as are cultivable, ought to continue to be surveyed into lots of 100 acres, or 200, where so preferred : only one lot ought to be given to the same applicant, except in particular cases and for good reasons. It might, however, be difficult to embody this latter restriction into a law, on account of those necessary exceptions, but the head office ought to be the judge of those

exceptions. The condition of settlement and improvement would prevent speculation, particularly if forfeiture took place occasionally for non-fulfilment.

10th.—I would give as instances of the exception as to extent: 1st,—The case of a father having several sons of sufficient age, and ready to settle with him on the lots. 2nd,—Some mistake, or other circumstance, not fraudulent, under which a person might have actually occupied a larger extent and made substantial improvements. 3rd,—The case of marshes, or extents in the same position, where the individual labour or capital of ordinary settlers would be of no avail for improvement; those marshes, after a proper survey as to extent and required drainage in the interest of the surrounding country, ought to be sold privately or by auction on specific conditions as to that drainage, &c., the price varying according to circumstances. 4th,—When a grist mill, saw mill, or other like improvement, is desired by new settlers, and the giving of a larger extent of land, on ordinary or other conditions, may facilitate the intending builder. There may be other cases, but in all a real cause ought to be assigned and ascertained.

11th.—I would require, as at present, a certain extent of clearing to be made and an inhabitable house to be built in a given time; but the extent of five acres during each of five years upon every hundred acres, is by far too much. Two acres every year during five years for every hundred acres, is quite enough. I would not require a house of any particular description. In Lower Canada, from the more combustible nature of the timber and of the upper soil in many parts, the first houses or rather huts are very often burnt.

12th.—I would require the full amount of clearing to be made, and a continued residence of two years, by the purchaser or his *bonâ fide* agent, before patent would issue. But if improvements were made every year, I would not forfeit the land for want of residence during five years, to give to parents or others residing in the neighbourhood time to make their preparations.

13th.—I would, however, except from those conditions of settlement and improvement, separate lots, not in blocks, lying in older settlements, and which may be taken to be fit only for procuring fuel, or for inferior pasture. The distinction of Townships surveyed before the Union of the Provinces, or after the Union, has been properly indicated by the gentlemen of the Crown Land Office.

14th.—I think restrictions ought to be put as to the cutting of pine timber for other objects than the buildings, &c., of the farm, and this I would extend to cedar and any other timber of which a trade might be attempted to be made of. But after the patent obtained, I would not put any restriction. On the other hand I would not allow the licence-holders to take timber on sold lands beyond the actual year of the licence, the existence of which licences ought to be made known to the purchasers of lands.

15th.—I would give to former locatees or purchasers the benefit of the easement in the conditions of improvement and residence.

16th.—The successful operation of the system preferred by me, and which differs only in some particulars from the one now applied, requires an active *surveillance*, and the enforcing of the conditions, by forfeiture or otherwise, when they have been wilfully evaded. Some purchasers of large extents under fictitious names and with sham-settlers at their command, having paid the first instalments, pretend that the accepting of other instalments by the Department or its agents, is a bar to forfeiture and an acknowledgment of their right, although no improvement has really been made. This is probably only specious, but it might be provided against in the published regulations and in the tickets or receipts. The instalments could not perhaps be refused, as the whole price might have been paid cash; but the purchaser ought to pay at his own risk.

17th. This leads to the point of having resident Agents or not, which has been controverted. Under a system involving conditions and restrictions, I think they are necessary to certify the facts to the Department, and be responsible for their accuracy.

18th. The present mode of sale after one month's advertising and putting to competition on a fixed day any lot for which there is more than one applicant, appears to me to be good. It has been questioned whether this was an auction sale or not, it being held that an auction sale is always preferable. The only difference is that on the day of sale, the Agent might put all lots to auction, so as to give to all present an opportunity to bid even if at that time there was only one applicant or none. This might be better. At all times after the public sale, lots might be given to any applicant, but always subject to the conditions. As to lands formerly advertised, whether or not in Townships subjected to the conditions and restrictions, it might be well to have new and full lists made of them, and perhaps also periodical auction sales.

The whole, however, respectfully submitted.

A. N. MORIN.

Quebec, 28th March, 1855.

Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer and Provincial Surveyor; Examined :

1. Have you a practical acquaintance with the present mode of surveying the public lands, and if so, will you state your views thereon?—I have not for many years practiced in the profession, but I am quite aware that owing to the absence of general base lines correctly drawn and from the inaccuracy of existing surveys very great difficulty must occur in establishing the true position of new Townships.

2. Can you suggest to the Committee any mode by which the relative position of existing lines could be correctly ascertained and delineated on the maps of the Province?—Yes,—by taking advantage of the Railway surveys made in various sections of the Province,—it is possible to ascertain with unusual accuracy the position and bearing of every lot, range, township and county line which are crossed. By the same means the topographical features of the country can be very accurately ascertained. By means of the surveys of the Grand Trunk Railway, an accurate base line may be obtained from one extremity of the Province to the other, and the Great Western, Buffalo Brantford and Goderich, Northern, Port Hope, Cobourg, Brockville and Pembroke, Prescott and Bytown, and Ottawa River Railways will establish cross lines of great accuracy in many lateral directions; absolute certainty as to the position of any point on those lines might be obtained by reducing the gradients in calculation to a level. I would suggest that the different Railway Companies be required to furnish, to the Crown Lands Department, plans embodying the information desired—as a check upon existing surveys. The position of certain interior points might be ascertained by astronomical observation,—those on the line of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes being already fixed.

3. Are you acquainted with the Ottawa valley and its resources?—I am, I have repeatedly been on the upper waters of the Ottawa, have resided at Bytown for several years and superintended the construction of the public work, about 150 miles above that City. I have also been up the Madawaska River, a distance of nearly 200 miles, and have a general knowledge of the character of the country between the Ottawa and Lake Huron.

4. What is your opinion of the agricultural capabilities of the country referred to above Bytown?—With few exceptions I believe the whole of the tract is capable of settlement containing many districts of fine land, well watered and timbered and with valuable mineral resources.

5. Do you consider the present mode of granting timber limits calculated to promote the settlement of the country or otherwise?—The effect of granting large tracts of arable land to lumbermen has in my opinion the same injurious effect on settlement as the large grants formerly made in other parts of the Province.

To favoured individuals the practice has been to grant limits of several miles square, on which generally the grantee has caused a large farm or depot to be made; the limits though necessarily granted from year to year are renewed to the same parties, or their representatives and it is their interest to discourage any other parties, from intruding on their domain. By this means, and by the influence which their great wealth and interest enables them to exert, the survey and settlement of these tracts may be postponed from year to year and no facilities afforded for actual settlement as in other regions of Canada.

6. What course would you suggest as most likely to promote the settlement of the Country in the disposal of timber?—An immediate survey of the whole tract should be made into Townships and lots; the lands should be offered for sale at fixed moderate rates payable in cash to prevent the spoliation of the timber. My belief is that the land should be immediately sold, before the timber is wholly removed, by which course many settlers would be induced to occupy lands, knowing that by means of the timber a portion of their purchase money would be recovered, and would find occupation for themselves and their teams during the winter, as well as a market for their produce raised in summer. By adopting the plan of a general sale of the Ottawa lands, the numerous valuable water powers could speedily be occupied, and the timber manufactured into a shape in which it will be most valuable as an article of trade, as representing the largest amount of capital and labor. The lumber trade as a whole would be conducted much more economically by a fixed population than by the migratory bands of lumbermen who are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from a distance. One of the great obstacles to the settlement of the Ottawa, arises from the absence of roads and the expense of bridging the numerous large streams:—the introduction of an increased resident population would lessen the burthen on the present inhabitants and thus promote the occupation of these lands.

7. Can you state any circumstances which induce you to believe that the lumber trade would not suffer by the sale of the lands?—I can, in the case of the lumber operations of the Grand River in Canada West, which I had very frequent means of observing, supplies of square timber and saw-logs were obtained from a surveyed and conceded country, without any difficulty, and I believe at a less cost than on the Ottawa. My impression of all Western Canada confirms me in this opinion; in support of this view I may state that on the Ottawa itself, whenever a demand for white pine arises, its production can be very speedily increased, being supplied from lands partially settled to a large extent, while in the case of red pine being wholly obtained from most distant and unsettled districts, it cannot be largely increased without extensive preparation.

8. Have not very large sums been expended by the limit holders in improving the navigation of streams, &c.—Yes.

9. Would not the sale of these lands cause a heavy loss to these parties, arising from their outlay being unavailable? It might in some positions, but my impression is that as the timber would under the plan proposed, still be brought out by the lumbermen, their works would still be available. In the case of slides and booms, the limit holders would be indemnified by allowing them to purchase the lands on which their works are placed. These works are generally at the water falls and on the settlement of the country will embrace the most valuable water power in it; besides, by owning the improvements the lumbermen will virtually control the bringing out of the timber, and if not engaged in it themselves, they could be empowered to levy a remunerative toll on that of others. The private works now constructed on the surveyed lands are remunerative.

10. What other means are required to promote the settlement of these lands?—As I have already mentioned the greatest immediate difficulty is the want of proper means of access. The Ottawa valley, to a greater extent even than the Eastern Townships, (the valley of the St. Francis and rivers east of it, for instance)

has not had those facilities of ingress and egress which are afforded by the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to all the rest of Canada. This in my judgment, is the only reason of its neglect. Unlike Western States, resting on the Lakes and traversed by navigable rivers offering access at several points, thus expediting settlement, the Ottawa valley is approachable only from the lower end, and is therefore a cul-de-sac. The first steps, needed is an approach from the Georgian Bay, which would open the timber districts of the Upper Ottawa to the markets of Chicago, and the west, where the consumption of sawed lumber will soon exceed that of the east. At the present day I consider no other description of road should be entertained but the Railway; none other could be maintained or would produce the desired result, and until this can be carried out, it is better to reserve the means proposed for any inferior communication. The Railway, if extended through from Lake Huron to Pembroke, would there be connected with the line of the Lower Ottawa, and although the line would traverse a wilderness between Pembroke and the Georgian Bay, not by offering a shorter through route than any existing one, it must at once obtain a through business, whilst its local business, until the country became settled, would consist of sawn lumber, railroad ties, timber for manufactories of wood of every description sent both east and west. Large saw mills would be erected, the supplies of food for the present being drawn from the cheapest point (Lake Huron)—the great waste of the square timber trade be avoided, and the heavy loss from fires be diminished. A very large portion if not the greater part of the white pine trees is unfit for square timber, but if cut up affords a certain number of sound logs; these trees are rapidly disappearing before the annual fires, and can only be made available by saw mills and an outlet to a foreign market. Both the square timber and the deal trades are accompanied by an enormous waste of the clearest and best of the lumber;—the railway is the only agent which can arrest this.

Andrew Russell, Esquire, of the Crown Land Department; Examined:

1.—Have you a practical acquaintance with the present mode of surveying the public lands, and if so will you state your views thereon?—Yes, the settlement of lands in Canada under the tenure of free and common soccage commenced in the year 1783, when the U. E. Loyalists were located on the Bay of Chaleurs in Lower Canada, and on the banks of the St. Lawrence and its lakes in Upper Canada. The surveying establishments being on a very limited scale, they could not survey townships regularly, but could only lay out the front lots as they were required by the settlers. The concessions in the rear were afterwards surveyed as occasion required or opportunity permitted. The townships were originally intended to be six miles square, (as in the United States,) and the lots 19 chains in front by 63 chains 25 links in depth, containing 120 acres each, but by the Royal instructions of the 23rd August, 1786, to Lord Dorchester, townships fronting on navigable rivers and lakes were ordered to be laid out 9 miles in front by 12 miles in depth, containing 108 square miles each (equal in area to three townships of six miles square) and subdivided into 12 concessions or ranges of 28 lots each, the lots 26 chains in breadth by 80 chains 80 links in depth, containing 200 acres each with an allowance of 5 per cent. for highways. Inland townships were to be 10 miles square and subdivided into 11 concessions of 28 lots each, the lots 28 chains, 75 links in breadth by 73 chains 5 links in depth, each lot containing 200 acres and the allowance of 5 per cent. for roads. These dimensions were adhered to in Lower Canada surveys, but were little regarded in subdividing the public lands in Upper Canada. In Lower Canada the allowance of 5 per cent. for highways has always been made in the surveys of townships, and the roads have been established in the

most suitable places by the proper officers, thus relieving the surveying Department from all trouble and responsibility in the matter. In Upper Canada road allowances were laid out or reserved on the township and concession lines and on certain side lines between the lots, but as no uniform mode was adhered to in laying out these road allowances in the older surveys, much uncertainty exists as to their true position which has given rise to many law suits, and to repeated references to the Surveying Department, and has seriously retarded the improvement of the roads. Owing to the use of the magnetic needle and to the inferiority of the surveying instruments used and to the unskilfulness of some of the Surveyors, who did not make allowance for the difference in the variation of the compass at different places, nor for the progressive change in the variation at the same place, and especially owing to the want of check lines, many gross errors were made in the older surveys. In the year 1818, an attempt was made to ensure greater accuracy in the township surveys in Upper Canada, by instructing the surveyors to ascertain the latitude and the variation of the magnetic needle at certain points in the survey; but in consequence of the surveys of that period having been performed by contract and paid for in land, the attempt was not successful, for of all the older surveys none have been found to be so irregular and defective as these. No system of check lines was introduced into Upper Canada surveys until the year 1829, when on the report of the late William Chewett, then Surveyor General, an Order in Council was passed authorizing the drawing of lines across the concessions in the middle of the road allowances between every sixth lot. The sections, however, into which this mode of survey divided the townships were too large, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by $1\frac{1}{2}$, containing nearly 4 square miles each, subdivided into 12 lots of 200 acres each, 30 chains in breadth by 66 chains, 67 links in depth. On taking charge of the Upper Canada Surveying Branch of the Crown Lands Department, I recommended the reduction of the dimensions of the sections to 100 chains square, subdivided into 10 lots, each 20 chains in breadth by 50 chains in depth and containing 100 acres each. The areas of the lots were reduced to 100 acres to avoid the errors which had formerly arisen in subdividing them. Since the year 1818 the limits of the road allowances have been defined by a double row of posts. As all the outlines of every section are now surveyed in the middle of the road allowances, the uncertainty as to the true position of the roads and the errors in the areas of the lots so frequent in the older surveys are avoided. As the Department is blamed by some parties for not surveying the waste lands of the Crown in sufficient quantities to meet the demand, whilst others assert, that there is a waste of public moneys in subdividing more lands than is required and in surveying blocks unfit for settlement, I beg leave to annex the following statement which shews that both charges are altogether unfounded in fact.

Upper Canada.

Statement of the number of acres of Crown and Common School lands surveyed into farm, town and park lots, and the number of acres sold between 1st January, 1847, and 31st December, 1854, with the cost of the surveys and amount of the purchase money.

No. acres surveyed.	No. acres sold.	Cost of Survey.	Amount of purchase money.
1,835,176	1,813,828	£21069 17s.	£726751 7s. 11d.

From this statement it appears that the number of acres sold falls short of the number of acres surveyed by only 21,348 acres, (about the one-third of a township,) and that the amount of the purchase money is upwards of thirty-four times the cost of the surveys.

2.—Have you any suggestions to offer to the Committee relative to the present system of surveys, and will you afford them your views generally on the

arrangement by which the surveys are conducted under the Crown Lands Office, and state your opinion as to the effect of separating the general business of the Crown Land Department into two distinct branches, one for Canada West and one for Canada East?—When there is a demand for land in an unsurveyed section of the Province or when the Commissioner of Crown Lands is of opinion that the waste lands in a given locality should be opened up for settlement, he submits his views to the Executive Council; on their approval an Order in Council is passed authorizing the survey, a projected plan and instructions are then issued by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to a Provincial Land Surveyor for its performance, he reports fortnightly the progress of the survey and quality of the land; on completing his field work he prepares a plan, field book, diary and report of his survey, and transmits them to the department with his account, pay list and subvouchers for the service. His returns of survey and account and pay list, &c. are carefully examined, and a list of the lots prepared for the selling Branch of the Department. Copies of the plan of survey are transmitted to the Crown Land Agent and to the Registrar of the County. The Crown Lands Department, as at present constituted, comprises seven distinct departments; the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor General's Departments for Upper Canada and for Lower Canada, the Crown Timber Departments, the Jesuits Estates, and the Crown Seigniories of Lower Canada. The varied and important duties of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, as the head of all these departments, (duties daily increasing with the increase of our population and business, and extent of our surveyed lands) cannot be promptly and properly performed by one person. The Commissioner of Crown Lands has also the onerous and important duties of an Executive Councillor and leading member of the Legislature to perform. I think the land business would be conducted more efficiently and satisfactorily by restoring the original offices of Surveyor General for each section of the Province, the office of Commissioner of Crown Lands remaining political, but the Surveyors General should be scientific, professional, non-political and permanent, and should devote their time and talent to the development of the public lands, visiting the localities proposed to be opened up for settlement, projecting the courses of the leading roads through them, and selecting sites for towns, harbours, &c. The appointment of a scientific and practical Surveyor General would also aid very much in raising the character of the surveying profession, and thus confer a great and lasting benefit on the land owners generally, by doing away with the careless and unskilful surveying which has been the cause of so much uncertainty as to the boundaries of their lands and of so many consequent disputes and expensive law suits. I am not aware of any material improvement that could be made in the present system of surveying the public lands beyond what would result from the appointment of such a Surveyor General as I have proposed. Our present system is the same in principle as that followed in the United States, and as nearly so in details as circumstances permit. We lay out the land in sections one hundred chains square, subdivided into ten lots of one hundred acres each, and by drawing all the outlines of each section, we avoid the errors in the dimensions of the lots which formerly occurred.

3.—Can you suggest to the Committee any mode by which the relative position of existing lines could be correctly ascertained and delineated on the maps of the Province?—A correct delineation of the existing surveys could be obtained by connecting their lines with fixed points on the following surveys which have been performed with that degree of accuracy to which high scientific acquirements and the best instruments only can obtain. 1st. Captain Bayfield's survey of the River St. Lawrence and its lakes. 2nd. The survey of the boundary line between the United States and the British Dominions, drawn in accordance with the treaty of Washington. 3rd. The survey of the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick, drawn under the authority of the Imperial Act.

The surveys of the lines for the various railways afford the means of ascertaining the true position of certain points in the lines of the township surveys they intersect. As almost all the lines of the old surveys are, (owing either to local attraction, to the inferiority of the instruments used, or to unskilfulness or carelessness on the part of the surveyors) more or less crooked and irregular in their bearings, and as many gross errors have been made in their chaining, it would be necessary to verify the whole in order to ascertain their true position. A few of the Township Municipalities have had the survey of the whole township carefully verified by astronomical observations, others have limited the verification to particular concessions. The telegraphic lines afford the means of ascertaining the relative longitudes of the principal places in the Province, which if combined with observations for latitude, would establish their geographical position with great accuracy. The valuable astronomical instruments at present employed on the survey of the Provincial boundary might, on the completion of the survey, be used for this purpose.

4.—Are you acquainted with the Ottawa valley and its resources?—My knowledge of the valley of the Ottawa from personal inspection is limited, but as the duties of my office require me to examine all the plans, field notes, diaries and reports of surveys in the Upper Canada section of the valley, I have from them acquired a knowledge of its agricultural capabilities.

5.—What is your opinion of the agricultural capabilities of the country referred to above Bytown?—As my brother Alexander, who has the charge of the Crown timber of the Ottawa, has a much more thorough and extensive knowledge of the territory; I would beg to refer to him for details, remarking generally that although a considerable portion, (especially where the rock is a limestone,) is fit for settlement, yet a large extent is altogether unfit for agricultural purposes and is valuable only on account of its red and white pine timber.

6.—Do you consider the present mode of granting timber limits calculated to promote the settlement of the country or otherwise?—This question is so well answered by Mr. Logan, the Provincial Geologist, who surveyed the Ottawa in 1845, that I beg leave to make the following extract from his Report of Progress for 1845-46: "On the Ottawa the occupations of the lumberer and the farmer have been a great encouragement to one another, and while the advance of settlement has enabled the lumberer to push his enterprise further and further up the stream, it is mainly in consequence of the trade in its timber that the banks of the river are so fast filling up with inhabitants. The wants of the lumberman afford to the farmer a ready market for his produce at high prices and present a great encouragement for location, wherever good land occurs; while this has been found in sufficient abundance to establish many thriving settlements in localities which, but for the timber trade, might have been overlooked for some time to come."

7.—What course could you support as most likely to promote the settlement of the country in the disposal of timber?—To continue the present system.

8.—Can you state any circumstances which induce you to believe that the lumber trade would not suffer by the sale of the lands?—I think the lumber trade would suffer very much by the sale of the timber lands, except the sale of the arable lots to actual settlers.

9.—Have not very large sums been expended by the limit holders in improving the navigation of streams, &c., &c.?—It appears by a Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly made in 1853, that upwards of £330,000 have been expended on improvements to facilitate the descent of timber and on saw mills on the Ottawa and its tributaries.

10.—Would not the sale of these lands cause a heavy loss to these parties arising from their outlay being unavailable?—Yes.

11.—What other measures are required to promote the settlement of these lands?—The improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa and the construction of leading roads.

Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, Montreal, cross-examined on his evidence given before this Committee on the 27th instant.

1st.—You have stated that you have a practical acquaintance with the present mode of surveying the Public Lands,—is it not a fact that many of the surveys performed by parties employed by Government are a mere waste of public money, as many of the parties so employed are not competent to discharge the duty?—I believe this to be the case.

2nd.—From your knowledge and experience on the Ottawa, is it your opinion that the land is generally fit for settlement on both shores?—I have no acquaintance with the north shore of the Ottawa, except in the frontier of Townships already settled, and up the *LeLievre*.

3rd.—Have you ever crossed the Counties from the *Madawaska* to the *Rocher Capitaine*? if so, state if the lands in that locality were fit for settlement, and how timbered, white or red pine?—I have crossed from the *Madawaska* to the *Bonchere*, and been in the then unsurveyed lands west of *Pembroke*, where squatters were settled. I have also been at the *Rocher Capitaine*, but have not passed directly between these points.

4th.—On what sort of land does red pine grow, and do you consider it fit for settlement?—The red pine grows upon level sandy plains, generally considered barren and unfit for agriculture; but from the vigor of the forest, I cannot consider the land barren, and believe that gypsum would have the same beneficial effect as on other sandy soils.

5th.—Have you been on the waste lands of the Crown on the north shore of the Ottawa; if so, state your opinion of the nature of the soil?—I have not been on any unsurveyed territory at the north shore, except at *Rocher Capitaine*, where I consider the banks of the Ottawa barren, but know nothing of the country off from the River. I believe there is good wheat grown behind the barren mountains on the *Deep River*.

6th.—If a Railroad extended on the north shore some distance back from the Ottawa, would it not pass through a section of country that would ensure more traffic than the south side?—I think not.

7th.—If the Railway system is to be carried out by being fostered by Government, should aid only be extended to lines confined to that part of the Province formerly known as Upper Canada. If the object of Government is to open the country, would not a line of Railway extending from Montreal to the *Rocher Capitaine* be worthy of consideration, as the breadth of land from the banks of the Ottawa, north side, extend back about 350 miles, whereas the extent between the Ottawa and *St. Lawrence* does not exceed more than from 75 to 125 miles?—I think there should be no Lower or Upper Canada in commercial matters, such as Railways. I do not think a Railway could be sustained through the timber lands on either side of the Ottawa, unless it reached *Lake Huron*, and commanded a portion of the western trade. I do not think a Railway should be undertaken where the lands are not capable of early and permanent settlement on the greater portion of the route. In this respect, from the best information I have been able to obtain as to the capabilities of the north shore of the Ottawa, in the unsurveyed lands, I believe it to be far inferior to the south one.

8th.—If the whole of the waste lands of the Crown were as you suggest surveyed and thrown open to speculators, what means would you substitute to answer the loss that would naturally arise to the public revenue when the property

now belonging to the Crown was sold off?—I do not propose to survey and sell all the waste lands; many are not fit for settlement, and not worth the cost of surveys. I confined my remarks to the south side of the Ottawa, and to those districts known to possess valuable land. I think the annual sales would keep up the present revenue for some time, as long as the present revenue would last, and that a local population would contribute as much to the Provincial Revenue as the timber duties now do.

9th.—Have you any idea of the extent of revenue derived from the public lands, in the way of duty, &c.?—I believe about £25,000 to £30,000.

10th.—You state that settlers could be employed in the production of timber and logs, to more advantage than migratory bands of lumbermen who are necessarily obliged to bring their supplies from a distance. Would not the present system have a better effect, by affording a market to the actual settler, than having him act in a double capacity, as a lumberer and farmer?—The present system is a check to the increase of actual settlers. Where they are sufficiently numerous and far enough advanced in improvement of their lands, I think the farmer are not benefitted by turning lumberman,—but I think the lumberman's position is improved when he becomes a farmer.

11th.—Is it your opinion that the timber trade of Canada is injurious to the prosperity of the country, or otherwise?—It is beneficial.

12th.—What means would you suggest to encourage the trade: is it by inducing capitalists to embark their means in this business, or by encouraging irresponsible persons?—By throwing it open as far as possible.

13th.—Have you any idea of the number of ships employed as well as men in the trade?—I cannot state the exact number, but know it to be very large.

14th.—Supposing a line of Railroad is adopted through the valley of the Ottawa, what route would you consider the most eligible?—I have reason to believe that the summit near Lake Nipissing will be found some 500 feet or more lower than upon any other route.

15th.—Is it your opinion that Government should grant any of the waste lands of the Crown to parties forming Companies for the construction of such line of Railway, or would it be better to have the said lands in the hands of the Government, so as to be disposable at any time to the actual settler, instead of being subject to the regulation of any Company, who would naturally make their own terms?—Yes, the Company should give security for the construction of the road; the land not to be given until the road is built. The Company would manage the sale and settlement of the lands better than a Government, and in self defence would be compelled to sell and settle them.

16th.—What is the value of the lands now situated on the line of Railway in Canada West, per acre?—About £5 to £10 per acre, except near Towns, where it is much higher.

17th.—Is the price of lands situated on the different lines in Canada West, not so increased in value as to put it out of the reach of the means of new settlers to purchase?—I cannot say what is the price of wild land on the Railway route.

18th.—What is your opinion as to the utility of granting lands to Railway Companies, through which the line passes; would not the system have the effect of building up the Company to the prejudice of the settlers?—I do not think the Company could be built up, except by means of the settlers.

19th.—Would it be prudent to adopt the system of export duty, now that the principle of Free Trade is in force, and Reciprocity established?—I do not think an export duty could be proposed with reference to the United States, and if done with reference to England, it would become a differential duty.

20th.—You state you are aware of the present system of granting timber limits. Does the system now in force give any advantage to the man of means over the person who has no capital to embark in the business?—I am not aware

of any advantage given by the present system, but consider that it is one which necessarily requires large capital.

21st.—Has the fact come under your notice, that parties have obtained limits and then sold them off, and who merely obtained them as a mere matter of speculation?—I am aware that limits have frequently changed hands, but cannot say for what purpose they were obtained.

22nd.—Have you any idea of the extent of means employed by present enterprise in the construction of slides, booms and piers, on the tributaries of the Ottawa, as well as in roads and farms for the operation in connection with the business?—I believe it to be very great.

23rd.—Have you any knowledge of the extent of capital invested on some mills on the Ottawa, and its tributaries?—I cannot state the amount, but am aware it is very large.

24th.—If the timber limits obtained from Government were taken from them, or the lands sold, would not the investment made by such parties entail ruin on them?—I believe the greater part of the logs are obtained from the north side of the Ottawa. I do not think the sale of lands would diminish the supply or increase the cost of the logs. The mill owners would be large purchasers of land; but I am not prepared to say whether the survey and sale of waste lands on the north side of the Ottawa is called for or not.

25th.—In order to put the matter fully before you: suppose you embarked ten thousand pounds in mill property on a small stream, and for the working of your mills obtained timber limits which would secure you wood for ten or fifteen years, and that Government considered the system should be enforced of selling off the land so obtained on the faith of the Government, would you consider yourself justly dealt with in having your property and outlay worthless, and placed in the position of being destroyed by loss of your outlay to afford advantage to others, to your prejudice?—If the parties should be found to suffer loss from the action of the Government, they ought to be indemnified.

26th.—If Government will not keep faith with parties who have embarked their capital in the business, from the rich man to the poor; what effect would the departure from justice have on the credit of Canada?—An injurious one.

27th.—What means would you suggest to protect the forest from fire?—Cut down the trees with the axe of the settler.

28th.—Supposing the production of square timber was stopped, and the production confined to sawed lumber, what effect would such system have upon the trade of the country?—It would have an injurious effect on the trade of the St. Lawrence.

29th.—In all matters of commerce, is it not better to leave the trade of the country to find its own level, rather than enforce regulations which could only cripple trade?—Yes.

William Hamilton, Esquire, of the County of Ottawa; Examined:

1st. Have you been engaged in the timber trade, what experience have you had on the Ottawa in the business?—I have been engaged in the timber trade on the Ottawa and its tributaries during the past eleven years.

2nd. What effect has the production of timber on the actual settlement of the country?—Arising from the nature of the production of timber, it is necessary to cut out roads from the frontier or banks of each river; thereby giving facilities to settlers of ingress and egress, which otherwise (they the settlers) could not afford to cut. The only inducement settlers could have for going into the back country, to settle or clear lands, is that the manufacture of timber affords them a market (in cash) at their own doors, and in many cases labourers assist such set-

tlers, by advancing them provisions and other necessaries; in fact, it is my opinion that many portions of the Ottawa would never have been settled, had not the lumber trade given such facilities.

3rd. What is your opinion as to the best means of encouraging the settlement of the country?—By making good roads, through the existing surveyed lands, and granting to purchasers absolute control of all timber growing on the lot or land they purchase.

4th. What would you recommend to preserve the forests from fire, to what extent do you consider is annually destroyed by fire on the Ottawa and its tributaries?—The most certain way of preventing the destruction of timber by fire is that the Government should put a stop to squatters entering on to the land of the Crown, (either surveyed or unsurveyed,) without the consent of either the nearest local agent, or that of the Government, as there is sufficient lands of equal, (if not better quality,) unoccupied in the front townships. The only cause of the destruction of timber has arisen from such settlers, and I am satisfied that there is annually destroyed as much (if not more) timber by fire, by such settlers, than arrives in the Quebec market yearly.

5th. What mode do you consider best for the disposal of Government lands, so as to ensure settlement, and encourage at the same time, the system of Emigration?—It is my opinion that a capable person should be appointed by Government to examine the territory before any survey be made, so that he could inform the Government, whether or not there be sufficient arable land within the space (of the usual sized township,) to induce settlers to go there.

6. Are you aware of the present system of granting timber berths to those engaged in the production of timber. Is such system prejudicial to the settlement of the country, or not?—I am well acquainted with the system of granting timber berths on the Ottawa. So far from the system being prejudicial to the settlement of the country, I am convinced that it holds out inducements which could not exist apart from the lumber trade.

7th. Is it your opinion that the lands on the Ottawa generally, are fit for settlement?—There is a very large quantity of good land on the Ottawa, but it lays in scattered localities. The pine country may be settled, but I am certain the great bulk of it is unfit for agricultural purposes.

8th. What system would you consider best to ensure the interests of the country, by cutting the timber on the waste lands into saw logs, or square timber?—I think the best interests of the country would be protected by cutting both saw logs and square timber together, but in cases where saw mills are constructed on streams tributary to the Ottawa, the best interests of the country would be protected by only permitting saw logs to be cut, and these to be manufactured by the mills on such streams.

9th. Is the land on which red pine grows fit for settlement?—Land on which red pine grows, (so far as I have seen,) is unfit for cultivation.

10th. What means would you suggest to place the trade on a healthy footing when the markets of Great Britain or the States are depressed?—To place the licence system on such a footing, that the licentiate will not be forced to work, or occupy any greater area than will produce a supply equal to the consumption of both markets.

11th. Have you any idea of the capital embarked in the trade by parties engaged in the business, and to what extent have improvements been made by such parties?—I have, but cannot state in detail the amount. I am aware of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., having expended on slides and booms, &c., on streams up the Ottawa, above Bytown, to the extent of £60,000, and on the Gatineau, Blanche, and Petite Nation Rivers, in mills and other improvements connected therewith, to the extent of £100,000 currency. I am convinced that Messrs. John Egan, & Co., have expended even a larger amount than the former firm. From my knowledge of the

timber trade, and parties connected with it on the Ottawa River, the printed statement of the return of these improvements furnished to the Legislature in the year 1853, is far under the actual cost.

12th. Are there not extensive saw-milling establishments on the Ottawa?—There are very extensive milling establishments on the Ottawa, and within these two years past (within my own knowledge) there has been erected six extensive establishments, equalling (if not surpassing) those in operation previous to 1853. And these are apart from the numerous mills erected on the tributaries of the Ottawa, which number, (so far as I can at present recollect, fifteen,) the larger number of which are partially sawing for Quebec market, and partially for the American and local consumption.

13th. If the timber berths were taken from those parties who have embarked their capital in the business, what effect would it have on their position, as well as those producing square timber?—In both cases of square timber limits, (where improvements have been made,) and limits on streams where mills are constructed, if they were taken from the licentiates, it would cause them utter ruin.

14th. If the trade was changed by any new system of selling the Public Lands, as in the State of Michigan, what effect would it have on the Ottawa section of the Province. I refer you to the evidence of Mr. White of the State of Michigan, as to the system of selling lands in that State, and if you think it applicable to the Ottawa?—I am convinced that if any other system than that of granting licences from year to year, on the lands of the Ottawa, and substitute that plan of the State of Michigan, (as described by Mr. White in his evidence,) by sale of the waste lands of the Crown on the Ottawa, it would tend to ruin producers, and the timbered lands would pass into the hands of monopolists, thereby causing a four-fold injury to the country, viz: by stopping the supply, by reducing the revenue, by throwing an immense number of men out of employment, (who are only suited for this trade), and injuring the shipping interests of Quebec; in fact I am convinced the result would inevitably be that Quebec would be reduced to a second class port.

15th. What effect would the general sale of the whole of the waste lands of the Crown promote?—The lands would go into the hands of monopolists, who would hold them at prices far beyond the means of the settler or emigrant.

16th. What means would you suggest of opening the lands fit for settlement, by affording facilities by way of roads, &c. ?—I would prosecute as a trespasser any squatter who would take possession of any of the waste lands of the Crown, which would tend to make them settle in the front Townships, where roads could be made to benefit a larger number, as I am aware of extensive blocks of arable land in these townships unoccupied.

17th. Has the system carried out on the Ottawa and its tributaries, by the surveys ordered by Government, tended to advance the settlement of that section?—The system carried out by Government in granting to surveyors new townships to lay out, is very injurious, as it induces settlers to scatter themselves at too great distance from the front townships, where it is impossible roads can be made within sufficiently short time to give them access to their lands, and the result is, that they are forced to return to the front. I am convinced that the Government are not aware of the deceit practiced on them by the misrepresentation of many of these surveyors, who do so for their corrupt purposes.

18th. Has the money expended in opening roads been judiciously expended, have you seen any of the roads on which Government money has been laid out?—So far as I have seen, the expenditure of money has been very improperly laid out, in fact in many cases useless.

19th. Have you any idea of the number of ships employed in the trade, the number of sailors also, the number of men in the production of timber, and of what class, French or English, Irish or Scotch?—I think about 1,300 ships per annum; about 30,000 men are directly and indirectly connected with the Ottawa lumber

trade. Two-thirds of the men employed are Canadian French, and the other one-third are English, Irish and Scotch.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 3rd April, 1855.

George Hamilton, Esquire, of Hawkesbury; Examined:

1. Are you engaged in the production of sawed deals and boards; to what extent annually?—I am. We manufactured at Hawkesbury, last summer, equal to 750,000 deals.

2. What amount have your firm vested in mill property?—The outlay at the Hawkesbury Mills has been estimated at about £75,000.

3. If you have made improvements on any of the tributaries of the Ottawa, in the way of booms, piers, slides, frames, and in connection with your operations, state to what extent you have invested, to the best of your knowledge?—On the Gatineau River and its tributaries, we have expended, in improvements connected with our operations, to the extent of about £20,000, and on the Rouge £10,000.

4. How many men do you annually employ in all your departments?—We employ, on an average, throughout the year, 400 to 500 hired men.

5. Do you hold timber berths, from which you produce logs for your mills?—Yes.

6. Has your milling business tended in any way to retard the settlement of the country?—I should certainly say that it has had the very opposite effect.

7. Supposing your timber berths were taken from you, what position would you stand in, as regards your investment?—We would be placed in a very helpless position indeed. I would not, in fact, invest one copper in a saw mill without having secured limits before hand.

8. Have you any knowledge of the capital embarked in some mills on the Ottawa and its tributaries, as well as improvements?—I am aware that an excessively large amount of capital has been so embarked, but cannot say how much.

9. Supposing the square timber business was done away with, and that the Forests were made use of for sawing purposes, what effect would it have on the trade between Quebec and Great Britain?—I do not feel competent to answer this question, without knowing in what way the people of Great Britain would replace the present supply of square timber, or to what extent deals might be substituted.

10. What should you suggest as the best means of encouraging the timber trade of the country, and at the same time ensure the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown?—I think that in a general way the trade will be "best encouraged" by abstaining from the now too constant attempts to change and meddle with it. The "Regulations" at present in force, if not the most perfect that might be, have at all events been the fruit of long experience, and are probably, on the whole, as much so as the conditions of things will permit. Wherein, however, they may be found either to stimulate productions beyond what the market calls for, or to interfere with the most economical working of limits, it would, I think, be judicious to amend them; but further than this, I conceive that more benefit will be found in securing the due fulfilment of existing rules than in experimenting with new ones. I am of opinion also that the settlement of the country would be best forwarded by a like course.

11. It has been alleged that those largely engaged in the production of timber and saw logs are not favorable to having the lands thrown open to actual settlers. Is it so or not?—I cannot think the allegation to be correct as

regards *bona fide* settlement, and for this reason, that I conceive such is beneficial and not injurious to the lumberman, whose opposition has been to purchase by speculators, whose object is not to settle, but to get hold of the timber.

12. If the Public Lands were all thrown open for sale for cash at a fixed price, what effect would it have upon the revenue of the country, as well as trade; and if such were adopted, would there be more breadth of land cultivated and settled upon than under the present system?—In the case of Timber-land, of which I more particularly speak, the effect on the revenue would inevitably be a most serious loss; and on the Trade, that it would exclude all such as have not the means to compete with the more wealthy. Whilst, as regards settlement and cultivation, I cannot at all see how the adoption of such a system would induce a greater extent, but the contrary, inasmuch as intending settlers, who seldom indeed have the means of immediate payment, could never compete with speculators, whose object of course is their own direct and largest possible profit, and therefore it cannot be supposed the settling class will be able to deal with them on terms as easy as with the Government, whose primary object is the actual settlement of the country. As the adoption of such a system would also necessarily be attended with an abandonment of the provision which at present requires such actual settlement as a condition of the sale, it would do away with the only bar there is in the way of speculators possessing themselves of all the best timber land in the country, whereby the Government, as I have before observed, would be deprived of what must otherwise prove a most valuable source of revenue for years to come. It has, however, been alleged, I believe, that the condition in question is so constantly evaded, even as things are, as to be comparatively useless; but under an efficient management, I do not think this need be. At all events, I am certain that in the case of timber lands, there is the very best security that it cannot be so, as it is sufficiently the interest of the license-holder to see that it is strictly complied with.

13. Are you aware of the system carried out as regards the disposal of the Public Domain in the United States, and if you think it advisable to adopt the same in this Country?—I am not sufficiently so to offer an opinion.

14. How is produce consumed in timber operations paid for. Is it by means of traffic or cash?—Our medium is generally cash.

15. Does the business carried on in the timber operations on the Ottawa give a good cash market for all agricultural productions?—It does.

16. How long have your firm been in the business?—The establishment at Hawkesbury Mills was commenced upwards of forty years ago.

17. What means would you suggest of preserving the forests from fire?—Where the difficulties of enforcing laws or regulations on this point would be so great, I fear any that might be enacted would prove in reality but a dead letter. The very settlement of the country, in fact, is the greatest cause.

18. What is your opinion of the surveys made on the Ottawa and its tributaries. Is the system a judicious one?—I think that a large amount has been uselessly expended in surveys, in consequence of such being adopted and carried out without due enquiry beforehand as to the necessity or advisability of such.

19. What system of survey would you propose in lieu of the one now in operation?—I think the precaution proposed would be a very judicious one, and if carried out by competent and trustworthy parties, would unquestionably effect a great saving to the Country. In that section indeed with which I am best acquainted, viz: north of the Ottawa, there is, in fact, only a small portion of the whole that is in anywise valuable or desirable for purposes of settlement alone, and therefore there is the greater necessity for such precaution, for, whilst every facility and inducement ought to be rendered where actual settlement is the object, it is only questionable whether the indiscriminate surveys that have been

made are not open to the further objection, that settlers pass by what is really the best land, and lured by the expectation of getting the duties, take up that which has most pine on it, and which is always the poorest. The ultimate consequence of which must be injurious alike to themselves and to the country.

20. How many ships employed in the trade to Quebec annually?—I have no means of reference at hand to enable me to answer these questions correctly. As to the probability of the revenue increasing annually, I think that apart from the fluctuations of trade, such may reasonably be expected in the improving system of collecting the same.

21. Have you any idea of the number of men employed in the timber trade in all its branches?—Same answer as to Ques. 20.

22. Have you any idea of the extent of revenue derived from the timber trade, and is it probable the same will increase annually?—Same answer as to Ques. 20.

23. If any of the Public Domain was granted to Railroad Companies, what effect would it have towards promoting the actual settlement of the country, and is it your opinion that settlers would obtain the lands from such Railway Companies as if in the hands of Government?—The Railroads would of course help most materially to the settlement of the country, but in my reply to No. 11 I have already stated why I consider that such transfer of the proprietorship would not do so. It is known to be observed that my argument would not apply with the same force in the case of the Railway Companies, as with them the actual amount got for the land might also be but a secondary consideration, compared to the settlement of the Country and consequent advantage to their road.

24. If the whole Public Domain of Canada was surveyed, is it your opinion that capitalists would be found to form Companies to purchase the same, in order to secure the timber thereon, and what would be the effect of such a course?—I am of opinion that speculation to a vast extent would inevitably attend the adoption by Government of any such course, and that the same could not but entail great loss to the Province and defeat the chief object of the Government, the settlement of the country.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

3rd April, 1855.

Allan Gilmour, Esquire, of Montreal; Examined:

1. Are you engaged in the production of sawed deals and boards, and to what extent annually?—I am. The firm of Gilmour & Co., of which I am a partner, manufactures annually of deals and boards, about thirty million feet (board measure.)

2. What amount has your firm invested in mill property?—About fifty thousand pounds in actual mill property, besides a large amount connected therewith and dependent on our mill business for its value.

3. If you have made improvements on any of the tributaries of the Ottawa in the way of booms, piers, slides and frames, in connection with your operations, state to what extent you have invested to the best of your knowledge?—Our firm has during the last fifteen years expended in river improvements on the Ottawa and its tributaries, as near as I can estimate, about twenty-seven to thirty thousand pounds.

4. How many men do you annually employ in all your departments?—In Canada, from fifteen hundred to two thousand men directly employed.

5. Do you hold timber berths from which you produce logs for your mills?—We do.

6. Has your milling business tended in any way to retard the settlement of the country?—No, but on the contrary it has occasioned extensive settlements which would not have taken place but for the market created for farm produce required in our business.

7. Supposing your timber berths were taken from you, what position would you stand in as regards your investment?—Without our present facilities for obtaining a permanent and reliable supply of timber and saw logs our investments would be of comparatively little value.

8. Have you any knowledge of the capital embarked in saw mills on the Ottawa and its tributaries, as well as improvements?—I should say at least two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand pounds in mills, and one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds in river improvements.

9. Supposing the square timber business was done away with, and that the forests were made use of for sawing purposes, what effect would it have on the trade between Quebec and Great Britain?—In my opinion the trade would be reduced to such an extent as to be quite insignificant compared with what it has been, and Quebec by losing her chief trade would so decline as to render property therein of little value, involving many in ruin and the town in probable bankruptcy.

10. What would you suggest as the means of encouraging the timber trade of the country, and at the same time ensure the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown?—The best way to encourage the timber trade of the country would be to limit production, instead of forcing it as at present by parties being obliged to work their timber berths or pay increased ground rents doubling every year upon the former years rent when not worked upon. What the trade has chiefly suffered from (and with it the country connected therewith) has been over production, and glutted markets in consequence. To ensure the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown, such lands only as are suitable and fit for agricultural purposes should be surveyed and opened for sale, instead of surveying out as has heretofore been the case large tracts of mountainous, rocky and barren country utterly unfit for settlement. Government assistance towards the construction of roads into new countries is greatly wanted and would contribute more than any other means towards the settlement of the waste lands of the Crown.

11. If the public lands were all thrown open for sale for cash at a fixed price, what effect would it have on the revenue of the country as well as trade, and if such were adopted would there be more breadth of land cultivated and settled upon than under the present system?—As regards the Ottawa country, (of the west I have little knowledge,) if the lands were all thrown open for sale for cash they would to a large extent be taken up by speculators, on account of the timber, or for re-sale, and in the first instance the revenue would probably from such sale be augmented, but afterwards fall off. I do not see in what way the trade of the country would be benefitted by this course or more lands brought under cultivation. Many of the first settlers in the new townships and back country went in as squatters from the circumstance of having nothing to pay for their lands for a time, and knowing their pre-emption right to the land when surveyed. Surveys so far as I am aware, have always taken place as soon as required, in many cases sooner, and in not a few cases where they will never be required for agricultural purposes.

12. It has been alleged that those largely engaged in the production of timber and saw logs are not favorable to having the lands thrown open to actual settlers. Is it so or not?—It is not so where the lands are taken for actual settlement; it being for the interest of the lumberer to have actual settlers near him, producing every thing required cheaper than he can do so himself; but when settlement is made a cover of right for taking away the timber from lands held

under license and not for actual settlement, the lumberer is not favorable to lands being thrown open to be used in this way.

13. Are you aware of the system carried out as regards the disposal of the public lands in the United States, and do you think it advisable to adopt the same in this country?—I am unacquainted with the system acted on in the United States for the disposal of public lands, and cannot therefore speak as to the propriety of its adoption in this Country.

14. How is produce consumed in the timber operations and paid for?—The produce consumed in timber operations is all paid for in cash, as a rule; where the exceptions occur, it is by mutual agreement; a cash market being open to the producer.

15. Does the business carried on in timber operations on the Ottawa give a good cash market for all agricultural productions?—It does; and without which none would at present exist at remunerating prices, it being so far from other markets, and the climate and soil generally not being equal to many other parts of the Province.

16. How long have your firm been in the business?—About thirty years in Canada and forty-five years in New Brunswick.

17. What means would you suggest to preserve the forests from fire?—I would not encourage settlement in the pine countries, at least till the timber was mostly taken off, they being generally poor land, and unfit to make good farms of; when settlers are once admitted upon lands and commence clearing, fire being their chief agent for this purpose, I do not see how fires can be prevented from spreading and destroying the forests. More timber, it is generally believed by parties well able to judge, has been destroyed on the Ottawa by fires than has been cut down by the axe of the lumberman.

18. What is your opinion of the surveys made on the Ottawa and its tributaries. Is the system a judicious one?—The system of surveys on the Ottawa (if system it can be called) has been faulty and injudicious in the extreme, surveys being made where not required and the only object apparent was to afford employment to surveyors in want of a job, and the surveys made being in many cases most carelessly and imperfectly performed.

19. What system of survey would you propose in lieu of the one now in operation?—I have seen many tracts of land which have been surveyed quite unfit for settlement, and which surveys were a perfect waste of the public money, and would advise that the different blocks of land proposed for survey should be first examined by competent parties to ascertain whether the section so intended for survey was actually fit for settlement or not, some precaution of this sort being imperatively required.

20. How many ships are employed in the trade to Quebec annually?—About nine hundred to eleven hundred ships in the timber trade.

21. Have you any idea of the number of men employed in the timber trade in all its branches?—I cannot state, but judging from the value of exports and otherwise, it must be a large proportion of the population of the Province.

22. Have you any idea of the extent of the revenue derived from the timber trade, and is it probable the same will increase annually?—The revenue derived from the timber trade amounts to about thirty-five to forty thousand pounds per annum, and if not injuriously interfered with, or the timber lands sold, must continue to increase.

23. If any of the Public Domain was granted to Railway Companies, what effect would it have towards promoting the actual settlement of the country, and is it your opinion that settlers could obtain the lands from such Railway Companies as if in the hands of Government?—How Railway Companies might act in disposing of lands, conceded to them by the Government, I cannot say, but suppose it would be to their interest to get their lands settled upon as

fast as possible. Doubtless railway facilities must always encourage settlement by giving to the settler a ready communication with the markets for the sale of his produce and purchase of goods required, but I do not think the lands would be settled any faster in the hands of Railroad Companies than in that of the Government; the Railroad in either case being in existence.

24. If the whole Public Domain of Canada was surveyed, is it your opinion that capitalists would be found to form companies to purchase the same in order to secure the timber thereon, and what would be the effect of such a course?—If the whole Public Domain was surveyed and opened for sale, I have no doubt large tracts would be brought up by companies or individuals on speculation, to secure the timber or for re-sale, and in such case the price of lands would doubtless be increased and the object of offering cheap lands as an inducement to the emigrant to settle in the country, would in all probability be defeated.

A. J. Russell, Esquire, Bytown; Examined:

1. How long have you been acting as Agent for the Government in the Crown Land Office at Bytown, or any other capacity in the Department?—I have been twenty-five years in the public service in Canada. For nearly nine years past I have been Surveyor of Crown Timber Licenses at Bytown. From 1st July, 1846, to 4th March, 1851, I acted conjointly with the Collector of Crown Timber Dues in the issuing of timber licenses. Some time after the collection of duties on square timber was transferred to Quebec, the remaining duties of the Collector's Office at Bytown were transferred to mine. Since the fall of the year 1853, I have also been Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies for the Ottawa and Canada East; having for a short time before discharged the duties of Inspector of Crown Lands and colonisation roads for Canada East.

2. Are you aware of the system of granting licences to parties for timber berths on the Public Domain. Is it your opinion that the public interest suffers from the system. If so, in what particulars?—I am intimately acquainted with the system of granting licenses to parties for timber berths. It has grown up with the timber trade of the country, and has been modified and matured so far, to suit the trade and the interest of the Province. After long observation and much close study of the subject, I am altogether unable to see that the public interest suffers from the present system. On the contrary, so far as regards revenue, the public interest has gained very much by the system as lately amended; the amount of duties collected having been very largely increased, without any proportionate increase in the quantity of timber exported, or in the rate of duties, (the duty on red pine having been reduced to one half of the former rate, but simply by improvement in the system of collections, and efficiency in managements,—the revenue from timber, which a few years ago was about £25,000 to £30,000, has increased to about £60,000 and £70,000, for the last two years, while the amount of timber exported is but little changed. The present system does not restrict, nor in any way interfere with the commerce of the country in wood; the producers being allowed to meet the foreign demand in the form and quantity they think most profitable to themselves. It gives the license holder an interest in preserving the timber by giving him a continued preferential right to it, so long as he makes a proper use of the privilege of cutting it, and complies with the conditions required of him, which would be by no means the case were he interested for one year only. As it tends to keep the cutting of timber, to a certain extent, in the hands of a class of men who live by the business and understand it, the supply is more regularly maintained, and less opportunity is given for over production than if the public forest were thrown

open to the utmost to the inexperienced, who would rush into the trade, under the temptation of high prices. At the same time, the present system presents a check to the holding of timber berths without making a proper use of them, in the additional ground rent charged in such cases, which is doubled continuously, on every successive year of non-occupation, and the present system does not in any way retard the settlement of the country. The survey and sale of lands go on as freely as if the system of licensing timber berths did not exist. The interest of the lumberers is in no way regarded in the matter. Lots are sold to purchasers without the consent of the lumberer holding licence for them, and he is not allowed to interrupt the settlers, were he so disposed. Though this is but the third year in which additional ground rents, on unoccupied berths, has been levied, it will amount to upwards of £3000, for this season, in my agency. Formerly the cutting of a certain quantity of timber was compulsory, under the risk of forfeiture of license? But this led to the making of timber, at a loss in bad times, to the injury of the trade, by over production, as lumberers would rather do so than lose their berths on which they depended for living; the result was found so injurious that during the depression of the trade, after the year 1847, the obligation to occupy was set aside altogether. This, though necessary was an extreme measure in favor of the then license holders. In the state of the times it was judicious. The Norwegian Government proceeded further on a similar occasion of depression, they granted temporary pecuniary assistance to their lumber dealers, from a sense of the importance of the trade to that country. To avoid the evils of both or either of the extremes of forcing over production, or allowing the holding of berths without occupation, the system of laying on a ground rent, increasing with continued non-occupation was adopted as a mean. The present system, as a whole, is based on the principle of giving the necessary encouragement to the investment of capital in the trade, in improvement for the descent of timber, and in saw-mills, by securing continuous possession, under certain conditions of occupation on the one hand, and of checking, at the same time, by an increasingly burthensome ground rent, the unnecessary holding of ground without making use of it. A judicious medium has to be maintained in effecting these two ends. Should it not be found sufficiently powerful in effecting the latter object, its efficacy can be increased at pleasure, to any degree merely by increasing the rate of ground rent without any change in the system.

3. Do the timber operations tend to advance the settlement of the country or otherwise?—Timber operations tend very much to advance the settlement of the country. A very great quantity of provisions and provender is consumed by the men and horses employed in it; and as the cost of transport along imperfect roads and up rapid rivers is excessive, it is better for the lumberer to give high prices to the settlers near him for their produce than to bring it from a distance. The lumberers give higher prices for farm produce in distant settlements than what would be obtained for it in market towns, elsewhere. This is the strongest possible inducement to settlement, and when it is considered that there are about fifteen thousand men and several thousand horses employed in the lumbering on the Ottawa alone, to be supplied with provisions and forage, it will be evident that the demand they occasion for farm produce must operate very extensively as an encouragement to agriculture.

The employment also which lumbering affords for the sons of the settlers and their teams, in winter, in drawing out the timber is advantageous to them, as it gives them high wages and they are fed during a season when there is little for them, or their horses, to do at home.

4. From your experience has there been any disposition on the part of producers of timber to prevent settlement?—In general there has been no disposition shewn on the part of producers of timber to prevent settlement, but rather the reverse; from the lumberers, being interested in having abundance of farm pro-

ducc raised near them :—but though interested in the general progress of settlement, there is commonly an indisposition on the part of each individual lumberer, to see his own particular timber berths surveyed and opened for settlement; not from opposition to the occupation of the ground fit for cultivation, by the settlers, but on account of the loss of timber by fires, caused by burning the wood, at improper times ;—but chiefly arising from the injury, the lumberer suffers from the purchase of the best timbered lots by pretended settlers with the view of merely stripping them of the valuable timber, especially when they can come by it that away more cheaply than by paying the usual duties to the Crown.—Besides injuring the license holder, by depriving him of valuable groves of timber, and the public by the loss of duty on it, the pretended settler injures the actual settler, should any such afterwards acquire the lands, as the lumberer would have enhanced the value of it to the latter, and there is sometimes another reason for opposition on the part of lumberers. When the land is offered for sale any person may purchase such lots as may include slides and other works made by the lumberers, and levy dues on the latter for the use of works, he may have constructed at considerable cost. And also where there are but few places where practicable roads can be made for getting timber to the rivers, the purchasers of the lots embracing them can obstruct the lumberers, or exact a consideration for the right of way. To prevent these evils the right of way at all portages and the ground necessary at existing slides, and the right of way to the Crown forests, by the most suitable route should be reserved in selling lands on the Ottawa, and in other rough or hilly regions, where regular road allowances on boundary lines are often impracticable. If that were done and the law against the burning of brush wood enforced, say from 10th June to 20th September, and if the sales of lots in timber countries were made subject to the lumberers, because till actual settlements took place, all the just causes of objection on the part of lumberers to the sale of lands would be removed.

5. Have you any idea of the number of licenses now issued in the Province? —There are I believe about nine hundred timber licenses now issued annually in the Province, which are held by nearly six hundred parties. I cannot see that this can be justly called a monopoly; not only because the number of holders is considerable, but also because they do not hold all the public forests. Much remains still unlicensed beyond what they hold, just as the last granted of these berths were behind the others before them. It would be more convenient it is true for those who now wish to obtain berths, that they should get part of the ground already licensed, but as long as the quantity of timber required for the supply of the market is prepared, it must be indifferent as regards the public interest, and the export trade of the country whether it be prepared by the parties who now do it, or by others in their stead. If the wholesome expansion of the timber trade of the country were cramped by the present system the case would be different. Experience shews that the country has never suffered from the supply being too small to meet the demands; but on the contrary that it has suffered considerably from time to time, by the quantity prepared and brought to market, being much greater than was required, causing a fall on the price, below the cost of production. In such cases the loss of part of his outlay by the lumberer is not the only one, the Province loses the trees and would have been richer were they left standing where they grew. It is true that some of the parties hold very extensive grounds, but it is not the system that has produced this circumstance. The large holders of berths on the Ottawa (the chief seat of the trade) acquired the greater part of them, not from Government but from other licentiates who parted with them to suit their own convenience and interests, and even continued to do so secretly and successfully during a time that Government did much to obstruct and prevent transfers. Comparatively few of the old berths on the Ottawa are now in the hands of the original licentiates, the present holders having in

many instances acquired them by purchase. Berths can be obtained in the same manner now by those who wish to have them. The holders of extensive tracts of timber forest by parties with large capital is not peculiar to the system of licensing, it is an advantage which their superior capital would in any case give them. The system now in force secures the man of small means in the continued possession of his lumbering ground, for as long as he complies with the required conditions his berth remains to him, without competition. But were the perpetual or annual right to the forests sold by auction, no poor man would be allowed to obtain any berth of value, the large capitalists would outbid him of course.

6. Is it for the general interest of trade that capitalists should be encouraged or otherwise?—I believe it is for the general interest of trade that capitalists should be encouraged. Without a certain amount of capital owned or borrowed, the costly works beyond ordinary outfit for the getting out of timber, and the large expensive saw mills that supply the export trade for the country, would not be constructed and the falling off of that branch of our commerce which would follow would certainly be an evil. But leaving the interest of the export trade out of the question it is much to the benefit of the Province generally that the investment of capital in the lumber trade should be encouraged, on account of the powerful effect it has in forwarding settlement and benefiting the agricultural population. We may instance the trade on sawn timber as the chief immediate cause of the settlement of the interior Saguenay country, which now contains many thousands of inhabitants. This effect of the trade could be shewn in many parts of the Province, but nowhere so distinctly. There is another circumstance worthy of notice attending the lumber trade, which is not generally considered, and to which I beg to direct attention. It is a circumstance affecting the defensive strength of the Province. We have a great length of frontier on the south, and at the centre of it where the St. Lawrence is the boundary, the settlements connecting the great masses of population of the Province are comparatively weak and narrow. But the lumber trade has garrisoned the wilderness behind, with an army of fifteen thousand men, hardier men and stronger in frame than any regular army, accustomed to exposure and danger, and particularly qualified to take care of themselves, an army that has a years supply of provisions always on hand, with several thousand picked horses as means of conveyance in winter, and in summer canoes, by which they could transport themselves speedily and in great force through their portage roads and labyrinths of waters, upon any point between Belleville and Montreal. They are ready organized under their employers; and they are unincumbered by women and children or the helpless of any kind. Being in addition to the fixed agricultural population, they render Bytown in particular a place of much greater security than even with its interior position it would otherwise be.

7. Have you any idea of the extent of means invested in saw mills, slides, dams, piers and booms, constructed for the facility of the lumbering operations on the Ottawa and its tributaries?—In obedience to the commands of the Legislature I prepared in 1853, an approximate return which shewed that the capital invested on improvements for the descent of timber was then £151,847 7s., and in saw mills £179,876 5s. 3d., in all £331,723 12s. 3d. It would be safe to say that upwards of £50,000 has been invested in such works and saw mills, since that return was prepared.

8. Is it your opinion that the clause in the license which enforces production is advantageous?—There is no clause in the license absolutely enforcing the production of timber. The regulations provide that "no timber berth shall be forfeited for the non-occupation of it, provided the increased ground rent on that account be paid, and as the additional ground rent on a berth of the largest size payable after the first year of non-occupation is only twenty-five dollars, no lumberer need make timber to disadvantage to avoid paying that insignificant sum.

It is only where parties have been long holding a greater extent of ground than they could even partially make use of in the best of times, and the ground rent has even been continually doubling, that the heavy amount of it will operate powerfully, to make the holders duly occupy their berths or relinquish them to those who have none, and really need them for use. In such cases the regulation might make it the interest of the license holder to manufacture timber where it was not otherwise profitable; but these cases need not be many; their effect on the commerce of the country as leading to over production, will be two insignificant to warrant the suspension of the regulation imposing double ground rent on unoccupied berths. Confidence in the intention of Government to carry out any regulations to their proper issue, will be seriously impaired, should such a suspension take place, and it will weaken any sense of obligation on the part of the lumberers to comply with regulations. The system of increasing ground rents on unoccupied licenses was established to admit of the lumberers refraining from working on their berths; by paying, they may refrain. If in extreme cases it should be found to have any considerable tendency to cause over production, it would be better merely to limit the increase of ground rent so that it should not exceed the duty that would occur from the rate of occupation of the ground defined by the regulations, than to suspend the regulations in question.

9. Will you peruse the evidence of Mr. White of Michigan, and state if you consider his suggestions, as regards the sale of the public domain, would tend to promote the best interests of Canada, and what effect would it have on the settlement of the country?—I have read the evidence of Mr. White of Michigan. It contains a description of the American system of survey and sale of lands. Their system is well suited to the enterprising character of the Americans and their wide field of action. Their system of survey is good. We have now a similar one in practice in Upper Canada, possessing its advantageous arrangement of sections surveyed on four sides. In their system of agency, the accounts of the Receiver afford a check on the transactions of the Registrar. If a similar check on the sales of our agents be desirable, it can be had in a way suited to our comparatively small country, by payments on land sales being remitted directly to the Commissioner of Crown Lands by the purchaser, the receipt being returned to him through the agent for the information of the latter as to what lands were paid for, cheap postage and abundant post offices render this plan very practicable, should it not be found to give more labor in the office than it was worth.

In judging of the applicability of the American system, (of selling unconditionally,) to Canada and the Ottawa valley in particular, it is necessary to consider chiefly the effect it would have on the settlement of the country—Mr. White admits, that under their system, speculation in wild land exists to a great extent and is so far an injury—How would that suit us? In the United States the field for settlement is almost unlimited. If settlement be checked in one direction, it can find another to extend in—with us the country fit for settlement is comparatively small, and it would seem imprudent to expose it to the risk of being shut up by injurious speculation in wild lands, which is admitted to attend the American system,—circumstances, and the coldness of our climate do enough already to turn away immigration, and draw off our native population, and weaken our national strength, without this additional obstruction. Our past experience is strikingly against the uncontrolled acquisition of land in blocks, and lots by private individuals. The settlement of part of the townships of Lower Canada, was long completely arrested by it.—It was not till the French-Canadian population, in want of room for extension, spread out over these townships, that the country was in any degree filled up; and then they had to squat on lands to which they had no title, or pay a high price to the proprietors; sometimes four or six times the price they would have had to pay the Crown. I allude to town-

ships on the south shore nearly opposite Quebec. Were such a blight to fall on the lands fit for settlement on the Ottawa, it would long check the consolidation of the Province as an inhabited country; and be injurious to its unity and strength. For there, as the chief value of the land is, in its timber forests, we know it would be for that it would be purchased by speculators—the soil would be little thought of.—The lumbering which is causelessly complained of now, would then certainly be the governing interest, and settlement be entirely at its mercy.—Government would have lost all control of the land, which it now retains, and the immediate interest of the speculators would ever rule the interest of the Province. Mr. White's suggestion of fair municipal taxation, as a check on the admitted evil of speculation, would probably be of little avail on the Ottawa lumber country, for great tracts would be held by the speculators and lumberers, with few inhabitants but their own people or settlers under their control; and the desire to prevent municipal authority from being called into existence, to tax them for the end proposed, would give them an additional motive for preventing settlement; especially as the profits on the sale of the small proportion of land fit for settlement, would be insignificant, compared with the profit on their timber.—On the whole they would be as little interested in the settlement of the country as the present lumberers, but would have infinitely more power to obstruct it if so disposed. The unconditional sale of lands could not possibly forward settlement more than the present system,—would be advantageous to the speculators, but finally injurious to the revenue, and might by checking settlement be injurious to the welfare of the Province. There is a feature in the action of the American system mentioned in one of the annual reports of the United States Land Office, which we would find objectionable here.—In the case of lands that are open for private sale, in virtue of the Act of Congress of 4th September 1841, which permanently establishes pre-emption, an occupier (Squatter) by filing notice of his settlement and intention to enter for the lands, is allowed twelve months to complete his purchase, in preference to all others. It is complained in the report, that applicants do this to enable them to cut the timber and move off before the end of the period allowed them to purchase. It is stated further that in certain districts not one in three hundred of such applicants become actual settlers. If so the abuse is greater than any practised under our system.

10. Will you peruse the evidence of Mr. Spragge, and state particularly your opinion of his proposition, that production of sawed instead of squared timber should be encouraged?—I have perused Mr. Spragge's evidence,—that gentleman is mistaken as to the waste of timber in hewing, in saying that three quarters more could be made available by making Saw Logs than by making square timber. A squared stick contains only about one quarter less timber than the utmost that could be practically made of it, by sawing it up in a round state, for there is always some loss in edging off the boards or planks. By merely restricting the manufacture of timber to sawn stuff, probably a half more would be taken from the same extent of ground by license holders, (not three times the amount as Mr. Spragge supposes.) At that rate there would be a loss to the revenue, for the duty on square timber is double that on saw logs. It is true that if the lands were sold to the lumberers, those of them who followed the American system, would cut kinds and sizes of timber that are now left standing; but that would arise merely from a desire to make the most of the land they had purchased; where a man pays by the acre it is his interest to take all he can from the acre; but where he pays for the wood by the quantity he will go over several acres for the best wood. Much of the square timber is no doubt sawn up in Great Britain, into boards and planks; but much of it is employed in lengths, and dimensions which the consumers can best determine for themselves; for beams, joists, framing and roof timbers, and for engineering

purposes, besides masts and spars. Were we to decline furnishing our European customers with square timber for such purposes, we would simply be deprived of so much of our Commerce. It would certainly be desirable that the sawing of all wood required to be sawn, should be done in this country, and Mr. Spragge proposes a draw-back as a means of effecting this end, but a greater distinction than that he proposes, already exists in the difference of duties on saw logs and square timber, but the desired result is not obtained. If our people can saw up the wood to suit as well this interest and convenience of the British consumers our lumber merchants should shew them that, and profit by the additional business, and any suggestions having that tendency are useful:— But it is generally better to have the consumers and producers to suit their own convenience and interest, than for Government to step in and dictate the form in which they are to exchange their commodities. It would seem however, that the waste of timber might be in a great degree avoided if the habit of measurement requiring timber to be fully squared, which has grown up here, could be changed. In rendering the pieces perfectly square at the edges much of the best of the wood is cut off,—but if a tree that now squares sixteen inches, were squared to eighteen, by leaving three inches of the round wood on the edges, it would contain, very nearly, one-fourth more wood, and that of the best part of it; the cost of preparing a given quantity of wood would be one quarter less to the lumberman, and the reserve from the same number of trees would be increased in proportion. To admit of this, the timber should be measured by girthing as practised in New-Brunswick, instead of the present system of measuring only the hewn face. A saving of one-fourth on the total of square timber shipped is worth consideration,—but in this again, the taste of the consumers has to be consulted, and the habits and prejudices of our own practical men might be insurmountable though unreasonable, as they sometimes are. I am desired to refer generally to the evidence of Mr. Spragge. That gentleman's evidence is pervaded by a very earnest and praiseworthy desire to forward the settlement of both sections of the Province, but his suggestions where they are original, generally do not seem based on correct information, or practical knowledge of the subject, with which he seeks to deal—especially as regards the Lower Province. He is mistaken in supposing that the lumber trade is not connected with progress in settlement, in speaking of the country north of the St. Lawrence, in rear of the parishes. On the contrary it has hitherto been the chief cause of what settlement has been made there. It has been the chief cause of the settlements in the interior Saguenay; it has done very much for the settlement of the valley of the Ottawa and its tributary the Gatineau, and it is now the cause of many settlers going into the valley of the St. Maurice, without which, efforts to form settlements there, with a difference in latitude against them, would be almost necessarily unavailing for generations to come.

He is also mistaken in saying that the lumber trade is but a temporary branch of trade, of which a few years more will probably see the end. In the region of which he speaks the quantity of arable land is comparatively small, much must for ever remain a forest country, of which its timber will continue a staple all the more valuable for its becoming scarce elsewhere, and which will continue to give an increased value to farm produce there.

His recommendation in his letter to the Honorable Mr. Morin, of the often suggested system of applying part of the proceeds of the sales of land to the opening of roads is judicious, so far as it means that roads to encourage settlement should be made from the public revenue, but I apprehend that his proposal of crediting each concession with the first instalments of the price of lands sold on it and dividing that again into one portion to be spent by the Crown and another by the township Council, in roads on each particular concession, would give an immense amount of labour in account and be troublesome in practice; and in

new and uninhabited townships the leaving of two-thirds of the expenditure, till municipal Councils came into existence, would be deferring that which should precede settlement, till after settlement has taken place. The proposal of requiring a settler on a hundred acre lot, to clear and cultivate four acres annually is wrong and impracticable, unless it be intended to exclude a great body of most valuable settlers. An industrious man single, or if married which is better, without any family grown up to assist him, but with money sufficient to furnish himself with tools and seed, and clothe himself and family, till his farm yields the means of doing so is a most valuable settler; but he would be excluded from getting land by such a regulation, for it would be entirely out of his power to clear and cultivate four acres yearly in addition to erecting a dwelling and other necessary buildings. Every backwoodsman knows that one man could not do that, even if acquainted with the work of the country, much less if a stranger to it, and if obliged to work out part of the time for the means of living, as some new settlers do with success in the end, it would be still more beyond his means of performance. Impracticable conditions are worse than useless. We must be content to get as settlers, industrious men even if they can work but half their time on their land at first. If the surveyed Crown Lands be closed against the poorer class of settlers they will be induced to squat on unsurveyed Crown Lands. The practice of squatting as Mr. Spragge justly observes is an evil, but chiefly so on unsurveyed lands, where their irregular occupation does not correspond with the regular subdivision afterwards made, and as more than one squatter is often found in occupation of the same lot much difficulty arises in the settlement of their claims, which exposes them to trouble and loss, besides increasing the expense of survey. Squatting is injurious to the future character of the settlement. The land is taken up by a poorer and inferior class of settlers. The best lands are picked out by them before survey takes place, to the exclusion of settlers with more means, who cannot be expected to join in the squatting or settle on the inferior lots afterwards; and they do not with us supersede the squatters, by buying them out as in the United States, but on the contrary avoid such settlements as unsuitable to live in, squatter settlements are thereby deprived in a very considerable degree of the advantage of having settlers of means and education, and of the benefit of the expenditure of their money, and of their example in improved cultivation, as well as other services and assistance in municipal affairs and in educational and other social matters of the greatest importance to their future prosperity. Mr. Spragge's proposal of applying the same proportion (one-fifth) of the price of the land to the opening of roads for the encouragement of settlement in Lower Canada as in Upper Canada is not practically suitable. It is obviously unjust to Lower Canada. Encouragement to settlement in the way of opening roads is most required in Lower Canada, where the climate offers less inducement and the price of public lands on that account varies from three shillings to one shilling an acre, while in Upper Canada where the price of lands, owing to its superior advantages in soil and climate, varies from four shillings to seven shillings and six-pence an acre, but little encouragement to settlement is necessary; but by Mr. Spragge's proposal there should be seven times as much money expended in the finest parts of Upper Canada in proportion to the same quantity land sold, in opening roads to encourage settlement as there should be on the remote and unfavorable parts of Lower Canada, where a greater expenditure would be actually required to give access, and where it is equally as important to the Province that settlement should take place. His proposal to check the taking of timber from lands purchased, on payment of a single instalment under pretence of settlement, by granting a permit to cut the timber on payment of the duties in advance, to be credited afterwards towards the purchase in the event of settlement taking place, is a combination of the old unsuitable plan of taking deposits on account of duties and the troublesome system of crediting settlers with the duties on timber cut from their lands.

It would be inconvenient, as it would keep some hanging in the public accounts for undetermined objects, but even if it were not so the plan would be ineffective. Those who wished to defraud the Crown of the duties on timber under the pretence of settlement would not in virtue of such a regulation become honest and desirous of paying the duties in advance, and it would afford no additional means whatever of detecting them when practising evasion. They would cut the timber as they do now, when they try to evade the duty and say nothing about it. It is immaterial to the public whether the license holder or the purchaser cuts the timber on said lots provided the duty be paid, but it is a wrong to the license holder when the timber is cut off his berth under the mere pretence of settlement.

The crediting of purchasers with the duties on timber from their lots as part of the price, is recommended also in other evidence before the Committee, it merits some remark. At present the system is partially in force in Lower Canada, in respect to sales during a certain period, and it gives much trouble to every person who has any thing to do with it. There is much trouble in dividing the duties on small quantities of timber into parts of different instalments and interest thereon, and also in ascertaining whether actual settlement has taken place in each case.

All this labor in account cannot only be entirely avoided and the desired result more justly obtained, but also the evasion of duties on timber from lands not completely paid for be prevented, simply by subjecting all future sales of lands to the payment of duties on all timber cut from the lots sold, and compensating the purchaser by making the price of the lands so much less on that account. This would be simply crediting the duties on the timber to the price of the land before instead of after selling them.

It is true that this would not be crediting each lot with the particular quantity of timber that came off it—but it is the more just on that account.

By the system of crediting each lot with the duties on timber cut from it, the settler who purchases a lot with a good grove of Pine on it, besides enjoying a certain profit from the timber, gets his land paid for, out of the Timber revenue of the Province, while his less fortunate neighbour, who has purchased a lot that has been lumbered over, (to the profit of the Crown that has received the duties, but cannot distinguish them) has to pay the full price of the land, while the other pays nothing and gets as much.

There could be no just objection to levying duties in timber from land after it has been sold; if a deduction were made from the price on account of it. On such a system the actual settler might even at once have the control of the timber. Only giving the license holder, the right to the timber till settlement takes place, not for his own protection alone, but as a check on the purchasing land without settling on it. The distinguishing between part sales, not subject to duty, and future sales that were subject to it, would, in my office, give no inconvenience in practice.

Having been required to remark generally on Mr. Spragge's evidence, it becomes my duty to observe, that it is very singular, that notwithstanding the extensive measures recently taken by Government, under an organised system, for the opening of colonization Roads in Lower Canada, and the liberal expenditure now being made in such works, he should dwell so strongly on the want of vigorous measures, or a proper system for the encouragement of settlement in that part of the province; and seeing that the liberal expenditure by Government, evidently falls so very far short of what he considers desirable in forwarding the extension of settlement in Lower Canada, it is very extraordinary that he should confidently suggest the expenditure of an insignificant fraction only of the first instalments, paid on land sales as an adequate means of obtaining the desired result.

It will be seen by the return on that subject, submitted to Parliament, that the amount appropriated for colonization roads in Lower Canada was £80,000, of which £24,732 6s. 4d., was expended in 1853 and 1854, chiefly in the latter year;—and that an appropriation of the same amount was made and partly expended for the same object in Upper Canada. Now by Mr. Spragge's proposed system, one-fifth of the amount of sales of Crown Lands, for these years, would have been applicable to the opening of roads for settlement; and as the totals of sales for these years were in Upper Canada, £260,568 12s. 3d., and in Lower Canada £11,203 4s. 8d., they would have yielded the sum of £52,133 16s. 8d., for Upper Canada, and £2,250 12s. 11d., for Lower Canada; but as one-third only of these sums would be at the disposal of Government, and the other two-thirds would be reserved to be expended by the Municipal Councils, when they came into existence, or took action, the sums immediately applicable by Government, would be £14,044 12s. 1d., for Upper Canada, and only £723 12s. 11d., for Lower Canada.

Now it is equally difficult to see that this proportion would be just to Lower Canada, where the greater expenditure is necessary, or that even under the most energetic management, the very superior result that Mr. Spragge promises to produce, could be obtained from the expenditure of the £723 12s. 11d., or that more benefit could be derived from it, than is likely to accrue from the £24,732 6s. 4d., expended in Lower Canada by Government in opening roads for settlement.

I have ventured on this long explanation from a desire to shew the danger of depending on ingenious systems that have not received a due practical consideration.

11. Refer to the evidence of Thomas C. Keefer, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and state if in your opinion the system he proposes is for the interest of the country, and in what particular?—Though my personal knowledge of the Ottawa country does not exceed Mr. Keefer's—my superior opportunities of acquiring information, from having the field notes of the numerous limits, and river surveys in my hands, combined with what I have learned from Surveyors employed under my direction and from lumberers, and their explorers, enables me to say that Mr. Keefer's estimate of the land fit for cultivation in the valley of the Ottawa, above Bytown, is much too sanguine. With the exception of the occupied Townships, the valley of the Ottawa presents no extensive region generally fit for cultivation nearer than the head waters of its western tributaries. Mr. Keefer is mistaken in saying that survey and settlement can be postponed from year to year by the lumberer. Their licenses give them no right to interrupt either. Hitherto surveys have been carried on without consulting their pleasure in any degree. When the lands are open for sale, they are sold without their consent; and they do not attempt to interfere with the settlers.

As to the effects of Mr. Keefer's proposed system—I am rather at a loss to understand it. If he means only to survey and open for sale to actual settlers, such parts of the Ottawa country as are fit for settlement—there is nothing new or objectionable in it. It is precisely what is being done now;—But if he means to survey and offer for sale the whole tract, as he elsewhere expresses himself there are serious objections to it. He evidently thinks that in the latter case it would be generally taken up by actual settlers, instead of being held as now by lumberers, and that the timber would be made by settlers and that it would be an inducement to them to purchase the land and settle on it. But such a result is to be deprecated; by far the greater part of the timber country is land that a settler could not thrive upon. It is a serious evil for a man to be induced as he says to settle on such land, for the sake of the timber: It may pay him for his labor in hewing it for a year or two, but afterwards if he remains a settler he will find himself wedded to poverty. The creation of such settlements to an extent

that would supersede the lumberer as he describes would be injurious to the country. But it may be justly said we have no reason to suppose that the settlers would occupy the lands unfit for settlement. Then, as he proposes the survey of the whole tract, the cost of the greater part of the survey would be a useless expenditure, and much of it would become obliterated before the settlers went on the land even where settlement took place. We have experience on this matter already, within my agency there are several townships in the timber country that were surveyed long ago. They have been open for sale under various systems and at various prices, but they are still wholly uninhabited and the cost of surveying them has been lost to the public. And in the counties of Carleton, Lanark, and Renfrew, of eighteen townships that were surveyed and similarly open for settlement long ago, and which embrace the very finest points of the Ottawa valley, a like for settlement and lumbering one-third part still remains vacant shewing to what degree settlers wisely abstain from occupying barren timber lands, and select such as are favorable for farming. It is easy to understand that these vacant lands would be purchased by speculators for lumbering purposes if all the timber were still on them, and they were sold for less than Government would otherwise receive as duty on the timber, but to sell them so would be giving a premium to effect a loss. These lands are now open for the carrying out of Mr. Keefer's plan, if settlers choose to act upon it; so also are the townships first mentioned, and long before they are taken up the progress of survey even under the best management to avoid bad land and timber ground will owing to the varied character of the country have furnished a still greater proportion to meet the demand. Mr. Keefer's proposal therefore of extensively surveying the timber lands for sale to settlers is evidently quite unnecessary, would certainly be attended with a great immediate waste of public money and from the ample experience we already have, would not offer the inducement he supposes for the formation of lumbering settlements, and it would not be attended with any good effects as regards the prosperity of the settlers themselves, if it did. I am therefore wholly unable to point out any particulars in which it would be for the interest of the country that it should be adopted.

Mr. Keefer rather over estimates the utility of railroad surveys as giving the means of correctly mapping the Province. They would be useful from their accuracy in measurement, but only in the localities they traverse, which as yet are few, correct base lines are more numerous than he seems to be aware of. The relative longitudes of all points in the Province traversed by telegraphic lines could be ascertained with the utmost scientific accuracy by means of them and at little cost.

12. If part of the public domain were granted to Railroad Companies for the purpose of constructing a Railway line or lines, what effect would it have on the settlement of the country and if lands in the hands of such Companies would be as easily purchased as from the Government at present?—As my reply to this question must be merely an opinion on a hypothetical subject, and not an explanation of facts it can be of but little value. The granting of land in the valley of the Ottawa to a Railway Company provided a railway was really made, would I think have a favorable effect in forwarding the settlement of the country, even as regards the lands given to the Companies, for it would be their object to sell the land or make profitable use of them, to meet liabilities or pay dividends; for that only would it be of value to them. They would not be like private individuals having spare money, purchasing land to hold till it became valuable. They would be needy as all such Companies are, and they would be furthermore interested in creating settlements to yield traffic. The country would benefit more by their efforts to realize than in the case of speculators purchasing merely for the timber, and would have the additional benefit of the railway to boot. Settlers would not purchase the Companies lands at a higher price than those of Govern-

mont, unless they found they were going to gain by doing so. The settlers would have to pay more doubtless for the lands than they now do to Government; but the lands would be much more easily got at. The lands on each side of the railway say for five miles back might yield ten shillings an acre to the Company, in timber sales of lands, village and mill sites and railway fuel, which would cover nearly half the cost of making the road. But the berths of the lumberers where they had made costly improvements would either have to be reserved to them as regards the right to the timber, for it must be observed that they have no right now to the lands, or compensation would have to be given to them. But the general benefit to the Province would far out-weigh any compensation for such claims.

13. Is the breadth of land now surveyed adequate to meet the wants of actual settlers or otherwise?—It cannot be so for any considerable length of time. If the country is to become settled the land wherever it is good must be surveyed in advance of settlement. Much land was occupied in some parts of the Ottawa country by squatters before it was surveyed. In Upper Canada in the township of Grattan there were a hundred and fourteen occupied lots, in Brougham ninety and in Wilberforce a hundred and twenty-eight occupied lots, with many clearings of from twenty to seventy acres before survey was made, shewing that surveys were not keeping pace with the settlement of the country. As squatting on unsurveyed lands gives much trouble afterwards to the settlers themselves and to the Crown from their irregular and clashing occupation, the evil should be avoided by making sure to have the lands fit for settlement surveyed in good time. In doing so, the survey of a considerable quantity of bad land will be unavoidable where the quality is mixed. On the Upper Canada side of the Ottawa, every precaution is taken to avoid the survey of land unfit for settlement the information my office affords from the surveys of timber berths is made use of by the Crown Land Department, as far as it goes: and the surveyors are instructed to omit the subdivision of extensive tracts of barren ground when met with. In some cases accordingly half of the survey has been so omitted. Not having been informed or consulted as to the townships that have been surveyed or are now being surveyed, within my agency on the Lower Canada side, I am unable to state anything respecting them with certainty.

14. Is it advisable to trace forest tracts surveyed that are not fit for settlement. What means would you suggest to protect the public domain from fire?—It is not desirable to trace forest tracts wholly unfit for settlement surveyed into subdivided townships. The expense is lost to the public and the subdivision offers facilities for the plundering of timber from the adjoining Crown Lands, under the pretence of settlement on the lots purchased by them, (unless duties be levied as I propose on all timber from lands in future sold.) It also offers some temptation for settlers to occupy inferior lands where they cannot afterwards prosper, for the temporary profit of the timber, and where the fires they occasion in burning choppings at unsuitable seasons, certainly increase the destruction of the standing forests. As to the protection of the public domain from fire, I am afraid but little can be done. The sale of the forests to private individuals would have but little effect that way, for the license holders have now nearly as great an interest in preserving the timber as if they were proprietors. The only practicable measures I can think of are: To enforce the law against burning brush wood during the season when danger is greatest from fire, making the offences a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, and giving a reward to informers. The injury to settlements as well as to the public forests on the Ottawa would justify additional rigour. And the discouragement of the practice of squatting in the timber forests, which would be best effected by surveying and throwing open for settlement at a low price such tracts of land only as are really fit for cultivation. Especially endeavouring to draw settlers of all kinds back into

the hardwood country on the head waters of the western tributaries of the Ottawa, by the opening of practicable roads, and a survey of a sufficient quantity of land there for settlement. Giving no encouragement to settlement in the timber tracts except where necessary for the maintainance of roads unavoidably leading through them to better land.

We cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of facilitating the extensions of settlement, with a view alike to the welfare of the settlers themselves and to the consolidation of the Province to secure our progress in prosperity and future national power. But a little reflection will shew that we sacrifice rather than secure these important objects, if we unnecessarily destroy our timber forests (which cannot be replaced, and which give us the command of an important staple of trade,) to obtain comparatively barren fields for settlement, while we have still unoccupied extensive regions far more suitable for cultivation not only in the immediate neighbourhood of the timber forests, but elsewhere in the Province, equally favorable for the developement of industry and enterprise.

It is therefore desirable that in the timber country, settlements should be limited if possible, to such tracts of good land as are sufficiently extensive to admit of the settlements being large enough, to be able to maintain roads and schools; such settlements would be prosperous and beneficial to the lumber trade. I have no doubt that much of the poor land where the timber forests grow, which is now justly considered unfit for settlement, may, when better land cannot be had, be found worth cultivation; but in the meantime if we would consult our national prosperity, we should not only fill up our more favorable tracts in the Province and settle our unoccupied rich lands on the shore of the St. Lawrence and the Gulf, where the fisheries are a vast mine of wealth in which we should much more largely participate, but we should even extend our settlements and political organization over the vast regions of the Red river and Sasatchawin before we begin to convert our valuable timber forests into worthless fields.

15. Supposing the whole of the public domain were surveyed as proposed by Mr. Keefer what would be the cost of the same?—The survey of the Huron and Ottawa tract and the remainder of the valley of the Ottawa could not cost less than £800,000, taking into account the cost of transport to distant regions of provisions for the surveying parties. The cost of surveying into subdivided townships the country on the west bank of the Ottawa through to lake Huron and up to the Matawin would probably exceed £125,000.

16. What extent of population do you think the valley of the Ottawa is capable of containing, and in what particular do you think would be the best means of encouraging settlement?—The Ottawa and its tributaries drain an area of about seventy-seven thousand square miles. Of this great region about one-sixth part is surveyed and organised into townships and seigniories, the operation of the lumberers extend over about one sixth more, and the remaining two-thirds are comparatively unknown. Were the whole peopled in the same proportion to the area as Scotland, it would have eight millions of inhabitants, or taking the same rate as the State of New Hampshire, which is probably nearly what it may ultimately sustain, its population would be three millions. At present the population of the valley of the Ottawa is about two hundred thousand souls. As no action can be taken on such cultivation it may be better for the practical purpose of ascertaining how many settlers could be put into it, to take the present population of the settled parts of it as data for such proportion of the remainder as may be considered nearly equally fit for settlement. From Bytown upwards, the valley of the Ottawa may be estimated at fifty-three thousand superficial square miles, and the tract between its head waters and lake Huron at nine thousand miles. In 1852, the counties of Carleton, Lanark and Renfrew contained about ten thousand surveyed lots of land, of which 2500 were vacant lands of the Crown, and about 800 more were private unoccupied lands, shewing that one-third of the

whole were waste lands unfit for cultivation, or otherwise unoccupied. The remaining two-thirds contained at the time a population a little over seventy thousand souls giving an average population to the whole of $22\frac{1}{2}$ souls to the square mile, or in the proportion of 33 to the occupied lands, that is about $10\frac{1}{4}$ to each occupied two hundred acre lots.

Limiting the calculations to what we know of the country, we may say that of the 53,000 square miles of the Ottawa valley, above Bytown, 10,000 miles only will be considered in the first instance, as fit for settlement;—adding to that, the country between that and Lake Huron, 9,000 miles more makes 19,000 square miles; and assuming the whole of it to be so inferior to the settled countries, that a proportion equal to one half only, instead of two-thirds, would be occupied in the first instance; and taking the average of five souls to each hundred acres occupied, we find an apparent certainty, that there could be located 186,200 souls in the first settlement, on lands of a superior quality, in the valley of the Ottawa, above Bytown, chiefly on the west side, and 160,000 in the tract joining it on the westward, towards Lake Huron. As the latter must be opened by communications common to both, it must be taken in connection with the adjoining part of the Ottawa country making in all a population of 346,200 souls at first settlement with ample space for future increase and filling up.

Of this population about 240,000 souls could be located in large compact settlements in the great hardwood region, behind the pine country, between the Ottawa and Lake Huron: in a territory resembling the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada in soil, but superior in climate; abounding in streams and Lakes and water power. But it must be observed that these calculations are based on the minimum of what we already know, and that it would be absurd to limit the capacity of the Ottawa country to the population stated. In the computation made there is rejected three times as much more land known to be arable, merely because it is what is now considered unfit for cultivation. And of the quantity first given in calculation, it will be observed that one half is rejected for waste lands. For the encouragement of settlement, the opening of roads is of great importance, but not equally so in all parts of the Province. In proportion as the advantages in soil and climate are great, the opening of roads is less necessary, as an inducement to settlement;—and in a uniformly even country, where the surface presents few obstacles, as in the finer districts of Upper Canada, and where no uncultivable tracts intervene to obstruct the extension of settlement, assistance in the opening of roads, though highly beneficial is not absolutely necessary. But the case is to the utmost the reverse in the Ottawa country, where the chief tract of land fit for settlement is encircled, on almost every side, by an extent of country, generally unfit for settlement and rugged, so broad that no amount of private enterprise, either of individuals, or of ordinary associations of settlers, could open or maintain roads through it; but where the extent of good land is so great as to render the opening of it for settlement of much importance to the Province. The same is the case with respect to the Saguenay country, though the region to be opened is of less importance in extent and position, and it is generally so, with regard to various parts of Lower Canada, where from occasional rough hilly ground and deep swamps, even where there is much valuable land, the difficulty of obtaining access, is to the settlers much greater than in the western parts of Upper Canada generally. In either case however the advantage to the settlers must far exceed any increase of price that might be necessary to replace the cost of opening them. The surveying of a sufficient supply of land in advance of settlement is necessary for its extension; limiting the surveys as mentioned, to such tracts and blocks as are suitable for settlement, requiring the surveyors to note carefully, on the spot, the general character of each lot as far as they can judge,—classifying lots as very arable, moderately arable and unarable as the case may be, and the soils as rich, poor and middling,

as I believe is now practised in Upper Canada ;—It would be well to exhibit such information in the Agent's lists for the information of settlers, for it is of little avail to the settler to know what lands are for sale if he cannot learn something of their quality. In localities where good land is the exception, surveys of townships for settlement, should not be ordered, unless there be distinct evidence, from surveyed lines, intersecting the country, shewing that there is apparently good land enough to warrant a partial survey at least. Where no such evidence already exists, no survey should be made till special cursory exploration made, by some competent confidential person, shews sufficient good land to warrant a survey of the whole, or a part of the township. The colonization societies in Lower Canada, perhaps aimed at too much, and failing to effect as much as was contemplated, or wanting the necessary capital, some have given up operations ; but they have not all been failures : The colonization society of Kamouraska and L'Islet, though it may not have succeeded in all that was undertaken to be done, for each of the members (which I am able to say was a great deal too much for the amount contributed by each,) has been eminently successful in laying what was, when I saw it, the foundation of a prosperous and very comfortable settlement.

Far in the interior of the Saguenay country, where individual effort at settlement would have been utterly unavailing—their Grist and Saw Mills, Store, Church and School house, with blacksmith's and other tradesmen's shops, and then line of clearings and buildings, on the banks of the River des Aulnets and its Lake, presented a social nucleu and "point d'apui," for encouraging and forwarding the settlement of the country beyond it, of much more value to the Province than it was even to the parties immediately interested, and highly merits the encouragement of Government. It requires the experience of a backwoodsman, fully to appreciate the judgment and good management displayed in this case. The result was sufficient to shew that the association of numbers of individuals, more or less organised, presents the best means of overcoming the difficulties, and obviating the physical and social hardships, attending the settlement of distant and isolated tracts.

In opening roads for the settlement of the country either in Lower or Upper Canada, where there is no influx of immigrant population, and the natural inducements are not very strong, endeavours should be made to obtain the co-operation of a certain number of settlers, if possible before commencing the works, by inviting by public notice all those in the adjoining settlement or elsewhere, who were desirous of settling on the new road, to transmit their names to the Land Agent or Superintendent. The giving of free grants of fifty or a hundred acres should be continued, in localities where other inducements are small, and the settlement of intermediate ground necessary for the maintenance of roads. Fifty acres is as great an inducement, in some places, as two hundred in others. In the Saguenay a fifty acres grant is a bounty of ten dollars, and in some parts of Upper Canada, it is seventy-five dollars as a bounty for settlement, from the difference in the price of lands. Free grants are useful as an inducement to the immediate settlement of lands upon a road, before it begins to grow up with brush ; or become obstructed by wind falls ; and to provide for its maintenance at once. Generally the making of a road would be sufficient inducement where the land was sold at a low price, with easy terms of payment. In order to admit of actual settlers with means in procuring a reasonable quantity of land for themselves and families in some proportion to their capital, they might be allowed to purchase lots adjoining, free from the condition of actual settlement on each, on making immediate payment for the same, at fifty per cent above the ordinary price to actual settlers of Crown Lands, in the locality. In other respects the condition of actual settlement should be continued, to commence within a certain time and continue for a given period, occupation to be annually reported

to the agent, and a moderate extent of land to be cleared and cultivated, not annually, at any burthensome rate, but before the issue of patent, say from six to twelve acres, on lots from fifty to a hundred acres; excepting as to lots in old townships or others, several years after being first opened for settlement, which should be sold on public notice being given, at fifty per cent over the usual price free from the condition of settlement and subject to the payment of the usual duties to the Crown on all timber from them going to market. It would be desirable for the purpose of drawing settlers to the public lands, that general annual advertisements should be published—stating, not the lots, in detail, but merely in general terms the quantities of land for sale in the several agencies,—mentioning more particularly, the newly surveyed townships or road-lines, where lands known to be good were to be had, explaining their position, means of access and advantages briefly; and to whom the settler should apply for further information:—Such advertisements to be continued, during the whole year, in one newspaper at least in each language at the chief ports, with local advertisements, embracing less extents in local papers. It must be observed that the reservation of the duty on the timber going to market, would diminish, instead of increasing, the trouble of distinguishing and collecting the timber revenue; and would admit of land, being sold on the average at a much lower rate, as it would be providing for the payment of so much of the price now charged, while it would cut off all occasion for abuse and false statement respecting the timber.

17. Provided Government open roads through good tract of land, would it not tend to promote settlement; and under what system should the money be applied to accomplish this object?—This question is partly answered in my reply to the foregoing one. The opening of roads in suitable tracts, but especially to give access to them, where barren grounds intervene, would certainly tend to promote settlement. The present system of opening roads under Inspectors of known character zeal and capacity is the best that can be adopted, with assistants under them for sections, embracing as much work as one man can sufficiently superintend. But these Inspectors, as I am able to say from personal experience in such matters, will have as much to do as they are able to attend to, in managing the financial and engineering transactions, visiting various works and rendering account of the monies applied. It will not be in their power generally, with any justice to themselves, to do much towards the determination of what roads should be opened nor the directions of the surveys of them. It would therefore seem advisable to leave these last mentioned duties, at least when important and extensive, to the officers in charge of the surveying branches of the Crown Land Department, for Upper and Lower Canada, who have in the field notes of surveys, and necessarily minute knowledge of the surveyed parts of the Province, much essential preliminary information. But to enable them to judge conclusively of the fitness of regions for settlements, and what lines of communication it would be most important and advantageous to the Province to open; also, to have the benefit of their judgment, in the location of town sites of importance, it would be necessary that they should occasionally visit settling districts, to judge personally on such matters. Their casual visits, on such occasions, to surveys in progress; or even the possibility of such visits, would have a most beneficial effect. This would give an additional guarantee, to the public, that measures for developing the settlement of the Country were adopted with regard to their real importance to the general interest of the Province, and not at the instance of undue local interest or misrepresentation.

18. State your opinion of the present system of surveying new Tracts?—I beg to refer to my answer to Question No. 13, where I have explained that in Upper Canada, precautions are taken to avoid, as far as practicable, unnecessary surveys of lands not fit for settlement; and that I am not informed as to

what surveys have been recently made or are in progress, in my agency in Lower Canada. Where lands unfit for settlement are surveyed it is doubtless a waste of Public money. Where the ground is not very favorable, no new township should be surveyed till the already surveyed townships immediately adjoining are, at least, partly settled. In any such locality it is absurd to proceed to survey a new township on the plea of its being required for the extension of settlement, while those preceding still remain unoccupied though equal in quality. The rule is a simple one, and easily applied. I am not informed as to the Surveyors employed in the Lower Canada survey of townships within my agency, at present, but must admit that I have seen inferior men employed there when others more capable were to be had. The alledged practice of Surveyors employing their apprentices to do the surveys, entrusted to themselves to perform, is an improper one, and contrary to instructions; and may be considered as coming under this head. The Public pays for the services of a competent commissioned Surveyor, and should accept of nothing less. Surveyors, in attesting their accounts, should be made to swear that they were personally engaged in performing the services stated, every day for which remuneration is charged. This rule should be general throughout the Province.

19. Will you refer to the evidence already given before the Committee and state any particulars in which you differ from the opinion thus expressed?—Having already remarked upon the evidence of Mr. White, Mr. Keefer and Mr. Spragge,—it remains for me now only to notice that of the other gentlemen—the nature of which leaves me little to observe upon. Dr. Ford states that the accuracy and honesty of the Land Agents is the only security there is, by the present system, for their faithfully reporting all their sales; there being no check upon any omission till the purchaser applies for patent. As I have already mentioned, a check could be easily obtained as to this, by requiring purchasers to remit payments direct to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, whose receipt alone should be evidence of purchase. His suggestion that purchasers should be allowed to pay cash down in full for their lands, and save the interest, is good, but the amount of clearing he would require (fifty acres in two hundred) before issuing patent, is too much. Mr. Langevin's proposal of valuing separately the timber on lots, in addition to the price of the land, is not practicably applicable—the trouble and cost of doing so would be immense; the same result however would be obtained without trouble by levying duty on the timber from all lands sold in future. Mr. Burkes evidence, as far as regards the timber business, and his observations on the proposed changes, suggested on evidence, are, with very trifling exceptions highly judicious, and shew that he is well acquainted with the lumber trade of the Ottawa, and has a clear and just appreciation of its interests, in connection with those of the Province generally. It is not so however with regard to roads and surveys; these being subjects beyond the sphere of his experience, and on which his means of information evidently have not been such as to enable him to form a correct opinion. His observations as to injudicious expenditure in the survey of townships, without reference to their character; if he means them to apply to the south-west side of the Ottawa, would hold good with respect to some of the old townships, surveyed long ago, which are still without inhabitants, but would certainly not be so applicable to the new townships of which several were pretty well filled with squatters, who were occupying the land in a way calculated to give much future trouble, owing to the want of survey—nor to the new surveys generally, where the Surveyors are directed to omit the subdivision of lands unfit for settlement. In speaking of the Opiongo Road, he is singularly at fault in saying that the employment of Surveyors on such roads is unnecessary. We all know that a road cannot be divided into lots without being surveyed, and the dividing of a crooked road, winding through an uneven country, into lots of a uniform width,

is a very troublesome operation, which requires a Surveyor's skill much more than the survey of a township; and that as such survey and subdivision is an additional operation, beyond the selection, and marking out of the road line, it is necessarily a separate cause of expense, adding greatly to the costs of the road survey. Mr. Burke does not seem to be aware that this road was originally projected on account of an application of various individuals, through John Egan, Esquire, for the formation of a settlement on the Owens Sound principle; and that the least favorable part of its course was adopted in deference to the views of that gentleman, and his knowledge of what was most suitable. And further, that the field notes of every successive survey near or intersecting the site of the road line, tend to shew that it is in the most favorable position—surveys performed by the late Mr. Wells, Mr. Sinclair of St. Andrews, Mr. Robertson of Fitzroy, and others; Mr. McLachlin the late Member for Bytown, also differs remarkably from Mr. Burke, for in a communication of his recently published, he says that the road would have suited him better elsewhere, but that, for the purpose of opening up land fit for settlement, the site selected is as good, and passes through a large portion of as good land as any that could be found in that part of the country. As Mr. McLachlin has long been personally acquainted with that part of the country, and all the other data is distinct and reliable, I feel obliged to consider Mr. Burke mistaken as to this matter, also. Mr. Hamilton proposes that where saw mills are built on tributaries of the Ottawa, saw logs for these mills only should be allowed to be cut. It would be difficult to make this proposed rule absolute. The Madawaska valley could not with justice be taken from the present holders and given to the owner of a single mill. Where the mills were of a certain magnitude some advantage might be given to their owners, in their occupation for new berths in a certain proportion to the capacity of their mills, as has been done on the Gatineau; but this is a subject which would require much mature consideration before determining to what extent it should be carried. I have no observation to make upon the lucid and instructive evidence of the Honorable Mr. Morin, excepting to say that it presents succinctly the best practical principles to be followed in the disposal of public lands, though I would be disposed to exact a little more clearing before the issue of patent; the exact amount of clearing however is of little moment provided settlement be actual and continuous. Mr. Morin's observation as to the evil of having a large population debtors to Government is a very important one. We know that there are extensive old settlements where many of the people have been debtors, for quit rents or the price of their lands, for very many years with accumulated interest thereon, and where consequently titles have not been issued. This would shew it to be better to sell for a low price, and exact prompt or speedy payment. It is difficult to exact prompt payment where a complete title is not immediately granted. Time is required to ascertain that settlement is actual. The money might be taken in deposit and forfeited at the expiration of the time allowed for settlement, did it not take place. Free grants on roads would meet the case of those who were unable to pay even a small price. The reservation of the duties on the timber would admit of the price of land being so low as to leave but little motive for avoiding payment. Gradually accumulating interest is a bad thing, it gives much trouble in accounts and discourages the settler. It would be better that a given addition say one-third should be added to the price every five years, as it would give the settler strong reasons for making every exertion to pay up before the last day of the period, to avoid the addition the next day would bring. Where credit is given the temporary right say "permit of cultivation" should be made subject to disabilities such as the absence of any right to the timber, till conditions of settlement and payment of price were completed, and it should only give the right to occupy for a limited period say five years and then become absolutely void of itself without any action to that effect being taken by the Crown, if the holder did

not make his title good by payment in full in the interval, the holder, should he even be in occupation, to be subject to the increased price. In Mr. Jackson's evidence there are important observations as to the law and regulations respecting land sales that merit much attention.

Further he objects to the requiring compliance with the conditions of actual settlement, partly because they are irksome to the people, and partly on account of the abuse of the mode by which evidence of the fulfilment of settlement duties is furnished, namely, by the affidavits of two persons supposed to be disinterested which is frequently at variance with the fact. He then proposes that all lands now open for sale be sold at an upset price for cash. That in future newly surveyed lands be advertised as open for sale to actual settlers only, to be paid for in cash or by instalments with interest. After twelve or eighteen months, what remains unoccupied to be sold at an upset price in cash, unconditionally of course. This system as he states is very simple though not so much so as it seems; but it is open to some objection. Unscrupulous persons would enjoy the advantage (under the pretence of becoming actual settlers) of picking out the very best lots for soil and timber during the year that more conscientious people were kept back. If they got their titles on paying the money down their security on the trick they had played would be complete; if their titles were deferred till they became actual settlers, or granted, subject to the condition of their becoming so, then the department would be thrown back with full force on the old difficulty of obtaining evidence of actual settlement, which Mr. Jackson depreciates. Or on paying one instalment they would strip the timber off the best timber lots, which of course they would select, and then abandon the land and pay no more. And finally if no fraud were attempted (in order to sell the unoccupied lots after the year had elapsed) it would surely be necessary to take some means of ascertaining what lots were occupied and what were not, otherwise the distinction attempted to be made by the plan would be a nullity. But the difficulty of ascertaining if the conditions of actual settlement have been performed is by no means insurmountable. Settlement roads opened by Government should surely be inspected annually at least, by the agent or some person to be relied on, to note what settlers were doing on their lots, and new settlements elsewhere could be equally easily visited. The expense of doing so annually would be too insignificant to be an objection, whether defrayed by Government or the settlers. Where salaried land agents were employed it should be part of their duty. In the case of their districts being too extensive to admit of their attending to such details, they could easily find confidential persons in each township, who for the honor of the thing and a trifling fee would act as sub-agents for this and other purposes.

TUESDAY, 3rd April, 1855.

David Roblin, Esquire, M. P. P., Examined:

1. Are you engaged in lumbering?—Yes.
2. Have you any knowledge of the system on which timber berths are granted through the Crown Land Department, and do you think the system is prejudicial to the commercial interests of the country?—I have a complete knowledge of the system, and do not think it is prejudicial to the commercial interest of the country, on the contrary I consider it beneficial to it.
3. Supposing the system was changed by which timber berths are granted and large investments made in improving rivers, saw mills and such like investment, what position would the party having expended his capital stand in, provided the acquired right was taken from him?—If the system was changed as alluded to in the question, it would ruin many who have embarked all they

are worth in the business, and that too with the distinct pledge of the Government that their license should be renewed provided they strictly complied with the rules and conditions under which they are granted.

4. Have you any contracts pending by which you expect to fulfil your agreement by means of your license, and if you were deprived of such how would your individual interests be affected?—I have large contracts extending over a period of five years, which would be utterly impossible for me to fulfil should I be deprived of my license to cut timber and the consequences would be ruinous to me unless the Government paid the damages.

5. What is your opinion as to the effect of the timber trade on the settlement of the country?—That it facilitates it materially and affords a much better market to those occupying lots that are fit for settlement than they could otherwise obtain were it not for the lumbermen.

6. Will you peruse the evidence of Mr. White, of Michigan, as taken before the Committee, and give your opinion as regards the application to Canada of the system now in force in the United States?—I have read Mr. White's evidence and am decidedly of the opinion that the plan he proposes would at once place in the hands of the rich and opulent capitalist all the good lands of the Crown, or would lead to the formation of private companies for the purpose of purchasing the whole of them; once into the hands of wealthy individuals or companies they would immediately ask a large advance upon the cost, and sell them on time to those that actually cultivate and improve the lands, and who would have no other resource but to submit to pay such fines as were demanded, or seek elsewhere for more favorable terms to obtain a living for themselves and families. I will remark that is very rare indeed that an emigrant arrives in this country with sufficient means to pay cash down for a lot of land and after he has done so have anything left to go on and clear up the wilderness and support himself and family for at least one year before he can realize anything from his land. On the contrary I believe that nineteen out of twenty of those who seek a home here are wholly unable to do so, and if the plan proposed by Mr. White, be carried out, is it not notorious that you place every man that has not sufficient means to pay down for a lot of land completely in the hands of the speculator who will at once, and indeed be very glad to do so, avail himself of the opportunity of selling his land on credit, and at an advanced price too and in fact pursue the very course the Government are asked to give up, and which only makes this difference that it will retard the settlement of the country and put money into the pockets of the rich at the expense of the hard working man. Whereas if the Government sell the land on credit and as heretofore at a moderate price, facilities are afforded to the poor man to pay his instalments from the productions of his land and nothing will prevent him from paying up the whole amount as fast as he is able, and thereby save the interest of his money. I have known many people that went upon lands purchased at a credit of ten years, and with barely enough money to pay the first instalment, and by a course of honest industry now able to pay up and did pay the remaining instalments before they were due. With reference to Mr. White's remarks respecting the disposal of timber on the public lands, it is quite evident that he knows very little of the subject upon which he speaks or of amount of duties paid on timber here. He says it is even better to sell lands that are not fit for agricultural purposes than to sell the timber. Now take the plan which he proposes, viz: selling the land in the United States at 6s. 3d. per acre, and suppose these lands well timbered, it would take 150 feet of pine timber at ½d. per cubic foot (the Government duties) to pay for an acre of land. About two trees to the acre of a very ordinary size being only 75 feet average. Now it will be observed that if the Government only get duties on two trees to the acre, they get his price for the land and still have the land left which is certainly worth something, if it should even be given to an actual settler. But the fact is one acre

of good timbered land will afford on the average at least five times the quantity above mentioned. His remarks on this score may be quite applicable to prairie lands where little or no timber is to be found, but can never apply to lands where there are to be found 150 feet of timber on acre, and the price according to his estimate. I may add that I have taken only pine timber in the above calculation which pays a much less duty than other description such as oak, elm, &c.

7. What is your opinion of the effect of the present system of licenses for the production of timber and logs?—Decidedly not as there are about 900 licenses now issued, but I am afraid if you throw open for sale all lands indiscriminately for cash down, you will then lay the foundation to establish a complete monopoly as those only that could command a large amount of money would benefit by it, and all well timbered lands would speedily pass into their hands.

8. Have you any idea of the revenue derived from the timber resources of the public domain?—I should estimate it from my knowledge of the subject at 75 to £100,000 currency per annum.

9. Do you think it would be beneficial to grant any of the public domain to Railway Companies, and what effect would such a course have upon the actual settler?—I do not think it would and if it is desired to prevent the settlement of the country this would be a sure way of doing it. The lands once in their hands they would of course endeavor to make the most of them by asking high prices in order to make a revenue out of them, whereas the Government in disposing of lands generally have in view the settlement of the country more than the revenue. In answering your questions I have referred more particularly to timbered lands which generally (among pine particularly) are unfit for settlement for agricultural purposes.

—

Oliver Wells, Esquire, of Three Rivers, Examined :

1. Are you employed by Government, if so, in what capacity?—Yes, as surveyor in charge of the St. Maurice territory.

2. Are you fully conversant with the system on which timber lands are granted to cut timber on the waste lands of the Crown?—Yes.

3. In what respect does the present system affect the timber trade, could the same be changed to benefit the business and the commercial interest of the country?—Favorably, and I believe the system could not be changed without great injury to the commercial interest of the country.

4. What influence do you conceive the timber trade has on the actual settlement of the country?—Decidedly beneficial as far as my experience extends, the lumber trade has had an extensive influence in opening the country for settlement. In the territory north of the St. Lawrence in Canada East it has created large and permanent settlements where without it, the land must have remained for many years uninhabited. The roads opened by lumbermen into the interior country, the ready market which they create for farming products, the employment they give to a certain class of laboring population which exists here as in every country, have all operated as the direct means of opening and pushing forward settlement in this district. Other indirect influence, in favor of settlement are also due to the lumbermen, such as the knowledge of the character of the country acquired by their surveys and explorations, and the fact that numbers of young men are kept at home who would otherwise every year have left the country to look for employment abroad. The earliest settlements on the south shore of the St. Lawrence in the "Eastern Townships" were in like manner extended and in great part supported by lumbering.

5. Is it your opinion that if the timber operations now carried on were changed that the settlement of the country would progress as it does at present,

and what is your view as regards the influence of settlement upon the trade?—If the present timber operations were materially changed, I am of opinion that the settlement of the country must suffer. It would also seem from practical experience that settlement is absolutely necessary to the well being of the trade; inasmuch as it affords supplies on the ground, and to a certain extent removes one of the greatest difficulties against which lumbermen have to contend, that is expensive transport.

6. How would settlement be affected by the unconditional sale of all public lands?—I am of opinion that the unconditional sale of Crown lots would in the end prove prejudicial to intending settlers, at the same time the existing laws in this respect seem to be ambiguous and to need revision. Were an unconditional sale made, it is an undoubted fact that immediately upon the survey of any new township by the Government, the whole or greater part would be purchased by lumbermen or other capitalists, with a view first to obtain the timber and then to speculate upon the land either by sale or lease. The same would take place in respect to Government lands now on sale in older townships already surveyed; I am confident that the past experience of the country affords abundant proof that it is not good that extensive blocks of land should fall into the hands of private individuals. In such cases the people almost invariably have so large an amount of purchase money to pay that the interest alone absorbs all they can raise, and after a certain number of years of toil the settler must give way to another. I would adduce as an example, the part of Lower Canada south of the St. Lawrence, known as the "Eastern Townships." The upset Government price is here I believe, from 4s. to 6s., whereas in the same locality that of private owners varies from 12s. 6d. to 30s. per acre. In this district the lands have long since nearly all passed from the Government into the hands of private individuals and others. In some instances the owners of large blocks resided out of the country and only appeared to reclaim their lands after the labor of squatters had rendered them of value and placed it their power to charge an exorbitant price for the spoil. In other cases the proprietors of blocks of land refused to sell, well knowing that the improvements of the adjacent country must increase the value of their property. Nevertheless, the people will settle upon such land, and every days experience proves that they do so; after the lapse of a convenient length of time the owners became willing to sell, and demanded a rate per acre equal to three or four times the Government price, together with arrearages of interest for occupancy, a burden under which the settler could not but succumb. And I see no reason why the same bad course of things in respect to settlement should not take place over again, were the Government to open the surveyed townships to unconditional sale. The evil may be modified by the imposition of a heavy wild land tax; but the remedy in this view is not a good one, for the result is eventually to lay a heavier burden upon the settlers. I would thence infer that when the public lands pass into the hands of private owners in large blocks or to any extent greater than required for their own occupancy, the future settler on such land must have more difficulties to encounter than where he obtains it at once from the Government.

7. What would be the effect of offering the whole public domain for sale at a fixed price?—Were the whole public domain offered for sale at a fixed price I conceive that the result would be disastrous both to the lumber trade and to the country, and that the act would likewise be a breach of faith towards lumbermen who have invested large sums in mills and other outlays, on the faith of the continuance of existing laws. The effects as to opening the country would be that emigrants and other intending settlers would have speculators to deal with instead of the Government.

8. How would the timber trade of Canada be affected if the lands were sold off?—(Answered by No. 7.)

9. Would the trade now carried on at Quebec with Great Britain be affected by such changes?—Believe it would not exist except under very discouraging circumstances.

10. Have you any idea of the capital embarked in some mills on the Ottawa or any other tributaries, if so give your opinion?—The capital embarked in saw mills on the Ottawa is already before the public. That of the St. Maurice would at a rough estimate be not far from £100,000. It is however only three years since the St. Maurice was opened, and it cannot therefore afford a just criterion.

11. Have you any idea as to the extent of the revenue now derived from timber sources?—From £60,000 to £75,000. This is a large increase upon the former annual revenue from timber, which until the year 1852, was only upon an average about £25,000, as appears by returns before Parliament. And is the result of the improved management and supervision of the trade by the Government.

12. What in your opinion would be the best means of preserving the forest from fire?—A very important subject and requiring legislation. The annual loss to the country through destruction of the timber by fire is immense. The evil would seem to require that strict enactments be made to prevent fires, on any account from being left without proper attendance during the season from 1st May to 31st October. The offence (if it could not be made criminal) to be severely punished. I believe the Indians scattered through the wilderness would be more careful to obey such a law than white men. And the intercourse is now so frequent from one extreme of the country to the other, that it would be known almost as soon on the head waters of the Ottawa, St. Maurice and Saguenay rivers as on the St. Lawrence.

THURSDAY, 5th April, 1855.

The honorable Mr. Justice Morin again examined :

1. Have you been Commissioner of Crown Lands, and how long?—I have been Commissioner of Crown Lands during about one year, in 1842, and 1843, and during about eighteen months, in 1853, 1854 and 1855.

2. Were any Petitions presented to you against the present system of granting timber berths, and if so, state by whom?—Not having at hand now the Records of the Department, I cannot be precise as to details. Parties on the Ottawa have at different times complained that they could not obtain Timber Berths, in cases where licenses were continued from year to year to actual occupants. Complaints were also made from the holders of berths in the St. Maurice Territory, that while they had under the new arrangements been compelled to bid at auction, and thereby pay large sums in the shape of bonuses or increased rents, the continuance of former licences on the Ottawa exempted that section from the same liabilities. Others have complained that lumberers have not soon enough been brought under the effect of double and quadruple ground rents for Berths not actually worked. On the other hand Lumberers have made representations, either generally or on account of the late and present pressure in the timber trade, to have those additional rents done away with or eased off. Those were not in my opinion complaints against the system, in a general point of view.

3. Is it to your knowledge that in the year 1849, a Committee sat and reported to the House a recommendation from the Chairman, to adopt the system now in force, as nearly as possible, and on which, parties engaged in the business had then and since invested their capital?—I am aware there was some re-

commendation of the kind, but I cannot state more about it. I know large capital has been involved in the different sections in the lumber business, since the present mode was adopted.

4. What effect would it have upon the Public Revenue, provided the Waste Lands of the Crown were disposed of, as suggested by Mr. White of Michigan. Please refer to his evidence, as filed before the Committee; and if carried out, what effect would it have upon the emigration to this colony?—The system recommended by Mr. White, as obtaining in the United States, would increase the direct and immediate revenue from the Lands. My object would not be to create a revenue, but to secure the Lands by the action of Government, and without intermediate jobbers, to a contented population, having improved or ready to improve them. Mr. White's system has its advantages; it is easier and less costly for Government. But I consider that it is less advantageous to emigrants, and to the young people of the country. Cash payments when the price is moderate, may not be its worst feature; I prefer a moderate delay after payment in part. The absence of limit as to extent in the purchases, and of conditions as to settlement and improvement, would induce, even with a good system of taxation, those speculations, by keeping lands in their wild state, until high prices can be obtained, which Mr. White admits to exist, and to be in some cases injurious. Although they could not be entirely checked by any restrictions, owing to the inability of the poor and ignorant to protect their own rights, those restrictions are efficient for the most part. The difficulties with squatters, and of squatters among themselves, are one of the evils of a new and rapidly filling country. As far as public order is concerned, they would still exist under the American system, with this addition, that the settler would oftener be deprived of the value of his work. When the proprietor is unknown, residing at a distance, or unreasonable, the squatter would go on for a long time improving without security. Under any system, both for the Canadian and the Emigrant, ignorance, carelessness, incorrect or false information, and neighbourhood associations, induce settlers to choose and open a favourite lot without much enquiry as to title. I do not mean that Government ought to encourage squatting, nor to meddle in the quarrels of squatters as long as the lands are not open for sale, or the occupiers are not ready to purchase. But as those evils must exist, government should at all events have it in its power to give the right of pre-emption to the *bond fide* improver, divide the lot, or secure some recompense, according to equity, in case of conflicting claims by actual improvers. This is done now with tolerable efficiency by the Department, directly and through its agents. Although the information is sometimes untrue or deficient, the truth is oftener arrived at. I confess great improvements may be introduced in the settlement of those difficulties; some local authority besides the Agent might be called to interfere. I cannot however omit to remark that the settlement of those quarrels has been, and will be the main cause of the unpopularity of the Department. Besides the delays which the nature of the enquiry must bring, the losing party will always have, in good faith too in many cases, a frightful story of injustice and persecution ready for public men or for newspapers. I indicate an evil and don't know the remedy.

5. Is it your opinion that the Trade between Great Britain and this Colony would be sustained if the public domain is placed at the disposal of private speculators; under such circumstances could it be expected that the same number of ships would arrive at Quebec annually, or would it not have the effect of placing the legitimate trade now carried on between Quebec and Great Britain, in the hands of the Americans, and to a great extent divert the same to the United States.—The evil of the present system of lumbering is, that it destroys to no purpose valuable trees or portions of trees unfit for exportation, but still of considerable worth for internal use. However, the restricting of lumbering operations on lands disposed of by Government, would at once cut off the supplies from the

inner Ottawa, the St. Maurice, the Saguenay, where purchases of land would not for a long time, compare with the extent now worked upon. This would have the effect of injuring trade and shipping. I do not know as to the diversion of the Trade to the United States.

6. Have you any idea of the Revenue derived from the Timber resources of the Country, if so state about the amount?—The amounts can be had more correctly from the office. The Revenue has been very large for some years; a decrease has no doubt begun to be felt from the pressure in the Trade generally, the war, and the prices of provisions.

7. Have you any idea of the number of licences issued to different parties throughout the Province, which is supposed to be between six hundred and nine hundred, in the names of different individuals; and the system giving the same advantages to the poor man as well as to the rich, do you consider that it can be looked upon as a monopoly, and if any dissatisfaction is found with the system, is it not from parties who wish to acquire rights that others have obtained from Government?—If precautions are taken in all cases of intended retaining of Berths, without working them, to enforce increased rents, I do not consider the system as a Monopoly. Large holders of licenses have sometimes claimed a right to keep berths in expectation for future years, in consideration of having invested capital in other berths nearer. This I have never admitted as correct. As to the number of licences it is very large; but the same parties have got many.

8. Have you any idea of the extent of improvements made on the Ottawa and its Tributaries by private enterprise, and if it is not to your knowledge that vast sums have been expended throughout the Province, in the construction of Saw Mills?—The Lumbering Establishments of the Ottawa extend to hundreds of miles in the interior. There are there and elsewhere important saw mills.

9. Do you think it would be just on the part of the Government to introduce any system which would be calculated to destroy the investments of such persons, merely for the purpose of satisfying parties to acquire privileges that the Government has previously granted, and on such faith the investments have been made?—Already answered. I would maintain *bona fide* possession, but not reserve from competition, unoccupied and unworked Berths.

10. What is your opinion as to how Government should keep faith with the parties having so invested, or otherwise, and what effect do you consider sudden and constant changes would have on a branch of commerce, now so extended in its ramifications throughout the Colony, and which yields such a large revenue to the Government; and would not the commercial faith of the country be shaken if the Government were on all occasions, to meet popular will, cause any sacrifice of the interest of any individual for the benefit of another?—I would consider Government as bound to do all it can to maintain existing investments, save preventing competition on new or unworked berths.

PUBLIC PRINTING
and STATIONERY

MAR 19 1965

DOCUMENTS LIBRARY

QUEBEC:

PRINTED BY LOVELL AND LAMOUREUX, MOUNTAIN STREET.

1855.
